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Technical assistance

Technical assistance in support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The delivery of technical assistance to meet identified needs is pivotal to the successful and consistent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (“UNCAC” or “the Convention”). In considering a global response to such needs, it is important to bear in mind Articles 60 and 62 of the Convention, under Chapter VI (“Technical assistance and information exchange”).

2. The present note provides an updated overview of the response of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to identified technical assistance needs since the drafting of CAC/COSP/IRG/2012/3 for the Third Session of the Implementation Review Group. The paper provides a description of activities carried out since April 2012, as well as current planning for future technical assistance, taking into account the importance of country-based and country-led, integrated and coordinated technical assistance delivery, as reiterated by the Conference of the States Parties to UNCAC in its Resolutions 3/4 and 4/1 and reaffirmed by the Implementation Review Group at its Third Session. Additional technical assistance related to prevention and asset recovery should be primarily considered in the context of the relevant Working Groups of the Conference.

3. The Group also reaffirmed its request in Resolution 4/1 of the Conference of the States Parties that UNODC continue to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Convention in light of the priority areas identified as a result of the review mechanism, including by providing direct expertise on both policy and

* CAC/COSP/IRG/2013/1.



capacity-building activities and, where appropriate, through regional programmes, using its range of technical assistance tools and taking into account the three-tiered approach (global, regional, national).

II. Technical assistance delivered

A. Assistance provided for the identification of technical assistance needs

4. Information on assistance provided by UNODC in support of the Implementation Review Mechanism, including training of governmental experts and focal points as well as ad hoc support to countries in completing the self-assessment is included in document CAC/COSP/IRG/2013/4.

5. Besides the formal review process, legislative gap analysis work has also been undertaken upon request by States parties to UNCAC who are seeking to prepare for upcoming reviews or to identify technical assistance needs. In this regard, UNODC has provided assistance to Botswana, Cambodia, Comoros, Ecuador, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania. These comprehensive analyses have allowed States to identify areas in which their current legislative framework can be improved in order to more effectively implement UNCAC. Additional requests were also received from Belarus, Lesotho, Nepal and the Solomon Islands, and work will be undertaken in 2013.

6. Gap analyses to assess the capacities of national bodies/institutions in charge of the prevention, awareness-raising, detection and prosecution of corruption (in particular anti-corruption agencies) were also undertaken in Botswana, Ethiopia, Panama, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania.

B. Delivery by UNODC of legislative and capacity-building technical assistance

1. Delivery framework and resources

7. UNODC has continued to provide a broad set of tailored technical assistance activities at the global, regional and national levels and to develop tools covering the breadth of the Convention to meet the growing demands of Member States. Assistance provided therefore relates to aspects covered in Chapters III (Criminalization and law enforcement) and IV (International cooperation) of the Convention, currently under review, but also to Chapters II (Preventive measures) and V (Asset recovery).

8. Assistance was provided within the framework of the Thematic Programme “Action against Corruption, Economic Fraud and Identity-related Crime (2012-2015)”, through several global projects managed from UNODC headquarters including the projects “Towards an Effective Global Regime against Corruption”, “Joint Action towards a Global Regime against Corruption”, “Public-Private Partnership for Probity in Public Procurement” and “Incentives for Corporate Integrity and Cooperation in accordance with UNCAC”, the

Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme, the Outreach and Communication Programme for UNCAC and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.

9. A key part of UNODC technical assistance is delivered through the Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme, which was revived in 2011 through the placement of a national adviser in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the additional placement of advisers with regional responsibilities in Bangkok (South-East Asia), Kenya (East and Southern Africa) and Panama (Central America). These advisers have been providing rapidly deployable, professional expertise at both the country and regional levels to facilitate delivery of on-site guidance and advice to States parties requesting assistance in strengthening legislation and institutions in furtherance of the implementation of UNCAC. They have also participated in numerous anti-corruption events, training workshops and conferences promoted by other technical assistance providers. While the delivery of technical assistance through this programme to Central America and the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been discontinued due to a lack of funding, new regional advisers will be deployed in 2013 to Cairo (Middle East and North Africa), Dakar (West and Central Africa), Suva (the Pacific region), New Delhi (South Asia) and Vienna (for Small Developing Islands) and national advisers will be placed in South Sudan and Mozambique.

10. The UNODC field office network has also started or continued implementing full-fledged comprehensive anti-corruption projects in specific countries, including for example Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq and Nigeria.

11. Technical assistance activities of UNODC in support of the implementation of the Convention, including many of the professional experts required for their delivery, are financed through extrabudgetary contributions. The support of donor countries has been steadily increasing, reflecting growing confidence in effective programme delivery. During the period January 2010 to 15 March 2013, a total of approximately US\$ 21.5 million in voluntary contributions have been made available to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for technical assistance activities managed from UNODC headquarters in the area of anti-corruption. Contributions were received in particular from Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Panama, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Siemens. This figure does not include the contributions made available to UNODC field offices to implement country-based projects, some of which are very sizeable. It also does not include the contributions made available for the functioning of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

2. Assistance for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

12. Out of the five countries which have ratified UNCAC since April 2012, four were assisted by UNODC upon request with the pre-ratification process. Specifically, a workshop on normative and technical assistance to facilitate the ratification of UNCAC was delivered for the Government of Myanmar. The advocacy work undertaken by UNODC together with UNDP in the Pacific (in

particular the regional pre-ratification seminar organized in Samoa in 2010) was also fruitful, as demonstrated by the ratification of UNCAC by Nauru. In addition UNODC undertook advocacy work which led to the ratifications by Swaziland and the Comoros.

3. Legislative assistance to incorporate provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption into national legislation

13. While many countries have already adopted anti-corruption legislation in line with the Convention, UNODC continued to receive requests from States seeking to improve their domestic legislation to prevent and fight corruption.

14. Legislative drafting assistance and legal advice was provided to 11 States seeking to adopt or amend domestic legislation to implement the Convention, namely Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan and Thailand. This assistance has served to strengthen the capacity of States to draft and implement legislation and to ensure that new legislation was drafted in compliance with the requirements of the Convention. While most of the pieces of legislation addressed corruption in a comprehensive manner, several laws covered specific aspects such as asset declaration, money-laundering, bribery of foreign public officials, mutual legal assistance, access to information, witness protection and corporate responsibility. In several cases, examples and good practices from other States were shared with the authorities.

15. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of), for example, UNODC supported the Ministry for Institutional Transparency and Fight against Corruption in strengthening the national legal framework for the implementation of UNCAC, in particular the legislation and policies on witness protection to international standards, in line with the needs identified through the Pilot Review Programme of UNCAC, but also other pieces of legislation, such as the transparency law.

4. Assistance in strengthening of national institutional and policy framework to effectively prevent and combat corruption

16. UNODC provided broad-ranging support to Member States to improve their capacity to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption.

17. National anti-corruption strategies were developed in Brazil and Egypt with the assistance of UNODC through specific national projects, as well as in Georgia on an ad hoc basis.

18. Assistance was provided for the establishment and strengthening of institutional frameworks, structures, policies, processes and procedures to effectively prevent and combat corruption, including within institutions, in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Tunisia and Egypt and through regional seminars in East Asia and Central Asia, with a specific focus on asset declaration and financial disclosure systems as well as conflict of interest policies.

19. UNODC also assisted relevant institutions in strengthening their preventive, investigative and prosecutorial capacities to effectively prevent and combat corruption in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Myanmar, Panama, Thailand and Uganda. Activities included the drafting of terms of reference for new anti-corruption agencies; advisory services and workshops on inter-agency coordination, strategic management, information strategies and crisis communication in relation to anti-corruption; as well as ad hoc training courses and study tours for civil servants to learn about practical aspects of their daily work through exchanges of good practices, in particular in relation to financial investigations. In India, for example, UNODC organized three workshops aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the criminal justice system and strengthening investigative and prosecutorial capacities of anti-corruption bodies. The workshops were conducted at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur, Rajasthan; Biju Patnaik State Police Academy, Bhubaneswar, Odisha; and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Academy Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. Senior officers belonging to CBI, State Anti-Corruption Bureaux/Vigilance departments, Enforcement Directorate, Customs and Central Excise and National Investigation Agency participated in the workshops, which included panel discussions and interactive sessions.

20. Regional workshops on related issues were also organized in Central and Latin America. At the global level, UNODC participated in the International Conference on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies in partnership with the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia and UNDP held in Jakarta, Indonesia in November, which adopted “The Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies”, a set of core principles to guarantee the authority of such agencies and to safeguard their operational independence.

21. While support was often provided on an ad hoc basis, specific country projects were also developed and implemented to address the capacity-building needs of countries in a broad manner.

22. In Egypt for example, UNODC continued to implement a major anti-corruption project in 2012 and 2013. The project is providing assistance to the Egyptian Government to establish effective mechanisms to combat corruption and money-laundering in Egypt, as well as to establish the necessary framework for implementing the Convention. The project continues to support a series of key activities, including the elaboration of a National Strategy, which has gained new momentum following the adoption of a new Constitution.

23. Through two large anti-corruption projects, UNODC supported law enforcement agencies such as the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General’s Office, the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Indonesian Financial Investigations Unit and the Supreme Audit Board in enhancing capacity, professionalism and transparency through technical assistance as well as specialized training programmes. The advocacy brought on by the anti-corruption forum established under the project paved the way for the enactment of the Medium Term and Long Term National Strategy on Corruption Prevention and Eradication. It also set the platform for presidential dialogs with civil society on corruption matters. In support to the Government’s anti-corruption strategy, UNODC worked together with the Planning and Development Agency and the National Statistics Agency to develop the Anti Corruption Behaviour Index, which is the first of its kind and will become one of the success indicators of the Long Term Anti Corruption Strategy of the Government.

24. There has also been an increasing interest of Member States to ensure integrity, accountability, oversight and transparency of public institutions, and in particular to prevent corruption in criminal justice institutions such as the judiciary, the prosecution, police, border control and prisons. UNODC has provided concrete support in these areas in Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Panama and Somalia (“Puntland” and “Somaliland”), promoting in particular the implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (ECOSOC 2006/23), the Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors (CCPCJ Res. 17/2) and other relevant standards governing the conduct of criminal justice personnel.

25. Through a specific project implemented in partnership with the Supreme Court of Indonesia, UNODC supported, for example, the Judicial Training centre through the preparation of modules and teaching materials for the second and the third stage of the training programme focusing on quality of decision-making, social impact of judicial decisions and judicial integrity. In addition, assistance was provided in preparing the rules of procedure of Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture under the Anti Money Laundering Law of 2010. The rules of procedure are now enacted. UNODC also supported a judicial watch network serving as complaint posts by providing grants to Surabaya Legal Aid (East Java), which coordinates the implementation of a campaign against judicial corruption and training on court monitoring in nine provinces.

26. In Nigeria, based on the positive outcome of the previous cooperation between the Nigerian Government and UNODC, a four-and-a-half year anti-corruption programme financed by the European Union became operational in December 2012. It aims to provide effective support to anti-corruption coordination, policy formulation and legislation, adopting an evidence-based approach; to strengthen institutional and operational capacity in the main anti-corruption agencies, the Police and the Judiciary with an emphasis on cooperation; and to enhance accountability, transparency and civil society engagement in the fight against corruption.

27. Regional workshops on judicial integrity have also been organized in Asia, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and the Pacific region, with a view to share good practices and promote regional cooperation in integrity-based reforms. A mock trial training course for investigators and prosecutors was developed in East Africa. At the global level, UNODC also participated in the seventh meeting of the Judicial Integrity Group, which was held to provide advice on the group’s future priorities, work programme and structure, and in an international conference on the promotion of transparency and accountability for strengthened integrity systems organized by UNDP in December. UNODC also started cooperating with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to build integrity in the security sector.

28. UNODC continued to maintain the list of competent authorities for assistance in prevention measures pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of UNCAC. As at January 2013, the Secretary-General has received notifications of competent authorities for assistance in prevention measures from 83 States parties. Information of relevant authorities is available through an online directory to competent authorities and government agencies subject to a user account.

5. Assistance for international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption

29. UNODC continued to encourage cooperation among relevant competent authorities, anti-corruption bodies and practitioners involved in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption (in particular mutual legal assistance and extradition). UNODC contributed to a number of handbooks on international cooperation that were developed by the UNODC Organized Crime Branch and Justice Section: the Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition, the Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime, and the Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

30. Assistance was also provided at the national level. As an example, UNODC specifically supported Colombia in strengthening the technical capacity of the institutions responsible for investigating and adjudicating acts of corruption. Special focus is placed on collecting and presenting evidence that enables Colombian authorities to conduct joint investigations with investigators from foreign States.

31. In addition, UNODC actively participated, together with other stakeholders, in meetings aimed at coordinating international cooperation among requesting and requested States, including in the context of ongoing asset recovery efforts. In those meetings, delegations of States exchanged operational information, thus reinforcing channels of communication and dialogue. UNODC also organized a regional workshop on international cooperation in criminal matters for West and Central Asia and contributed to relevant meetings organized by partner organizations that brought together anti-corruption authorities and other relevant institutions in Asia as a whole, Central America, Eastern and Southern Africa, the Greater Mekong Subregion, the Middle East, the Pacific and West and Central Asia.

32. Several events were also organized at the national level. In Yemen, for example, UNODC participated with counter-terrorism experts in a joint workshop on international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and extradition. Participants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Anti-Corruption Commission and other relevant institutions agreed on a number of measures to be taken forward in the coming months to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation and improve the effectiveness of the international cooperation architecture.

33. UNODC also continued to maintain a list of designated central authorities responsible for requests for mutual legal assistance, which currently contains the contact information of 102 authorities. Information of relevant authorities is available through an online directory to competent authorities and government agencies subject to a user account.

6. Assistance on asset recovery-related issues

34. UNODC continued to work on asset recovery-related issues in particular through the UNODC-World Bank joint Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR). International support for the asset recovery agenda in general, including StAR, has increased significantly. 2012 continued to see political turmoil in the Arab world, which has provided both opportunities and challenges for the work on asset recovery. The change of regimes came amid calls for an end to corruption and the

accompanying demand by the people for the return of “their” assets. Those developments have not just been isolated to the Arab world, and StAR has been working on a global scale, trying to satisfy the demand for its expertise, training and advice in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, East Asia and elsewhere.

35. At present, StAR is providing country-specific technical assistance in 23 countries and one regional organization representing five countries. During 2012, an additional 11 countries have requested assistance. Legal officials, law enforcement officers, regional organizations, professional bodies and governmental institutions have benefitted from direct guidance by StAR staff drawn from the World Bank and UNODC. StAR has helped countries, upon their request, to develop legislation to strengthen legal frameworks to support asset recovery; to assist in the development of their institutional frameworks and to strengthen their capacity to successfully conduct asset recovery efforts. Overall in 2012, StAR conducted 12 country-specific as well as regional training events, training a total of more than 700 asset recovery practitioners. As a result of this support, one Government successfully took action for the return of assets, while several cases are ongoing.

36. Work continued on the Global Focal Point Initiative established by StAR in partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), with 90 countries currently registered in this initiative. A communication platform to enable focal points to communicate on a secure basis will be launched in 2013. UNODC is also maintaining a list of asset recovery focal points designated by States parties to the Convention, which currently contains 58 contacts. The establishment of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa (ARINSA), a regional network which supports operational work in asset recovery and confiscation, was facilitated by StAR, as was the regional asset recovery network established by GAFISUD (South America) countries (RRAG).

37. Advocacy work by StAR was also fruitful, as demonstrated by the declaration adopted at the G20 Leaders summit in 2012, in which the leaders renewed their commitment to denying safe haven to the proceeds of corruption and to the recovery and restitution of stolen assets. StAR also supported the G8 Presidency and the Government of the State of Qatar in the launch and implementation of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, which presents a unique opportunity to bring together relevant stakeholders for an open discussion of the challenges and expectations related to asset recovery by both the requesting and requested States.

38. StAR also continues to produce guides to help in the pursuit of stolen assets. For example “Puppet Masters” — a report on the legal structures and shell companies used to hide away illicit funds — was widely distributed and met with considerable interest. It is being now used by countries and organizations around the world to track down ill-gotten gains. An Internet-based community of practice for asset recovery practitioners was also developed as a component of the TRACK portal. Work continued on a digest of asset recovery cases, to be published in 2013, on updating the Asset Recovery Watch and on expanding the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, to offer additional features and possibilities on the seizure, freezing, confiscation and return of proceeds of corruption.

39. More detailed information will be presented to the Sixth Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery.

7. Advisory services provided with a view to reducing the vulnerability to corrupt practices in specific sectors of the economy

40. UNODC has taken the lead in a number of new anti-corruption issues that have gained prominence over the last year.

41. Closely working with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), UNODC has engaged in the elaboration of a comparative study compiling criminal law provisions on match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting from legislation of Member States around the world, particularly those facing acute challenges in combating these criminal activities; and to assess the applicability of existing multilateral conventions with a main focus on the Convention and on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The study, to be published in May 2013, will include model criminal law provisions on match-fixing/sport manipulation and illegal/irregular betting.

42. UNODC also started implementing an initiative for promoting the Convention as a framework to mainstream anti-corruption safeguards related to the organization of major public events, with a focus on major sports events, major cultural events and high-level political summits. Based on the recommendation of an international expert group meeting held in June 2012, a handbook on good practices for preventing corruption in this regard is being finalized. It will include a model clause to be added in contracts between international sporting federations and host Governments and cities, as well as a comprehensive checklist to assist Governments, agencies and other stakeholders involved in bidding for or organizing a major public event in reviewing their preparedness and capacity to prevent, detect and respond to corruption.

43. UNODC has also actively engaged in addressing vulnerability to corruption in the environmental sector, building in particular on its experience gained in implementing large projects tackling corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia. UNODC also completed two projects in transparency and accountability in the water and sanitation services in Mexico and Nicaragua.

8. Assistance in preventing and combating corruption in the private sector

44. The private sector is becoming increasingly active in its efforts to prevent and fight corruption. There is great interest in both the public and private sectors to work together to combat corruption under the framework of the Convention.

45. Specific technical assistance projects have been piloted in India and Mexico to bring together relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, with a view to strengthening domestic legal frameworks relevant to the private sector (in particular with regard to the public procurement (article 9 of the Convention) and legal incentives to corporate integrity and cooperation (articles 26, 32, 37 and 39 of the Convention). Specific training programmes jointly targeting both audiences on these issues are also being developed. Building on the experience gained in both countries, UNODC also organized in September 2012 two expert group meetings on good practices and lessons learned in fighting corruption, one in the area of public procurement and the other with regard to corporate integrity and cooperation, to share good practices and discuss lessons learned at the global level. Follow-up meetings of experts will be organized in 2013. Ad hoc advisory services were also provided to China, the Russian Federation and Thailand.

46. UNODC also engaged in the development of a communication strategy to promote UNCAC and anti-corruption measures within the corporate community, which includes communications tactics to reach new audiences in the private sector; information on how to improve messaging and branding, and opportunities for potential partnerships and global forums/events to promote UNCAC among the business community; as well as a microsite and UNCAC-related materials tailored towards the private sector. The Strategy was approved by the Executive Director of UNODC/UNOV in February 2013. The development of the UNCAC toolkit has commenced.

47. Volume 2 of the joint UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) — UNODC publication “Corruption prevention to foster small and medium size enterprises development” was published in June 2012.

48. UNODC also engaged actively in a multi-stakeholder project, undertaken together with the OECD, the World Bank, and others, aiming at the development of a practical Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business, compiling initiatives, standards, principles and related material on private sector anti-corruption compliance into one easy-to-use publication and complementing them with anonymous, real-world cases, to be published in 2013. In order to complement this joint Handbook, UNODC is developing a separate publication with a view to providing practical considerations on the various steps companies may take to prevent corruption in their operations by establishing an effective anti-corruption ethics and compliance programme. This publication is also due in 2013.

49. In January 2012, at the World Economic Forum (WEF) annual meeting in Davos, the Executive Director of UNODC announced an initiative entitled “Integrity IPO (Initial Public Offering)”, aimed at forging partnerships with the private sector. The initiative was formally launched in a special event organized in the margins of the annual session of the CCPCJ on 24 April 2012. Under the IPO, companies and investors can contribute financially to supporting developing countries in their efforts to develop anti-corruption legislation and institutions and to promote integrity, giving the private sector with the possibility to show their commitment to tackling corruption and become integrity leaders.

50. Besides its partnership with WEF and its Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI), UNODC was also actively involved in the discussions the Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-Corruption of the Business 20 (B20) on the scope and objectives of what business can pledge to deliver to the G20 and in developing respective private sector-led policy recommendations. UNODC also actively contributed to the development of the renewed G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan (2013-2014), which pays increased attention to efforts to engage more actively the private sector and welcomed the recommendations of the B20 in this regard.

9. Assistance in facilitating the engagement of civil society organizations, academia, the media and the general public

51. In 2012 the joint UNODC-UNDP campaign launched in 2011 to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day under the theme “ACT — Against Corruption Today” continued, in an effort to encourage a multi-sectoral approach involving in particular civil society, non-governmental and community-based organizations, as

well as the media. New communications materials were made available for free download in all United Nations official languages. Governments, civil society groups, individuals and international organizations organized discussions, educational and cultural events, marches, media and social media activities to shine a spotlight on the dangers of corruption to countries and citizens. UNDP and UNODC Field Offices across the world took the universal message against corruption and tailored it to local audiences. Such events were organized with the support of UNODC for example in Afghanistan, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Panama, South Africa, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia.

52. In order to strengthen civil society capacity to contribute to the implementation of UNCAC and its review mechanism, UNODC continued a series of training courses, organized jointly with the UNCAC Coalition. Over 50 representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe attended such workshops in 2012. UNODC also awarded small grants to facilitate civil society engagement with the private sector on UNCAC and its Review Mechanism, for CSOs based in Africa (as announced during the Workshop in Pretoria in March) in January 2013.

53. A prototype training which could be replicated in other countries was also organized in Albania during which women's groups' representatives worked to identify ten key recommendations for the Government that they considered important in addressing the impact of corruption on women. In addition, comprehensive projects implemented by the UNODC field office network in Brazil and Indonesia successfully supported civil society so as to achieve a holistic approach in the prevention and fight against corruption.

54. UNODC has made significant progress over the last year in relation to developing and disseminating academic resources on corruption and UNCAC. An academic learning course on UNCAC for future generations of business and public leaders has been developed, which provides students with an introduction to the issue of corruption from both a national and global perspective and explores the measures that national Governments can take to combat it, using the UNCAC as a framework. It will be piloted in 15 academic institutions in 2013. In the framework of the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), UNODC in partnership with the OECD, the International Bar Association and other relevant institutions launched in January 2013 an online Menu of Topics aimed at supporting professors and students interested in teaching and studying anti-corruption issues in higher education institutions worldwide. The Menu contains close to 600 anti-corruption educational materials such as academic articles, course outlines, research papers and practical handbooks, structured according to 20 key anti-corruption topics, and is being hosted on the TRACK website.

55. UNODC continued to support the Government of Panama for the establishment of the Regional Anti-corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC), which was inaugurated in November 2012 in Panama City. Different training modules were already developed and delivered. UNODC has also provided support to the efforts of other States to establish anti-corruption academies.

56. UNODC concluded a Cooperation Agreement with the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), based in Laxenburg, Austria, which UNODC has

previously supported in its institutional development. UNODC regularly provided substantive presentations at IACA training activities.

57. UNODC launched the Initiative on Promoting Responsible and Professional Reporting on Corruption on the basis of UNCAC, which aims at developing practical materials to assist States parties in establishing measures to allow journalists to engage in responsible and professional reporting on corruption, including through sharing of good practices, current experiences and relevant case examples. An initial desk review on existing measures, practices, experiences and concrete cases has been conducted. The results of this review will be discussed and elaborated further at an international expert group meeting to be held in Vienna in April 2013.

10. Future assistance to be delivered, including as a follow-up to the findings and recommendations emerging from the review process

58. So far, Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Fiji, Georgia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the countries which identified technical needs during the country review process.

59. Particularly in the regions covered by regional anti-corruption advisors, UNODC has begun providing technical assistance. As an example, in Zimbabwe, in October 2012, a mission was organized to assist top management of the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) and its key stakeholders to use the review and identify priority actions in the fight against corruption. An action plan is being designed with a priority activity (planned in February 2013) to provide advisory services for the design of a case management system. Furthermore, as an immediate result, a memorandum of understanding was signed between ZACC and Transparency International to work together on witness protection and corruption surveys. The regional advisor for East Africa also worked on follow-up activities in Rwanda and Uganda. In Afghanistan, UNODC conducted an assessment of technical assistance needs in the context of the ongoing review process, and identified priorities for anti-corruption work over the next two years. In Georgia, UNODC identified anti-corruption priorities for a new anti-corruption programme taking into account the findings identified through the review mechanism, and held a workshop to coordinate the drafting of a national strategy. In Iraq, UNODC also developed a new anti-corruption project that will address the needs identified in the review, and provide support to the Government in legislative reform, capacity-building of investigators, civil society engagement and anti-money-laundering measures. In addition to the above activities, national programmes against corruption are currently being developed for several countries, including for example Cambodia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Mozambique.

C. Technical assistance tools facilitating assistance delivery on the ground

60. UNODC has continued to develop and disseminate guides, handbooks and other tools which address the needs of anti-corruption practitioners on specific aspects, challenges, policies and good practices on the implementation of the Convention.

61. Tools targeting the academia and the private sector as well as tools specifically related to international cooperation and asset recovery have been mentioned earlier in this document.

62. TRACK, the central platform of “Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge” developed by UNODC became fully operational in 2012. Indeed, besides the work undertaken for its Legal Library, UNODC launched another key element of TRACK, namely its web-based collaborative forum that brings together reputable regional or international institutions and anti-corruption practitioners. A key feature of TRACK is that it provides a common space where anti-corruption and asset recovery knowledge generated by partner institutions (reports, studies, policy papers, assessments, handbooks and other tools for practitioners) can be searched and accessed by users worldwide. TRACK is also a collaborative forum where registered users from partner institutions and anti-corruption practitioners (especially members of anti-corruption authorities, central authorities for mutual legal assistance and asset recovery focal points) can communicate and exchange information, schedule events and collaborate directly with each other in a shared community of practice. Based on internal records, 10,000 people visited TRACK at least once in 2012.

63. TRACK also contains the UNCAC Legal Library, an electronic repository of legislation, jurisprudence, anti-corruption strategies and institutional data from 178 States. In 2012, steps have been initiated for the ongoing maintenance and updating of the Legal Library through the UNCAC Review Mechanism. In this regard, the data in the Legal Library has been validated or is in the process of being validated for a number of countries, either through completed UNCAC reviews or official data submitted by States.

64. In 2012, UNODC engaged with UNDP in a comparative analysis work between the Arab Convention on the Fight against Corruption and UNCAC, which will be validated and jointly published in 2013. This tool will allow countries having ratified both instruments to ensure that they are effectively implemented by comparing their respective requirements, strengthening mechanisms to prevent and detect corruption, and enhancing regional cooperation.

65. Besides the already mentioned study on match-fixing and illegal/irregular betting, the handbook on responsible and professional reporting on corruption and the handbook on preventing corruption in major public events, work also started on a joint UNODC-OHCHR publication on Human Rights and Corruption to be published in 2013 and on a train the trainers’ handbook on police accountability, oversight and integrity to be published in 2013.

D. Evidence-based assessments of corruption patterns and modalities

66. UNODC provided continuing support to countries in their efforts to assess the nature and extent of corruption.

67. UNODC has piloted and consolidated the development of data collection tools and estimation methods on corruption affecting citizens; corruption affecting businesses and corruption affecting public administration.

68. Both the regional and the national analytical reports on corruption in the countries of the Western Balkans finalized in 2011 have been made available in hard copy and on the website of UNODC. National reports have been translated into national languages and have been launched in public events in the national capitals in 2012. The regional report covering all seven Western Balkan countries was also launched in 2012 in Brussels.

69. The report “Corruption and integrity challenges in the public sector of Iraq” was drafted and finalized in September 2012, and will be launched in 2013.

70. The report “Corruption in Afghanistan — Recent Patterns and Trends — Summary Findings” describes the findings of the follow-up corruption survey in Afghanistan in 2012 (after the first one in 2009) and was launched in 2013.

71. Based on previous business surveys (International Commercial Crime Survey, 1994-96 and International Crime Business Survey, 2000) and the methodology for the international standardized Crime and Corruption Business Surveys (CCBS) piloted in 2006, UNODC developed a new survey on crime and corruption affecting the Business Sector for the Western Balkans in 2012. The questionnaire addresses bribery, corruption, fraud, extortion and several forms of crime, which impact on business and industry. A pilot survey and the full survey were conducted in the second half of 2012, and results of the surveys will become available in 2013.

72. UNODC continued its technical support to Member States for the development of crime and criminal justice statistics, and established close collaboration with national statistical offices and/or anti-corruption agencies, in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mexico and the Western Balkans. Through its work with national counterparts in conducting crime victimization surveys, UNODC is actively promoting national capacities to measure corruption and the impact of anti-corruption measures. When selecting national implementing partners for conducting corruption surveys, priority is given to national statistical offices to strengthen their capacity to conduct independent corruption surveys in the future.

E. Coordination and cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance

73. UNODC has continued to promote UNCAC among other organizations and mechanisms at the international, regional and subregional levels, and to provide substantive input on matters related to the prevention and fight against corruption to facilitate the inclusion of these aspects in the activities of other entities within and outside the United Nations system. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and to mutually reinforce the results of technical assistance projects and programmes,

UNODC also developed and implemented joint activities with entities within and outside the United Nations system.

74. Within the United Nations system, such coordination includes the partnership with the World Bank in the joint Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative and with the United Nations Global Compact for activities related to the private sector. In the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), both entities have launched a joint anti-corruption project for the Pacific as well as separate global projects which complement each other through parallel workplans, covering East Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, South Asia, South-East Asia, Southern Africa, as well as Small Island Developing States.

75. Under the PACK (Partnership for Anti-Corruption Knowledge) Initiative, UNDP and UNODC started developing a training manual to inform and educate development partners to enable UNCAC to be used as: a framework which allows development partners to align their technical cooperation with the priorities of the beneficiaries; a platform of dialogue, coordination and harmonization among development partners; a strong basis for enhanced ownership of countries benefitting from technical cooperation; and a shared benchmark for monitoring and evaluation and thus a basis for mutual accountability for the effective implementation of programmes, projects and other initiatives aimed to prevent and combat corruption. This training manual will be used in regional training programmes on the use of UNCAC to enhance the effectiveness and impact of development cooperation in the area of anti-corruption and governance. A first pilot training session took place in Zimbabwe in February 2013.

76. UNDP and UNODC together with the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) also developed an inter-agency training package on the integration of anti-corruption programming into the national level of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The objective of the training package is to enable United Nations staff to address anti-corruption aspects and the contribution anti-corruption efforts can make to national development processes in the dialogue with partner countries, and to apply anti-corruption programming approaches and principles (e.g. inclusion of anti-corruption in analytical work, country analysis and different sectors, assessment of entry points for anti-corruption initiatives, inclusion in UNDAF strategy and monitoring framework). A training package has been developed for the initial Training of Trainers that will be held in April 2013 and will establish a roster of resource persons. Collaboration with further United Nations agencies during this process is planned.

77. Other United Nations partners include the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI), the members of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes (PNI), the United Nations Ethics Office, UN Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

78. Outside the United Nations system, UNODC partnered with the G20 and its Anti-Corruption Working Group to promote the ratification and implementation of

UNCAC; the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), with a view to enhancing the active and effective participation of anti-corruption bodies in the UNCAC review process; the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the B20 on activities related to the private sector; the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) on activities related to the academia; the International Olympic Committee on activities related to corruption in sports and illegal betting and with INTERPOL on activities related to asset recovery and international cooperation.

79. UNODC also coordinated closely with other relevant review mechanisms, in particular the Council of Europe's Group of States against corruption (GRECO) mechanism, the Follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESISIC) and the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

80. Other international and regional partners with which activities were implemented in 2012 include the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the International Bar Association (IBA), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), the Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) and the Anti-Corruption Task Team of that Committee's Network on Governance (GOVNET) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Judicial Network, EUROJUST, the Asian Development Bank (ADB)/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and specifically its Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Task Force (APEC-ACT), the African Union, and the African Development Bank. Existing partners among regional organizations also include the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Southern African Development Bank, the U4 Centre and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF).

F. The database of anti-corruption experts

81. In order to respond to the technical assistance needs identified by States parties, a database of over 200 anti-corruption experts for the delivery of technical assistance was created pursuant to resolution 3/4 of the Conference, which encourages States parties and signatories to identify and communicate to the Secretariat relevant information on anti-corruption experts, in particular those with experience in providing technical assistance to implement the Convention. States parties and signatories to the Convention can submit information regarding national anti-corruption experts via the UNODC website for inclusion in the database that allows States to add or modify relevant details of their experts' information online. Only the Secretariat has access to all information provided through that mechanism, ensuring confidentiality. The database provides an overview of the profiles of experts that enables their areas of expertise to be identified and categorized. The long-term sustainability of the database of anti-corruption experts will depend on the commitment of States parties to providing accurate and updated information on available experts, thus allowing the database to remain a useful tool.