Communications received by the Secretariat in response to Note Verbale CU 2011/126 of 4 August 2011 related to the provision of technical assistance for Chapters III (Criminalization and Law enforcement) and IV (International Cooperation) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by States parties and Signatories to the Convention against Corruption
The Secretariat wishes to bring to the attention of the Implementation Review Group communications received in response to Note Verbale CU 2011/126 of 4 August 2011 and on relevant technical assistance projects and programmes that have been implemented since the third session Conference of States Parties in November 2009 or are currently ongoing at the global, regional and country-levels, in particular as they relate to Chapters III (Criminalisation and Law Enforcement) and IV (International Cooperation) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Communications have been received from the following States parties and Signatories to the Convention against Corruption:

- China (pages 3 - 5)
- Denmark (pages 6 - 8)
- Roumania (pages 9 - 27)
- Serbia (pages 28 - 30)
- Switzerland (pages 31 - 34)
- United States of America (pages 35 - 43)

These communications are transmitted as received for information purposes only.

In addition, the Republic of Belarus has informed the Secretariat that technical assistance projects have not been implemented with the participation of the country since 2009. Nevertheless the technical cooperation with UNODC in the above sphere is of great interest for the Republic of Belarus.

Portugal has also informed the Secretariat that although Portugal has provided technical assistance to some Portuguese speaking countries in 2010 and 2011, none of the training programmes were related directly to Chapters III and IV of UNCAC.

Additional information will be presented during the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which will be held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011.
The Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and, with reference to the latter’s Note Verbale CU 2011/126 dated 4 August 2011, has the honor to inform that the Government of the People’s Republic of China now presents its information on the relevant technical assistance projects and programmes that have been implemented at the global, regional and country-level since the third session Conference of States Parties in 2009 and that are currently ongoing, as attached herewith in Chinese.

The Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime the assurances of its highest consideration.

the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Vienna International Center, P.O.Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria
Fax: 0043 1 26060 75798
Email: Cecile.plunet@unodc.org
中国开展预防腐败技术援助项目情况
（自《联合国反腐败公约》第三次缔约方会议至今）

中国认真履行预防腐败国际合作与国际援助职责，在《联合国反腐败公约》（以下简称“公约”）框架下积极与其他国家和地区分享中国开展预防腐败工作的经验做法，促进其他国家和地区预防腐败能力建设。

自2009年11月公约第三次缔约方会议以来，中国成功举办第三届和第四届发展中国家预防腐败研讨班，共有30个亚非拉国家及3个国际组织的75名代表参加，其中副部级以上代表24名。发展中国家预防腐败研讨班采取集中研讨和实地考察相结合的方式，集中介绍我国预防腐败工作的政策和做法，为各国预防腐败官员提供了相互学习和借鉴的有效平台。第三届和第四届研讨班共设专题8个，包括：廉政风险防控机制建设，《联合国反腐败公约》与预防腐败、完善公共资源市场化配置机制、国家公职人员廉政教育、青少年廉洁教育、政府信息公开法规制度建设、电子政务与政府信息公开、政务服务体系建设等。除集中研讨外，各国代表还赴北京市、上海市、江苏省、河南省和陕西省等5个地
实地考察，了解当地防治腐败工作及经济社会发展情况。发展中国家预防腐败研讨班亦成为中国政府对外人力资源培训的重点项目。

在加强预防腐败多边技术援助的同时，中国努力推动与其他发展中国家在预防腐败领域开展双边务实交流与合作。自2009年11月以来，中国已经接待博茨瓦纳、约旦、尼日利亚、肯尼亚、黑山等5个国家防治腐败机构代表团来访，组团访问了日本、韩国、蒙古、尼泊尔、斯里兰卡等5个国家，与蒙古国家预防腐败局签署了合作谅解备忘录。今年9月，中国还将接待印度中央防治腐败委员会代表团。通过开展双边交流，相互学习借鉴各自在预防腐败方面的经验和做法，促进彼此之间的沟通交流，为深入开展务实合作奠定基础。
Overview of DENMARK’s ongoing TA support to anti-corruption in partner countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Components with anti-corruption focus</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mozambique| Support to Public Sector Reform and Statistics | Component 1: Public Sector Reform  
Priority 4 of component 1 includes anti-corruption                                                 | Ministry of the public sector                                           | 2008-2011    |
| Uganda    | Anti-Corruption Programme in Uganda        | 1. Support to Inspectorate of Government (IG) and Expedient Handling of Corruption Cases.  
2. Strengthen the Directorate for Ethics and Integrity and the Accountability Sector.  
| Uganda    | Support to Public Sector Management Reforms in Uganda | Component 3: Local Government Sector Investment Plan (LGSIP)  
Six thematic areas incl. good governance and anti-corruption | Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), the Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC), and the Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) | 2007-2011    |
Ministry of Finance  
Ministry for Public Security  
Ministry of Planning and Investment. | 2006-2011     |
-in particular component 2b have a focus on anti-corruption  
3. Ngo-support for “voice, accountability and empowerment.” | Ministry of Justice  
Courts  
State Prosecutor  
Ombudsman  
Red de Participación y Justicia. (NGO) | 2009-2012     |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Partners</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Ghana       | Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ghana, phase II        | Component 1: Support to justice institutions.  
- Output 1: Increased capacity of Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to deliver on its constitutional mandate related to human rights, complaints handling and anti-corruption investigations.  
- Output 13: Programmes for improving gender-equality in court practice and production of user information on the court system, including how to curb corruption, implemented. | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and The Judicial Service | 2009 – 2013 |
| Mali        | Programme Thématique d'Appui à la Gouvernance au Mali                | Component 2: Rule of law and fighting corruption.                                                      | Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Ministry of Justice  
Human rights - and civil society organizations  
UNODC                                                              | 2009 - 2013 |
| Mozambique  | Support to the Justice Sector in Mozambique                         | Component 1: Support to the implementation of the Plano Estratégico Integrado do Sector da Justiça Phase II (PEI II) (Integrated Strategic Plan)  
Component 2: Support to Civil Society                                                                 | Ministry of Justice  
Courts  
Prosecutor  
Legal Aid Board  
Civil society organisations  
Professional associations | 2008 – 2013 |
| Indonesia   | Support for promotion of democracy and good governance in Indonesia  | Component 3: Good governance and anti-corruption                                                      | Transparency International Indonesia                                                       | 2010-2013 |
| Kenya       | Kenya Governance Support Programme (phase II)                       | Component 1: Drivers of Accountability Programme.                                                     | Ministry of Finance  
The Electoral Commission  
UNIFEM  
Non-state actors                                                                  | 2010-2015 |
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Components with anti-corruption focus</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Nepal Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Phase 3</td>
<td>1. Inclusive democracy: Strengthening political actors, institutions and the public debate in order to create democratic changes. Support of anti-corruption plans is a minor, aspect hereof.</td>
<td>National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Election Commission (EC), Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and selected civil society organizations</td>
<td>2009 – 2013</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Projects implemented and under implementation at the level of the Ministry of Justice in ROMANIA in the field of fighting against corruption (November 2009 → present)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr. crt.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Period of implementation</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>EU Transition Facility Programme Project FT 2007/19343, 07.01/IB/JH - 14 TL - “Improving the Romanian anti-money laundering system”</td>
<td>December 2009 – June 2010</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor’s Office attached to High Court of Cassation and Justice, Romanian judiciary system</td>
<td>Consolidating the Romanian anti-money laundering system by improving the procedure for ensuring final convictions and by further specialising the actors involved in the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences</td>
<td>I.) Elaboration of an assessment report regarding the state of play of the legal procedure regulating the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences</td>
<td>- 2 consultation meetings (round tables) were organised; - an assessment report regarding the state of play of the legal procedures regulating the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences was elaborated.</td>
<td>220,000 Euros EU contribution 35,000 Euros national co-financing</td>
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<td>II.) A final report comprising a comparative study of selected EU Member States’ legal frameworks on prosecution and trial of money laundering offences, as well as recommendations on improving the</td>
<td>- A written description of the anti-money laundering systems existing at the level of 2 Member States was elaborated; - 3 workshops for judges, prosecutors, representatives from the MoJ, and other stakeholders with competences in the field of countering money-laundering offences were organised; - A final report comprising a comparative study of</td>
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<td>Nr. crt.</td>
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| 2.      | EU Transition Facility Programme Project FT 2007/19343. 07.01/IB/JH - 10 TL | December 2009 – June 2010 | Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor’s Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the National Anticorruption Directorate, Superior Council for Magistracy, the judiciary system | Exchange of best practices in the field of investigating and solving cases of (high-level) corruption between Romanian magistrates and their counterparts from EU Member States, through organising joint actions, such as conferences and workshops. | I.) Increased level of knowledge and awareness of Romanian magistrates with regard to the best practices and methods applied in other EU Member States in the area of investigating and judging (high-level) corruption cases.   | - Five workshops for judges and prosecutors involved in investigating and judging (high) level corruption cases were organized;  
- One conference in the field of the (high) level corruption was organized for judges and prosecutors involved in investigating and judging such cases.  
II.) A report comprising the conclusions of the workshops, recommendations. | - One report comprising conclusions, best practices and recommendations for future improvements in the field was elaborated by the MS experts | 250,000 Euros EU contribution  
60,000 Euros national co-financing |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Period of implementation</th>
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<td></td>
<td>corruption</td>
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<td>and best practices in the field of investigating and solving cases of (high-level) corruption elaborated and disseminated to the practitioners in the field</td>
<td>and disseminated to the legal practitioners dealing with cases of (high-level) corruption</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>EU Programme ISEC 2010 “Prevention and fight against crime” Project HOME/2010 ISEC/AG/F INEC-012 “Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness in the field of Money Laundering and assets recovery”</td>
<td>March 2011 – Septembe 2012</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice, National Anticorruption Directorate, Prosecutor’s Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, General Inspectorate for Romanian Police, German Foundation for International Judicial Cooperation (IRZ), Spanish Institute for Fiscal Studies,</td>
<td>Improving the prevention and fight against economic and financial crime in the European Union</td>
<td>I.) Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness in the fight against money laundering at EU level and promoting confiscation and recovery of the proceeds of crime. II.) Increasing the knowledge of law enforcement and judicial practitioners on legal issues related to confiscation and asset recovery and promoting the dissemination of</td>
<td>- One launching conference was organized; - 6 common training sessions/workshops of 3 days duration each will be organized in Romania and other MS partners for judicial (judges, prosecutors and police officers) and administrative officials of the central authorities of the MS partners; - One final conference will be organized; - One final report on the use in the future of the most efficient mechanisms identified in view of enforcing the European legislation in the field of fighting Money Laundering and strengthening assets</td>
<td>211,625,60 grant from the EU 52,906,40 Euros financial contribution from the applicant and partners</td>
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<td>Project</td>
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<td>Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature (France)</td>
<td>best practices among them</td>
<td>recovery will be elaborated including also recommendations on further steps that have to be followed for increasing the efficiency of the fight against money laundering in the partner MS and at a European level.</td>
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### Projects related to the fight against corruption implemented by the Public Ministry of ROMANIA during November 2009 - August 2011

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Implementation period</th>
<th>Type of project (international, regional, national)</th>
<th>Budget (Euro)</th>
<th>Partners/Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Funding Instrument</th>
<th>Intervention Area</th>
<th>Project Objective(s)</th>
<th>Project Activities</th>
<th>Project Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HOME/ISEC/2010/AG/FI NEC-022 – Developing professional financial investigators</td>
<td>August 2011 – October 2012</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>266,643</td>
<td>1. Germany: IRZ Foundation 2. Romania: Ministry of Administration and Interior through: - DG Anticorruption - General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - Police</td>
<td>Europe Union</td>
<td>Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) 2010</td>
<td>Money laundering</td>
<td>Overall objective: Enhancing the financial forensic in Romania by developing a professional body of financial investigators to deal with all financial crimes, with particular focus on serious and organised crime cases. Specific objectives: O1. Developing financial investigators through training</td>
<td>A1. Comparative analysis of juridical systems in the EU A2. 8 joint specialised trainings of 3 days each A3. ToT organised for 20 investigators A4. Curriculum-national programme (financial investigation curriculum to be included in</td>
<td>R1. 121 prosecutors, police officers and NOPCML officials trained in financial investigation, out of which 20 prosecutors and police officers trained as trainers; R2. National training programme for financial investigators configured - financial investigation</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>techniques for corruption investigation</td>
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<td>High Court of Cassation and Justice (Romania)</td>
<td>Crime (ISEC) 2010</td>
<td>Romania and other EU Member States with a view to standardize and extend the use of this investigation technique</td>
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<td>procedure law and legal provisions in EU Member States which allow for the use of undercover agents in corruption investigations. A2. Three workshops in Romania, where 45 Romanian prosecutors will analyze and define the proper framework for the use of integrity testing. A3. A working group will draft a</td>
<td>use of integrity testing tactics in corruption investigation within the EU; R2. Manual on the use of integrity testing and undercover investigators drafted and validated by law enforcement, judiciary, and academics in EU; R3. Draft law “lex ferenda” available to standardize the practice of integrity testing; R4. Draft law</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>2007/19343.0 7.01/FT/RO2 007/IB/JH-23 TL Consolidatin g the Romanian</td>
<td>January–July 2010</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1. UK Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprise Limited</td>
<td>Europol ean Union</td>
<td>Transiti on Facility 2007</td>
<td>Seizure and confisca tion (assets recover y)</td>
<td>The project aims at strengthening the effectiveness of the justice system in national and international</td>
<td>A1.1 – Analysis Report reviewing current national and international</td>
<td>thorough manual on the use integrity testing and undercover investigators. A4. The manual will be discussed within a two days international conference. A5. The final version of the manual, both in English and in Romanian will be disseminated. R1.1.1: Analysis report comprising the Romanian legal and operational</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>practical and legal framework in the field of assets recovery</td>
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<td>(NI-CO), Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)</td>
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<td>cooperation in the area of assets recovery in relation to criminal offences likely to generate substantial profits, mainly trafficking of persons, illicit drug trafficking, fraud, corruption and money laundering offences.</td>
<td>policies and procedures – plus Comparative and Gap Analysis outlining differences in Romanian and European assets recovery legislation</td>
<td>investigative tools and freezing mechanisms drafted and endorsed by the beneficiaries R.1.1.2: Comparative analysis on the Romanian and European legislation with proposals to adapt Romanian legislation drafted R.1.2: Recommendations and guidelines aiming to support the National Assets Recovery Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<td>A.1.5</td>
<td>Study Visit to the UK</td>
<td>4 police officers from GIPR working within R.A.R.O.</td>
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<td>A.2.2</td>
<td>Practical expertise</td>
<td>Participation in workshops for recovery of assets</td>
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<td>Project Results</td>
<td>75 staff members from the target group trained (30 prosecutors, 20 policemen, 20 experts, 5 judges)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>A. Provide language training for 30 Romanian prosecutors in English/French terminology, especially legal terms; B. Provide language training for 30 Bulgarian prosecutors in criminal matters, both in respect of language barriers and specific terminology.</td>
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<td>Project Objective(s)</td>
<td>The present project aims at creating the premises for Romanian and Bulgarian prosecutors to face the challenges arising in international cooperation in criminal matters.</td>
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<td>International</td>
<td>Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters</td>
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<td>Project Title</td>
<td>JLS/2008/JP EN029 Improving knowledge and skills of Romanian and Bulgarian prosecutors in respect of judicial cooperation in criminal matters.</td>
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<td>Cassation, Bulgaria</td>
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<td>knowledge and skills in the area of EU judicial cooperation instruments.</td>
<td>A3. Organise 3 seminars of 5 days each on EU criminal justice instruments, such as: the exchange of operative data and information, European arrest warrant and surrender procedure in the EU member states, the protection of personal data, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime etc., to be attended by 30 Romanian and 30 Bulgarian prosecutors in depth trained and learnt EU instruments on judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Contacts between prosecutors established for future cooperation. Training reports drafted by all participants and disseminated to other practitioners.</td>
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| 5.  | FT/RO2007/I B/JH/03 Enhancemen t of the National Anti-Corruption Directorate's Investigative Capacities | July 2009 – April 2010 | International                                     | 600,000    | 1. National Anti-corruption Directorate 2. Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Ltd. (NI-CO) | European Union | Transition Facility 2007 | Corruption, Criminal liability of the legal persons | Engage in exchange of experience with other EU Member States with the purpose of identifying the best practices in investigating serious corruption offences and serious economic criminal offences assimilated or connected to corruption and adapting them to | A1. 6 finding fact mission where the foreign experts get acquainted with the Romanian legislative and institutional framework consisted in bilateral meetings with the relevant institutions acting in each of the six fields selected under this project | in the same field. “Detecting and proving fraudulent mechanisms used in the fields of: “Detecting and proving money-laundering schemes using offshore centers and tax havens”;

Guidelines of best practices in the fields of: “Detecting and proving fraud.”
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<td>the Romanian investigative practice</td>
<td>A2. 6 workshops involved again all the relevant Romanian institutions, bringing them around the same table</td>
<td>fraudulent mechanisms used in the insurances market”; “Assets evaluation methods. Practical approach regarding corruption offences and frauds related to public procurement, privatization”; “Criminal liability of legal persons”; “Using of IT tools in proving corruption offences or corruption related</td>
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<td>A3. 6 training sessions were there were invited representative s from various institutions</td>
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<td>A4. 1 study visit in UK</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>OLAFF 2009/C4/004 Purchase of technical equipment for the Technical Service</td>
<td>Decembe r 2009 – Decembe r 2010</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>145.0 00</td>
<td>National Anticorruption Directorate (Romania)</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>OLAFF’s HERCULE programme on Technical Assista</td>
<td>Corrupti on</td>
<td>Purchase of technical equipment for the Technical Service within the National Anticorruption Directorate</td>
<td>Activities related to the public procurement of the equipments</td>
<td>Technical equipment delivered</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>OLAF 2010/C5/013 Purchase of Technical Equipment and Complement ary Training for the IT Specialists within the NAD</strong></td>
<td>Novembe r 2010 – Novembe r 2011</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>National Anticorruption Directorate (Romania)</td>
<td>Europ ean Union</td>
<td>OLAF’s HERCULE progra mme on Technic al Assista nce</td>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>Purchase of Technical Equipment and Complementary Training for the IT Specialists within the National Anticorruption Directorate</td>
<td>Activities related to the public procurement of the equipments and to the training sessions</td>
<td>Technical equipment delivered Training delivered</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>JLS/2008/JP EN/028 Providing prosecutors with the necessary tools to fight criminal activities</strong></td>
<td>Decembe r 2008 – Decembe r 2009</td>
<td>Internatio nal</td>
<td>138,270</td>
<td>1. Romania: The Romanian Public Ministry – Prosecuto r’s Office attached to the High Court of</td>
<td>Europ ean Union</td>
<td>Crimina l Justice 2008</td>
<td>Mutual legal assistan ce in criminal matters</td>
<td>The project aims at improving the fight against serious criminal activities, through providing the prosecutors in Romania, Italy and Spain with the adequate knowledge and skills in</td>
<td>A1. Provide language training for 10 Romanian prosecutors in Italian and for 10 Romanian prosecutors in Spanish, with focus on legal terminology. A2. Organise 3 workshops</td>
<td>R1. 10 Romanian prosecutors able to communicate in Italian and 10 Romanian prosecutors able to communicate in Spanish, especially legal</td>
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<td>of 5 days each (20 participants/workshop) on investigation and prosecution of following offences: terrorism, financing of terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organized crime etc. for prosecutors from Romania, Italy and Spain. A3. Draft a manual of investigation and prosecution of organized crime offences</td>
<td>terminology. R2. 40 Romanian, Italian and Spanish prosecutors in depth trained and learnt modern investigation techniques on the following categories of crimes: terrorism, financing of terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organised crime etc. Contacts between prosecutors established for future cooperation in</td>
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<td>2. Italy: The Ministry of Justice – Department for Judicial Affairs</td>
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<td>investigation and prosecution of such crimes, share of common interests, possibility to establishing direct contacts in view of solving complex cases having transnational elements involving the there partner states as well as developing mutual actions. The final goal of the project is further supported by providing language training for the Romanian</td>
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<td>3. Spain: The General Prosecutors’ Office - Spain</td>
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<td>investigation and prosecution of such crimes, share of common interests, possibility to establishing direct contacts in view of solving complex cases having transnational elements involving the there partner states as well as developing mutual actions. The final goal of the project is further supported by providing language training for the Romanian</td>
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<td>Project Results</td>
<td>by the participants to activities 1 and 2, including prosecution of crime offences and best practices, drafted by the participants in view of facilitating future exchange of information. 4 Romanian prosecutors, 3 Spanish prosecutors selected among the participants to previous activities. 3 Romanian, 3 Italian and 3 Spanish prosecutors, selected among participants, A4. Organise final form agreed within workshop.</td>
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<td>a 2 day workshop to be attended by the prosecutors</td>
<td>attended by the prosecutors in charge with supervising the drafting manual. R5. The manual translated into Italian. Romanian and Spanish, edited and disseminated among practitioners.</td>
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<td>be attending the drafting process of manual to agree on the final form. A5. Translate the manual in Italian, Romanian and Spanish, edit and disseminate it among practitioners.</td>
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and, referring to the UNODC Note Verbale CU 2011/126 dated 4 August 2011, has the honour to hereby enclose the information on the relevant technical assistance projects and programmes implemented in the Republic of Serbia since the third session of the Conference of the State Parties in November 2009, in order to facilitate discussion during the fourth session of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Marrakech, 24-28 October 2011).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 5 September 2011

Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties
to the United Nations Convention against Corruption
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Vienna
ANTI-CORRUPTION PROJECTS

The European Union is financing, through the IPA, 2008 the Project "Fight against Corruption". The main objective is to promote the rule of law and strengthening of institutions in charge of fight against corruption in the Republic of Serbia and support the functioning of the Anti-Corruption Agency, which will coordinate activities in this area. Project implementation began in 2010.

The European Union is financing, through the IPA 2011, the Project "Strengthening the Rule of Law in Serbia". The project aims to contribute to good governance through strengthening the rule of law, border security, improving efficiency and accountability in the public sector and combating corruption, as essential framework elements of economic development.

Activities under component 1 are related to the implementation of judicial reform and anti-corruption regulations. It consists of two sub-components. The first subcomponent is participation in multi donor trust fund to support the justice sector (MDTF), and it will be implemented through a contract of participation with the World Bank. The second subcomponent, the support to implementation of regulations to combat corruption will be implemented through a contract of participation with the Council of Europe in accordance with the Article 53(d) of the Financial Regulation. The project implementation is expected in 2012.

The project "Intensification of Anti-Corruption Policy in Serbia, by Improving Transparency in Law Enforcement and Law Based Policy Making" is funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Belgrade. Its main objective is to improve handling corruption cases by improving transparency in law enforcement, in terms of availability of quantitative data from police, prosecution and courts. This project aims to contribute to the development of case management methodology, which will ensure adequate communication between participating institutions based on the feedback system. This will enable local authorities to properly inform civil society and stakeholders on the state of affairs in the fight against corruption in Serbia, as well as promoting the process of European integrations.

UNDP is funding the Project "Support to the Ministry of Justice in Strengthening Institutions and Mechanisms to Combat Corruption". Through this project, the advisory and expert support to the Anti-Corruption Strategy Working Group in its work and the self-assessment of implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption will be provided. UNODC has developed a special application to assess the compliance with the UN Convention, which should replace the use of paper questionnaires in use today. Activities under this project will be implemented during 2011.

The Project "Support to the Fight against Corruption" is funded from the Norwegian Bilateral Assistance Program to the Serbian Government. The project aims at
strengthening the institutional development of the Anti-Corruption Agency. The support is primarily intended for implementation of competencies and responsibilities stipulated by the Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Action Plan for Strategy Implementation. The project has three components: prevention in terms of improving the institutional integrity, the introduction of an internship program, and setting up Agency’s IT system. The project should be fully implemented by the end of 2012.

USAID is implementing the "JIRGA" Project (Judicial Reform and Government Accountability Project). This project consists of two components. The first component will improve the efficiency and transparency of court administration and the system of informing the public on the progress. The second component will strengthen the capacities of independent agencies and bodies, and civil society in the Republic of Serbia, in order to promote open, accountable and efficient governance, as well as combating corruption and poor administrative practices. Both components should contribute to creating new opportunities for citizens to participate in governance and evaluate activities of the Government. In addition, the project should provide an appropriate methodology and tools for this kind of citizen participation.
Référence : CU 2011/126 – Fourniture d’assistance technique de la Suisse

L’engagement suisse en matière de l’assistance technique dans le domaine de l’UNCAC recouvre principalement les trois volets (1) gouvernande économique, (2) gouvernance et (3) assistance bilatérale dans des cas concrèts.

1. **Gouvernance économique**:

Elle décrit les règles de fonctionnement de l’action de l’Etat ainsi que du secteur commercial privé, qui permettent, d’une part, d’assurer une gestion saine, transparente et efficace de l’activité économique et, d’autre part, de lutter efficacement contre la corruption. Avec les règles de gouvernance politique et de gouvernance de la société civile, la gouvernance économique forme l’un des trois piliers de ce que l’on nomme généralement la «bonne gouvernance», qui comporte de nombreuses zones de chevauchement et de complémentarité.

La gouvernance économique recouvre deux volets différents:

- **au niveau du fonctionnement de la politico économie**, elle concerne essentiellement la gestion saine des finances publiques, la régulation, supervision et développement du secteur financier et la réglementation efficace du cadre des affaires tant au niveau du gouvernement central comme au niveau sub-national. Pour mettre en œuvre ce type de programmes, la Suisse entretient des partenariats étroits avec des institutions financières multilatérales comme la Banque mondiale, des banques régionales de développement ou le FMI, avec des institutions et des initiatives normatives (notamment en matière de comptabilité publique, d’audit ou d’évaluation de la performance de la gestion des finances publiques, ainsi que divers centres de compétences en Suisse. Exemples d’activités:

  o réalisation de programmes d’assistance technique à diverses étapes de la procédure budgétaire et mise en œuvre de mesures ciblées en matière de renforcement institutionnel des ministères des finances;

  o renforcement des administrations fiscales et mise en place de systèmes fiscaux transparents, équitables et durables comme contribution à la mobilisation des ressources propres et à l’amélioration de la gestion des risques de nature financière et de la surveillance financière (promotion des institutions supérieures de contrôle, p. ex.);

  o assistance technique aux pays partenaires pour les aider à adapter leurs dispositions nationales sur la lutte contre le blanchiment d’argent et le financement du terrorisme et à élever leurs systèmes de contrôle aux standards minimaux reconnus (Fonds de fiducie thématique du FMI pour la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme ou partenariat avec UNODC, p. ex.);

- **au niveau des règles de conduite du secteur privé**, elle porte essentiellement sur la responsabilité sociale des entreprises et sur la gouvernance d’entreprise. Exemples d’activités:

  o Une attention particulière est accordée à l’Initiative pour la transparence dans les industries extractives (ITIE), coalition de gouvernements, d’entreprises et d’organisations de la société
civile qui cherche à ce que les industries pétrolières, gazières et minières des pays en développement, notoirement corrompues, fassent preuve de davantage de transparence et rendent des comptes.


- La dissémination des bonnes pratiques de gouvernment d’entreprise au niveau des entreprises et des intermédiaires financiers, en tant qu’élément essentiel de gestion des risques et des conditions d’accès au financement privé.

**Anti-Corruption Network (ACN):**

Depuis 2003, la Suisse soutient le Plan d’action d’Istanbul appliqué dans le cadre de l’OCDE et du Réseau anticorruption et qui a mis en place une procédure d’examen par les pairs en vue de lutter contre la corruption en Arménie, en Azerbaïdjan, en Géorgie, en Russie, au Tadjikistan, au Kirghizistan, au Kazakhstan et en Ukraine. La Suisse est l’un des principaux bailleurs de fonds du projet depuis le début de l’initiative d’Istanbul. Pour de plus amples informations: [page d’accueil de l’ACN.](#)

**Quelques exemples de partenariats de la Suisse pour renforcer la gouvernance économique**

- **Basel Institute on Governance:** recovery of bad debts and advising partners on Anti Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism issues

- **UNODC:** depuis 2011, la Suisse soutient p.ex. un programme dans la région du Mékong et en Afrique occidentale. Ce programme a pour but de mettre en place et d’appliquer des bases légales contre le blanchiment d’argent et le terrorisme à l’aide de mentors sur place.

- **FIAS (World Bank Group):** reform of the business environment and investment framework

- **International Monetary Fund:** Strategic partnership in various areas such as Anti Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism, budget management and internal and external debt management.

- **Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva:** partnership in the financial sector and technical assistance for central banks.

- **International Finance Corporation – Advisory services:** Strategic partnership for the implementation of technical assistance and capacity building projects.

- **International Labour Organization (ILO):** Partnership with respect to approaches to the Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises programme (SCORE).

- **OECD:** Active participation in organizational work and partnership within the scope of the "Investment Compact" programme in the Balkans.

- **World Trade Organization (WTO):** Partnership in technical assistance for the implementation of WTO agreements.

- **PEFA Programme (Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability):** multi-donor initiative seeking to address the problems encountered with respect to approaches to diagnostics and reform of public finance systems.

- **PPIAF (Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility):** regulation of public infrastructure services.
2. Gouvernance

La Suisse est notamment engagée dans des types d’intervention suivants :

- Engagement au niveau des pouvoirs exécutifs, législatifs et judiciaires d’un pays
  - Réformes de l’administration publique visant à réduire les occasions possibles de corruption
  - Promotion de nouvelles technologies de l’information pour accroître la transparence au niveau du gouvernement (utilisation des technologies au niveau des transactions, des services mais aussi pour les marchés publics ; promotion de modèles One stop shops par exemple pour les services publics)
  - Renforcement des systèmes de gestion des finances publiques au niveau national ou local
  - Renforcement des organismes indépendants d’audit public
  - Renforcement du rôle de « frein et contrepouvoir » du Parlement
  - Renforcement de l’indépendance du secteur judiciaire

- Collaboration avec les acteurs non étatiques ; renforcement des mécanismes de contrôle externe
  - Soutien et renforcement de la société civile, acteur important pour promouvoir une culture de accountability des autorités envers la population. Soutien à des mécanismes tels que formules de participation à la préparation de budgets, jurys de citoyens, système de traçage des dépenses publiques et monitoring des performances
  - Information/sensibilisation aux droits des citoyens
  - Accès à l’information comme outil de dévoilement de la corruption. Renforcement de la capacité des média.
  - Promotion de codes de conduite dans le secteur privé.

- Engagement au niveau multilatéral
  - Soutien à des institutions internationales (Banque mondiale, banques régionales de développement, agences de Nations Unies, etc) qui sont dotées de dispositifs internes de lutte contre la corruption et qui promeuvent des programmes anti-corruption (promotion d’un cadre institutionnel mondial de bonne gouvernance et programmes spécifiques).
  - Dialogue politique

En plus des programmes de type gouvernance mentionnés ci-dessus, la Suisse soutient un certain nombre de projets spécifiques de lutte contre la corruption.

- Au niveau des pays
  - Soutien à des Autorités de lutte contre la corruption: exemples : Bhutan : Strenghening of the Anti Corruption Commission; Czech republic : Strenghening of institutions and capacities for combating corruption and organized crime;
  - Soutien à des initiatives visant à améliorer l’accès à l’information sur des cas de corruption, exemple : support to Tanzania corruption Tracker system
  - Contribution à des chapitres nationaux de Transparency International : examples : Moldova ; support to the Advocacy and Legal Advise Centre operations; Pakistan: Anti corruption Program developed by TI; Switzerland : strengthening of the Swiss chapter and advocacy work in Switzerland.
Au niveau global : contribution aux organisations suivantes:

- Multiyear contribution à Transparency International Berlin (International Secretariat)
- Multiyear contribution to the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (STAR)
- Multiyear contribution to the International Center on Asset Recovery (ICAR)
- Support to the UNCAC Coalition for the Doha Conference.

3. Assistance bilatérale

Suite aux événements en Afrique du Nord, la Suisse a bloqué début 2011 les avoirs de personnes politiquement exposées originales de la Tunisie, de l’Egypte, de la Côte d’Ivoire et de la Libye. Il appartient désormais aux autorités de poursuite de ces pays de mener les procédures pénales nécessaires pour prouver l’origine illicite de ces fonds. Dans l’intervalle, la Tunisie et l’Egypte ont adressé à la Suisse des demandes d’entraide judiciaire en matière pénale. Dans ce contexte, la Suisse est intervenue à plusieurs reprises dans le but d’approfondir la coopération avec ces autorités et de préciser le cadre de celle-ci.

Compte tenu de la complexité des questions liées à la criminalité financière et économique, la Suisse a offert son soutien aux autorités concernées, afin de pouvoir restituer rapidement aux populations concernées tous les fonds bloqués dont l’origine illicite aura été prouvée dans le cadre d’une procédure judiciaire. La Suisse a notamment

- envoyé des groupes d’experts à Tunis et au Caire
- reçu une délégation de la Banque centrale tunisienne
- une visite en Suisse d’une délégation égyptienne est en passe d’être organisée
- mis à disposition temporaire de la Tunisie d’un expert en matière d’Asset Tracing
- contacts réguliers avec l’International Center for Asset Recovery (ICAR) à Bâle et avec l’initiative pour la restitution des avoirs volés (StAR) de la Banque mondiale.

La Suisse travaille étroitement avec l’initiative sur le recouvrement des avoirs illicites (STAR) de l’UNODC et de la Banque mondiale. Nous supportons aussi financièrement un important centre de compétence dans le domaine de recouvrement des avoirs : the international centre for asset recovery (ICAR). Par le biais de ce centre, la Suisse offre son soutien à des Etats afin de les aider à formuler et compléter des demandes d’entraide judiciaire internationale.
USA Response:
Technical Assistance Efforts in Support of the
UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)

The United States provides a comprehensive umbrella of assistance to help
countries in developing and sustaining an array of governmental reforms
contributing to the anti-corruption mission. In Fiscal Year 2010 alone, the United
States provided more than $1.5 billion in assistance through the U.S. Department
of State and the U.S. Agency for International Develop (USAID) related to
strengthening good governance and anti-corruption.

Through the U.S. Department of State, USAID, the U.S. Department of Justice and
other U.S. government bodies, the United States provided assistance to support
anti-corruption reforms, including creating and strengthening governance
institutions, assisting in the adoption and enhancement of prevention, oversight and
enforcement mechanisms, as well as aiding the development, strengthening and
implementation of laws, processes, and policies that are appropriately transparent
and accountable. U.S. government funding also bolstered anti-corruption
diplomatic initiatives. In addition, the United States provided assistance to support
rule of law and justice institutions, including integrity and internal oversight
mechanisms, criminal procedure investigative, and prosecutorial tools and
capacity, criminal tax and customs enforcement systems, anti-money laundering
reforms, asset forfeiture tools, financial intelligence units, and specialized and
vetted law enforcement units.

As this multi-sector approach demonstrates, it remains difficult to compile a
project- by-project itemization of anti-corruption-related technical assistance at a
central level, particularly given the focus placed by the United States on on-the-
ground program development and delivery. However, some anti-corruption
program highlights are provided below.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): In fiscal year 2010,
USAID provided funding for “good governance” programs in 75 countries around
the world, many of which any addressed the problem of corruption. Other “good
governance” programs addressed corruption implicitly by working to improve the
transparency, accountability and effectiveness of governance systems and
strengthen their oversight through more effective internal government controls and
though civil society and the media. USAID anti-corruption assistance can be
broadly broken down into the following categories:
1) Fiscal/Customs: These programs include a number of large-scale reform and structural adjustment projects such as initiatives to revamp tax regimes including collection and reporting systems.

2) Civil Society Programs: These programs are designed to increase public awareness through media and civic education, to promote involvement and participation of citizens and to encourage all society oversight of various bodies of government ranging from city councils to national parliaments. They also include efforts promote a free and independent media, to improve the quality of investigative reporting and to pressure government to implement freedom of information legislation. They strengthen local NGOs and citizens’ groups, empowering them to become the critical constituencies for reform.

3) Local Government and Decentralization Programs: These programs assist national governments in dealing with the complex and politically sensitive challenges they face as they attempt to decentralize both government authority and responsibility. Some focus on budget reform and financial management matters focusing on inter-governmental issues. Other programs assist local governments to improve service delivery in areas such as health and education, often through instituting measures to make local government services more transparent and accountable, promoting greater citizen participation in decision making, and assisting civil society to provide more effective oversight.

4) Financial Sector Programs: These programs focus mainly on reform and strengthening of banks and banking regulation. They address the establishment of efficient and transparent capital markets and to availability of microfinance and other forms of credit. They also include strategies to prevent money laundering.

5) Rule of Law Programs: These programs are aimed at improving the justice sector in host countries, often a necessary pre-requisite for success in other types of anti-corruption programming. Many of these programs, such as legal or judicial reforms, court administration improvements, prosecutor training and money laundering projects contribute to a government’s ability to enforce anti-corruption efforts. Others, such as judicial ethics programs, judicial prosecutorial training on corruption, and the establishment of judicial review bodies target corruption directly.
6) Financial Management Programs: These programs include institutional strengthening programs that assist Ministries of Finance, programs to strengthen legislative oversight of the budget and financial management process and civil society budget oversight efforts. Many of these programs involve the design and implementation of effective treasury systems and integrated financial management systems. Key initiatives for government reform include strengthening audit and internal control functions of government, procurement reform and support for Supreme Audit Institutions.

7) Miscellaneous: Other USAID anti-corruption programs include media programs that seek to strengthen the independence and professionalism of the sector and freedom of information initiatives. Additional examples of other programs are, procurement reform and e-procurement programs, efforts to increase legislative capacity and oversight and a number of corporate governance strategies.

**U.S. Department of State:** Through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the U.S. Department of state provides a broad array of law enforcement-focused anti-corruption programs. In many cases these programs are implemented in partnership with other U.S. government agencies – such as the Department of Justice or the Treasury Department – or with international organizations. An overview of relevant programming is provided below.

*INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in the Western Hemisphere*

**Mexico/National Police Registry:** The United States is providing hardware, software and technical assistance to the Government of Mexico for its National Policy Registry. The registry maintains data on Mexican law enforcement officials and officers who have been fired for corruption or illegal activity. Applicants for law enforcement positions area checked against the registry.

**Mexico/Control de Confianza Centers:** Recent Mexican law requires that all law enforcement officials and officers be vetted prior to employment, and the vetting includes six elements including but not limited to a toxicology screening (for substance abuse), a socio-economic investigation (to learn if the applicant is leaving beyond their earning), and a polygraph examination. The United States has
provided multiple Mexican federal agencies with equipment, training, and technical assistance to help expand their existing background investigation capabilities in order to meet the new demands for vetting.

**Mexico/Internal Affairs Units:** The U.S. is providing equipment, training, and technical assistance to assist multiple Mexican federal agencies in creating independent Internal Affairs Units that will be able to conduct investigations of corruption within that agency.

**Central America/Vetted Units:** Supports operating costs, such as rent, utilities, maintenance and fuel; investigative and office equipment; and training for host nation vetted counternarcotics investigative and enforcement units. These units conduct complex investigations in areas such as firearms and narcotics trafficking, bulk cash smuggling, kidnapping, human trafficking and smuggling, child sex tourism, and money laundering.

**Central America/Justice Sector Reform:** Advances implementation of accusatorial justice systems. This program provides police, prosecutors, and judicial investigators technical assistance and training. It also supports technical assistance for improved justice sector administration, case management and tracking systems. The program emphasizes anti-corruption, judicial transparency and accountability of justice and security sector institutions. The program supports juvenile justice systems and post-prison rehabilitation and reintegration. Includes support for a DOJ Resident Legal Advisor based in San Salvador.

**Improved Police Academies & Training:** Drawing on successful Panamanian reform efforts, this project provides police academy and law enforcement experts to conduct curriculum assessments and advance regional reforms for more modern and effective law enforcement academy training and police reform, including internal affairs.

**Central America/Community Policing:** Builds the capacity of vetted police units through training, mentors, and equipment, to become a more modern, community-based police service that works within communities to effectively police and lower crime, while combating serious crimes such as drug trafficking, gangs, and money laundering. This effort includes supporting Model Precincts in high-crime areas of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

**Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI):** Includes a regional project to enhance polygraph capacity by providing training to Caribbean police personnel.
Additionally, another regional project is to improve judicial reforms in order to eliminate corruption. By partnering with the U.S. Department of Justice, INL is developing this regional project to provide law enforcement professionalization training to police as well as prosecutors and judges. CBSI supports a legal subject matter expert in the field to assess ways of improving the judicial process.

**Haiti:** INL funding provides for technical assistance and financial investigation mentors from the U.S. Department of Treasury to support the activities of the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU or UCREF in French) and the HNP Office of Financial and Economic Affairs (BAFE). UCREF collects and analyzes financial data, while the BAFE carries out investigations for prosecutions of money laundering and corruption cases.

**INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in Afghanistan**

**Case Management System:** INL’s Judicial Sector Support Program (JSSP) developed a unified Case Management System to track criminal cases from arrest all the way to incarceration, which dramatically reduces the chances for corruption and denial of individual constitutional rights to occur. All Afghan justice institutions have signed an MOU accepting this system.

**Judicial Security Unit (JSU):** Since 2007, the United States has provided training and infrastructure support to the JSU, a specialized unit of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan under the Ministry of Interior. The JSU provides courtroom and personal security at the Supreme Court, Counter-Narcotics Justice Center and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. INL provides housing and life support for the U.S. Marshals Service Mentors, Operations and Maintenance for the JSU compound, and a training support contract to enhance the USMS training efforts.

**Major Crimes Task Force-Afghanistan:** Under the Ministry of Interior’s authority, the Major Crimes Task Force-Afghanistan (MOI and NDS) conducts criminal investigations to substantiate senior level corruption allegations, investigates organized criminal networks, and investigates high profile kidnappings committed by persons against the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan persons, property, or interests. INL supports the MCTF.

**INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in Iraq**

**Commission on Integrity:**
• U.S. Department of Justice/International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) advisors have been training and mentoring Commission of Integrity (COI) investigators on forensics, crime scene investigations, and procurement of investigatory equipment. The advisors have also been building the management and training capacity of the COI, with an emphasis on better case preparation, and compliance with provisions in the UNCAC. The current ICITAP program will place one advisor in Baghdad until June 2012 to continue the mentoring.

• In September 2010, INL awarded a $4.0 million, two year contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide training on forensic auditing and on international cooperation in the recovery of assets and extradition of persons to the COI.

• INL has included an agreement with the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Technical Assistance to place a financial crimes advisor at the Commission on Integrity until October 2013.

**Anti-Money Laundering Advisor/Baghdad:** INL, through the Department of Justice’s Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training (OPDAT) is posting a federal prosecutor specialized in anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing, to provide training and mentoring to various GOI agencies.

**UNDP English Language Program:** In order to fully develop the potential for bilateral law enforcement cooperation, INL and UNDP will provide training to increase the number of investigators and other officials who are fluent in English, so they may communicate with international partners in anti-corruption issues.

**Other INL-Related Anti-Corruption Programs**

**Armenia:** INL is working with the US Department of Justice and others to develop anti-corruption public service advertisements (PSA’s) for display at Armenian ports of entry and within the media. Implementation will likely be carried out by a local organization.

**Bosnia:** INL provides support to assist with anti-corruption cases specifically dealing with abuse of office and related financial crimes.

**Regional/ “GUAM” countries:** Funding currently supports an anti-corruption program implemented through the OECD.
**Indonesia:** In Indonesia, the Anti-Corruption Task Force in the Attorney General’s Office (AGO) is one of three specialized task forces that the INL program, implemented by the Department of Justice, has supported through provision of equipment and specialized training and support to develop expertise in the prosecution of specific crimes. Since its formal inception in June 2008, the anti-corruption task force has prosecuted over sixty cases and has been a model for local anti-corruption prosecution task forces that the AGO created.

**Kyrgyzstan:** The United States has also supported the development of a new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) that will modernize and streamline Kyrgyzstan criminal procedures, including imposing penalties on police, prosecutors and judges who illegally detain suspects pre-trial in violation of the CPC. Illegal pre-trial detention is a primary tool used to solicit bribes from the suspect and their family. INL also supports Department of Justice efforts in Kyrgyzstan to provide legal and practical training to Kyrgyz prosecutors, Financial Intelligence Service employees and financial Policy on anti-money laundering and tax law enforcement techniques and best practices.

**Morocco:** INL is funding an anti-corruption program, implemented by the American Bar Association (ABA) that seeks to strengthen judicial integrity through the creation of more robust judicial processes and professional standards and to increase the capacity of judicial and law enforcement officials to combat corruption. The ABA helps Morocco’s anti-corruption commission, the Instance Centrale de la Prevention de la Corruption (ICPC), to develop its organizational capacity, a national anti-corruption strategy, and a public awareness campaign. Additionally, the ABA is working with Moroccan lawyers associations to establish pilot anti-corruption assistance centers. The ABA also helps draft and support the adoption and dissemination of Ethics Charters for the associations of judges, clerks and lawyers.

**Mozambique:** Since 2001, INL supported the development of an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA) to Mozambique to work with the Ministry of Justice and non-governmental actors to address corruption issues related to money laundering. This program ended on September 30, 2009. While in Mozambique, the ILA analyzed anti-corruption laws, worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop and institutionalize the General Cabinet for the Fight Against Corruption, conducted a wide range of training programs for prosecutors and investigators, and advised American entities along with international donors on justice sector issues.
Russia: The U.S. and Russia are cooperating together under the framework of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission (BPC) to share experience in combating corruption. Through the INL office in Moscow, the United States has worked closely with NGO’s and with government entities charged with combating official and private sector corruption.

South Africa: INL supports an anti-racketeering program in South Africa through the deployment of an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA). The ILA provides technical assistance to police, prosecutors, investigators and judges on corruption matters related to organized crime and racketeering. The ILA has served in this capacity since 2003 for periods of a few weeks up to six months. The ILA travels throughout the country to provide specific guidance on the use of racketeering provisions of the Prevention of Organized Crime Act (POCA).

Serbia: INL has an anti-corruption advisor (RLA) that is embedded with the Organized Crime Prosecutor’s Office (in charge of prosecuting high corruption). The advisor also works with anti-corruption departments of the prosecutor’s offices on mentoring and training, focusing on financial crimes as well. INL also supports a part-time forensic accountant, who works with the prosecutors on specific cases.

Ukraine: INL provides for a Department of Justice Anti-Corruption Resident Legal Advisor (RLA), who furnishes ongoing assistance in drafting new legislation and amending current legislation to comply with Ukraine’s international treaty obligations and international best practices. The RLA also provides training to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on investigating complex corruption schemes. The Department of Justice has also supported the development of a new Criminal Procedure Code that will modernize and streamline Ukraine’s criminal proceedings, which is a prerequisite to effective anti-corruption efforts. In addition, INL supports an OECD anti-corruption project aimed at changing anti-corruption legislation. INL recently completed a project to increase the ability of Border Guard investigators to report from the field sensitive data related to corrupt practices by border guard personnel.

INL Support for Regional and International Initiatives and Multilateral Organizations: In addition to bilateral programming, INL supports a number of regional anti-corruption initiatives, notably in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Funding provides for technical assistance programming aimed at furthering implementation of UNCAC principles in these regions, in cooperation with organizations such as the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development (OECD), the UN Development Program (UNDP) and UNODC. INL also supports special anti-corruption programs at the global level through partnerships with organizations such as the International Anticorruption Academy, INTERPOL, and StAR. INL has supported placement of Asset Recovery Advisors (through the Department of Justice) in three pilot countries. INL also supports anticorruption monitoring mechanisms via multilateral organizations such as the Council of Europe (COE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and UNODC.