Provision of requested information to UNODC

Art 13 UNCAC – Participation of society

<u>Art 13 (1) UNCAC</u>

BAK APP – MOBILE APPLICATION ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION

To raise awareness on anti-corruption matters among adolescents and young adults – as members of the civil society – it is recommended to increasingly use the new media. Mobile applications are, especially for this particular target group, an important medium for obtaining and exchanging information.

Therefore, and in order to best impart knowledge on corruption to young people, the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) is developing a tailor-made mobile application (app) in cooperation with the HTL Mistelbach, a vocational college in Lower Austria with a focus on health technology.

Two project teams of a total of five fourth-grade students (aged about 18) programme the app as part of their final thesis, the prerequisite for admission to the school-leaving examination. In addition to programming the application, the students' task is to create a visual design corresponding to the needs of the target group.

During the extensive preparation process, the BAK has developed the creative content of the app in close coordination with the students. The app aims to confront its future users with dilemma situations and thus to raise their awareness of corruption, ethics and integrity. The completion of the mobile app is scheduled for the summer of 2016.

ANTI-CORRUPTION TRAINING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

This workshop is based on a training concept for anti-corruption training courses for upper secondary schools developed by the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK). It consists of selected case examples, interactive exercises and role playing games designed to increase students' awareness of the phenomenon of corruption. The training is composed of 8 teaching units of 45 minutes each. Therefore, it can be carried out on a single day.

The purpose of the practical cases presented during the course is to increase young people's ability to act correctly in daily professional life, facilitate the recognition and prevention of corruptive situations, and teach specific linguistic and social skills. Furthermore, expert knowledge about the prevention of corruption, economic crime, compliance, the principles of the corruption phenomenon and the legal bases of the fight against corruption is imparted. Another focus is on raising students' awareness regarding values, decisions and actions. Ethical aspects, such as the relation between economic activity and moral values, as well as selected case examples from the field of education are discussed in this workshop.

A definition of the term „corruption" is given, different forms of corruption (situational, structural) as well as its reasons and consequences are described. Models are used to explain specific corruption phenomena. Information on corruption prevention, anti-corruption institutions and instruments in the fight against corruption will be provided to the students. Relevant topics will be presented by experts in psychology, law and criminology. The workshop aims to promote social ethics and

contribute to a more profound understanding of the threat posed by corruption to the rule of law and economic activity.

In addition to imparting knowledge on the phenomenon of corruption, the objective of the workshop is to encourage young people to reflect on the moral dimension of their decisions and actions, in particular in the context of their professional responsibilities as future employees or employers. The anti-corruption trainers of the BAK's Department of Prevention place a special focus on raising awareness of possible "stumbling blocks" in tricky situations of corruption as well as on ways to handle such situations.

In order to ensure the successful and sustainable prevention of corruption, it is indispensable to disseminate information on corruption and increase awareness, especially among the younger generation. Therefore, the BAK is planning to extend the anti-corruption training to other types of school.

Art 13 (2) UNCAC

NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

Development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the field of prevention

From 2013 to 2014, the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) organized a total of ten expert panels on "Current measures and recent developments in corruption prevention". These round tables were attended by leading anti-corruption experts and senior officials of the Austrian Federal Chancellery, all federal ministries, the Austrian Court of Audit, the provincial courts of audit, the Austrian Association of Cities and Towns, the Austrian Association of Municipalities, the Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions, as well as by trade union representatives and experts from the fields of internal audit, human resource management, disciplinary matters, and complaint management.

Following introductory speeches, the participants engaged in discussions on the above mentioned topics, in particular on experiences made and approaches adopted in the relevant field. In addition, experts from the private sector were invited to give presentations on measures to promote compliance and integrity in their sector.

In each expert panel, the focus was placed on a specific, predetermined issue. The main findings of these plenary discussions were summarized and integrated into the prevention section of the Austrian Anti-Corruption Strategy.

ANNUAL REPORT AND BAK WEBSITE (www.bak.gv.at)

Each year, the BAK publishes an annual report including information on the BAK's organizational structure and mandate as well as its activities in the field of international cooperation. The report also contains current statistical data and gives an overview of the ongoing work in the area of corruption prevention, such as training courses and concepts as well as publications.

The BAK website provides all important and current information on the Bureau, including the contact details of the SPOC (Single Point of Contact). Similar to the annual report, the website informs about the organization, responsibilities and activities of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption.

PUBLICATIONS

The Publication "Corruption Prevention in Theory and Practice"

In parallel to the development of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy as mentioned above, the panel speakers provided their presentations for the anthology "Corruption Prevention in Theory and Practice" compiled by the BAK. The book gives an overview on current approaches to prevent corruption both in the public and the private sectors.

Furthermore, the BAK distributes leaflets providing information on corruption prevention for different target groups (e.g. senior officials, police officers, etc.) in the entire civil service.

The annual series "Corruption and Abuse of Official Authority" ("Korruption und Amtsmissbrauch")

In September 2015, the book's eighth edition was released in cooperation with the publisher "MANZ". It provides, as has been usual in the previous editions, a comprehensive overview of the content and interpretation of the most important provisions of Austrian criminal law relating to corruption and abuse of authority.

The casebook "The Criminal Law on Corruption: Case Examples" ("Korruptionsstrafrecht in Fällen")

Together with the Austrian Center for Law Enforcement Sciences (ALES), the BAK worked out a list of questions relevant to corruption from a criminal law perspective. These questions were illustrated with abstract and anonymized case examples and, in 2014, published as a casebook ("The Criminal Law on Corruption: Case Examples") by the publishing house "Österreich".

THE BAK AND THE AUSTRIAN ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY

Since 2007, the BAK has organized the Austrian Anti-Corruption Day for the public administration once a year. This inter-ministerial meeting of experts deals with diverse topics related to the prevention of and fight against corruption. It aims to provide a framework for a wide range of anti-corruption experts to discuss current challenges and issues in this field. On 7 and 8 April 2015, the 9th Austrian Anti-Corruption Day with a focus on the topic "Freedom of information vs. official secrecy – Paradigm shift in the Austrian information law?" took place in the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior.

SPOC – PUBLIC CONTACT POINT TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASES OF CORRUPTION

The Single Point of Contact (SPOC) is the BAK's main contact point and receives reports, allegations, complaints, etc. that may be relevant to criminal investigations. It is available 24/7 and can be reached by post, fax, email or telephone.

All reported allegations are treated confidentially. Of course, the allegations can also be reported anonymously. However, persons reporting suspicious circumstances are kindly asked to provide at least one contact detail, because in many cases more detailed information is necessary to carry out the investigation.

WKStA – WHISTLE-BLOWER WEBSITE

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for Economic Crime and Corruption (WKStA) offers a completely anonymous "whistle-blower website" to report cases of corruption and white-collar

crime. The website is currently run as a pilot project. It has become operational on 1 January 2016 following the amendment to the Prosecution Service Act (Staatsanwaltschaftsgesetz). The website allows persons having knowledge of cases of corruption to provide information and set up an anonymous mailbox. This is one of the key advantages compared to an anonymous complaint: investigators can directly contact the whistle-blowers and ask them questions. The English version of the system is available at

https://www.bkms-system.net/bkwebanon/report/clientInfo?cin=1at21.

Annex I

Guidance note for the provision of information by States parties and signatories for the seventh intersessional meeting of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

1. The secretariat has produced this guidance note to assist States parties and signatories in providing information on initiatives and practices that they have implemented regarding the two topics to be considered at the seventh intersessional meeting of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, to be held from 22 to 24 August 2016.

2. The secretariat wishes to recall paragraph 12 of the report of the Working Group on its second intersessional meeting (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2011/4), in which the Group recommended that, in advance of each of its meetings, States parties should be invited to share their experiences of implementing the provisions of the Convention under consideration, preferably by using the self-assessment checklist.

3. In order to facilitate the provision of such information, the secretariat has prepared the following set of questions, which to the extent possible are based on those in the self-assessment checklist, as a guide that States parties and signatories may wish to use when providing information on the two topics to be considered. States parties and signatories are encouraged to view the questions only as guidance and are free to provide any information believed to be relevant to the topics under consideration.

I. Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the Convention in order to facilitate public sector transparency and combat corruption

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to use information and communication technologies (ICT) to ensure full compliance with the Convention.

In relation to integrity in public procurement and management of public finances (article 9), States parties and signatories may wish to provide information on measures that:

• Utilize online platforms for the distribution of information relating to public procurement and tenders as a way to prevent corruption, enhance

transparency and ensure competition and objective criteria in procurement decision-making.

At first sight personnel procurement doesn't seem to be strongly connected to public procurement, but when looked closely at procurement decision-making it is soon clear, that personnel is a great cost factor and that officials play an important role in procurement decision-making.

There is a huge variety of other platforms dealing with different kinds of procurement, especially government procurement. In addition to that there is also a website providing access to a platform ("Jobbörse der Republik") that deals with personnel procurement: https://bund.jobboerse.gv.at/sap/bc/jobs/

For the federal public service the Ausschreibungsgesetz 1989 (AusG), BGBl. Nr. 85/1989 as amended from time to time, governs the procedure for the recruitment of new employees and the filling of leadership roles. Every vacancy has to be advertised via a central platform, which is generally accessible for everybody. In many cases communication is handled via customary channels or via the platform itself.

§ 1 AusG states that every Austrian citizen can apply for jobs or roles for the federal state. Even parts of the Austrian constitution, namely Art 3 StGG, RGBl. Nr. 142/1867 idgF, Art 66/2 StV St. Germain, StGBl. Nr. 489/1920 idgF, and Art 8 StV von Wien, BGBl. Nr. 152/1955 idgF, guarantee a subjective right of every Austrian citizen that the same accessibility is given to apply for a job or a role advertised by administrative bodies.

According to § 5/4 AusG the in §§ 2 to 4 AusG mentioned roles and jobs have to be advertised at the Austrian Federal Chancellery's website "Karriere Öffentlicher Dienst" (https://bund.jobboerse.gv.at/sap/bc/jobs/). § 5 AusG generally defines the call for bids. When somebody gets assigned for a role or a job § 15/3 AusG states that every single applicant not considered has to be informally contacted and informed. Transparency is given due to the need to publish the person's name as well as the job or role she or he applied for and the other information enumerated in § 10/2 AusG. These publications have to be made directly after the expert assessment.

§ 20 AusG regulates the case if a role or post can be manned with officials or other people on contractual basis already working for the federal state.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:

• Description of any electronic system of public procurement, including, for example:

• The means by which tender invitations are published;

• The inclusion of all pertinent information on the award of contracts;

• Ways in which applications may be submitted (including the use of electronic procurement platforms); and

• Ways in which the criteria to be used for selection and award are publicized.

When providing information on the use of ICT to increase the transparency of procurement processes, States parties and signatories may wish to refer to their submissions for the **sixth intersessional meeting of the Working Group, held in 2015.**

In relation to public reporting (article 10), States parties and signatories may wish to provide information on measures that:

Here links to national and international organizations as well as to the main legal texts that deal with the issues of corruption, corruption prevention and integrity in the public service can be found easily: https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/moderner_arbeitgeber/korruptionspraevention/infos/links.html

Particularly the "The RESPONSibility rests with me" can be emphasized as one of many examples of a Code of Conduct to Prevent Corruption:

https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/moderner_arbeitgeber/korruptionspraevention/infos/VerhaltenskodexEnglish__2012_druck.pdf?4ppzt1

Regarding information on the organization, functioning an decision-making processes of the public administration and on decisions and legal acts can not only be found in the Rechtsinformationssystem (RIS), https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/, but simplified explanations and general descriptions and depictions of the processes are generally also displayed on the homepages of the respective federal ministry. For the Austrian Federal Chancellery it would be the following website: http://www.bundeskanzleramt.at/.

The Auskunftspflichtgesetz, BGBl. Nr. 287/1987 as amended from time to time, is the legal basis to provide sufficient information to the general public at federal level. The

• Make available online, including in open data formats, government information relating to the implementation of the Convention, in order to foster greater transparency, accountability and efficiency;

• Promote the use of online platforms or portals to enhance transparency in public administration, including information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration and on decisions and legal acts.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:

• Use of websites, online libraries, online archives or other means by which information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration is made available to the general public;

• Outline of the laws, procedures or regulations allowing members of the general public to obtain information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of the public administration through information and communications technologies;

• Description of the type of information to be proactively made available and automatically published by the Government through online platforms and websites, including details of:

• The types of bodies required to publish information;

• The scope of the information that is published;

• The means by which the information is published;

• How often the information is updated;

• Description of the types of information to be made available upon request by a member of the public (i.e. legislation on freedom of information or access to information);

• Standards to protect privacy and personal data in the disclosure of such information;

• Description of online initiatives to raise public awareness with regard to the information available and how it can be accessed online;

• Examples of proactive publication of information online without a special request.

In relation to participation of society (article 13), States parties and signatories may wish to provide information on measures that:

The described information is accessible via quite different channels, starting from the internet and computer based access through to brochures right up to software applications for example on smartphones. Established e-government mechanisms have become a main part of the modern citizen-oriented administration. A good overview is presented on the following website:

https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/221/Seite.2821000.html

The following website provides subsequent links for public access to relevant anti-corruption bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may constitute an offence:

https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/moderner_arbeitgeber/korruptionspraevention/infos/links.html

Regarding personnel procurement there is no such thing as a possibility of a direct participation of society because of the special rules of procedure. However, Austria's information policy has the goal to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption.

• Establish e-government mechanisms, online platforms, smartphone applications, mobile telephone-based reporting and social media to enhance the effective and efficient participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption;

- Enhance the transparency of, and promote the contribution of the public to, decision-making processes, in particular through the use of online platforms to facilitate consultation with the public on issues relating to the prevention of and fight against corruption;
- Promote public information activities, including through the use of information and communications technologies, that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well public education programmes;
- Respect, promote and protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption, in particular through online mechanisms;
- Provide public access, including through online mechanisms, to relevant anti-corruption bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may constitute an offence established in accordance with the Convention.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:

- **In relation to enhancing the transparency of and promoting the contribution of the public to decision-making processes (article 13 (1) (a)):**

Apart from the already in outline described measures and programs there are no further federal wide but many particular accesses to this topic. However, it can also be pointed out that within the federal government systems were simplified and unified over the last years. As a result of this development a document management system (DMS) as well as the electronic act (ELAK) are today's standards of a modern administration as well as an e-government and an e-law system. This leads to a faster, more flexible and cheaper administration that is readily comprehensible und transparent. All this together can be seen as another part of the prevention of corruption.

§ 79c ff. BDG 1979, BGBl. Nr. 333/1979, as amended from time to time, regulates in its subsection 5a IKT-usage and control regarding officials. IKT is the abbreviation for information and communication technology or technique and includes all devices for electronic transmission or telecommunications, storage and processing of voice, texts, still and moving pictures as well as data. § 29n VBG, BGBl. Nr. 86/1948, as amended from time to time, cites § 79c ff. BDG 1979 and regulates that these paragraphs also apply to contract staff. The "I" stands for the information provided to the people, "K" stands for communication. People can communicate with the departments directly and also when implemented via contact form. "T" stands for

technology and therefore gives a hint that the virtual department is now implemented and is now accessible via several different channels.

• Description of how ICT is used to promote citizen and stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes, such as through large-scale consultations, online platforms, working groups, task forces, citizen referendums and community meetings, and measures to promote such involvement;

• Description of ICT measures adopted to promote an institutional culture of transparency, open data, open-door policies and regular communication between the Government and civil society;

• Description of ICT measures adopted to allow members of the public to decide or contribute to decisions on how to allocate parts of the public budget in specific institutions;

• Description of ICT measures adopted to provide opportunities for individuals and groups outside the public sector to be consulted during legislative drafting processes;

• Description of the ways in which ICT is used to facilitate public consultations before regulations or other administrative policies are issued, and of any consequences of failure to adhere to the requirement to facilitate such public participation.

Regarding personnel procurement there is no such thing as a possibility of a direct participation of society because of the special rules of procedure.

• **In relation to ensuring that the public has effective access to information (article 13 (1) (b)):**

The general rule of § 2 Auskunftspflichtgesetz, BGBl. Nr. 287/1987 as amended from time to time, says that everyone can apply for information telephonically, in spoken or in written form.

• Legislation, regulations, policies and procedures regarding public access to information through ICT, such as online platforms, including details regarding:

• Means by which requests may be submitted (in writing, via Internet, by telephone);

• The types of bodies required to publish information;

• The scope of the information published;

• Any information that must be submitted by the requester as part of the request for information;

• Costs charged to submit a request

- Applicable time limits within which the Government must respond to the request;
- Grounds on which a request by a member of the public for information may be denied;
- Description of staff or entity responsible for administering access to information requests;
- Description of steps taken to ensure that existing laws, regulations, policies and procedures regarding access to information are widely known and accessible to the public;
- Description of the means by which the public is informed of how to access information.
- **In relation to undertaking public information activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula (article 13 (1) (c)):**

Apart from the strong online-presence the Federal Academy for Public Services provides a wide range of courses and events (https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/vab/seminarprogramm/vab2016-zusammenstellung.pdf?59gu05) with reference to integrity and the prevention of corruption. "PM 003 Korruptionsprävention – Compliance – Integrität", "Wieso wir sollen? – Ethik im Berufsalltag" and "Lehrgang Personal – Modul 2" are only a few excerpts of the educational programme regarding the topics corruption, preventive measures and integrity.

In addition to that frequent interagency events and congresses take place to ensure the discussion of new developments and national as well as international trends.

- Description of public information (education and awareness-raising) activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, particularly those using ICT, including specific initiatives targeting groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations;
- Description of various means and/or technologies that have been used for the purposes of undertaking public information activities;
- Description of the use of ICT in educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools that include components on corruption or related issues such as ethics, civil rights or governance;

- Description of the use of ICT in university courses or modules that include components on corruption or related issues such as public administration, public procurement, ethics, criminal law or corporate governance.
- **In relation to respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption (article 13 (1) (d)):**

§ 53a BDG 1979 regulates protection for officials against disadvantages that result from reporting occurrences to the responsible organizational units against corruption. The acceptance of gifts (§ 59 BDG 1979), post public employment (§ 20 Abs. 3a BDG 1979) and secondary employment (§ 56 BDG 1979) are also regulated by law. § 5 VBG cites the respective paragraphs of the BDG 1979 and regulates that these paragraphs also apply to contractual staff.

- Outlines of the procedures or regulations that ensure the freedom of the public to seek and receive information concerning corruption, in particular using ICT. States parties and signatories may wish to include the following information, if applicable:
- The extent to which such information is proactively and systematically published by the Government online;
- The extent to which such information is available upon online request for access to information by a member of the public;
- Any restrictions applicable to exercise of the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate such information, in particular using ICT, including:
- Restrictions necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others (libel and defamation laws, etc.);
- Restrictions necessary for the protection of national security or *ordre public* or of public health or morals;
- Description of how such restrictions are applied in practice;
- Description of procedures that allow a member of the public to apply for review of, or appeal against, the application of such a restriction by the Government.
- **In relation to taking appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant anti-corruption bodies are known to the public and providing access to such bodies for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may be considered to constitute an offence established in accordance with the Convention (article 13 (2)):**

- Description of online public information campaigns that promote awareness of the existence of anti-corruption bodies;
- Description of the means by which members of the public are provided with access to such bodies, particularly through ICT, for the reporting of acts of corruption;
- Description of the operational mechanisms and applicable procedures for such reporting channels, including reporting obligations, information to be provided and whether reports may be made anonymously.

The actual structure of the organization and distribution of responsibilities (division of tasks) is laid down by each individual Federal Minister internally, as well as the rules of procedure depicted on the homepages of the respective ministry. The clear focus lies on the fair and transparent procedure. Under the aspect of general prevention this procedure is very effective, because of the quite diverse disadvantages a violation or breach of the given rules can subsequently have (e.g. Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, BGBl. Nr. 100/1993 idgF, Bundes-Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGBl. I Nr. 82/2005 idgF, or interpellation).

2. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of these articles and describe any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenge that States parties and signatories may face include the following:
- Developing the appropriate legislative framework for using ICT to facilitate public sector transparency and combat corruption;
- Building ICT infrastructure, including development of software and hardware solutions, to serve a broad range of stakeholders;
- Low levels of usage of ICT systems by the public owing to poor Internet access or other reasons;
- Building the capacity of the relevant governmental authorities to effectively implement legislation on transparency and access to information;
- Availability of data in open formats and difficulties in building accessible databases;
- Difficulties in the coordination of action taken by government agencies to implement adopted legislation and policies.

With special reference to preventive measures regarding officials, difficulties are faced when it comes to the question of monitoring occurrences taking place any time

before someone works for the public administration. There is a great interest in recommendations and reports about different approaches to the implementation of preventive measures of this kind planed or already implemented by other States parties and signatories.

3. Do you require technical assistance for the implementation of these articles? If so, please specify the forms of technical assistance that would be required. For example:

Legislative assistance: Please describe the type of assistance

Institution-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Policymaking: Please describe the type of assistance

Capacity-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Research/data-gathering and analysis: Please describe the type of assistance

Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries: Please describe the type of assistance

Others: Please specify

No technical assistance is required for the implementation of these articles. However, if any useful information or assistance on an international level is provided Austria expresses interest in this knowledge and support.

4. Is any technical assistance already being provided to you? If so, please provide a general description of the nature of assistance, including donor information.

Throughout Austria technical assistance is provided by parts of the Austrian administration itself. There is no further assistance required, but of course Austria expresses interest in best practice examples.

II. Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to promoting good governance in sport and mitigating the risk of corruption that sport faces globally

1. In the context of <u>prevention</u>, please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to promote good governance and mitigate the risk of corruption in sport.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:

• **Legislation and policy**

- Good governance and/or anti-corruption legislation or policies (strategies, codes or other policies) that have been developed by the State party;
- Training of relevant officials and stakeholders in good governance and/or anti-corruption policies relevant to sport;
- Risk assessments of areas or sectors related to good governance and corruption in sports;
- Establishment of policy implementation, institutional or coordination mechanisms (allocated budget, designated responsible institutions, establishment of coordination structures, etc.).

- **Partnerships and inter-institutional coordination**
- Description of how the participation of relevant stakeholders is promoted, including whether they are consulted and involved in the development, implementation, coordination and monitoring of policies;
- Measures to promote cooperation, coordination and exchange of information between law enforcement authorities, sports governing bodies and/or the private sector in relation to integrity in sport;
- Description of partnerships with relevant stakeholders (e.g. educational institutions, local communities and the private sector) to use sport to promote core values, in particular accountability, transparency and integrity.

2. In the context of enforcement, please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to ensure the detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal offences linked to sport integrity.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:
- Examples of criminal cases involving offences linked to integrity in sport (corruption, money-laundering, organized crime, match-fixing, etc.);
- Criminalization of sport-specific offences such as match-fixing, competition manipulation, illegal betting and betting manipulation;
- Activities and training to develop the capacity of investigators, prosecutors and other relevant officials in relation to criminal offences linked to integrity in sport;
- Establishment of specialized law enforcement or prosecutorial units responsible for dealing with offences relating to integrity in sport;

• Development of cooperation and coordination mechanisms to promote interaction between law enforcement authorities and relevant stakeholders, such as sport organizations or private-sector entities, in relation to criminal offences relating to sport.

3. Please outline actions required to promote good governance in sport and mitigate the risk of corruption and describe any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenge that States parties and signatories may face include:

• Developing an appropriate legislative framework in relation to good governance and corruption in sport (e.g. match-fixing, competition manipulation, illegal betting and betting manipulation);

• Bringing together government representatives and relevant international, sports and private-sector organizations to identify and implement good practice standards and helping officials to combat corruption in sport;

• Supporting the work of law enforcement and investigation services and sports organizations in the assessment of corruption risks and in the development of effective responses.

4. Do you require technical assistance in relation to the measures described above? If so, please specify the forms of technical assistance that would be required. For example:

Legislative assistance: Please describe the type of assistance

Institution-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Policymaking: Please describe the type of assistance

Capacity-building: Please describe the type of assistance

Research/data-gathering and analysis: Please describe the type of assistance

Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries: Please describe the type of assistance

Others: Please specify

5. Is any technical assistance already being provided to you? If so, please provide a general description of the nature of assistance, including donor information.