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Organisation	Initiatives of Swiss Government/ Initiatives of International Organizations Important Documents

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Activities in 3 different Divisions: Western Balkan, Global Cooperation and Strategic Planning Division
 	
www.eda.admin.ch/sdc
www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/state-economic-reforms/corruption
	• **Focal Point Democratization, Decentralization and Local Governance(DDLG),** at Western Balkan Division, *responsible Corinne Huser*
	  - **Main responsibilities:** SDC competence center on good governance issues; advices SDC divisions and field offices on key aspects how to improve the quality of governance processes in bilateral aid projects
	
	• **Anti-corruption programs in countries of cooperation,** *list of programs available at Focal Point DDLG share web*
	
	• **Governance as a transversal topic in all SDC financed activities**
	
	• **Cooperation with International Organizations,** at Global Cooperation Division, *responsible Salomé Steib:* Normative framework (UNCAC, 2030 Agenda), TA: Prevention (U4, Transparency International), Asset Recovery (ICAR, STAR), Specific Cases of Recovery of Stolen Assets
	
	• **Think Tank on Illicit Financial Flows (IFF),** at Global Cooperation Division, *responsible Werner Thut*
	
	• **Anti-Corruption Staff Trainings,** at Strategic Financial Planning and Consulting Division, *responsible Alain Dondainaz*
	
	• **Challenging common Assumptions on Corruption and Democratization, Key recommendations and Guiding Principles, 2008**
	  - Democratization, Rule of Law and Development: why does it matter; what donors can do; 7 principles*; by Prof. Wolf Linder, André Bächtiger and Georg Lutz*
	  - Corruption between Perception and Victimization; Policy recommendations for national authorities and donors to strengthen the fight against corruption based on an improved understanding of the differences between corruption perception and victimization; *by Blaise Bonvin*
	
	• **"Fighting Corruption", SDC strategy, 2006,** by Anne Lugon-Moulin

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), General Secretariat www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/themes-sdc/state-economic-reforms/corruption	• **Compliance Office,** *responsible Anne Rivera,* entrusted with the task of receiving SDC-intern and external notifications on cases of corruption or misuse of assets which have been discovered in any SDC-financed activities. - **Main responsibilities:** 1. Corruption prevention activities: training of staff in HQ and in the field; 2. Following up on reported incidents of suspected corruption

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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Political Directorate, Sectoral Foreign Policy Division
 	
https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/foreign-policy/financial-centre-economy/corruption/working-group-combating-corruption.html
	• **Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Corruption (IDWG),** *responsible Ambassador Stefan Flückiger*
	  - On the recommendation of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) set up by the Council of Europe, the Federal Council tasked the FDFA on 19 December 2008 to create an interdepartmental working group on combating corruption (IDWG on Combating Corruption). IDWG acts as a forum for debate and awareness raising and as a contact and information point for external enquiries, e.g. from foreign delegations.
	
	  - The main task of the IDWG on Combating Corruption is the development and implementation of a coherent anti-corruption strategy at both the national and international levels. In addition, the IDWG on Combating Corruption keeps the Federal Council informed of its activities and makes recommendations on combating corruption when needed.
	
	  - Plans and coordination of the work of the IDWG on Combating Corruption and the setting of a basic strategy is done by a **core group,** which meets every two months under the leadership of the FDFA Sectoral Foreign Policy Division. Other members of this core group are from the Office of the Attorney General, the Federal Office of Justice (FOJ), the Federal Office of Personnel (FOPER), the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and armasuisse.
	
	• **Activity Report of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Corruption (2011–2013): Swiss activities on national and international level (GRECO, OECD, UNCAC, G20) including summary and recommendations**

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Directorate of International Law https://www.collaboration.eda.admin.ch/en/organisation/Directorate-of-International-Law-DIL/Division-II-International-Law-International-Treati/Asset-Recovery-Task-Force http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/de/home/topics/finec/poexp/sperr.html.	• **The Task Force Asset Recovery** Switzerland has launched several initiatives to improve the international coordination of efforts to fight the financial criminal activities of politically exposed persons. It is therefore working at an international level to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) of 2003, specifically as regards dealing with illicitly acquired assets known as potentates' assets. - The Task Force Asset Recovery in charge of the recovery of assets stolen by politically exposed persons, has been created in 2011, as a consequence of the political upheavals in North Africa; responsible for the implementation of Switzerland's asset recovery policy at the international level; coordinates the Swiss efforts in assisting the countries of origin in their asset recovery proceeding and works closely with the authorities in charge of the execution of requests for mutual legal assistance (namely the Federal Office of Justice and the Office of the Federal Prosecutor). The Task Force also assures Switzerland's active participation in international fora such as the UN, the G8 or the OSCE and launches its own international initiatives in the field of Asset Recovery • **Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Corruption on Politically Exposed Persons (PEP)**

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Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch www.seco.admin.ch/themen/00645/00657/
 	
 With links to OECD, UN, GRECO, Transparency International
	• **SECO is actively engaged in fighting corruption, both through bilateral measures and on a multilateral level.**
	  - SECO supports programmes for improving transparency with regard to state budgeting and the awarding of public contracts as well as reforms in the area of customs administration. Moreover, since 2003, SECO is supporting the **OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN),** which seeks to reduce corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and **participating in the OECD Working Group on Bribery (WGB)**
	
	 • **Anti-Corruption Handbook Economic Cooperation and Development (SECO),** *2011*, *Policy Statement by the Economic Cooperation and Development Division (WE) at the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)*
	  - The handbook concentrates on preventing corruption within the Economic Cooperation and Development Division (WE), its aid delivery systems as well as in the use of development aid provided by SECO/WE through its partners.
	  -
	 • **Preventing corruption – Information for Swiss businesses operating abroad, second revised edition, 2008**
	  - A brochure by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), in collaboration with: The Federal Office of Justice, The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Economie Suisse, and Transparency International Switzerland: What is corruption? Why fight corruption? Revised Swiss criminal law on corruption; Case study – test yourself by assessing the situation; what one can actually do? Code of conduct to combat corruption

Federal Department of Justice
 	
 https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/en/home/sicherheit/kriminalitaet/korruption.html
	• **The Federal Office of Justice (FOJ) is Switzerland's primary representative in the Council of Europe, Group of States against corruption (GRECO)**
	  - GRECO supports and strengthens the fight against corruption by means of mutual evaluations by member states at the national level. Based on questionnaires and on-site visits by experts from other member states, evaluations review the action a country takes to combat corruption. The draft reports on these individual national evaluations are finalized in consultation with the subject countries, before being debated and adopted during GRECO's plenary meetings. The reports and any recommendations are essentially confidential, but in practice are published with the consent of the countries they concern.
	  -

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) http://www.unodc.org/	• **UNODC** is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime; provides guidance and assistance for the prevention of and fight against corruption, economic fraud and identity-related crime, UNODC has developed several tools, manuals and publications and is constantly developing new ones with a view to enhancing knowledge of challenges, policies and good practices on the implementation of the **United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)!** - The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are: **Field-based technical cooperation projects** to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, **Research and analytical work** to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions, **Normative work** to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies

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www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf	• **UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC),** *2003, t*he Convention is a comprehensive global agreement on fighting corruption, with more than 177 states parties. Switzerland ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 24 September 2009. The states parties are bound by the Convention to take measures in the areas of: - preventing corruption - criminalization and law enforcement - international cooperation - asset recovery - technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition Documents, Publications and tools for all topics under https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/publications.html
https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/eda/en/documents/aussenpolitik/finanzplatz-wirtschaft/corruption_country_review_switzerland_en.pdf	The implementation of the provisions of the Convention by the individual member states is evaluated in a **review mechanism** created in 2009 (peer review mechanism). It foresees five-year cycles focusing on different theme-specific chapters in the Convention. **The country review** is always carried out by two other states parties (e.g. Algeria and Finland reviewed Switzerland in 2012 on its implementation of the Convention in the areas of criminalization and law enforcement (Chapter III) and international cooperation (Chapter IV). The second review cycle is expected to last from 2016–2020. It focuses on the implementation of the provisions on preventing corruption (Chapter II) and the restitution of assets (Chapter V). Switzerland voluntarily published all of the relevant documentation of its first country review, i.e. self-assessment report, country report and executive summary.
www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/CAC-COSP-session6.html https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/CAC-COSP.html	• **Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption** Pursuant to article 63 of the Convention, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States parties to achieve the objectives set forth in the Convention and to promote and review its implementation. Sixth session of the St. Petersburg, 2 to 6 November 2015, link to the Conference's documents and other working group documents under: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/publications.html - Rules of Procedure for the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption - Documents on the sessions of the **Conference of the States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption** - Documents on the sessions of the **Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption** - Documents on the sessions of the **Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention** - Documents on the sessions of the Open-ended **Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery** - Documents of the sessions of the Open-ended **intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation under the UNCAC**

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http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/news-track.html www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/SA-Checklist/Omnibus_Survey_Software_User_Guide.pdf http://thefightagainstcorruption.org/ https://www.unodc.org/elearning/frontpage.jsp	• **Web-based anti-corruption portal known as TRACK** (Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge). The portal features the Legal Library on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), providing a unique gateway to an electronic database of legislation and jurisprudence relevant to UNCAC from over 175 States systematized in accordance with the requirements of the Convention • **Omnibus Survey: Comprehensive Self-Assessment Checklist on the Implementation of the UNCAC** The UNCAC self-assessment checklist is an innovative approach to gather information on the implementation of the Convention. Rather than using paper-based questionnaires, UNODC has developed a user-friendly computer-based application to assess compliance with the Convention. • **The Fight against Corruption (Certificate), the e-learning tool** is a joint product of the UN Global Compact and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It uses six interactive learning modules to further the audience's understanding of the UN Global Compact's 10th principle against corruption and the UN Convention against Corruption as it applies to the private sector. The tool is targeted at everyone who acts on behalf of a company. Each module only lasts about five minutes, providing a quick and effective way of learning. • **UNODC Anti-corruption eLearning Course is on-line for training** On 2 February 2016, the UNODC Global eLearning Programme launched a new Anti-Corruption Course in its Learning Management System. The course consists of two eLearning modules – "**Introduction to Anti-corruption**" and "**Advanced Anti-corruption: Prevention of Corruption**". The course has been designed by experts from the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch of UNODC and has the objective to improve the learners' understanding of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The Anti-Corruption Course is available in the Public Area of the UNODC eLearning Platform. The Public Area of the learning management system consists of awareness raising modules available to any registered users, and contains two modules on Human Rights in English, one module on HIV/AIDS in English and French, and the Anti-corruption course in English. Any member of the general public can register for these modules at the following link: https://golearn.unodc.org
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/anti-corruption/undp-global-anti-corruption-initiative--gain--2014-2017.html	• **UNDP Global Anti-corruption Initiative (GAIN)** - UNDP launched its Global Anti-corruption Initiative (GAIN) (2014-2017) at the start of 2014. GAIN builds on the successes of the Global Thematic Programme on Anti-corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) (2008-2013) and focuses on strengthening systems, institutions and civic engagement to better manage and deliver public resources and services. It proposes an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach on anti-corruption through improved partnerships and coordination both within and outside UN system. - *GAIN's priorities for the programme period 2014-2017 are:* *1: Integrate anti-corruption solutions in service delivery to contribute to MDG acceleration and post-2015 development goals.*

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	2: Strengthen state/institutional capacity. *3: Mitigate corruption risks in climate finance and natural resource management.* *4: Enhance civic engagement youth and women's empowerment for increased transparency and accountability at national and local levels.* *5: Improve results-based management and institutional effectiveness on anti-corruption.*
https://www.unglobalcompact.org	• **UN Global Compact: The world's largest corporate sustainability initiative** A call to companies to align strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals. Mission: At the UN Global Compact, we believe it's possible to create a sustainable and inclusive global economy that delivers lasting benefits to people, communities and markets. That's our vision. To make this happen, the UN Global Compact supports companies to 1. Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and 2. Take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation. The UN Global Compact's 10th Principle states that "Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery."
OECD www.oecd.org www.oecd.org/corruption/keyoecdanti-corruptiondocuments.htm **=>*International legally binding instruments, guidelines and tools, declarations and initiatives, publications and brochures, country and regional material***	• **Recommendation of the Council on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement,** *2015* • **OECD Study Building Donors Integrity Systems: Background Study on Development Practice,** *2015* Presents the initial findings of a project to gather information on the integrity practices of development agencies, conceived as a foundational step toward consideration of an OECD guideline or standard on integrity for development co-operation actors, by Liz Hart • **OECD Foreign Bribery Report,** An Analysis of the Crime of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, *2014*

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http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/GOVNET/RD(2015)2/RD11&docLanguage=En	This report endeavors to measure, and to describe, transnational corruption based on data from the 427 foreign bribery cases that have been concluded since the entry into force of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in 1999 • **Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying,** *2010* • **Good Practice Guidance** on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance, *2010* Good Practice Guidance was adopted by the OECD Council as an integral part of the Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of 26 November 2009. • **Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions,** *2009* • **Working towards more effective collective donor responses to corruption**; **Synthesis Report and Recommendations based on 3 case studies,** *2008*, by Justine Davila, Karen Hussmann, K. Sarwar Lateef, Jose Jaime Macuane, Marcus Cox. • **DAC Policy and Principles on Anti-Corruption,** *2007* • **DAC Principals For Donor Action in Anti-Corruption,** *2006* • **Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits,** *2006* • **Recommendation on Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service,** *2003* • **Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions**,*1999.* • **Recommendation on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service including Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service,** *1998* • **DAC Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Bilateral Aid Procurement,** *1996, new draft recommendation will be presented to the DAC in spring 2016 "Recommendation on Internal Integrity for Development Cooperation Actors"*
OECD DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET) ***SDC active member,*** *responsible Focal Point DDLG, Corinne Huser* http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/governance/aboutgovnet.htm	• **OECD DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET),** GOVNET is a body of the Development Assistance Committee that was set up in 1995 to foster the effectiveness of donor assistance in support of democratic governance in developing countries, through a forum to exchange lessons, identify good practices and develop analytical tools. See http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-development/44637282.pdf - **The network focuses on two main work areas: Accountability and anti-corruption.** GOVNET is promoting improved integration of media in accountability programmes, and exploring ways to better support accountability in service delivery. At the same time, **the GOVNET Task Team on Anti-corruption** focuses on illicit financial flows, donor responses to corruption on development assistance, and *on the updating the 1996 DAC recommendations on anti-corruption provisions in bilateral aid procurement.* - GOVNET conducts studies to explore alternative methods, including applying the results-based aid approach to the governance sector, mapping and studying innovative initiatives in public sector reform, and ensuring that political economy analysis is focused on better supporting implementation efforts. - GOVNET products offer guidance and promote behavioral change for development co-operation practitioners, but GOVNET seeks also to nurture and enrich debates in other fora such as the Effective Institutions Platform by bringing evidence and ideas emanating from its work.

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OECD Anti-Corruption Task Team ***SDC active member,*** *Global Cooperation Division, responsible Salomé Steib*	• **OECD Anti-Corruption Task Team,** the GOVNET Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) brings together OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) members to support policy makers, donors and developing countries to better fight corruption. It also promotes efforts to strengthen the coherence of donor approaches supporting developing countries in implementing the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). - **ACTT's work concentrates around 3 themes**: 1) Policy coherence, 2) Supporting the fight against corruption in developing countries, and 3) Joint donor responses to corruption; it benefits from its members range of views, different profiles, modes and levels of engagement in anti-corruption work. Some member countries work mainly at the domestic level supporting partner countries' authorities and civil society in their fight against corruption. Others have started to increase their attention to the international components of corruption, also addressing the international drivers of corruption. The Task Team strives to keep a balance in the portfolio of work and make sure that it is contributing in a variety of ways to members' needs in terms of support to their anti-corruption work.
OECD Anti Bribery Convention Working Group ***SECO active member,*** *responsible Barbara Maurer*	• **OECD Anti Bribery Working Group** - Established in 1994, the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (Working Group) is responsible for monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention***, the 2009 Recommendation on Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Bribery in International Business Transactions (2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation***)** and related instruments. This peer-review monitoring system is conducted in three phases and is considered by Transparency International to be the 'gold standard' of monitoring.
Council of Europe, Group of States against corruption (GRECO) www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/default_en.asp http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/documents/activityreports_en.asp	• **GRECO,** 49 member states across Europe, Switzerland is a member since 1.7.2006; responsible is the Swiss Federal Department of Justice, *responsible Ernst Gnägi* - "The Group of States against corruption (GRECO) plays a leading role in the efforts of its member states to counter corruption. Its primary objective is to strengthen the capacity of its members to fight corruption by monitoring their compliance with Council of Europe anti-corruption standards, advising on remedial action, assessing the action taken by each member in response to the monitoring findings and recommendations, and actively pushing for reform." • **GRECO Group of States against Corruption 15th General Activity Report (2014), 2015,** "General Activity Reports & Programmes of Activities" are published on GRECO website www.coe.int/greco - **Resources web GRECO provides links to** European and International Organizations/Non-governmental organizations /Research institutes and centres
OECD Regional Programmes www.oecd.org/corruption/regionalanti-corruptionprogrammes www.oecd.org/site/adboecdanti-	• **OECD Regional Programmes:** - **OECD/AfDB Initiative** to Support Business Integrity and Anti-bribery Efforts in **Africa** - Supporting the fight against Corruption **in Asia and the Pacific**: **the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative** - The Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) supports the countries of **Eastern Europe** and **Central Asia** in their efforts to prevent

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corruptioninitiative/ www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/ www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/ista nbulactionplan/.	and fight corruption (country monitorings available) - OECD-**Latin America** anti-corruption programme
OECD Country Reports www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/ista nbulactionplancountryreports	• **Country reports: on the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** - Countries' implementation and enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention is monitored by the OECD Working Group on Bribery through a rigorous peer-review monitoring system

OECD, Glean GovBiz
www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/
	• The **CleanGovBiz** initiative supports governments to reinforce their fight against corruption and engage with civil society and the private sector to promote real change towards integrity.
	  - **Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business, 2013**
	  - Identification and Quantification of the proceeds of bribery, a joint OECD-StAR analysis, *2012*

G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group https://star.worldbank.org/star/site s/star/files/g20_2015-2016_anti-corruption_action_plan_australia_2014.pdf	• **G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group** *(Switzerland is not a member)* **=> 2015-16 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan;** - Since 2010, the work of the ACWG has been guided by two-year action plans that include, among others, **commitments by G20 countries to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, combat money laundering, promote integrity within our respective governments, and cooperate with other countries to investigate, prosecute and recover the proceeds of corruption.** The G20 renews its pledge to fully implement actions agreed in previous action plans. In addition, G20 members commit to taking concrete, practical action in 2015-16 on the following issues, which G20 countries have identified as high priorities in the fight against corruption: <u>Beneficial Ownership Transparency</u>, <u>Bribery</u>, <u>High Risk Sectors:</u> Public sector transparency and integrity: <u>International cooperation:</u> Private sector transparency and integrity

Transparency International
http://www.transparency.org/
 	
financial contribution by SDC, *Global Cooperation Division, responsible Salomé Steib*
 	
http://issuu.com/transparencyinter national/docs/2014_anticorruption kit_youth__en/7?e=2496456/891 2943
http://issuu.com/transparencyinter national/docs/business_principles _web_final/15?e=0
	• **Transparency International is the leading global NGO working against corruption,** its overall goal is to stop corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity; <u>focuses on promoting reforms within the public and private sectors that increases transparency and accountability and on empowering civil society</u>
	
	  - ***Corruption Glossary, Corruption by Topic, Corruption by Country, Research and Publications, Tools Programmes, Projects, Activities***
	
	• **Anti-corruption Kit**
	  - When it comes to fighting corruption, many young people are already making a big difference to the communities and countries they live in. 15 ideas for young activists, with step-by-step guidance on how to turn a plan into action.
	
	• **The Business Principles for Countering Bribery**
	  - Provide a framework for companies to develop comprehensive anti-bribery programmes.

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U4 www.u4.no *financial contribution by SDC,* *Global Cooperation Division,* *responsible Salomé Steib*	• **U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre;** housed at the Christian Michelsen Institute in Bergen (Norway) is a web-based resource center for development practitioners who wish to effectively address corruption challenges in their work. Works in close partnership and coordination with other organizations that strengthen the relevance, reach and impact of anti-corruption work. - **Extensive web based resource centre relevant anti-corruption material** - In-country workshops and **online training courses on anti-corruption measures** and strategies for partner agencies and their counterparts. - **Helpdesk service** providing expert answers to the most pressing questions faced by development practitioners in the field **Main work themes:** Corruption and Aid, Evaluation &Measurement, Natural Resource Management, Health and Justice Sector, **Other work themes:** Fragile States, Education Sector, Anti-Corruption Agencies, Corruption in Emergencies. Private Sector, PFM and Procurement etc. **U4 online training 2015:** Essentials of anti-corruption, Corruption in natural resource management, Corruption in health sector, Corruption in education sector, Money in politics: curbing corruption in political finance
Basel Institute on Governance www.baselgovernance.org **International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR);** https://www.baselgovernance.org/icar *financial contribution by SDC,* *Global Cooperation Division,* *responsible Salomé Steib*	• **Basel Institute on Governance;** *works around the world with the public and private sectors to counter corruption and other financial crimes and to improve the quality of governance.* - Technical assistance to governments of developing and transition countries in their efforts to prevent corruption and strengthen the quality of their governance systems; provides a range of services to its partner countries and clients in its **four areas of expertise:** asset recovery, public governance, collective action and corporate governance and compliance. Services include training, technical assistance and policy advice, research and analysis, casework assistance and IT-tools. • **International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR);** was established by the Basel Institute on Governance in 2006 as an independent not-for-profit centre of excellence in asset recovery with the mission to support developing countries to recover stolen assets, provides trainings, case work, policy analysis, global policy dialogue and research, IT tools etc. - Country focused and needs driven training programs in financial investigation, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery carried out in more than 30 countries worldwide - Advising countries in the investigation and prosecution of concrete international corruption and money laundering cases - Asset recovery support tools for facilitating the management and implementation of asset recovery processes - Policy dialog on international and national level
Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) http://star.worldbank.org/star/ *financial contribution by SDC*	• **The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)** is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets, **active in 26 countries**

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to be expected, Global Cooperation Division, responsible Salomé Steib	- Country and case assistance - Training and capacity building - Policy analysis and knowledge-building
Global Water Partnership (GWP), Water Integrity Network (WIN) **http://www.gwp.org/en/Our-approach/Strategic-Allies/Water-Integrity-Network/** ***financial contribution by SDC,*** *Global Programme Water Initiatives*	• **Water Integrity Network (WIN),** formed in 2006, aims to fight corruption in the water sector. It stimulates anti-corruption activities in the water sector locally, nationally and globally. It promotes solutions-oriented action and coalition-building between civil society, the private and public sectors, media and governments. - **Themes:** Climate-Resilience-and-Water-Security/Transboundary-Water-Security/Food-and-Water/Energy-and-Water-Urbanization-and-Water-Security/Ecosystems-and-Water-Security
World Bank Group www.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx	• **The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)** - Project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 economies over the period 1996-2014 for <u>six dimensions of governance:</u> voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption.
World Bank Group www.worldbank.org www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/anti-corruption www.search.worldbank.org/all?qterm=anti+corruption+guidlines	• **Programming Examples, Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA),** Measuring Corruption, Bibliography of Corruption Research, Country Corruption Reports • **Drivers of corruption,** *2014*, **by Tina Søreide** - Arenas for Corruption: Access to assets; exploiting opportunities and condoning the practice; policy implications and further research. • **In partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and CommGAP "Building Public Support for Anti-Corruption", 2010 by** *E. Byrne, A.K. Arnold, F. Nagano* - Why Anti-Corruption Agencies Need to Communicate and How • **Governance and Anti-Corruption Diagnostics:** Guidance and Tools for Implementation, Monitoring, and Assessment in the Field*, 2010,* by F.Recanat*ini, G.Morgan, M.L.C.Malainine*
Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) Portal	• **Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) Portal;** *"*ACA...: a permanent agency, unit or department established by a government that has the mandate of providing centralized leadership in one or more of the areas of anti-corruption – prevention, public

Swiss Government, international organisations and platforms fighting corruption

Organisation	Initiatives of Swiss Government/ Initiatives of International Organizations Important Documents
www.acauthorities.org/content	outreach and awareness raising, policy coordination, investigation and prosecution." The World Bank Group, in collaboration with the United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the US State Department and the European Commission created a virtual platform for ACAs to share their experiences; the platform offers the opportunity to ACAs staff, practitioners and international actors to connect and learn about each other's experiences. Includes country profiles, basic data, cross country analysis, case studies, success stories, resources, news, events…. - aims at gathering more systematic knowledge on the structure and experience of ACAs, increasing awareness of the challenges faced by these bodies - **Publication database provides access to a collection of research papers, technical reports, journal articles, conference papers, presentations, books, fact sheets and brochures that touch on Anticorruption Authorities related issues.** - **Information on training tools and events (MACS, Master of Anti-Corruption Studies)** • **International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA); European Partners Against Corruption (EPAC)**
International Anti-Corruption Academy https://www.iaca.int	• **The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) is an international organization based in Laxenburg, Austria** - The Academy provides holistic approach to anti-corruption education and research, delivers and facilitates anti-corruption training for practitioners from all sectors of society, and provides technical support and assistance to a wide variety of stakeholders. It offers standardized and tailor-made trainings, **academic degree programmes**, opportunities for dialogue and networking, **anti-corruption think-tank** and benchmarking activities. The organization was initiated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the Republic of Austria, and other stakeholders. It became an international organization on 8 March 2011. To date, it comprises a constituency of 66 Parties, including three international organizations.