

	encourage, facilitate and support local and foreign investment in Malawi. It is also mandated to promote the country's exports.	current macroeconomic challenges. It however lacks the political empowerment, the technical capacity and operational resources to execute its functions effectively.
Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS)	A statutory organisation operating under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, with a mandate to promote metrology, standardisation and quality assurance of commodities and of the manufacture, production of products in Malawi.	MBS has operational independence thanks to its ability to generate own resources from its service offer. However, it lacks technical capacity to deliver on its mandate and facilitate private sector growth.
Competition and Fair Trading Commission (CFTC)	A statutory organisation operating under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It has the mandate to regulate, monitor, control, raise awareness and prevent acts or behaviours, which would adversely affect competition, fair-trading and consumer welfare in Malawi.	CFTC operates independently but lacks sufficient resources to bring significant change in the sector. It is also hampered by conflicting sector specific rules and regulations that compromise its effectiveness.
Malawi Agricultural and Industrial Investment Corporation (MAIIC)	A Development Financial Institution in Malawi. It is a partnership between Malawi Government, the private sector, and international investors. It is mandated to support commercially viable investments in the public and private sectors of the economy to consolidate and promote growth.	Of recent creation, it requires institutional strengthening towards facilitating access to finance for enhancing private sector productivity.
Presidential Delivery Unit (PDU)	A unit under the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) responsible inter alia for accelerating implementation of prioritised business reforms in the country	Having organised consultations with private sector, it will have to ensure implementation of and follow-up to the resulting recommendations.
Non-state actors (NSA)	This constitutes private sector led institutions, civil society organisations, academia, and professional associations among others.	To undertake advocacy and analytical work on anti-competitive business practices, NSAs will require support.

Stakeholders relating to corruption and fraud:

Stakeholder	Mandate	Role and capacities
Ministry of Justice	Represents the Government in civil litigation cases and prosecutes criminal cases on behalf of the State, drafts legislation, and vets agreements and treaties on behalf of the government.	Co-lead of the component related to the fight against corruption. Beneficiary of technical assistance in particular to strengthen its Asset Forfeiture Unit, which is responsible for the management of seized and confiscated assets and the realisation of proceeds in corruption cases.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Responsible for economic and fiscal policies and strategic guidance on economic and development planning.	Co-lead of the component related to anti-fraud. Beneficiary of technical assistance to prevent fraud in public