



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

Distr.: General  
3 July 2013  
English  
Original: French

---

**Implementation Review Group**

**Resumed fourth session**

Panama City, 26-27 November 2013

Agenda item 2

**Review of implementation of the United Nations  
Convention against Corruption**

**Executive summary**

**Note by the Secretariat**

**Addendum**

**Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
II. Executive summary.....	2
Burundi .....	2



## II. Executive summary

### Burundi

#### 1. Introduction: Overview of the legal and institutional framework of Burundi in the context of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Burundi deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention on 10 March 2006. Act No. 1/03, which ratified the Convention, had been adopted on 18 January 2005. Act No. 1/12, on measures to prevent and suppress corruption and related crimes, was adopted on 18 April 2006 (hereinafter called Act No. 1/12 of 2006), in order to implement the provisions of the Convention.

Most of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 was incorporated into Act No. 1/05 of 22 April 2009 revising the Penal Code. It was reported that the Anti-Corruption Brigade, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Anti-Corruption Court had adopted the practice of referring to the special provisions, that is to say those of the Act, as well as to their numbering. Article 72 of the Act provides that "subject to the amendments contained in the present Act, the provisions of volume I of the Penal Code shall apply to the offences provided for by the present Act. The rules on criminal procedure and judicial organization and competence, which have not been expressly amended, shall remain valid."

Act No. 1/015 of 20 July 1999 reforming the Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable, subject to the following later texts: Act No. 1/27 of 3 August and Act No. 1/37 of 28 December 2006 on the creation, organization and functioning of the Special Anti-Corruption Brigade, and Act No. 1/36 of 13 December 2006 on the creation of the Anti-Corruption Court.

Burundi has an inquisitorial legal system. The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "the public prosecutor is responsible for public prosecutions and formally requests the law to be enforced."

The officers of the Anti-Corruption Brigade, which was established in April 2006 and has been operational since June 2007, have the same powers as criminal investigation police officers. The Anti-Corruption Public Prosecutor's Office exercises the functions of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Act No. 1/36 of 13 December 2006 established the Anti-Corruption Court, which has jurisdiction with regard to corruption and related offences. Its caseload is supplied by the Anti-Corruption Brigade and the General State Inspectorate. The Prosecutor's Office at the Court may also be made aware of cases through complaints made. During the country visit, the Court reported that 453 cases had been ruled on since the creation of the Court; final judgement had been passed in 350 and was still pending in 103. In total, 593 cases had been entered. Appeals had been lodged in 102 cases, the defendants had been acquitted in 27 cases and 140 cases were still being examined. In that regard, the Head of the Supreme Court noted that although final judgements had been passed, no civil sanctions had yet been carried out.

The General State Inspectorate was created by Presidential Decree No. 100/277 of 26 September 2006 as part of the implementation of Act No. 1/12 of 2006, and it

was established in 2007. It is responsible for monitoring in three areas: compliance, finance and performance.

The Court of Auditors has its basis in article 178 of the Constitution. The Court was created by Act No. 1/002 of 31 March 2004 with a threefold monitoring, informational and judicial mandate. However, the Constitutional Council ruled that its judicial mandate was not in conformity with the Constitution and, therefore, it only carries out financial monitoring.

The Ministry for Good Governance and Privatization attached to the Presidency was created after the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, signed on 28 August 2000, and is also responsible for combating corruption.

## **2. Chapter III: Criminalization and law enforcement**

### **2.1. Criminalization (arts. 15-25)**

#### **2.1.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review**

Articles 48 and 49 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 contain definitions of the offences provided for in article 15 of the Convention (bribery of national public officials).

The definition of “public official” is broad. Article 48 does not contain any reference to an undue advantage for a third party or an entity. The authorities of Burundi have indicated that some such cases could be dealt with by treating advantages for third parties in the same way as advantages for a person or by applying the offence of trading in influence (articles 51 to 54).

Articles 42 to 47 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 contain the offence of the accepting of bribes by national public officials. Article 42 covers “simple” corruption, which involves a public official performing or failing to perform an act incumbent upon him or her by virtue of his or her functions, while article 43 refers to the undertaking of an unlawful act by an official, and article 44 concerns cases in which the aim of the bribery is to induce the official to commit an offence. Article 45 provides for strong sanctions against officials of the judiciary, the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the criminal investigation police.

Article 63 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 contains most of the elements provided for in article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention (bribing of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations). However, the element of undue advantage for another person or entity is not included.

Burundi has not implemented article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention (bribe-taking by foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations).

Articles 55 and 56 of Act No. 1/12 classify the offences provided for in article 17 of the Convention (embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion). The element of advantage for third parties is not included in those articles.

Article 54, paragraph 2, of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 provides for most of the criminalization described in article 18 of the Convention (trading in influence). The element of undue advantages for third parties does not appear in articles 52, 53 or 54, although it is covered under article 51.

Act No. 1/12 contains the offence provided for under article 19 of the Convention (abuse of functions) in its articles 43, 44 and 47. Those articles contain the elements of solicitation or acceptance of an undue advantage, although article 19 of the Convention only provides for the obtaining of such an undue advantage. It was specified that article 43 would be applied to the commission of a “wrongful act” and not an act in violation of laws, while article 44 covers the commission of an offence.

Article 58 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 covers the offence provided for under article 20 of the Convention (illicit enrichment). However, the Act contains a drafting or reproduction error that prevents a full review of the provision in question. The Anti-Corruption Brigade brought up the problem posed by the legal framework, insofar as the illicit origin had to be established by a court ruling, which delayed proceedings. The Brigade had opened cases inviting the courts to pass rulings based directly on international conventions (United Nations Convention against Corruption and those of the African Union). Moreover, the asset declaration system was considered to be ineffective, as different bodies were responsible for receiving them and those bodies were using different methods to process them. For that reason, it was considered advisable to set up a single system for receiving and processing such declarations.

Burundi included in its Penal Code articles 427 to 429, which implement article 21 of the Convention (bribery in the private sector). With regard to article 22 (embezzlement of property in the private sector), Act No. 1/12 of 2006 covers the use of property for purposes contrary to the interests of society in its article 61; however, it does not cover embezzlement of property.

The offence provided for under subparagraph (1)(a)(i) of article 23 of the Convention (laundering of proceeds of crime) is found in article 62, paragraph 1, of Act No. 1/12 of 2006, which encompasses all the elements required by the Convention. The offences described in article 23, subparagraphs 1(a)(ii) and 1(b)(i), are provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 62 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006, which cover all the elements required by the Convention.

With regard to article 23, subparagraph 1(b)(ii), and in conformity with article 72 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006, all the provisions on participation (article 37, paragraph 1, and article 38 of the Penal Code), aiding and abetting (article 38), attempt (articles 14-17), facilitating (article 37, paragraph 2) and incitement (article 38) are applied to offences of laundering the proceeds of crime.

The authorities of Burundi have confirmed that a conviction for a predicate offence (independent offence) is not required for the investigation and prosecution of laundering of funds. Similarly, where a person has been convicted for a predicate offence, he or she may also be investigated for laundering of funds.

Act No. 1/12 of 2006 applies the laundering of funds to all predicate offences, in accordance with article 23, subparagraphs 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. Predicate offences committed outside the territory of Burundi are not explicitly covered; however, the authorities of the country have confirmed that in cases of suspected commission of a predicate offence outside the country, a prosecution may be brought for laundering of funds in Burundi even if the person has not been convicted for the predicate offence by a court in the other country (article 23, paragraph 2(c)).

Burundi has not implemented article 23, subparagraph 2(d).

With regard to article 23, subparagraph 2(e), the possibility of what is known as “self-laundering” is not excluded.

Regarding article 24 of the Convention (concealment), the Penal Code of Burundi contains a general provision on concealment in its article 305. The Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Anti-Corruption Court note that a prosecution may also be brought for concealment on the basis of being an accessory after the fact.

With regard to article 25 of the Convention (obstruction of justice), articles 401 and 402 of the Penal Code contain provisions on the corrupt influencing of a witness or an expert, and on threatening and intimidating witnesses. Articles 394 and 395, on threats or any act of intimidation towards an official of the judiciary, mediator, interpreter or expert or the legal representative of one of the parties with the aim of influencing their behaviour in the exercise of their duties, and threats or acts of intimidation by a higher-ranking authority, are also relevant.

The use of physical force against witnesses or persons providing evidence is not included. In general, the legislation also lacks coverage of interference in the production of evidence. Only the production of evidence by experts is covered.

The above-mentioned articles 394 and 395, as well as articles 381 and 382, may largely satisfy the requirements of article 25, paragraph (b), of the Convention; however, with regard to forms of physical violence, only striking is covered, and the persons protected from such an act are listed.

### **2.1.2. Challenges in implementation**

Although Burundi has implemented many of the provisions in question, the following measures are recommended in the interests of full implementation:

- Article 15, paragraph (a), article 16, paragraph 1, and article 17: amend the legislation to include the element of advantage for third parties;
- Article 23, subparagraph 2(d): furnish the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a copy of the laws on laundering the proceeds of crime;
- Article 25, paragraph (a): amend the legislation to include the use of physical force against witnesses or those providing evidence, obstruction of testimony and interference in the production of evidence;
- Article 25, paragraph (b): amend the legislation to include all forms of physical force. In making the amendment it is recommended that a more general definition of the persons covered be used, encompassing physical force against any official of judicial or law enforcement authorities.

With regard to provisions containing the obligation to consider, the following are recommended:

- Article 16, paragraph 2: consider adopting legislation to implement the article;
- Article 18: consider amending the legislation (with regard to articles 52, 53 and 54) to include the element of advantage for third parties;
- Article 19: ensure that the term “wrongful act” is interpreted in such a manner as to cover all violations of the law; if the authorities of Burundi do not

interpret it in such a manner, it is recommended that Burundi consider amending the legislation to include a wide-ranging provision that covers all the cases contained in article 19 of the Convention;

- Article 20: consider reviewing the drafting of the legislation on illicit enrichment, and consider setting up a single system for receiving and following up asset declarations;
- Article 22: consider amending the legislation to include embezzlement of property.

## **2.2. Law enforcement (arts. 26-42)**

### **2.2.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review**

According to Act No. 1/12 of 2006, legal persons are held responsible for acts of corruption when they are committed by their representatives.

The Penal Code also contains general provisions that cover such responsibility; however, its article 24 excludes the State, the regions and public commercial, industrial, administrative and scientific institutions.

The responsibility of legal persons does not exclude the individual prosecution of their representatives or their accomplices (articles 22 of the Penal Code and 64 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006).

Article 68 of Act No. 1/12 of 18 April 2006 and articles 105-109 of the Penal Code provide for penalties for the offences in question.

Paragraph 1 of article 27 of the Convention (participation and attempt) is applied through articles 37 to 41 of the Penal Code, and articles 14 to 17 on attempt implement article 27, paragraph 2. Preparation, where a person aids or is present as an accomplice in the preparations of another person, is criminalized in article 38 of the Penal Code.

Articles 146 to 148 of the Penal Code establish the rules on the statute of limitations. The statute of limitations period is generally between 5 and 10 years and may be interrupted.

With regard to the implementation of article 30 of the Convention (prosecution, adjudication and sanctions), the sanctions provided for under the 2006 Act are categorized for each offence according to the seriousness of the offence. The Anti-Corruption Brigade, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Anti-Corruption Court, as well as the Supreme Court, have noted certain difficulties relating to the completion of inquiries and prosecutions and, as a result, to sentencing and sanctions.

The Constitution of Burundi provides for certain jurisdictional privileges (articles 116-118, 136, 150 and 151). The Anti-Corruption Brigade may not carry out inquiries into persons who enjoy those privileges. Moreover, investigations that concern persons appointed by decree may only be carried out following a letter rogatory from the Prosecutor General. In accordance with a practice adopted under an agreement with the Ministry of Justice, the Anti-Corruption Public Prosecutor's Office and the Anti-Corruption Court, however, the Brigade may launch an

investigation without a letter rogatory for those persons because the agreement has the effect of a general letter rogatory.

Burundi may suspend or transfer civil servants accused of corruption.

With regard to the implementation of article 30, paragraph 7, of the Convention, article 67, paragraph 3, of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 provides that natural persons guilty of an offence criminalized under the Act may be subject to the ancillary penalty of prohibition from exercising the public, professional or social functions in the exercise of which or in connection with which the offence was committed, for a maximum period of 10 years.

The legal system of Burundi provides for confiscation in its Penal Code; it is explicitly mentioned in Act No. 1/12 of 18 April 2006 as an ancillary penalty applied to both the proceeds and the instrumentalities of offences. Articles 54 and 204 of the Code of Criminal Procedure contain provisions relating to confiscation, which may be carried out by officials of the criminal investigation police of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Article 62 of the Penal Code provides for confiscation based on the value of the item if it is not possible to seize or represent it, but does not specifically cover cases where the item may have been transformed, converted or intermingled with other goods. The confiscated item is turned over to the State and perishable items may be sold. The legislation of Burundi does not provide that the accused must demonstrate the lawful origin of alleged proceeds of the offence.

Paragraph 1 and subparagraph 2(b) of article 32 of the Convention (protection of witnesses, experts and victims) are partly implemented by section 3 of the Act of 2006, which covers the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses. The possibility of remunerating whistle-blowers is also provided for, which was noted as a good practice by the reviewers. However, that article had not been implemented in practice. Burundi has also not implemented subparagraph 2(a) or paragraphs 3 to 5 of article 32 of the Convention, or its article 33. During the country visit, the Anti-Corruption Brigade emphasized the inadequate protection provided to whistle-blowers, judges and investigators.

Regarding the implementation of article 34 of the Convention (consequences of acts of corruption), any contractor for supply contracts whose consent has been vitiated by an act of corruption may request the annulment of that contract and the national authorities stated that the General State Inspectorate may require the annulment of a supply contract.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the possibility of suing for damages, in accordance with article 35 of the Convention (compensation for damage).

With regard to the implementation of article 36 of the Convention (specialized authorities), the Anti-Corruption Brigade is a police force with limited and exclusive jurisdiction to investigate corruption and related offences. Since its establishment, it has handled 460 court cases, resulting in total damages of 16 billion Burundi francs. Although damages may only be forcibly recovered following the conclusion of judicial proceedings, 5 billion Burundi francs have been recovered and paid to the Treasury prior to prosecutions and judicial proceedings, and even in the course of proceedings.

The Brigade may act on the basis of a complaint, a referral by the Public Prosecutor's Office, its own investigations or any other means. The Public

Prosecutor's Office also carries out its own inquiries, but it was noted during the meeting with the Brigade that its competence was rarely amended by the Public Prosecutor's Office, given the close and ongoing communication between the Commissioner General and the Office. Obstacles faced by the Brigade in its work included the length of investigations and the difficulty of obtaining evidence.

Article 69 of Act No. 1/12 of 2006 applies to paragraphs 1 to 3 of article 37 (cooperation with law enforcement authorities).

With regard to information-sharing between institutions (article 38 of the Convention — cooperation between national authorities), the General State Inspectorate may carry out on-site inquiries in public authorities. If fraud or corruption is discovered and the testimony of responsible persons does not satisfy the General State Inspectorate, the case is transferred to the judicial authorities.

With regard to articles 39 and 40 of the Convention (cooperation between national authorities and the private sector, and bank secrecy), although there is no specific system for regulating the banking sector, the Anti-Corruption Brigade has regularly organized meetings and has undertaken awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the business community. A free hotline is available for making anonymous reports by fax, e-mail or telephone. Bank secrecy does not apply in Burundi; therefore, it is not necessary to enact legislation on that subject.

Burundi has not implemented article 41 of the Convention.

Burundi has implemented paragraph 1 of article 42 of the Convention (jurisdiction) in articles 8 and 9 of the Penal Code. Article 10 of the Penal Code partially implements subparagraphs 2(a) and (b) and paragraphs 3 and 4, subject to the condition of dual criminality and to the presence of the offender on the territory of Burundi. In practice, the authorities of Burundi wait for a request from another State and take action if the acts are criminalized in Burundi. If that is the case, any sentence passed may be enforced. Paragraphs 4 and 5 are partially implemented insofar as they are not applied automatically, but the authorities of Burundi act, if required, upon the request of another State. Subparagraphs 2(c) and (d) and paragraph 6 have not been implemented.

### **2.2.2. Challenges in implementation**

For the full implementation of the obligatory provisions in articles 26 to 42, the following measures are recommended to Burundi:

- Article 28: amend the legislation to allow knowledge, intent and purpose as elements of an offence to be inferred from objective factual circumstances;
- Article 29: amend the legislation on the statute of limitations to include cases where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice;
- Article 31: strengthen the capacities of law enforcement agencies, in particular those of the Anti-Corruption Brigade, to investigate complex financial transactions;
- Article 31, paragraph 2: adopt legislation governing jurisdiction in the areas of seizure and confiscation;



- Article 31, paragraphs 4 to 6: amend the legislation to specifically cover cases where property has, in full or in part, been transformed or converted to other goods or intermingled with them;
- Article 32, subparagraph 2(a) and paragraphs 3 to 5: take the measures necessary to implement them;
- Article 37, paragraph 4: take the measures necessary to implement it;
- Article 39, paragraph 1: take measures that specifically cover relations with the banking sector and cooperation with private entities;
- Article 42: amend the legislation to fully implement it.

In addition, the following measures are recommended for the implementation of the optional provisions:

- Article 33: consider taking the measures necessary to implement it;
- Article 37, paragraph 5: consider implementing it;
- Article 39, paragraph 2: consider encouraging the reporting of offences;
- Article 27, paragraph 3: Burundi may also consider adopting the measures necessary to criminalize any preparation for an offence of corruption;
- Article 41: Burundi may also consider adopting measures allowing for the use of information on criminal convictions secured in another State.

### **3. Chapter IV: International cooperation**

#### **3.1. Extradition**

##### **3.1.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review**

The Constitution of Burundi establishes that extradition will only be authorized to the extent provided for by law, and that no Burundian national may be extradited unless he or she is being prosecuted by an international criminal court. Burundi does not currently have any national legislation on extradition.

With regard to extradition treaties, Burundi has ratified the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which serves as a legal framework for judicial cooperation in the Great Lakes Region (it was adopted in December 2006 and entered into force in June 2008). The Pact includes 10 legally binding protocols, including the Protocol on Judicial Cooperation of 1 December 2006, which contains provisions on extradition. It was not noted whether Burundi has concluded bilateral treaties.

According to the authorities of Burundi, extradition is not subject to the existence of a treaty. Extradition to Burundi is possible for all crimes, and dual criminality is not required in practice. Burundi has the obligation to prosecute a person who has not been extradited solely on the basis of his or her Burundian nationality (article 10 of the Penal Code). According to the authorities of Burundi, no request for extradition has been refused; however, no legal basis exists regarding grounds for refusing to extradite.

### **3.1.2. Challenges in implementation**

Although Burundi fulfils several of the requirements of article 44 of the Convention in practice, the following recommendations are given:

- Consider drafting an extradition act that includes all the cases of extradition provided for under the Convention and other international instruments; this may involve an amendment to the Constitution;
- Apply the United Nations Convention against Corruption directly, and/or develop and ratify bilateral extradition treaties;
- Give training on extradition to staff from relevant institutions.

### **3.2. Transfer of sentenced persons**

Burundi has not ratified any treaty on this subject and no case law exists on the transfer of sentenced persons.

It is recommended that Burundi consider developing treaties on the subject.

### **3.3. Mutual legal assistance**

#### **3.3.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review**

The Code of Criminal Procedure of Burundi does not contain any provisions governing international cooperation. The above-mentioned Protocol to the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region contains provisions on judicial cooperation.

Burundi confirmed that, regarding matters of mutual legal assistance, a legal basis in its national law is not necessary, dual criminality is not required and the granting of mutual legal assistance does not depend on the existence of a treaty — it could act on the basis of reciprocity or an international letter rogatory.

With regard to paragraphs 13 and 14 of article 46, Burundi has designated the Prosecutor General as its central authority. Burundi has not yet notified the Secretary-General of the designated central authority (paragraph 13) or of the language in which requests for mutual legal assistance must be made (paragraph 14). Burundi allows requests to be transmitted to the central authority and, in urgent circumstances, through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Requests sent by Burundi must firstly go through the Prosecutor General and then be transmitted to the Ministry of Justice, which transmits them to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for transmission through the diplomatic channel.

Any exchange of information is subject to a request, given that the spontaneous transmission of information is not provided for by law, nor is it considered in practice. In addition, the law does not provide for the transfer of Burundian nationals to provide identification, to act as witnesses or to assist in the obtaining of evidence.

**3.3.2. Challenges in implementation**

Recognizing that Burundi fulfils in practice several requirements of article 46 of the Convention, the following are recommended:

- Draft legislation and treaties on mutual legal assistance and cooperation for the investigation of proceeds from corruption, and for confiscating and seizing goods;
- Create a body responsible for investigating the movement of assets or funds derived from corruption;
- Provide training on mutual legal assistance to staff from relevant institutions;
- Provide investigative bodies with appropriate means of communication.

**3.4. Transfer of criminal proceedings**

Burundi has not implemented article 47 of the Convention and it is therefore recommended that it drafts legislation on the subject.

**3.5. Law enforcement cooperation****3.5.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review**

Burundi has no legislation on law enforcement cooperation; however, the Protocol on Judicial Cooperation to the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region contains provisions on the subject. Burundi is unable to combat corruption using modern technology; the Anti-Corruption Brigade noted in particular that it does not have an information technology specialist.

Burundi does not have any legislation or treaties enabling it to carry out joint investigations (article 49 of the Convention) at the international level; however, the Protocol on Judicial Cooperation to the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region provides for the establishment of joint investigation commissions and the procedures to follow at the regional level.

Burundi does not have the resources necessary to apply special investigative techniques or to cooperate in the application of such techniques.

**3.5.2. Challenges in implementation**

The following are recommended:

- Article 48: develop legislation on law enforcement cooperation;
- Article 48: equip investigative bodies with the modern technology required for law enforcement cooperation;
- Article 49: consider drafting legislation and treaties on joint investigations;
- Article 50: develop legislation and consider drafting treaties on special investigative techniques;
- Articles 48 to 50: provide training on law enforcement cooperation to staff from relevant institutions.

#### 4. Identification of technical assistance needs

Throughout the review, Burundi identified various technical assistance needs in two priority areas: legislative assistance and capacity-building. Burundi underlined the importance of an overall strategy for the different reform processes, in particular the drafting of the strategy to combat poverty and the strategy on good governance and anti-corruption measures, legislative reform and the process of institutional strengthening, and an overall strategy on development assistance for donors.

##### *Legislative assistance*

The authorities of Burundi identified the need for technical assistance in drafting legislative amendments for the legal framework with regard to combating corruption.

Technical assistance is required for the first stage of the reform in order to carry out a complete evaluation of the legislative framework to compare it with current international standards. Such an evaluation would include an analysis of all the relevant legislation and would be based on the report of the review and supplemented by an analysis of the responses to the self-assessment checklist, including on chapters II and V of the Convention. It would also evaluate the implementation of other relevant international provisions as well as international cooperation treaties on criminal matters and the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing of the Financial Action Task Force.

For the second stage, technical assistance is required for drafting proposals for reform of the legislation in force and for drafting new amendments. The most important areas of the reform include:

- Protection of witnesses and of reporting persons;
- Jurisdictional immunities and privileges;
- Money-laundering;
- Illicit enrichment and, in relation to that offence, the asset declaration system;
- International cooperation in criminal matters (extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation).

Assistance in drafting treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters may also be considered.

##### *Capacity-building*

Most of the entities involved in combating corruption indicated the need for training on many aspects of combating corruption. Such training must cover a wide range of subjects relating to the implementation of laws, investigations and prosecutions relating to corruption. In particular, the need for training in economic and financial investigations and in international cooperation in criminal matters (extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation) was highlighted. Priority for such training should be given to judges and prosecutors of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Anti-Corruption Court as well as members of the Anti-Corruption Brigade, and could later be extended to other bodies.

To provide additional support in international cooperation in criminal matters, consideration could be given to providing assistance to Burundi to allow it to participate in relevant institutions, such as the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities.

---