

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP COUNTRIES

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CHINA

The 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Implementation Plan recognizes that, through provision of technical assistance¹, G20 countries can assist other countries in becoming States Party to, and effectively implementing, relevant international instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

1. National anti-corruption programmes/tools that could be shared with other countries:

National Anti-corruption System Reform

In order to have full coverage of oversight on persons who perform public duties, China is conducting a significant reform in its national anti-corruption system. A national commission of supervision will be set up with a law on national supervision established. The new commission, compared with what currently exists, will be given statutory power of supervision, investigation and disposition on corruption activities. Now China is implementing pilot programs with Beijing municipality and Shanxi province and Zhejiang province being the first three to pilot this major reform of anti-corruption system.

Skynet Operation (Program on Fugitive Repatriation and Asset Recovery)

China has launched the Skynet Operation since 2015, aiming to bring back corrupt persons who fled abroad to escape punishment as well as their proceeds of corruption. The Skynet Operation is conducted under an inter-agency framework bringing together the Organizational Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Ministry of Supervision (anti-corruption), Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security (police), People's Bank of China (FIU) and other relevant agencies.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE²:



Policymaking



Capacity building



Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries

2. Existing anti-corruption technical assistance programmes

Anti-Corruption Training Program for Developing Countries

China is currently conducting bilateral anti-corruption training programs for developing countries in such areas as capacity building, investigation technique and so on.

POTENTIAL OUTREACH:

Regional

Bilateral

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Training Center, Ministry of Commerce, China.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK³: The foreign technical assistance work of China is mainly charged by the Ministry of Commerce of China, including that in the anti-corruption field. Ministry of Supervision, the anti-corruption watchdog in China, will be the agency to undertake such technical assistance programs. Foreign countries are suggested to apply for anti-corruption technical assistance programs via the Ministry of Commerce.

3. Recent technical assistance provided

1. From 2008 to 2012, within the UNCAC framework, China offered technical assistance on corruption prevention to developing countries for 5 consecutive years through annual corruption prevention workshops among developing countries, with 148 public officials from 44 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe having received training in China.

2. In 2013, China Academy of Discipline Inspection and Supervision, assigned by the Ministry of Commerce, provided anti-corruption training courses for neighboring countries in the areas of anti-corruption institution building and Party discipline inspection.

3. In 2016, China worked with ASEAN countries to hold the China-ASEAN Anti-corruption Workshop in Yunnan Province, with an aim to enhance exchanges and strengthen capacity building of China and ASEAN countries. China funded the workshop and invited experts from international organizations such as UNODC to give lectures at the workshop.

4. China's high-level anti-corruption officials have given lectures to visiting delegations from other countries on China's anti-corruption policies and measures from time to time.

4. Challenges and gaps in providing technical assistance

Lack of funding and expert resources.

5. Current anti-corruption priorities

1. National anti-corruption system reform;
2. Strengthen Party self-discipline;
3. Deepen international anti-corruption cooperation.

1 Technical assistance should be understood in line with UNCAC provisions, and cover relevant programs aimed at strengthening capacities in the prevention and fight against corruption as well as both public and private sectors' integrity

2 For further information on each of these forms of technical assistance please refer to <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/20-24June2016/V1603598e.pdf>

3 Institutional framework under which the program is undertaken (e.g, agency responsible for implementing the program, other agencies involved, legal framework, etc).