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Technical Assistance

**Conference room paper submitted by the Government of
Brazil: Report on technical assistance provision by the
countries of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group
(August 2017)****

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G20 ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP

Report on technical assistance provision by G20 ACWG countries

August, 2017

Acknowledgements

The present Report is an initiative led by the Brazilian delegation to the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group. It was produced by Mr. Marcelo L. Perrucci, under the direct supervision of Ms. Elizabeth Cosmo, and under the overall supervision of Ms. Camila Colares and Mr. Renato Capanema, all from the *Directorate of Integrity and International Cooperation of Brazilian Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General (CGU)*. The report also received valuable contributions from Mr. Gabriel Moreira and Mr. Pedro Fontoura, from the *Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.

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Page Index

	<i>Page</i>
Acknowledgements	3
Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Questionnaires' responses	5
2.1. Question 1: Exportable policy/program/tool	5
2.2. Question 2: Assistance programs	7
2.3. Question 3: Cases and results	8
2.4. Question 4: Challenges	8
2.5. Question 5: Priorities	9
3. UNCAC implementation – First cycle of review.	10
3.1. Assurances needs for UNCAC implementation (by UNODC).	10
3.2. Areas covered by the exportable policies/programs/tools (Question 1: Exportable policy/program/tool)	11
3.2.1. Demand X Offer (Question 1 only)	14
3.3. Areas covered by assistance programs (Question 2: Assistance Programs)	14
3.4. Areas covered (Question 1 + Question 2)	16
4. Conclusions	18

Summary

The present report contains information on both ongoing and potential international assistance provision by the countries of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (G20 ACWG). The goals are: I) to map G20 ACWG's landscape on international assistance provision; II) to compare the outlines with UNODC's mapping of international assistance needs relating to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) implementation; and III) to provide some inputs concerning reported challenges and priorities towards international cooperation.

The report is based on the information provided by G20 ACWG countries in response to a standard questionnaire (annex I). It's important to note that the responses provided by some countries reflect only part of their technical assistance portfolio. For that reason, the present report should be regarded as an analysis of an illustrative list of ACWG's efforts in this matter.

1. Introduction

Corruption could be rated amongst the world's biggest problems.¹ Its impacts in the economy and in people's lives are undeniable. Corruption may have detrimental effects on economic performance and diminish the Government's abilities to deliver to its citizens. Although corruption costs are more evident during financial crises or stagnation periods, its negative effects have been seen even during periods of economic growth.²

No country is immune from corruption. As it grows to a global scale, countries must make their best efforts in promoting cooperation to tackle corruption.

G20 ACWG recognized the importance of international cooperation on more than one occasion, including in the Action Plan for 2017-18 where it reads *"In a globalised world, international cooperation is essential to the successful prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption, and the return of stolen assets."*

In April 2017, the G20 ACWG approved Brazil's proposal for developing a mapping the group's landscape on international assistance provision. For that end, G20 ACWG countries were asked to provide information on their potential and ongoing international assistance activities through a standard questionnaire, consisting of five open-ended questions. In the first question, countries were asked to provide information on internal policies, programs and tools that could be shared with other countries³. This question aims to map the main areas and the corresponding articles of UNCAC in relation to which countries would be in a position to provide technical assistance, subject to availability of resources. The second question relates to program-based cooperation⁴ and covers the areas in which countries are already providing assistance. The third question asks countries to share the results and experiences of the cooperation⁵, and the fourth and fifth questions ask about challenges⁶ and priorities⁷ for international cooperation.

Nineteen countries⁸ have responded to the questionnaire, including two G20 ACWG guest countries.

2. Questionnaires' responses

2.1. Question 1: Exportable policy/program/tool

Of the 19 countries that replied to the questionnaire, 18 reported on at least one policy/program/tool which has been implemented internally and could be shared with other countries, subject to availability of resources.

¹ 2013 World Independent Network/Gallup International annual survey with 65 countries. In the same direction, BBC 2010, Pew Research Center 2014, and the World Economic Forum's 2016 Global Risks Report.

² An annual cost estimation for bribery alone is about \$1.5 to \$2 trillion (about 2 percent of global GDP), as found in IFM/SDN/16/05.

³ *Question 1: If applicable, please share examples of policy/program/tool(s) that your country has implemented internally and could be shared with other countries, subject to availability of resources.*

⁴ *Question 2: If applicable, please provide information on existing technical assistance programs through which anti-corruption assistance is provided, including programs that may indirectly strengthen anti-corruption efforts (e.g., justice sector reform, good governance education, combat to money-laundering and financing of terrorism, among others).*

⁵ *Question 3: Please provide examples of recent international technical assistance provided by your country as anti-corruption initiatives and/or initiatives that may have an anti-corruption dividend, including its results and the country/ies, organizations and stakeholders involved, as well as, if applicable, how donor coordination was addressed.*

⁶ *Question 4: Please provide information on the main challenges and gaps regarding the provision of technical assistance for anti-corruption that your country may face or has faced recently.*

⁷ *Question 5: Please indicate the current priorities for your country that interacts with the anti-corruption agenda.*

⁸ Argentina; Australia; Brazil; China; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Mexico; Netherlands; Norway; Russia; South Africa; South Korea; Spain; United Kingdom and United States of America.

Figure I

Top 10 areas (and the corresponding articles of UNCAC) for which countries could offer technical assistance, per number of countries.

#	Art.	Area	Assistance Offer (Q1)
1	36	Specialized authorities	14
2	16	Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations	8
3	15	Bribery of national public officials	8
4	37	Cooperation with law enforcement authorities	7
5	38	Cooperation between national authorities	7
6	17	Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official	7
7	20	Illicit enrichment	6
8	39	Cooperation between national authorities and the private sector	6
9	48	Law enforcement cooperation	4
10	23	Laundering of proceeds of crime	4

The responses to Question 1 mentioned not only longstanding well-structured policies/programs/tools but also innovative initiatives that have been adopted more recently. Considering all the initiatives reported in Question 1, it is possible⁹ to categorize them into three groups concerning their implementation level, as follows:

⁹ Each question allows for one or multiple responses, providing countries with the opportunity to report on more than one initiative in the same answer. However, the questionnaire asks countries to report separately on each initiative, completing all relevant information. Whenever multiple policies/tools/programs were reported together, the predominant or most relevant to corruption fighting and preventing was considered. That analysis relies only on information inserted in the answers, providing a small margin for inaccurate assessment of actual implementation dates.

Figure II

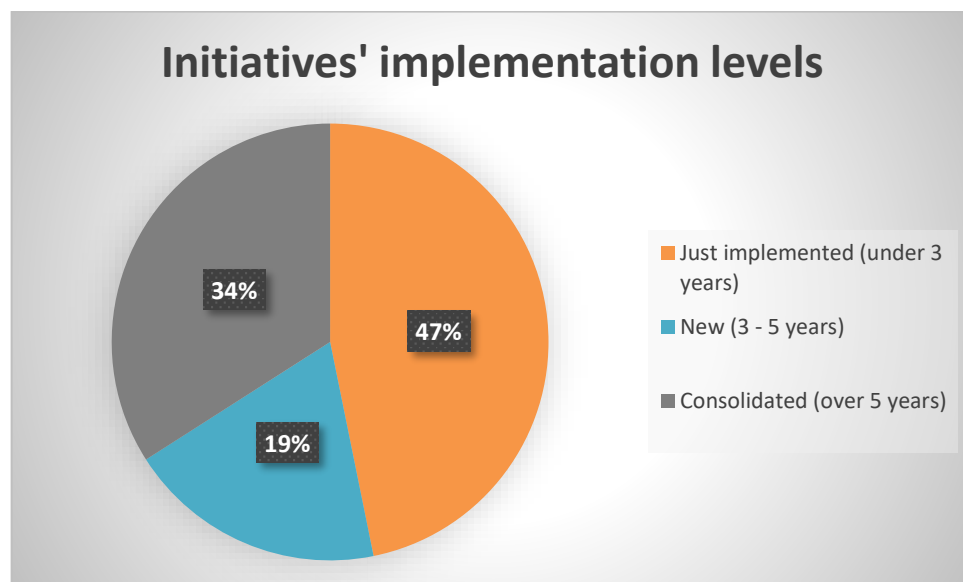
Percentage of Policies/programs/tools, by implementation level

Figure II illustrates that nearly half of the policies/programs/tools referred to by ACWG countries has started to be implemented in the last three years. In contrast, one third of the initiatives consists of consolidated policies, programs and tools that have been implemented for over five years.

The aforementioned information may indicate that collectively G20 ACWG countries are focusing the offer of assistance on more innovative initiatives, without, however, neglecting the importance of also offering assistance on well-established areas and projects. This approach is particularly important for those countries facing challenges that others may have already overcome.

2.2. Question 2: Assistance programs

The second question invites countries to report on existing technical assistance programs through which anti-corruption assistance is provided. Amongst the 15 countries that answered this question, two provided information on a great number of programs, while four other countries declared that they do not specifically undertake programs for cooperation in the area of fighting and preventing corruption, operating mainly in a non-structured way through bilateral assistance.

The analysis of the information provided for question 2 indicates a broad range of areas and configurations in which international technical assistance is being provided by G20 ACWG countries. Whilst some programs have one clear main area of cooperation, others cover a wider spectrum of areas. The same pattern can be observed in the geographical scope, with programs ranging from bilateral to multilateral, the latter being either regional or global in scope.

Regarding the possibility of replicating ongoing programs to reach different countries or regions, many examples of programs seem to be tailor-made to the specific needs of a single country or region, while others may be easily adapted to serve other countries or regions.

2.3. Question 3: Cases and results

Of the 19 countries that answered the questionnaire, 18 mentioned concrete cases of technical assistance. The answers are not exhaustive and contain samples of the kind of international cooperation countries are providing and the results achieved in this process.

For a comprehensive review of the cases and results reported, please refer to the responses submitted by each country.

2.4. Question 4: Challenges

15 countries indicated challenges in the provision of international assistance. The majority of them (14 countries) identified the shortage of qualified personnel and/or resources as an obstacle to the provision of international assistance. The lack of resources/personnel was reported as a challenge not only for countries providing assistance to expand their portfolio of cooperation, but also for the receiving countries in relation to their capacity to absorb the cooperation received.

From the perspective of the providing countries, costs and lack of human resource can prevent a potential assistance provider from actively engaging in international cooperation. On the other side, from the perspective of a receiving country, the lack of resources can be an obstacle for putting into practice the knowledge and expertise acquired through technical assistance. This occurs either because the receiving country does not possess the financial means to implement the reforms, or because the national staff cannot handle the new tools/policies acquired.

Five countries reported difficulties in evaluating the impact of international assistance provided. An absence of clear results may have a negative impact on the political will towards providing/receiving technical assistance.

Figure III identifies the more recurrent challenges reported¹⁰ by countries concerning international assistance in anti-corruption matters.

Figure III

Number of Countries that reported each Challenge

Challenges	Countries
Lack of personnel / resources	14
Difficulty of evaluating impact	5
Lack of political will*	5
Poor management (projects)	4
Different structures	3
Countries with anti-corruption institutions still in development (difficulties to absorb)	3
Competition amongst public entities*	2

¹⁰ The State could answer openly to this question and every mention of a challenge was computed equally. Whilst not all States answered this item and not all inputs pointed clearly to one specific challenge, the consolidated information provides an overview of the most critical challenges the States are facing when providing/receiving international assistance.

Lack of an independent anti-corruption agency on receiving countries	2
Short term priorities*	1
Discontinuity problems (high turnover of staff) *	1
Misalignment of the expectations on the kind of assistance to be provided	1

*(both providing and receiving countries)

2.5. Question 5: Priorities

Public and private sector integrity was identified as a current priority for the anti-corruption agenda of ten countries, as well as governance and transparency. International cooperation and institutional building came close behind with seven mentions for each. Figure IV contains the most recurrent priorities reported by countries concerning anti-corruption matters.¹¹

Figure IV

Priorities mentioned per number of countries

Priorities	Countries
Integrity	10
Governance and transparency	10
International cooperation	8
Institutional building	7
Open government	5
Capacity building	5
Asset recovery	4
Foreign bribery	4
Promote international trade by reducing corruption	3
Procurement	3
Whistleblower protection	3
Beneficial ownership	2
Liability of legal persons	2
Lobby	2
Money laundering	1

¹¹ Countries could answer openly to this question and every priority that was reported was computed equally. Whilst not all countries answered this item and not all inputs pointed clearly to one specific priority, the consolidated information may provide insights when compared to G20 priorities as a group.

The four most reported priorities¹² - integrity, governance and transparency, institutional building and international cooperation - cover nearly all areas prioritized in the G20 ACWG Action Plan for 2017-2018¹³.

‘Practical co-operation’ and ‘international organizations’ can be understood as part of the macro area of international cooperation which was mentioned as a priority by seven countries. ‘Beneficial ownership’, ‘Private sector integrity and transparency’, ‘Public sector integrity and transparency’ and ‘Bribery’ all fall under the categories of Integrity and Governance and Transparency, each of which was identified as a national priority by 10 countries. ‘Beneficial ownership’, another G20 work area, was expressly referenced by two countries.

Only five countries specifically named ‘capacity building’ as a national priority. Moreover, there was only one mention relevant to the ‘vulnerable sectors’ area of work in the ACWG Action Plan, for which Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was listed as a priority.

3. UNCAC implementation – First cycle of review

“Reducing corruption remains a top priority for the G20. Corruption is at the heart of so many of the challenges the world faces. It undermines good governance, erodes the trust that people place in public institutions, corrodes decision-making, impedes economic development and facilitates organised crime. No country is immune and governments cannot tackle it alone: we need the support of business and civil society to help prevent and uncover corruption. We call on those countries which have not yet done so to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). We reaffirm our support for UNCAC’s Implementation Review Mechanism.” (G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2017-2018)

3.1. Assurances needs for UNCAC implementation (by UNODC)

In Resolution 4/1¹⁴ of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, States Parties were invited to complete a comprehensive self-assessment checklist regarding UNCAC’s implementation, including an identification of technical assistance needs. In the compilation of those answers for the first cycle of review, UNODC analyzed information regarding Chapters III (Criminalization and law enforcement) and IV (International cooperation), grouping reported needs¹⁵ per UNCAC article, as showed in Figure V.

¹² There was a significant variation amongst the answers regarding the level of detail of the priorities reported. That could justify the predominance of macro-areas, such as integrity and transparency, and the low presence of specific priorities as defined within ACWG’s Action Plan for 2017-2018.

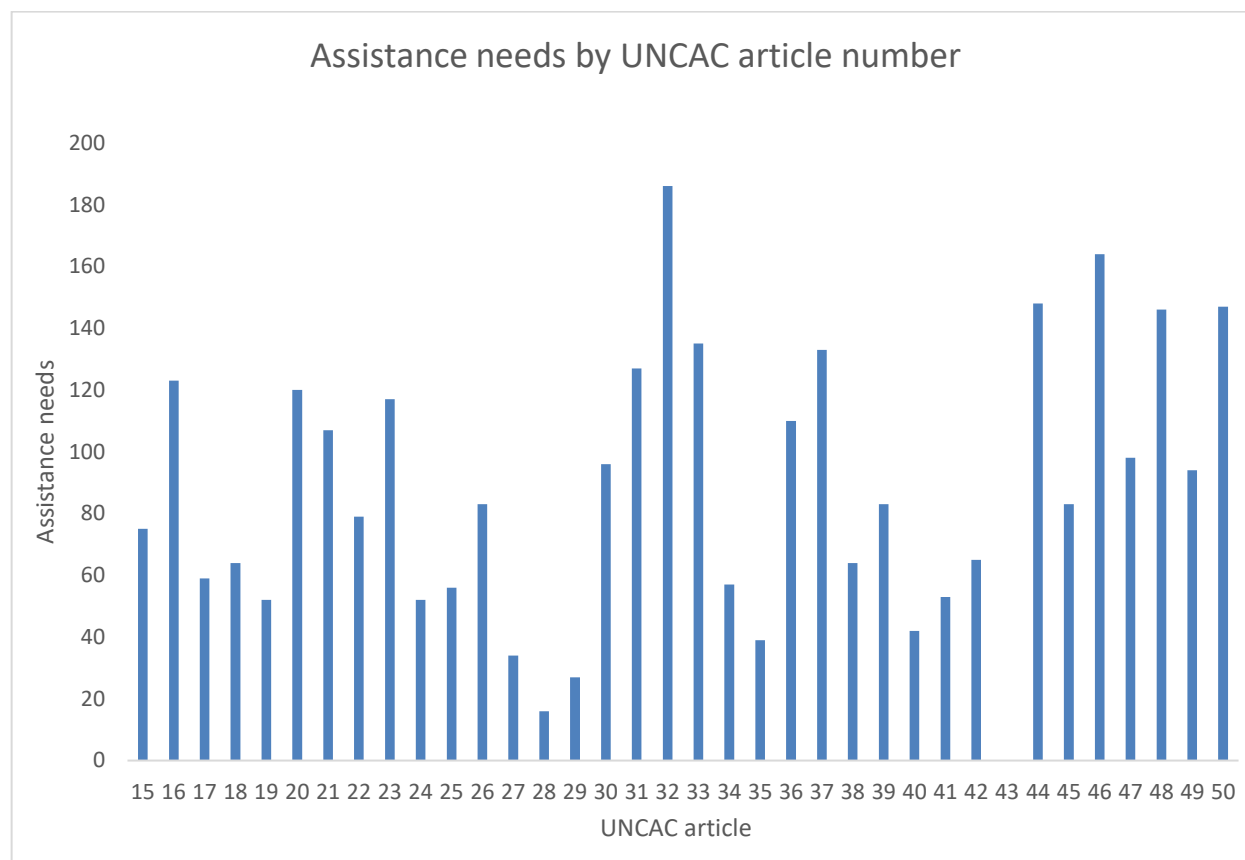
¹³ G20 ACWG Action Plan for 2017-2018 states the following priorities: Practical co-operation; Beneficial ownership; Private sector integrity and transparency; Public sector integrity and transparency; Bribery; Vulnerable sectors; International organizations; and Capacity building.

¹⁴ Resolution 4/1 (2011) - Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption available at <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/CAC-COSP-session4-resolutions.html>

¹⁵ UNODC considered the needs reported in the self-assessment checklist of the First Cycle of Review of UNCAC’s implementation.

Figure V

UNODC Number of countries reporting assistance needs for UNCAC's implementation, by UNCAC article¹⁶



Source: UNODC Analysis of technical assistance needs emerging from the country reviews under the first Implementation Review Cycle (CAC/COSP/IRG/2016/13) updated in (CAC/COSP/2017/7).

The mapping indicates the number of countries reporting needs for each article of Chapters III and IV of UNCAC. The most recurrent needs are related to protection of witnesses, experts and victims (article 32); mutual legal assistance (article 46); extradition (article 44); special investigative techniques (article 50); law enforcement cooperation (article 48); protection of reporting persons (article 33); cooperation with law enforcement authorities (article 37); bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations (article 16); and Illicit enrichment (article 20).

3.2. Areas covered by the exportable policies/programs/tools (Question 1: Exportable policy/program/tool)

“Provision of Technical Assistance by G20 ACWG Countries: The effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as other international anticorruption instruments, poses great challenges for the State parties and may require “significant changes in legislative and policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, the criminal justice system and the civil service”, making the delivery of technical assistance pivotal to a successful, consistent, and effective implementation of anti-corruption measures. Led by Brazil, the ACWG is

¹⁶ Note: UNCAC's Article 43 sets out general principles regarding the International Cooperation chapter. For that reason, it was not considered in UNODC's mapping of assistance needs.

conducting a mapping exercise on Provision of Technical Assistance by G20 ACWG Countries.” (G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Interim Report 2017)¹⁷

In order to make a comparison between the demand, represented by the assistance needs identified by UNODC during the first cycle of review, and the assistance that could be potentially provided by G20 ACWG countries, each input given in response to the first question of the Questionnaire was attributed to one (or more) article of UNCAC that best represent the area(s) covered by the policy/program/tool informed.¹⁸ Considering that UNODC has only mapped the technical assistance needs regarding the Chapters III and IV so far, the present report classifies the answers in accordance with the articles of those Chapters.

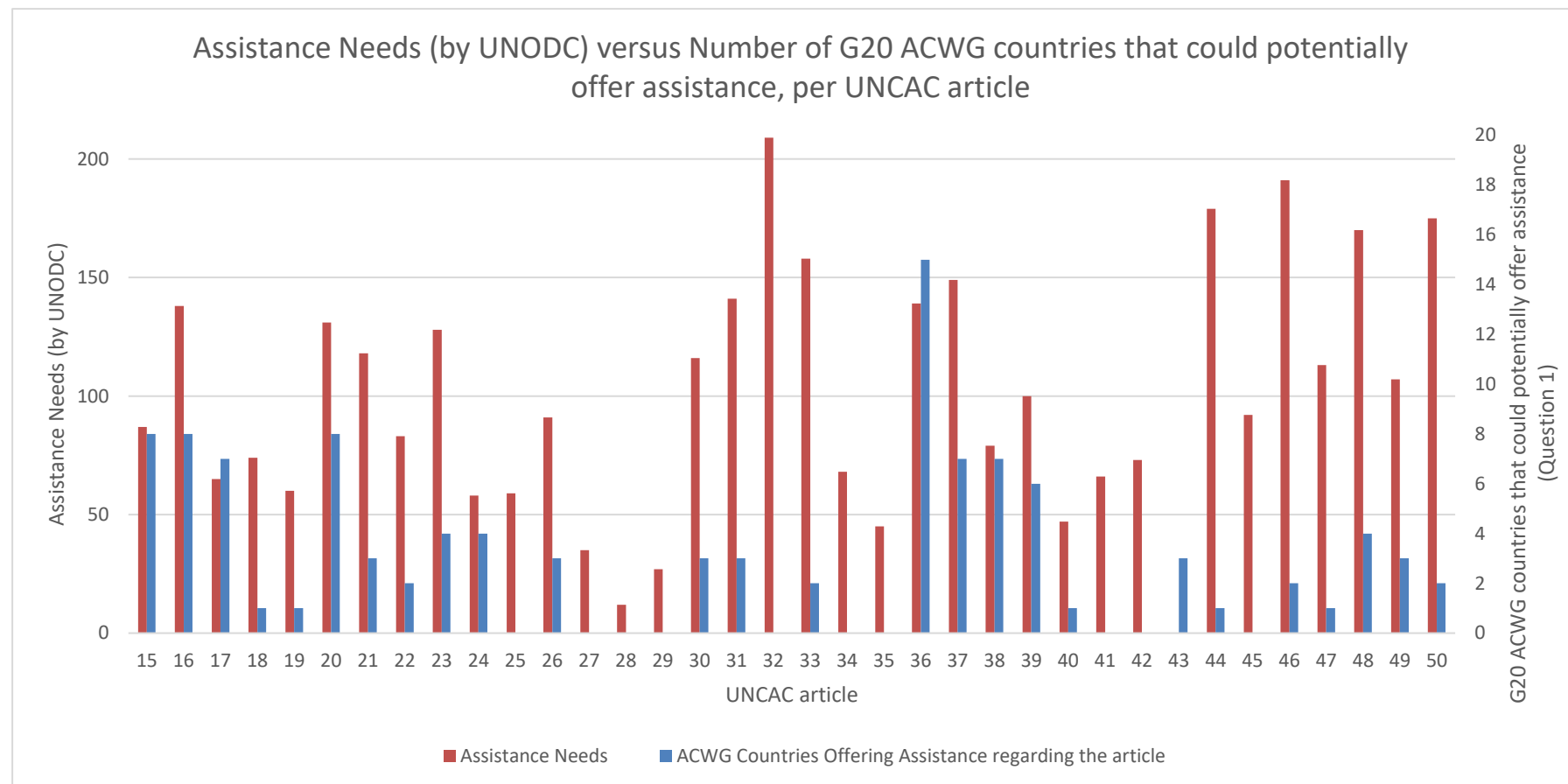
This methodology allows for the comparison of the areas with greater assistance needs (demand side) with the areas identified by G20 ACWG countries with greater potential for offering technical assistance (provision side) for each article, as follows:

¹⁷ http://www.bmjv.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/G20/Interim_Accountability_Report_2017.pdf;jsessionid=85C0C6338005E883BF52F5B7FD8212A5.1_cid324?__blob=publicationFile&v=1

¹⁸ That categorization tried to follow the core articles potentially covered by that type of assistance. When a program's result could impact on more than one article, every relevant article was marked. By doing this, it was possible to assess the primary areas in which each State is providing, or is willing to provide, international assistance, without quantifications or qualifications of any sort. This approach was based on the premise that if a State is already providing/offering assistance in a given area, it could potentially expand that cooperation to new States.

Figure VI

Comparison between number of countries with assistance needs (left) and number of G-20 countries (right) that could potentially offer assistance (Question 1), per UNCAC article. ^{19 20 21}



¹⁹ Source: UNODC CAC/COSP/IRG/2016/13, CAC/COSP/2017/7 and QUESTIONNAIRE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ACWG COUNTRIES.

²⁰ Note: UNCAC's Article 43 sets out general principles regarding the International Cooperation chapter. For that reason, it was not considered in UNODC's mapping of assistance needs.

²¹ Note: UNCAC's Article 36 concerns Specialized Authorities, which resulted in several initiatives being identified as relevant for this article, despite being identified for other articles as well.

3.2.1.Demand X Offer (Question 1 only)

This comparison indicates that the relative size of the demand in some areas proportionally matches the areas where G20 ACWG countries could potentially offer assistance. Bribery of national public officials (article 15); embezzlement (article 17); concealment (article 24); and cooperation between law enforcement, national authorities and private sector (articles 37, 38 and 39) are areas where the assistance needs and potential offer of assistance seem to be proportionally balanced. There is also substantial demand for technical assistance in relation to specialized authorities (article 36). This was the most recurrent area in which G20 ACWG countries indicated potential of providing technical assistance.

These data highlight the areas where there is potential to be explored by countries which receive and provide technical assistance in future assistance initiatives.

Figure VI also indicates gaps relating to the areas where there is an imbalance between demand and potential offer. Considering that Question 1 of the Questionnaire focuses only on the initiatives that G20 ACWG countries are already implementing internally, the gaps could be analyzed in light of the areas covered by the existing structured technical assistance programs reported in Question 2 (see Section 3.4.2).

3.3. Areas covered by assistance programs (Question 2: Assistance Programs)

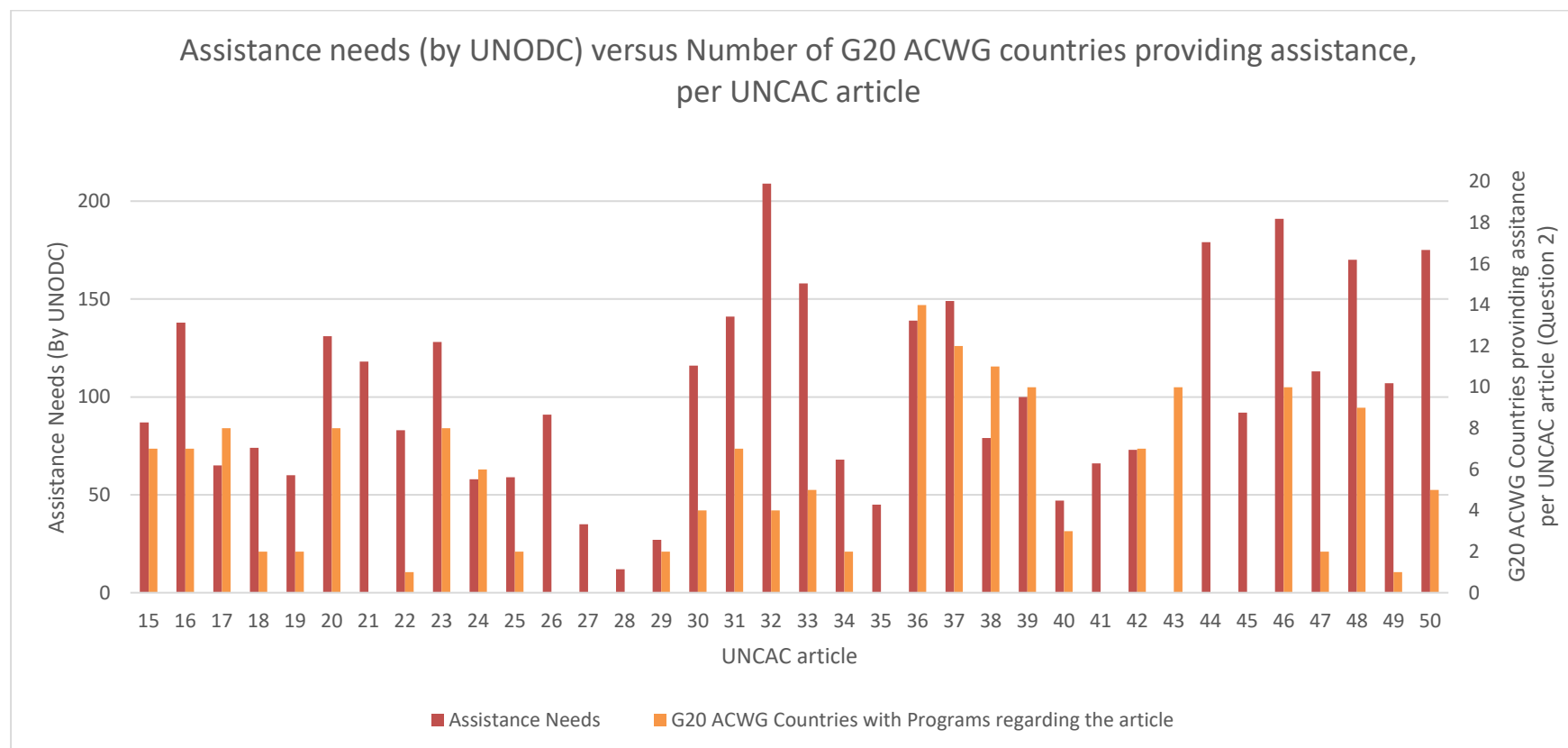
Several gaps identified in the comparison between assistance needs and the internal policies/programs/tools that were reported in response to Question 1 are fully or partially covered by ongoing assistance programs reported by countries in Question 2.²²

Although these programs vary greatly between bilateral, multilateral, regional and global scope, the responses suggest that providing countries may be able to cooperate in relevant areas should any demand arise.

²² Applying the same methodology used in the previous analysis, each structured program reported under in the second question was marked as related to one (or more) article of UNCAC.

Figure VII

Comparison between assistance needs (left) and number of G20 ACWG countries (right) providing assistance (Question 2), per UNCAC article. ^{23 24 25}



²³ Source: UNODC CAC/COSP/IRG/2016/13, CAC/COSP/2017/7 and QUESTIONNAIRE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ACWG COUNTRIES.

²⁴ Note: UNCAC's Article 43 sets out general principles regarding the International Cooperation chapter. For that reason, it was not considered in UNODC's mapping of assistance needs.

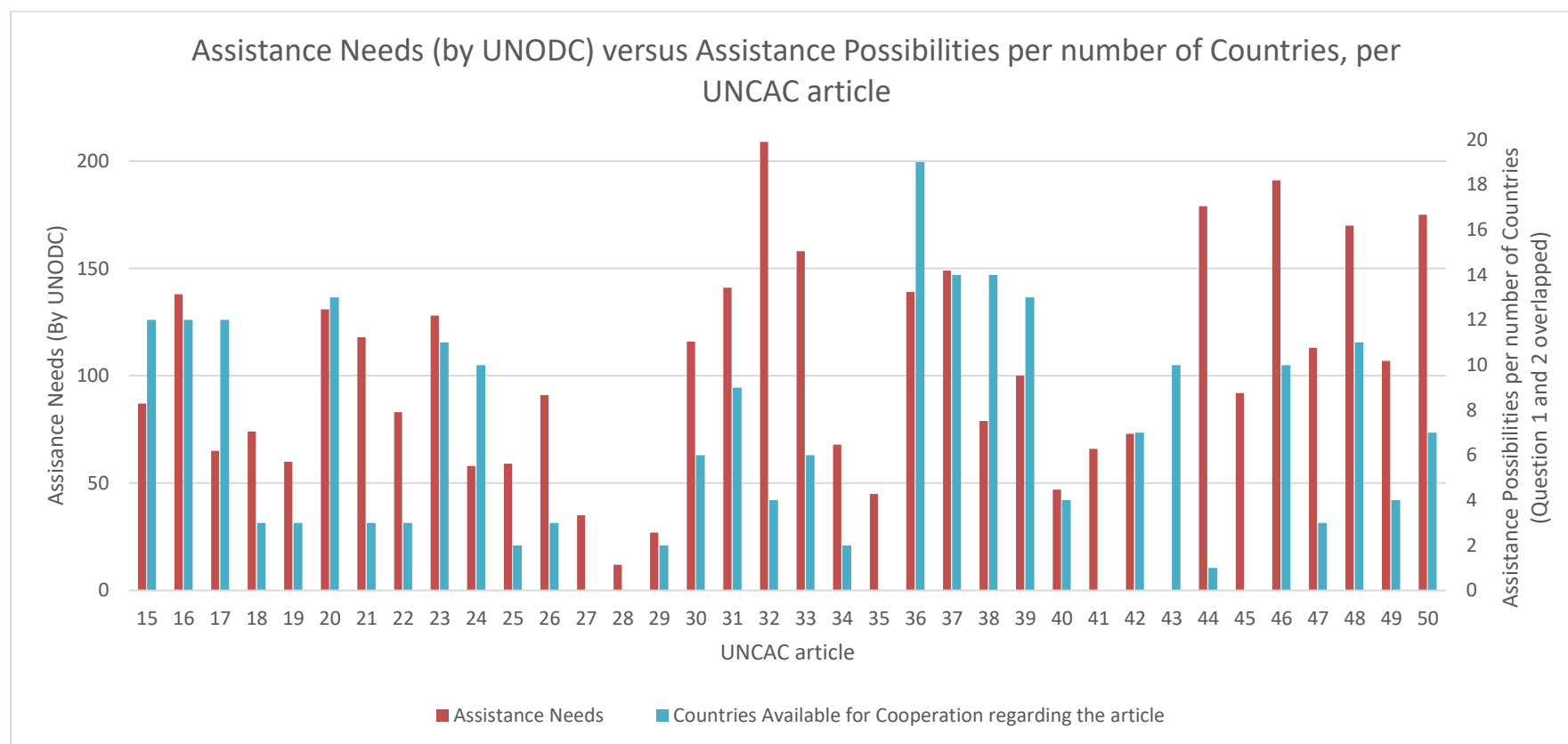
²⁵ Note: UNCAC's Article 36 concerns Specialized Authorities, which resulted in several initiatives being identified as relevant for this article, despite being identified for other articles as well.

3.4. Areas covered (Question 1 + Question 2)

The merging of the responses to Question 1 (potential assistance) with the responses to Question 2 (program-based assistance) results in a mapping of areas where there is potential/expertise in relation to the provision of technical assistance by G20 ACWG countries (Figure VIII).

Figure VIII

Comparison between assistance needs (left) and assistance possibilities (right), merging potential and ongoing cooperation provided by G20 ACWG countries.^{26 27 28}



²⁶ Source: UNODC CAC/COSP/IRG/2016/13, CAC/COSP/2017/7 and QUESTIONNAIRE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ACWG COUNTRIES.

²⁷ Note: UNCAC's Article 43 sets out general principles regarding the International Cooperation chapter. For that reason, it wasn't considered in UNODC's mapping of assistance needs.

²⁸ Note: UNCAC's Article 36 concerns Specialized Authorities, which resulted in several initiatives/programs being identified as relevant for this article, despite being identified for other articles as well.

3.4.1. Demand X Offer

The analysis of responses to questions 1 and 2 indicates that some gaps seem to be mitigated, particularly regarding the following areas: Illicit enrichment (article 20); Laundering of proceeds of crime (article 23); Statute of limitations (article 29); Freezing, seizure and confiscation (article 31); Bank secrecy (article 40); Jurisdiction (article 42); and Law enforcement cooperation (article 48).

3.4.2. Identified gaps

While the areas identified above appear to reflect a balance between needs and offers, for some UNCAC articles it was not possible to identify any correspondent assistance²⁹.

It is worth noting, however, that since some of the articles contain very specific provisions regarding legal procedures, it is possible that assistance for such matters is being provided in programs with a larger scope.

No assistance was informed in relation to the following articles: Participation and attempt (Article 27); Knowledge, intent and purpose as elements of an offence (Article 28); Compensation for damage (Article 35); Criminal record (Article 41); and Transfer of sentenced persons (Article 45).

As for other articles, despite the demand for assistance, the correspondent offer is still insufficient. That appears to be the case of Article 44 related to extradition. Even though article 44 is one of the articles with the highest number of reported assistance needs, only one G20 ACWG country declared to be providing cooperation specifically in this matter. Similarly, there is high demand for assistance to implement Article 47, while, according to the responses, only three G20 countries are providing cooperation in this matter specifically.

4 Conclusions

The data gathered in this mapping exercise from an illustrative group of programs and initiatives shed light on important aspects relating to demand and offer of technical assistance to tackle corruption. G20 ACWG countries have made remarkable efforts in developing domestic initiatives and providing technical assistance in a wide range of areas related to anti-corruption matters.

Most UNCAC areas considered are covered by ongoing and/or potential technical assistance initiatives by G20 ACWG countries (Figure VIII), including the ten areas with greater demand for technical assistance according to UNODC's analysis of first cycle of review of the UNCAC.

²⁹ Considering what countries reported in response to the questionnaire.

Figure IX

Top 10 areas per percentage of countries with assistance needs (by UNODC) versus Assistance Possibilities per number of G20 ACWG countries

#	Art	Area	Reported Needs	Assistance Possibilities (Q1 + Q2)
1	32	Protection of witnesses, experts and victims	6,7%	4
2	46	Mutual legal assistance	6,2%	10
3	44	Extradition	5,8%	1
4	50	Special investigative techniques	5,6%	7
5	48	Law enforcement cooperation	5,5%	11
6	33	Protection of reporting persons	5,1%	6
7	37	Cooperation with law enforcement authorities	4,8%	14
8	31	Freezing, seizure and confiscation	4,5%	9
9	36	Specialized authorities	4,5%	18
10	16	Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations	4,4%	12

The responses to the questionnaire indicate that G20 ACWG countries have expertise in many of the areas where there is considerable assistance needs. The comparison of the demand side with the provision side contributes to identifying areas where there is potential to be explored in future cooperation initiatives.

On the other hand, the indicated gaps - relating to those areas where there is disproportional demand for assistance (which includes Article 32 and Articles 44-50) - provide useful information that could be taken into account by technical assistance providers in the development of new anti-corruption initiatives.

G20 countries are among the world's biggest economies and have a vast amount of knowledge and expertise in the prevention of and fight against corruption. Enhancing the efforts aimed at sharing this valuable experience with other countries could greatly benefit those with assistance needs.

QUESTIONNAIRE
PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY G20 ACWG COUNTRIES

The 2017-2018 G20 Anti-Corruption Implementation Plan recognizes that, through provision of technical assistance³⁰, 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. If applicable, please share examples of policy/program/tool(s) that your country has implemented internally and could be shared with other countries, subject to availability of resources³¹.**

Policy/Program/Tool name:

Short description:

Web link (if available):

³⁰ 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

³¹ Please add as many boxes as necessary should your country wish to inform more than one example.

Type(s) of assistance that may be provided³²:

- ☐ Legislative assistance
- ☐ Institution-building
- ☐ Policymaking
- ☐ Capacity-building (training workshops etc.)
- ☐ Research/data-gathering and analysis
- ☐ Facilitation of international cooperation with other countries
- ☐ Others: please specify

2. If applicable, please provide information on existing technical assistance programs through which anti-corruption assistance is provided, including programs that may indirectly strengthen anti-corruption efforts (e.g., justice sector reform, good governance education, combat to money-laundering and financing of terrorism, among others)³³.

TA Program name:

³² 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>

³³ Please add as many boxes as necessary should your country wish to inform on more than one program.

Short description:

Potential outreach: ☐ Global ☐ Regional ☐ Bilateral ☐ Multilateral

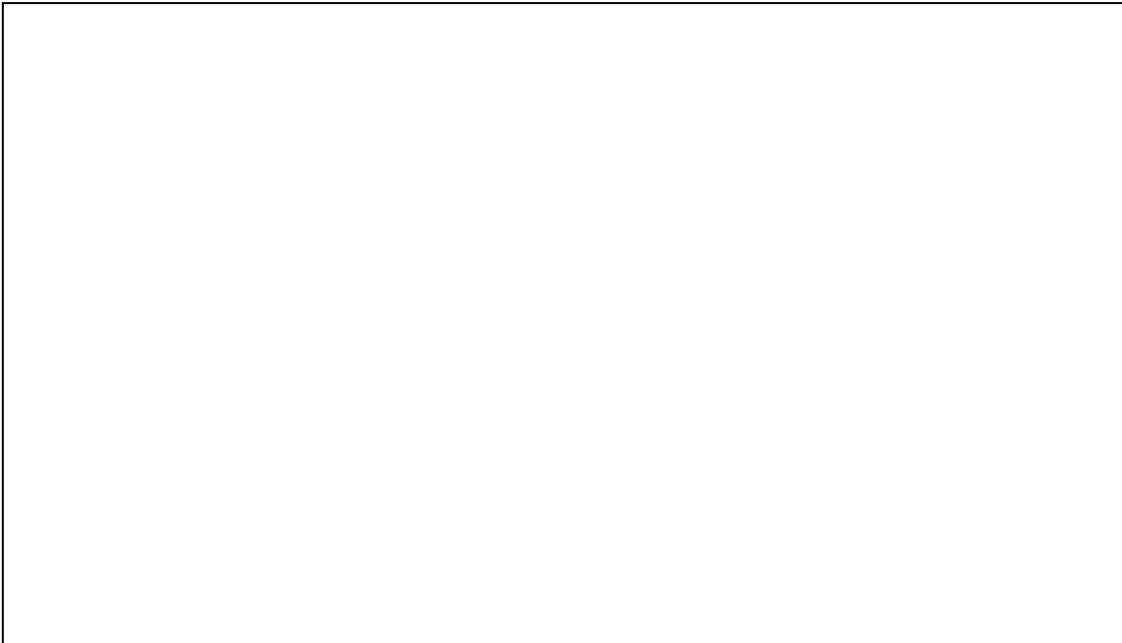
Web link:

Contact information (if not on web link):

Institutional framework³⁴

³⁴ Institutional framework under which the program is undertaken (e.g, agency responsible for implementing the program, other agencies involved, legal framework, etc.).

- 3. Please provide examples of recent international technical assistance provided by your country as anti-corruption initiatives and/or initiatives that may have an anti-corruption dividend, including its results and the country/ies, organizations and stakeholders involved, as well as, if applicable, how donor coordination was addressed.**



4. Please provide information on the main challenges and gaps regarding the provision of technical assistance for anti-corruption that your country may face or has faced recently.

5. Please indicate the current priorities for your country that interacts with the anti-corruption agenda.