

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

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY AUSTRALIA

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:

Not applicable

2. Existing anti-corruption technical assistance programmes

Pacific Police Development Program (PPDP)

Through PPDP, the Australian Government works with partner countries in the Pacific to strengthen domestic crime and policing laws; improve the capacity of law and justice officials and agencies to more effectively respond to law and justice issues; and enhance interagency and regional cooperation on priority law and justice issues.

POTENTIAL OUTREACH:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional
CONTACT INFORMATION:	International Legal Assistance Australian Attorney-General's Department pacific@ag.gov.au +612 6141 6666
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ³ :	PPDP is an aid-funded program delivered jointly by the Attorney-General's Department and the Australian Federal Police.

3. Recent technical assistance provided

Australia supports several programs that provide international technical assistance to partners in

the Asia Pacific region. These include:

The Asia-Pacific Joint Action towards a Global Regime against Corruption project (implemented by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime)

This project strengthens anti-corruption legislative, regulatory and policy frameworks in South and Southeast Asia, including through support for the implementation of UNCAC and UNCAC related anti-corruption measures. This program assists UNCAC States Parties undergoing review under the second cycle of UNCAC, and provides assistance/responds to technical assistance requests arising out of the first cycle of UNCAC reviews.

The UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption project (UN-PRAC) (jointly implemented by the UNODC and UN Development Programme).

UN-PRAC promotes the ratification and implementation of UNCAC and related anti-corruption policies and practices in the Pacific region. This program assists Pacific Island countries undergoing review under the second cycle of UNCAC, and provides assistance/responds to technical assistance requests arising out of the first cycle of UNCAC reviews. The project also aims to facilitate greater coordination and knowledge exchange amongst policy makers, practitioners and stakeholders.

The Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies project (ACPIS) (implemented by UNDP).

ACPIS supports government and non-government stakeholders in the Asia Pacific region to incorporate anti-corruption into national government policies and programs, with a focus on preventing corruption in service delivery.

The Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative (StAR) (a joint initiative of the World Bank and UNODC).

StAR works with developing countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and facilitate the timely return of stolen assets.

Australia also supports and partners with other programs that have anti-corruption dividends. These include:

Transparency International's Asia-Pacific Program

Transparency International's Asia-Pacific Program, which aims to support effective and accountable governance, by strengthening and ensuring the capacity of TI national chapters in the region, and through support to four key areas: enhanced social accountability and role of civil society; strengthened anti-corruption legislation; strengthened enforcement of anti-corruption mechanisms; and demonstrated business integrity.

The U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre

U4 is a knowledge management group that shares research and evidence to help development actors more effectively address corruption challenges. U4 helps to identify and communicate practical entry points for countering corruption, through dialogue, publications, online training, workshops and a helpdesk service.

4. Challenges and gaps in providing technical assistance

- Cost (for example, travel costs throughout the Pacific are quite high)
- Increasing demand for more in-depth and resource intensive assistance
- Absorptive capacity
- Coordination (both amongst donors and within partner countries) and stakeholder engagement
- Monitoring and evaluation and impact and outcome measurement

5. Current anti-corruption priorities

- Foreign bribery
- Beneficial ownership
- Whistleblower protections
- International cooperation
- Asset recovery

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>*

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