

Programmatic Cooperation Framework for
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus

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CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF)

Thematic Programme: Theme III

“Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance-Fight against money-laundering”

1st Progress Report

December 2016

Programme title	Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering
Project area	Belarus
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Project starting date	1 January 2016
Project duration	24 months
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Table of Contents

1	Description.....	5
1.1	Contact Person for Corruption Theme.....	5
1.2	Name of Partners in the Action.....	5
1.3	Title of Action	5
1.4	Contract Number	5
1.5	Start Date and End Date of the Reporting Period	5
1.6	Target Countries.....	5
1.7	Beneficiaries	5
2	Executive Summary	8
3	Description of Action	10
3.1	Context of Cooperation	10
3.2	Approach.....	10
4	Project Objectives	11
4.1	Belarus Project: (PCF-BE).....	11
5	Workplan/Activities	11
5.1	Belarus Project: (PCF-BE).....	11
6	Modification[s], Assumptions, risks and sustainability	12
6.1	Modification.....	12
6.2	Assumptions, risks and sustainability	12
6.3	Substance related issues.....	13
6.4	Operational related issues.....	13
7	Level of Progress: Activity and Action Based Approach.....	15
7.1	PCF-BE.....	15
8	Cooperation with Stakeholders.....	16
8.1	Belarus	16
9	Visibility of the Project.....	16
10	Conclusions	17
11	Annex I: Workplans of Activities.....	19
12	Annex II: Visibility	19

ABBREVIATIONS

AML/CFT	-	Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism
CSC	-	Civil Service Commission
CCC	-	Commission for Combating Corruption
MONEYVAL	-	Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism
CoE	-	Council of Europe
GIZ	-	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
EaP	-	Eastern Partnership
PCF	-	Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework
EU	-	European Union
ER	-	Expected Result
GRECO	-	Group of States against Corruption
NACAP	-	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NABU	-	National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine
NAPC	-	National Agency for Prevention of Corruption
NRA	-	National Risk Assessment
ODIHR	-	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OECD	-	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	-	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCF-REG	-	PCF Regional Project "Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering"
PCF-AZ	-	PCF Azerbaijan Project "Strengthening capacities to Fight and Prevent Corruption in Azerbaijan"
PCF-BE	-	PCF Belarus Project "Good governance and fight against corruption" (PCF-BE)
PCF-GE	-	PCF Georgia "Project on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing"
PCF-UA	-	PCF Ukraine Project "Fight against Corruption" – Open Advisory Facility
SIMs	-	Special Investigative Means
ToT	-	Training of trainers
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
U.S. DOJ	-	United States Department of Justice
U.S. DOS/INL	-	United States Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

1 DESCRIPTION

1.1 Contact Person for Corruption Theme

Ardita ABDIU

Head of Economic Crime and Cooperation Division – DGI

Council of Europe (CoE)

1.2 Name of Partners in the Action

The Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework is 90% funded by the EU and 10% by the Council of Europe. It is implemented by the Council of Europe.

1.3 Title of Action

CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF) Thematic Programme “Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering” (2015-2017)

1.4 Contract Number

ENI/2014/037-347

1.5 Start Date and End Date of the Reporting Period

1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017

1.6 Target Countries

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine

1.7 Beneficiaries

Regional Main Counterparts:

Ministry of Justice of Republic of Armenia, Commission on Combating Corruption under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Department for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime Prosecutor General’s Office of Belarus, Ministry of Justice of Georgia, Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia, National Anti-Corruption Centre of the Republic of Moldova, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Regional Beneficiaries:

- Governmental bodies at all levels, notably specialised structures within the ministries of justice, interior, and finance;
- Ministry units responsible for public administration and civil service;
- Specialised agencies/bureaux/commissions involved in prevention and fight against corruption and economic crime (i.e., anti-corruption agency);

- Financial intelligence units (FIUs);
- Judiciary and prosecutorial services;
- Training institutions; and
- Civil Society.

Azerbaijan Main Counterpart:

Commission on Combating Corruption under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan Beneficiaries:

- General Prosecutor's Office;
- Civil Service Commission;
- State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations/ASAN;
- Police Academy;
- Financial Monitoring Service;
- CARA;
- Custom's Academy;
- Justice Academy;
- Ministry of Education; and
- Civil Society.

Belarus Main Counterpart:

Prosecutor General's Office of Belarus.

Belarus Beneficiaries:

- Prosecutor's General Office of Belarus;
- Governmental bodies assigned to risk assessment policy and implementation; and
- Specialised agencies/bureaux/commissions assigned to prevention and fight against corruption and economic crime.

Georgia Main Counterparts:

- Ministry of Finance of Georgia;
- Ministry of Justice of Georgia; and
- Office of the Chief Prosecutor of Georgia.

Georgian Beneficiaries:

- Ministry of Finance of Georgia;
- Ministry of Justice of Georgia;
- Prosecutor's Office of Georgia;
- State Security Agency;
- Insurance State Supervision Service of Georgia;
- Revenue Service – legal entity of public law of the Ministry of Finance;
- Georgian Bar Association;
- Georgian Federation of Professional Accountants and Auditors;
- National Agency of Public Registry- legal entity of public law of the Ministry of Justice;

- National Bank; and
- Financial Monitoring Service.

Ukraine Main Counterpart:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine;

Ukrainian Beneficiaries:

- Verkhovna Rada
- Ministry of Justice;
- National Anti-Corruption Bureau;
- National Agency for Prevention of Corruption; and
- Representatives of law enforcement agencies, prosecution service, the judiciary, civil society and media.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF) has been developed pursuant to the Council of Europe and EU Policy priorities in the context of the Eastern Partnership and is a continuation of an earlier Eastern Partnership initiative. The PCF follows the same logic providing the assistance to the Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine) in various areas on both a regional and country specific level. The implementation started on 1 January 2015 and is planned to conclude on 31 December 2017.

The Thematic Programme's Theme III: "Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering" is one of the PCF pillars focused on supporting reforms and strengthening regional capacities to prevent and fight corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing. It consists of:

- one Regional Component (involving all six Eastern Partnership countries); and
- four country specific interventions (projects for Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine).

The second year of the PCF cycle was characterised by an intensive pace of implementation of PCF Programme activities in accordance with the agreed workplan. In 2016, the PCF Programme successfully implemented 6 activities including 55 actions, involving 1052 EaP officials (of which 290 were women [27.56%] and 755 were men [72.44%]), thereby finalizing 97% of planned actions for 2016. Building-up on initial efforts made in 2015, during 2016 the PCF Programme actions continued assisting EaP countries with legislative and policy changes and building and strengthening corruption prevention and repression tools. Ten expert advisory papers and 3 model laws were produced and made available, contributing to on-going policy and legislative reforms in the EaP region. Furthermore, a total of 27 capacity building actions (workshops, seminars and conferences) for representatives of the preventive and enforcement sector took place. Forty-one international and 12 national experts were engaged in providing advice and training to the EaP.

The *PCF Regional Project "Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering"* (PCF-REG) provided the EaP countries with model laws on Liability of Legal Entities, Integrity Testing and Lobbying (with explanatory memoranda) in an effort to support on-going and future legislative reforms in these fields. In addition to the above, practitioners from the EaP region were equipped with the Practical Guide on Investigating and Prosecuting Economic Crime and the Training Module on Whistleblower Protection, aimed at fostering specialisation in these two important areas.

In Azerbaijan, the PCF Project “*Strengthening capacities to Fight and Prevent Corruption in Azerbaijan*” (PCF-AZ) interventions were geared toward supporting the drafting process of the National Action Plan on Promotion of Open Government 2016-2018¹; developing the electronic platform for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Promotion of Open Government; strengthening training capacities of the Commission on Combatting Corruption and Civil Service Commission² by developing tailor-made anti-corruption and ethics curricula and materials for public officials; and reinforcing law enforcement capacities by providing specialised trainings on complex economic crime issues.

The Belarus PCF Project “*Good governance and fight against corruption in Belarus*”, which only started in 2016, contributed to ongoing discussions on development of national risk assessment frameworks for corruption and other types of economic crime. Separately, prosecutors and law enforcement officers increased their knowledge on liability of legal entities which should facilitate smoother implementation of recently introduced administrative sanctioning for legal entities committing economic crimes.

In Georgia, the PCF “*Project on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*” (PCF-GE) focused on providing expert recommendations on improvement of the national anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT) legislative framework in line with applicable international standards, developing capacities of AML/CFT supervisory agencies, and enhancing specialisation of law enforcement and criminal justice sector institutions on issues including liability of legal entities for economic crime and asset recovery.

In Ukraine, the PCF Ukraine Project “*Fight against Corruption*” – Open Advisory Facility (PCF-UA) continued providing the authorities with expert advice on proposed changes to legislation, continued supporting the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine develop its operational capacities and expertise on issues including use of mutual legal assistance, and guided the National Agency for Corruption Prevention in developing key prevention tools such as the national corruption risk assessment methodology.

In year two of the project cycle, the PCF Programme has not experienced any major setbacks. Shift in priorities of beneficiary institutions, emerging duplicative projects and overall donor fatigue continue to have an impact on planning and implementation of activities, albeit to a lesser extent than in 2015 which to a great extent can be attributed to the good working relations between the PCF Project Team and representatives of the beneficiary institutions.

¹ Formerly National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)

² As of April 2016, the CSC is under the authority of the State Examinations Centre.

3 DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

3.1 Context of Cooperation

The European Union launched the Eastern Partnership initiative (EaP) on 7 May 2009 at a Summit with its Eastern Partners. The Partnership sets out an ambitious path for tighter relations between Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, through bilateral and multilateral activities. One component of the Eastern Partnership was the “Eastern Partnership – Council of Europe Facility Project on Good Governance and Fight against Corruption”, implemented from March 2011 until December 2014 (www.coe.int/eap-corruption).

The current Project “Fight against corruption and fostering good governance/ Fight against money-laundering”, under the CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF), represents a continuation of the previous Eastern Partnership assistance. It combines a Regional Component (involving all six Eastern Partnership countries) with Country Components for Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine. Whereas Country Components for Azerbaijan, Belarus and Ukraine primarily focus on combating corruption, the focus of the Country Component for Georgia is on fighting money-laundering.

The PCF as a whole is composed of five programmatic areas agreed between the European Commission and the Council of Europe. It stems from the Statement of Intent signed on 1 April 2014 by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the EU Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbour Policy and has been developed pursuant to the Council of Europe and EU Policy priorities in the context of the Eastern Partnership, while relying on the Council of Europe expertise in standard-setting, monitoring and cooperation. “Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against money-laundering” is one of the pillars covered by the PCF. It is focused on supporting current reforms in the field of fight against corruption and money-laundering/terrorist financing and building good governance.

3.2 Approach

The Council of Europe has developed multidisciplinary expertise in the economic crime field for over a decade through standards setting, compliance monitoring, and provision of technical assistance. This knowledge has been the backbone of assistance to EaP countries in the previous period and will be used to deliver assistance on the regional and country level under the PCF platform.

In contrast to the previous EaP assistance format which was predominantly regional, with discrete country input, the PCF framework combines an overarching regional component

aimed at all six EaP countries with four country specific components (for Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine). The regional component itself is a combination of regional and pilot activities. Regional activities engaging all six countries will allow for mobilisation of Council of Europe expertise, peer-to-peer reviews and advice, and the exchange of good practices among participating countries. Pilot activities will provide tailored assistance in response to individual country priorities in all six countries. Being run under the same programmatic platform, the regional and country components will mutually inform one another in an effort to provide individual countries, and the region as a whole, sufficient knowledge and expertise.

This also translates to thematic areas being covered under the programme. In line with identified key country needs and priorities, four country components have been developed to cover corruption/good governance or money laundering/terrorist issues specific for each country, respectively, while the regional component aims at addressing issues that emerge as common themes and address needs in areas outside the focus of country specific projects. Support is being extended in the areas of:

- 1) Policy and legislative reform;
- 2) Development of operational tools and procedures;
- 3) Development/strengthening of institutional operational and professional capacities;
- 4) Development /strengthening of inter-agency cooperation;
- 5) Development/strengthening of educational/training/awareness raising capacities.

4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

4.1 Belarus Project: (PCF-BE)

Overall Objective: Contribute to democracy and the rule of law through strengthening of good governance and anti-corruption mechanisms.

Specific Objectives: Strengthen institutional capacities to prevent and counter corruption in Belarus, in accordance with applicable European standards

5 WORKPLAN/ACTIVITIES

5.1 Belarus Project: (PCF-BE)

Expected Result I: Selected sectors of public governance are reviewed for corruption (Risk assessments)

First activities aimed at achieving this expected result were tailored to provide Belarus public sector institutions and the main anti-corruption coordination body, the General Prosecutors Office, understanding of the concept and the methodologies of preventive

corruption risk assessments. Consequentially, 17 public sector institutions in Belarus have developed an understanding of the rationale behind corruption risk assessments, possible risk assessment methodologies, and sectoral specificities relating to risk assessments. Furthermore, the General Prosecutor's Office distributed guidance developed based on provided materials to all regional offices for follow-up.

Expected Result II: Capacities of authorities to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption and economic crime cases are enhanced

Following the introduction of liability of legal entities into the Belarus system, the criminal justice and law enforcement authorities of Belarus were trained on corporate crime typologies and good practices in investigating and prosecuting companies for economic crimes. This is the first in the series of efforts aimed at developing national capacities regarding corporate economic crime liability, pursuant to domestic legislation. In addition to that, steps were taken to raise Belarus capacities to prevent economic crime, namely money laundering and terrorist financing, through provision of guidance on national money laundering/terrorist financing risk assessments. Recommendations provided will be used by Belarus authorities in conceptualizing the National Risk Assessment, which is planned for 2017.

6 MODIFICATION[S], ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

6.1 Modification

In 2016, the PCF Programme had only one minor modification regarding PCF-BE activities. The Belarus authorities requested that the initially proposed activity under ER 2 "training on inclusion of NGOs in fight against corruption" be eliminated to provide room for more specialised trainings on economic crime issues for the criminal justice and law enforcement authorities.

6.2 Assumptions, risks and sustainability

Implementation of all five projects largely relies on the following assumptions:

- Overall political will and continuity in carrying out reforms;
- Willingness of national authorities to adapt policies, in line with the EU and Council of Europe norms and standards;
- Capacity of specific beneficiary institutions to absorb assistance;
- Readiness of specific beneficiary institutions to address issues;
- Capacity and readiness of beneficiary institutions to use the acquired knowledge/assistance.

During 2016, the five PCF projects have faced substantive and operational challenges that affected implementation of project activities to a lesser degree due to mitigating measures put in place by the PCF Project Team after year one of the PCF Programme cycle. The below issues nonetheless continued to be present or had emerged in 2016 requiring further adjustments in order to ensure successful during implementation .

6.3 Substance related issues

Simultaneous and Multiplying requests: The PCF Project Team continues to receive new requests for assistance, which is largely a reflection of emerging issues in the countries. In 2016, the PCF Programme has accommodated a number of such requests where the overall substantive framework, the time-line, and the budget permitted it. However some requests could not be addressed due to overall PCF Programme substantive and implementation constraints;

Rise of twinning projects with substantive overlap: In 2016, the PCF Project Team has witnessed the emergence of a new (post PCF start date) number of EU funded twinning projects which overlap, to different degree, with the PCF Programme. This development has created a degree of confusion among beneficiaries, especially where assistance being provided would not be in-sync, and provided room for local beneficiaries to pick and choose the modality of assistance they prefer (e.g. study visits instead of in-country trainings). Steps are being taken to adjust to such new realities as they occur, however this situation seem to persist and create a challenging environment for the programme management and re-design of certain agreed activities.

Slowness of beneficiaries to identify needed assistance: During 2016, the Project Team has faced on at least two occasions (PCF-REG Pilot activities for Azerbaijan and Belarus) inability of beneficiaries to fully and firmly articulate modalities of expected assistance. Although general agreement would be reached on areas of cooperation and first actions would be taken, the beneficiaries would subsequently either abstain from further discussions or the information provided would disable further assistance in the specific area.

6.4 Operational related issues

Local recruitment of project staff/instability: Although to a much lesser extent, the issue of staff recruitment continued to be present in 2016. Due to the lower level of interest and greater percentage of unsuitability of applicants, the PCF Project Team faced significant delay in replacing one staff member who left at the end of 2015. A suitable replacement was hired only in June 2016.

Donor congestion and absorption capacity fatigue: Significant but disconcerted donor community continues to have a noticeable impact on the overall distribution of assistance in Ukraine. Simultaneous requests for assistance to different technical assistance providers continue, as does an atmosphere where rapid delivery and quantity is valued over quality and thorough analysis. The PCF Project Team continues taking measures to minimize the impact of this setting to implementation of project activities.

7 LEVEL OF PROGRESS: ACTIVITY AND ACTION BASED APPROACH

The achievements relating to the expected results of the projects are assessed below taking into consideration actions effectively delivered, project outcome indicators, and Year II output indicators:

7.1 PCF-BE

Expected Result I: Selected sectors of public governance are reviewed for corruption (risk assessments)	
Outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports of risk assessments containing recommendations are disseminated to all relevant institutions; ▪ Public governance sector reforms on prevention of corruption to address issues and gaps identified by the risk assessments.
Year I output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic rules and standards related to anti-corruption risk assessments have been presented to Belarus anti-corruption prevention authorities.
Year I activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop on Corruption Risk Assessment Methodology, 28 September 2016; ▪ Workshop on Sectoral Corruption Risk Assessments, 29 September 2016.
Progress made under ER 1	Belarus public sector institutions and the General Prosecutor's Office, main anti-corruption body in the Republic of Belarus, provided with knowledge and guidance on development of standardised and sector specific corruption risk assessments and selection of sectors for review.
Expected Result II: Capacities of authorities to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption and economic crime cases are enhanced	
Outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
Year I output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Belarus prosecutors and investigators have been trained in typologies and issues associated with corruption in the private sector; ▪ Belarus prosecutors and investigators have been trained in good practices with investigating and prosecuting legal entities for corruption and economic crime.
Year I activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on Liability of Legal Entities, 17 – 18 May 2016; ▪ Workshop on National Mechanisms to Assess and Manage Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risks, 14 – 15 November 2016.
Progress made under ER 2	National authorities in-charge of investigation and prosecution of economic crime offences provided knowledge and guidance on best practices in processing corporations for committing economic crime

	related violations, in line with the introduced liability of legal persons into the Belarus system. Anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing agencies introduced to good practices in assessing and managing money laundering and terrorist financing risks.
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8 COOPERATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

8.1 Belarus

In the first year of the project implementation cycle, communication with project beneficiaries exclusively went through the PCF National Coordinator (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Focal Point (General Prosecutor's Office). Channelled communication has not had a large impact on implementation of activities as both institutions showed to be reliable and forthcoming partners. Delay in receipt of activity-related information (e.g. lists of participants) was nonetheless present throughout the year, which is a likely the result of complex internal bureaucracy.

9 VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT

Visual identity of PCF Programme components' follows the PCF Communications Strategy, agreed between the European Union and the Council of Europe, and is applicable to all programmatic outputs, including official communication, technical papers, activity agendas and presentations, news/media feeds, and project visibility kits (i.e. banners, folders, notepads, and pens).

The PCF-Corruption Programme is paying particular attention to visibility of its interventions. Key Programme documents and information on programmatic events and deliverables (e.g. expert opinions on reviewed legislation) can be found on the webpage of the Council of Europe Economic Crime Cooperation Division (<http://www.coe.int/corruption>) and webpage sections specifically dedicated to the five PCF Programme components (www.coe.int/PCF-EaP2). Information about specific country activities can also be found on webpages of Council of Europe offices in respective countries (see, Council of Europe Office in Georgia - <http://www.coe.int/en/web/tbilisi>; and Council of Europe Office in Ukraine - <http://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv>) and office newsletters (see Annex III).

In addition to the two promotional clips on the PCF-Corruption Programme and its interventions in Georgia and Ukraine which were developed in 2015, similar was done in 2016 for the project in Azerbaijan depicting support provided to national counterparts through this initiative (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sd1xRIGalvc>).

Lastly, information on PCF programmatic interventions continues to be readily available within EaP countries through webpages and media feeds of respective partner and beneficiary institutions (see Annex II).

10 CONCLUSIONS

In the 2nd year of implementation the PCF Programme was fully focused on activity implementation on the regional and country level. Six activities and 55 actions were realized, thereby completing 97% of the planned PCF Programme interventions for 2016. In doing so, the PCF Programme produced 10 expert advisory papers and 3 model laws for the EaP region and conducted 27 capacity building workshops, seminars and conferences.

Among the major contributions of the PCF-REG project has been providing EaP countries with model legislation and operational guidelines on a number of relevant topics, including liability of legal entities, integrity testing, and whistleblower protection. This has been recognised by country authorities, including Ukrainian and Armenian, who are already undertaking specific reforms in relation to these topics. The PCF-REG pilot scheme continues to be a well-designed modality for responding to country specific needs as they arise, a prevailing occurrence in the region due to on-going or frequent reforms.

On the country level, PCF-AZ has provided marked support to strengthening the training capacities of the Commission on Combating Corruption and the Civil Service Commission and specialised operational capacities of the Anti-Corruption Directorate under the General Prosecutor and other judicial, investigative and financial intelligence bodies. It furthermore served as the main facilitator of expert and public dialogue regarding the draft National Anti-Corruption and Open Government Action Plans on Promotion of Open Government 2016-2018 and source of substantive expert advice for the two Working Groups. In Belarus, the PCF-BE provided contribution to ongoing discussions regarding national risk assessment frameworks for corruption and other types of economic crime and begun building law enforcement expertise on liability of legal entities.

The main achievement of PCF-GE in 2016 was the provision of three sets of expert recommendations on improvement of AML/CFT legislation to Georgian authorities that should provide a basis for upcoming amendments and guidelines to supervisory authorities on sectoral implementation and oversight of AML/CFT rules in Georgia. In Ukraine, the PCF-UA provided valuable advice to the legislature on several of pieces of draft legislation which were not fully in conformity with applicable international standards and practices and contributed further to institutional operability of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and the National Agency for Corruption Prevention through capacity building

programs and expert mentoring. Both the PCF-REG and the country interventions are in good direction toward achieving the PCF Programme specific objectives.

Several PCF Programme activities have not progressed in the expected paste, namely the PCF-REG Pilot activities for Azerbaijan and Belarus, due to beneficiary slowness in identifying needed assistance (e.g.).

11 ANNEX I: WORKPLANS OF ACTIVITIES

Separate attachment.

12 ANNEX II: VISIBILITY

Council of Europe Economic Crime and Cooperation Webpage

Council of Europe

Human Rights and Rule of Law

The Council in brief | Human Rights | Democracy | Rule of Law | Organisation | 47 Countries | Topics | Newsroom

Action against economic crime

Programmatic Cooperation Framework for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus

Funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe

Implemented by the Council of Europe

EU-CoE Programmatic Cooperation Framework (PCF) in the Eastern Partnership Countries

Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/ Fight against Money-Laundering

The EU launched the Eastern Partnership (EaP) on 7 May 2009 at a Summit with its Eastern Partners. The Eastern Partnership sets out an ambitious path for deeper relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, through a bilateral and a multilateral dimension. Part of the Eastern Partnership activities was the "Eastern Partnership - Council of Europe Facility Project on Good Governance and Fight against Corruption", implemented from March 2011 until December 2014.

The current "EU-CoE Programmatic Cooperation Framework (PCF) in the Eastern Partnership countries: Fight against corruption and fostering good governance / Fight against money-laundering" is a continuation of the previous assistance. It combines a Regional project (involving all six Eastern Partnership countries) with additional National projects in four Eastern Partnership countries for a total amount of 3.8 million Euros.

PCF REGIONAL: Fight against Corruption and Fostering Good Governance/Fight against Money-Laundering	PCF AZERBAIJAN: Strengthening capacities to fight and prevent corruption	PCF BELARUS: Good governance and fight against corruption	PCF GEORGIA: Project on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	PCF UKRAINE: Fight against Corruption
€ 1.2 M	€ 1 M	€ 0.1 M	€ 0.5 M	€ 1 M
Project Summary Progress reports Workplans/Calendar Deliverables	Project Summary Progress reports Workplans/Calendar Deliverables	Project Summary Progress reports Workplans/Calendar Deliverables	Project Summary Progress reports Workplans/Calendar Deliverables	Project Summary Progress reports Workplans/Calendar Deliverables

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Project beneficiary webpages

Home / News / WORKSHOP ON ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND FIGHTING AGAINST TERRORISM FINANCING

06 June 2016 | News

Workshop dedicated to Anti-Money Laundering and Fighting against Terrorism Financing was held at Rooms Hotel in Tbilisi on June 6, 2016 as organized by the Council of Europe Office in Georgia.

H.E. Nodar Khaduri, Minister of Finance of Georgia and Chairman of Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Money Laundering and Fighting against Terrorism Financing officially launched the meeting, along with Mr. Christian Urse, Head of Council of Europe Office in Georgia.

Discussions were held on current international standards and mechanisms of Anti-Money Laundering and Fighting against Terrorism Financing, along with efforts made by Georgia within this context.

"Money laundering and terrorism financing remains one of the most serious challenges of the modern world. We have been working on the task for the last several years. Inter-Agency Council has been established and led by the Ministry of Finance. Today we have gathered within such council to share the experience of our partners – European Union and Council of Europe. Georgia has developed a Strategy for Anti-Money Laundering and Fights against Terrorism Financing. Implementation has been commenced and all the commitments made by the country comply with the visa-liberalization process have been honored" noted the Minister of Finance of Georgia.

"We shall discuss the issues related to the Anti-Money Laundering and Fight against Terrorism Financing in Georgia at the meeting held today by the Council of Europe. We are delighted that the meeting is attended by our experts, who have wealth of experience in the topics covered here. We shall also talk with Inter-Agency Council Members on the measures that the country should make against money laundering and terrorism financing. It covers improvement of the legislation and capacity building" noted Mr. Christian Urse, Head of Council of Europe Office in Georgia.

Participants of the Workshop also discussed the MONEYVAL Report released in 2012 by the Committee of the Council of Europe Assessment Experts and recommended action plan, National AML/CFT Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia and Risk Assessment Analysis documents.

Various ministry officials, international and local experts also took part in the discussions.

Project beneficiary webpages:

- Citizens Guide 2016 State Budget
- Economic Review
- Public Internal Financial Control
- Council of Tax Appeals

* Report on the PCF-GE Workshop on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Georgia posted on the webpage of the Ministry of Finance, 6 June 2016



* Report on the public discussion on the Draft National Anti-Corruption Action Plan posted on the webpage of the Commission on Combatting Corruption of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 16 March 2016



* Information on the training on Plea Bargaining and Non-Prosecution Agreements posted on the webpage of the Anti-Corruption Directorate with the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 18 May 2016



Національне агентство з питань запобігання корупції - НАЗК added 8 new photos.

October 7 · 🌐

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В НАЗК працюють над виробленням критеріїв оцінки ефективності роботи

Сьогодні, 7 жовтня, у Національному агентстві з питань запобігання корупції фахівці НАЗК, національні експерти, експерти Ради Європи за участю представників громадянського суспільства обговорили можливі критерії оцінки роботи НАЗК та вплив Агентства на ситуацію з корупцією в Україні.

Як заявила Голова НАЗК Наталія Корчак: «Процес створення нової інституції завжди є не простим, а антикорупційною тим більше. При цьому надзвичайно важливим і невід'ємним елементом будь-якої діяльності – є підведення її підсумків, оцінка ефективності реалізації».

Під час дискусії представники НАЗК поінформували про здійснену роботу та представили перелік основних статистичних показників роботи Національного агентства з питань запобігання корупції. Ці показники характеризують діяльність НАЗК за кожним із функціональних напрямів – антикорупційна політика, організація заходів із запобігання та виявлення корупції, моніторинг дотримання законодавства про конфлікт інтересів та інших обмежень щодо запобігання корупції, фінансовий контроль та моніторинг способу життя, запобігання політичній корупції.

Визначені статистичні дані дозволяють проводити збір кількісних та якісних показників, які використовуватимуться при здійсненні системного аналізу діяльності НАЗК, зокрема при підготовці щорічного звіту про діяльність та проекту щорічної доповіді щодо реалізації засад антикорупційної політики.

В рамках зустрічі експерт Ради Європи Михайло Буроменський представив позицію експертного середовища щодо можливості проведення зовнішнього оцінювання ефективності роботи НАЗК в розрізі впливу на ситуацію з корупцією в Україні.

У свою чергу, інший експерт Ради Європи Мар'яна Тріуновіч відзначила інноваційність підходу НАЗК щодо оцінки діяльності превентивного антикорупційного органу, особливо з урахуванням того, що відповідного міжнародного досвіду дуже мало, а також запропонувала деякі підходи до формулювання критеріїв ефективності НАЗК.

Член НАЗК Руслан Рябошапка підкреслив необхідність здійснення внутрішньої та зовнішньої експертної оцінки, зважаючи на те, що проведення лише внутрішньої оцінки не відображає повною мірою ситуацію щодо ефективності роботи НАЗК.

Своїм досвідом моніторингу діяльності антикорупційних органів та можливими критеріями оцінки ефективності їхньої роботи поділились також представники антикорупційної групи РПР.

Національне агентство висловлює подяку офісу Ради Європи в Україні за підтримку у проведенні експертної дискусії, а також представникам неурядових організацій – за участь у обговоренні та надані коментарів.

Ознайомитись із презентаціями можна тут:

<https://goo.gl/D2Xh65>


<https://goo.gl/5yqHpf>

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#NAZK #РадаЄвропи #РПР

* News on the PCF-UA Working meeting regarding the development of NACP key performance indicators and progress benchmarks, 7 October 2016

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SİYASƏT
SƏMİYYƏT
DAŞLIQ QARABAĞ MÜNAZIRƏSİ
İQTİSADİYYAT
DÜNYA XƏBƏRLƏRİ
HADİSƏ
İOMAN
MƏDƏNİYYƏT

Baş prokurorluq təmsilçiləri beynəlxalq təcrübənin öyrənilməsində fəaliyyətlərini davam etdirirlər

18 May 2018 12:09 (UTC+04:00)



Baki. Trend:

Baş prokuror yanında Korupsiyaya qarşı Mübarizə Baş İdarəsi beynəlxalq təcrübənin öyrənilməsi istiqamətində fəaliyyətini uğurla davam etdirir.

Baş Prokurorluqdan Trend-ə verilən məlumata görə, cari ilin 16-17 may tarixlərində Baş prokuror yanında Korupsiyaya qarşı Mübarizə Baş İdarəsində Avropa İttifaqı və Avropa Şurasının birgə maliyyələşdirdiyi və Avropa Şurası tərəfindən heyətə keçirilən "Program Əməkdaşlıq Çərçivəsi" layihəsi üzrə "Çirkli pulların yuyulmasına qarşı mübarizə" və "İstintaq sərəfəsi" mövzularında tədbir keçirilmişdir.

Tədbirdə Azərbaycan Respublikası Baş Prokurorluğu, Daxili İşlər Nazirliyi, Dövlət Təhlükəsizliyi Xidməti, Vergilər Nazirliyi, Maliyyə Nazirliyi, Fövqəladə Hallar Nazirliyi, Dövlət Gömrük Komitəsi, Dövlət Sərhəd Xidməti, Auditorlar Palatası, Hesablaşma Palatası, Maliyyə Bazarlarına Nəzarət Palatasının Maliyyə Monitorinq Xidmətinin nümayəndələri və birinci instansiya məhkəmələrinin hakimləri iştirak etmişdir.

Baş İdarənin Təşkilatı və İnformasiya təminatı İdarəsinin rəisi Oxan İsayev tədbirdə çıxış edərək korupsiyaya qarşı mübarizənin Azərbaycanda dövlət siyasətinin prioritet istiqaməti olmasını vurğulamaqla bu mübarizənin möhkəm siyasi iradəyə əsaslandığını qeyd etmiş, bu sahədə diki daxilində, eyni zamanda beynəlxalq səviyyədə əməkdaşlığın böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb etdiyini bildirmişdir.

İki gün davam edən tədbirdə Avropa Şurasının ekspertləri Nicole Voorhuis, Jonathan Fisher və Cedric Bourgeois tərəfindən çirkli pulların yuyulmasına qarşı mübarizənin aspektləri, bu kateqoriyadan olan cinayətlərdə mübarizə sahəsində müsbət təcrübə, istintaq sərəfəsi institutunun ölkəmizdə tətbiqi yolları barədə təqdimatlar heyətə keçirilmişdir.


Qarşılıqlı müzakirə formatında baş tutan tədbirlərdə çirkli pulların yuyulmasına qarşı mübarizə və istintaq sərəfəsi ilə əlaqədar tədris tapşırıqları iştirakçılar tərəfindən müvəffəqiyyətlə icra edilmiş, iştirakçıların maraqlandıran suallar ətrafı müzakirə edilmişdir.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının prokurorluq orqanları bundan sonra da korupsiyaya qarşı mübarizə sahəsində beynəlxalq əməkdaşlığın inkişaf etdirilməsi, digər dövlətlərin hüquq mühafizə orqanları və birləşdirilmiş anti-korupsiya qurumları ilə əməkdaşlıq əlaqələrinin daha da gücləndirilməsi, bu sahədə qabaqcıl beynəlxalq təcrübənin öyrənilməsi istiqamətində fəaliyyətini davam etdirəcəkdir.

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* Trend News Agency Report on PCF-AZ Training on Plea Bargaining and Non-Prosecution Agreements, 17 May 2016

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