



Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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Technical assistance

Preliminary proposals for possible technical assistance activities to respond to needs identified by States parties through the self-assessment reports

Discussion paper prepared by the Secretariat**

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* CAC/COSP/2009/1.

** This document has been submitted late, as the third meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance was held on 3 and 4 September 2009, and as per agreement, Member States were permitted to comment on the final report of that meeting until 18 September 2009.



I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 1/5, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption decided that the interim Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance would, *inter alia*, (a) review the needs for technical assistance in order to assist the Conference of the States Parties on the basis of the information provided by States to the Conference; (b) consider information, as appropriate and readily available and in the areas covered by the Convention, on technical assistance activities of the Secretariat and States, including successful practices, as well as on projects and priorities of States, other entities of the United Nations system and international organizations; and (c) promote the coordination of technical assistance in order to avoid duplication.

2. The present paper is aimed at supplementing the data analysis contained in document CAC/COSP/2009/9, entitled “Compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, and Add.1, on technical assistance needs for the implementation of the Convention. Consequently, the data used to compile the statistical information in the present paper are based on the same self-assessment information submitted to the Secretariat by 77 States parties for those reports. The matrix showing the technical assistance needs identified by countries in their responses to the checklist is contained in CAC/COSP/2009/CRP.5.¹

3. The present paper provides an outline of the new strategic approach of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to the delivery of technical assistance, which is an integrated approach intended to ensure the envisaged impact. In addition, the paper provides an update on the needs and priorities identified by Member States and on specific initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat in response to requests made by the Working Group on Technical Assistance.

II. Regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: a new approach

4. In order to move away from the ad hoc delivery of technical assistance that prevailed in the past, UNODC has held wide consultations, both internally and with Member States, in order to start a process that would lead to more strategic and systematic delivery of technical assistance. As a result, UNODC has started to develop regional programmes and thematic programmes that are fully integrated with one another and mutually reinforcing. While the regional programmes are aimed at capturing the interconnected nature of UNODC work at the field level, the thematic programmes represent the whole range of UNODC activities in a specific field. In recent months, UNODC has developed regional programmes for East Asia and the Pacific; Central America and the Caribbean; Eastern Africa; and the Balkans. Further programmes are being developed for West Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, and the Latin American Southern Cone; in 2010, this will extend to Central Africa, Central Asia and South-West Asia.

5. Core objectives of the regional programme approach are to ensure: (a) full ownership by partner countries, through an alignment with regional and national

¹ To be issued.

policies and priorities; (b) an integrated conceptual and operational framework for transferring UNODC know-how and expertise at the regional and national levels; (c) a departure from a fragmented project-based approach to a programme approach; (d) more effective cooperation and planning with other United Nations entities; and (e) close coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors and development assistance providers.

6. The five main areas in which the regional programmes are expected to have an impact are reducing corruption; reducing serious crime, including terrorism; reducing illicit trafficking in persons, drugs, arms, money and natural resources; reducing the incidence of drug abuse; and reducing HIV/AIDS transmission among injecting drug users, prisoners and victims of human trafficking. A key indicator of success in taking the current process of regional programme formulation forward would be to translate the regional programmes into a dynamic set of integrated technical assistance activities on the ground. For this purpose, it would be essential that Member States provide adequate financial resources to support the implementation of such programmes. This would also enable the increased placement of the required specialist expertise in the UNODC field office network.

7. In the field of anti-corruption, the development of the regional programmes and particularly the elaboration of more concrete action plans for their implementation will benefit greatly from the information received from Member States through their responses to the comprehensive self-assessment checklist. The checklist covers all articles of the Convention, thus making it a useful tool for a complete gap analysis. Furthermore, bearing in mind that the overall goal of the review of the Convention against Corruption is to assist States parties in their implementation of the Convention, the comprehensive self-assessment checklist has placed increased emphasis on the identification of technical assistance needs. This will further enhance its usefulness for providing the background against which targeted technical assistance programmes can be prepared.

8. In the responses to the current self-assessment checklist, the priority need expressed by many States parties was for legislative assistance in the broad sense, which includes model legislation, legislative drafting and legal advice. Such assistance was identified as a priority by 56 per cent of the reporting parties from the Group of African States, and by 60 per cent from the Group of Asian and Pacific States and from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. This is a reflection of the fact that the Convention against Corruption is still a relatively new global treaty, and for many States parties the initial phase is to review legislation and, where necessary, amend existing or adopt new legislation in order to ensure compliance.

9. As identified in the background paper prepared by the Secretariat entitled "Technical assistance on the road to Doha: Opportunities and challenges" (CAC/COSP/WG.3/2009/CRP.1), various regional trends have also been clearly identified. By way of example, technical assistance requests relating to chapter II of the Convention ("Preventive measures") were particularly indicative of regional trends. One third of the technical assistance requests received from one regional group were aimed at the development of an action plan for implementation, while this accounted for less than 13 per cent of the technical assistance needs in the four other groups. Similar trends also exist for other types of technical assistance.

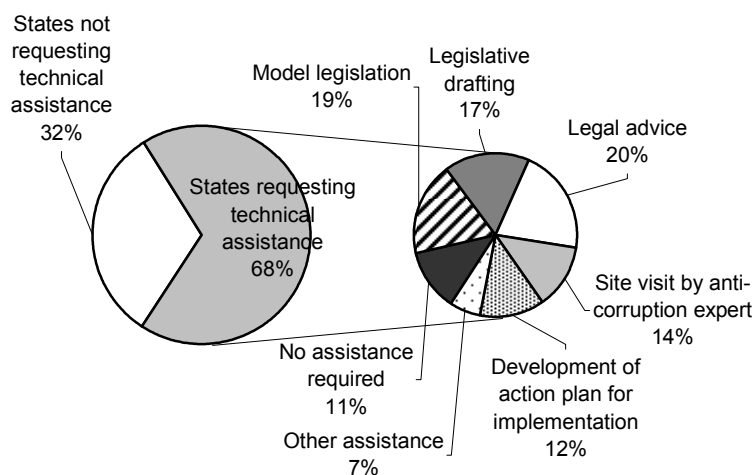
10. The above analysis has been taken into account in the drafting of the regional programmes and has been shared with the UNODC regional offices so that they can tailor programmes to the needs identified.

11. Of importance for the regional offices has also been the analysis of the self-assessment checklist in generating information on what technical assistance is currently being provided. Such information allows for greater consideration of the technical assistance needs under the Convention that are currently being addressed and those that are being left unmet.

12. On the basis of information provided by Member States, the Secretariat developed a global technical assistance matrix, which was made available to the Working Group on Technical Assistance at its last meeting. The matrix is a work in progress, aimed at providing an overview of the technical assistance needs identified, and the extent to which those needs are being addressed. Where such needs are not being addressed, there are good arguments to be made for developing a global response with regional focuses. While the required financial investment in the field of legislative assistance is comparatively low, the advantages of a coordinated approach to such assistance are many, including quality control to ensure that advice is consistent with the provisions of the Convention and to ensure a common methodology.

13. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should also be noted that the type of assistance requested may vary significantly depending on the chapter of the Convention considered. For example, requests for legal advice were a substantial part of the identification of technical assistance needs under chapter V, rather than under chapters II and III. The figure below illustrates the breakdown of the categories of technical assistance needs globally (see also CAC/COSP/WG.3/2008/2, para. 52 and figure 32).

Overall technical assistance needs



III. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime thematic programme framework on corruption

14. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should also be noted that the thematic programme on corruption sets out programmatic goals of UNODC in the area of action against corruption. In describing the mandates and work of UNODC in this field, the thematic programme framework provides an overview of the challenges faced and responses developed, as well as the implementation strategy and required partnerships. The Convention against Corruption plays the central role in this programme, as it is the sole global anti-corruption instrument that can be used as the backbone for national and international anti-corruption initiatives and as the focus of the UNODC mandate in this field.

15. The Office finalized its thematic programme on corruption in line with the UNODC strategy for the period 2008-2011 (E/CN.7/2007/14–E/CN.15/2007/5). This programme corresponds in equal parts to strategy themes 1 (rule of law), 2 (policy and trend analysis) and 3 (prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development), as it seeks to enhance implementation of the Convention. Within theme 1, the programme operationalizes result areas 1.1 (ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols), 1.2 (international cooperation in criminal justice matters) and 1.3 (accessible, accountable and effective criminal justice systems). The ratification of the Convention and the implementation of its provisions will enable States parties and signatories to strengthen their capacities to prevent and combat corruption. It will also enhance international cooperation, and in particular asset recovery for the return of the proceeds of crime to the country of origin. Within theme 2, the programme operationalizes result area 2.1 (threat and risk analysis). The production of data and analyses will enable better knowledge of corruption patterns and typologies. The support for countries to produce national assessments will translate into better capacity to formulate adequate policies on corruption. Within theme 3, the programme operationalizes result area 3.2 (corruption prevention). The implementation of the Convention's key provisions on prevention will enable strong preventive policies and institutions, increase awareness of corruption and strengthen civil society and relevant entities. The thematic programme provides a comprehensive and strategic overview of UNODC anti-corruption efforts and ensures effective in-house cooperation and coordination.

16. The thematic programme on corruption has close links with the regional programmes, as each regional programme contains a pillar addressing the challenges faced in the area of corruption. While regional programmes constitute the tool for implementation and partnership-building in the field, the programmes operationalize the same objectives of the UNODC strategy and must therefore be conceived as part of a broader endeavour. The thematic programme also provides an overall architecture for use in the relevant components of country programmes. Designing the thematic programme on corruption in conjunction with ongoing efforts in the field is crucial to ensuring consistency and coherence in the UNODC programmatic approach. The various programmes will also seek to be mutually reinforcing.

IV. Responses to identified technical assistance needs

17. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should also be noted that, as stated above, the technical assistance needs identified by States parties through the checklist are primarily related to the different forms of legal assistance required to implement the provisions of the Convention against Corruption.

18. In considering a global response, it is important to bear in mind articles 60 and 62 of the Convention, under chapter VI (“Technical assistance and information exchange”), which call upon States parties to implement the Convention through economic and technical assistance. A wide range of issues are covered in chapter VI, including building capacity in the development and planning of strategic anti-corruption policies; training competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance; activities relating to preventing and combating the transfer of illicit assets; and training in national and international regulations. Furthermore, article 60, paragraph 2, stipulates that “States Parties shall, according to their capacity, consider affording one another the widest measure of technical assistance, especially for the benefit of developing countries, in their respective plans and programmes to combat corruption”. According to article 62, paragraph 1, “States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of corruption on society in general, in particular on sustainable development”, and pursuant to paragraph 2, they must make “concrete efforts” in this regard. The proposals for activities set out below are aimed at constructing a framework in which technical assistance can be provided in a coherent, consistent and effective manner.

V. Specific examples

19. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should be noted that, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Groups and the regional and thematic programmes, various initiatives have been developed in order to enhance the level of response to the identified technical assistance needs of States parties. The main activities consist of, inter alia, the continuous development of the database of anti-corruption experts; strengthening national capacity through compliance and gap analyses for the purpose of securing full implementation of domestic legislation in compliance with the Convention; and the strengthening of regional networks and coordination among various stakeholders in providing technical assistance.

A. Development of a pool of anti-corruption experts

20. Also in regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should be noted that, in order to respond to the technical assistance needs identified by States parties, it was proposed to develop a pool of anti-corruption experts. To date, over 80 anti-corruption experts have been nominated by States parties, and this number is expected to increase. As recommended by the Working Group on Technical Assistance, the Secretariat prepared a curriculum vitae template that was circulated to States parties to assist them in the nomination process (see annex). Ideally, the

experts would have experience in and knowledge of one or various aspects of the Convention. In addition, when deciding on the composition of the pool of anti-corruption experts, due consideration would be given to the various legal systems, as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The services of the individual experts to form part of this pool would be engaged on a retainer basis and would be drawn upon only when specific needs arose. All actions would be based on clear guidelines and a common methodology, while taking into account country-specific needs and requirements.

B. Strengthening domestic capacity through gap and compliance analyses

21. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should further be noted that, as detailed in CAC/COSP/WG.3/2009/CRP.1, the means of successfully providing technical assistance to States parties to support their efforts to comply with the Convention against Corruption have been referred to as a three-step process. The first step is an analysis of requirements. This often involves a systematic assessment of anti-corruption laws, regulations and measures in relation to the articles of the Convention, and their institutional functionality. The self-assessment checklist created by the Secretariat provides a broad and consultative tool, based on country ownership, to review what is in place and assist a country in determining whether it is in full compliance with the articles of the Convention. The second step involves the identification of priorities for adapting laws and administrative procedures and then putting them into effect. This involves a specific capacity-building component to ensure the compatibility of skills and mechanisms to that end. The final step is to address the technical assistance needs identified by a given State party. Experience has shown that the focus has been on the first two steps of this approach, and no experience to date has been provided in regard to the third step.

22. Several donor agencies have started using the Convention as a framework for targeted anti-corruption work at the country-level. Thus, the Convention has gained prominence in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation aimed at supporting the domestic capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prevent and combat corruption.

23. In order to further strengthen these efforts, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, with the support of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and UNODC, is exploring the possibility of launching a pilot programme for States parties that volunteer to take part in an extended version of the Convention against Corruption gap analysis and compliance review. In addition, with the support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development, a small number of countries have come forward to participate in an exercise that would determine how tools used to assess the implementation of the Convention can assist in identifying and coordinating technical assistance. The aim is to encourage country-based integrated and coordinated programming and delivery. All these initiatives are aimed at emphasizing the role of the donor community in strengthening the domestic capacity of States parties to fully implement the Convention.

C. Strengthening regional networks and coordination in technical assistance among various stakeholders

24. In regard to the priority areas of technical assistance, it should also be noted that, depending on the specific needs of States parties, assistance programmes could focus on increasing knowledge and exchanging experiences so as to assist one another in conducting the Convention against Corruption gap and compliance analyses, as well as other means to enhance regional and international cooperation. As highlighted in CAC/COSP/2009/CRP.6,² entitled “South-South cooperation”, this form of cooperation is steadily increasing.

25. Further, as outlined in CAC/COSP/WG.3/2009/CRP.1, various organizations (e.g. the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre), regional initiatives (e.g. the Asian Development Bank/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Anti-Corruption Initiative), regional mechanisms against corruption (e.g. the Group of States against Corruption, established by the Council of Europe), and agreements (e.g. the memorandum of understanding between UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme) also play an invaluable role in enhancing coordination in technical assistance among various stakeholders. There is a wealth of information and expertise that can be drawn upon in addressing the technical assistance needs identified by States parties.

D. Resources

26. Technical assistance activities of UNODC relating to the Convention against Corruption, including many of the staff required for their delivery, are financed through voluntary contributions from donor countries. The support of donor countries has been steadily increasing, reflecting growing confidence in effective programme delivery. As of October 2009, the following pledges and contributions had been made in 2008 and 2009 to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for technical assistance activities managed from UNODC headquarters in the area of anti-corruption:

Donor	Fund year(s)	Programmed amount (United States dollars)
Australia	2008	10 000
Austria	2008	73 855
Canada	2008/2009	673 826
Finland	2009	59 125
France	2008/2009	547 306
Germany	2008/2009	1 410 516
Greece	2008	110 000
Japan	2008	40 000
Luxembourg	2008/2009	280 336
Netherlands	2008	340 000

² To be issued.

Norway	2008/2009	1 235 522
Poland	2008	38 810
Sweden	2008	590 809
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2008/2009	504 928
United States of America	2008	980 000
World Bank/UNODC StAR trust fund	2009	360 000
Total		7 255 033

UNODC estimates that annual voluntary contributions of approximately \$3.5 million are required in order to sustain the currently projected level of technical assistance activities.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

27. The self-assessment checklist, which takes into account 15 articles of the Convention against Corruption, proved to be a good basis for an analysis of the technical assistance needs identified by States parties. With the anticipated launch of the comprehensive self-assessment checklist at the third session of the Conference of the States Parties, a more detailed analysis will allow for regional and thematic programmes to tailor their deliverables in a manner that takes the identified technical assistance needs into account fully.

28. As had been recommended by the Working Group on Technical Assistance, the Secretariat developed the technical assistance matrix and database for anti-corruption experts. The success of these initiatives will depend on the commitment of States to provide accurate and up-to-date information, thus allowing them to develop into useful tools not only for UNODC, but also for the donor community, regional networks and coordination initiatives. The Conference may wish to call on Member States to provide the Secretariat with the required information in response to the checklist, to respond to the request for the provision of experts and to provide regular updates.

29. At present, there is no direct correlation between the technical assistance needs identified through the self-assessment checklist or other compliance and gap analyses, the means required to fill those gaps and the technical assistance currently being provided. For this reason, it is important to engage in the three-step approach outlined above. To date, the focus has been on the first step, and less so on the second step, while no practical examples have been provided, to date, with reference to the third step. Each step draws upon the others in order for technical assistance to be provided in a coherent, consistent and effective manner.

30. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Technical Assistance encouraging the promotion of country-based integrated and coordinated programming and delivery, some countries have started determining how the tools used to assess the implementation of the Convention against Corruption can assist in identifying and coordinating technical assistance needs and delivery on the ground.

31. In response to requests made during the meetings of the Working Group, the Conference may wish to recommend testing methods in which requesting States parties can be further assisted in the process of identifying gaps and developing action plans and technical assistance programmes. The investment for the first step is modest, and returns are significant, because of the strategic approach and ownership of the process, which are prerequisites for sustainability. After the first step has been successfully completed, assistance to the same States parties in the second step – namely, developing concrete anti-corruption action plans or aligning such action plans with the country's national strategy – should be made available upon request. This requires the development of a strategic and comprehensive approach, which in turn requires not only drawing upon donors, but also the use of coordination networks already in existence where possible, or the creation of a new network that brings together both national and international stakeholders for the State party to determine its own needs and priorities. Implementing technical assistance is a process that needs to move gradually away from the traditional, ad hoc, limited assistance programmes to more medium- and long-term comprehensive engagement. The Secretariat and experts from other specialized organizations could play a supportive role in this process, and also assist in addressing short-term priority needs in the context of medium- and longer-term engagement. Support in the second step will ultimately lead to the development of capacity-building, and to the third step, that of matching the identified needs with technical assistance, which to date has not been addressed.

32. According to article 62, paragraph 2 (c), of the Convention against Corruption, in order to assist States parties with their technical assistance needs for the review of implementation of the Convention, "States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism". In this respect, the Conference may wish to consider inviting all States to make voluntary contributions to UNODC in order to allow it to provide technical assistance to requesting Member States within the framework of the thematic programme. The growth of operational activities, ongoing requests for assistance and the continued support given to the ratification and implementation of the Convention have further stretched the limited resources available to the Office. Additional voluntary contributions and cost-sharing arrangements with assisted countries are essential if the Office is to fulfil its challenging mandates in the area of technical assistance.

33. The Conference of the States Parties may wish to call upon States parties to ensure that existing resources that are being provided directly at the country level are framed around the Convention against Corruption, thus multiplying the impact of the assistance provided.

34. Given the interrelatedness of the three priority areas – technical assistance, the review of implementation and asset recovery – the Conference may wish to recommend that all three areas remain points of focus for Member States, allowing the concept of the pooling of resources mentioned at the last meeting of the Working Group to be developed. Coordination on behalf of all Member States is necessary to make sure that none of the different priority areas fall through the cracks. Of equal importance is the development of the country-level and regional mechanisms by which Member States can share implementation experiences and knowledge (including through South-South cooperation).

Annex

Curriculum vitae template for anti-corruption experts

INSTRUCTIONS

Please answer each question clearly and completely. Read carefully and follow all directions.

Anti-Corruption Expert

1. Family name(s)

First name

Middle name(s)

2. Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)

3. Place of birth

4. Present nationality(ies)

5. Sex

6. Private contact details:

Telephone number:

Mobile phone number:

Fax number:

Email address:

7. Office contact details:

Telephone number:

Mobile phone number:

Fax number:

Email address:

8. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES

MOTHER TONGUE:

OTHER LANGUAGES

READ

WRITE

SPEAK

UNDERSTAND

Easily

Not Easily

Easily

Not Easily

Fluently

Not Fluently

Easily

Not Easily

☐☐

9. COMPUTER LITERACY

☐

Microsoft

☐

PowerPoint

☐

Internet

☐

Excel

☐

Other, please specify:

10. EDUCATION (University or equivalent)

N.B. Please give exact titles of degrees. Please do not translate or equate to other degrees.

NAME, PLACE, AND COUNTRY

ATTENDED FROM/TO
Month/Year Month/Year

DEGREE and ACADEMIC
DISTINCTIONS OBTAINED

MAIN COURSE OF
STUDY

11. Please list affiliated institution(s) or association(s)

12. Please list any significant publications you have written (Do not attach)

13. EMPLOYMENT RECORD: Starting with your present post, please list in REVERSE ORDER**A. PRESENT POST (LAST POST; IF NOT PRESENTLY EMPLOYED)**From
Month/YearTo
Month/Year

Exact title of your post:

Name of employer:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

B. PREVIOUS POSTS (IN REVERSE ORDER)From
Month/YearTo
Month/Year

Exact title of your post:

Name of employer:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

From
Month/YearTo
Month/Year

Exact title of your post:

Name of employer:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

From
Month/YearTo
Month/Year

Exact title of your post:

Name of employer:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

From
Month/YearTo
Month/Year

Exact title of your post:

Name of employer:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Exact title of your post:
Name of employer:		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES		
From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Exact title of your post:
Name of employer:		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES		
From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Exact title of your post:
Name of employer:		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES		

14. AREA OF EXPERTISE

14.1. GENERAL

<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL SYSTEM(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Common law <input type="checkbox"/> Civil law <input type="checkbox"/> Other legal system, please specify:
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☐ Anti-corruption education and training
☐ Anti-corruption policy and strategy development
☐ Economic crime
☐ Identity-related crime
☐ Academic research, please specify:

14.2. UNCAC PRIORITY AREAS

Prevention

☐ Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices
☐ Anti-corruption awareness raising and advocacy
☐ Anti-corruption agencies
☐ Public procurement and management of public finances
☐ Public administration
☐ Human resources

- ☐ Codes of conduct
- ☐ Accounting and auditing standards
- ☐ Conflict of interest standards
- ☐ Involvement with civil society, non-governmental organizations or community based organizations
- ☐ Judicial Integrity
- ☐ Police oversight
- ☐ Anti-money-laundering
- ☐ Other, please specify:

Criminalization and Law Enforcement

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL | <input type="checkbox"/> Public international law
<input type="checkbox"/> Private international law
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal advise
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislative drafting
<input type="checkbox"/> Judiciary
<input type="checkbox"/> Prosecution
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LAW ENFORCEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> Police service, please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Military, please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> Corruption-related
<input type="checkbox"/> Tracing and financial
<input type="checkbox"/> Special investigative techniques, please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: |
- ☐ Freezing, seizure and confiscation
 - ☐ Protection of witnesses, experts, victims and reporting persons
 - ☐ Cooperation with law enforcement authorities
 - ☐ Cooperation between national authorities
 - ☐ Cooperation between national authorities and the private sector
 - ☐ Other, please specify:

Asset Recovery

- ☐ Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime
- ☐ Measures for direct recovery of property
- ☐ Confiscation of property
- ☐ Return and disposal of assets
- ☐ Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
- ☐ Other, please specify:

14.3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- ☐ Asset Recovery
- ☐ Extradition
- ☐ Mutual legal assistance
- ☐ Technical assistance and development cooperation
- ☐ Law enforcement cooperation
- ☐ Transfer of criminal proceedings
- ☐ Joint investigations
- ☐ Information exchange
- ☐ Other, please specify:

PLEASE ATTACH YOUR CURRICULUM VITAE