The Role of the G20 and B20 in the fight against corruption

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The Role of the G20 and B20

- Background to the Anti-Corruption Working Group

- Seoul Anti-Corruption Action Plan

- Monitoring Progress

- Role of the B20

- Where we are now – 2012 highlights

- Where next – renewed Action Plan

Background G20 - ACWG

- G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group Created at G20 Toronto Summit, June 2010

- G20 Seoul Summit: approval of Anti-Corruption Action Plan with a two year mandate, November 2010

- Working Group Co-chaired in 2011 by France and Indonesia, and by Mexico and the United Kingdom in 2012

- Annual Monitoring Reports

- Strong involvement of

  - international organisations (World Bank, OECD, UNODC, IMF and FATF)

  - business – through the B20 process

- Mandate renewed at Los Cabos Summit in June 2012, with a renewed Action Plan commissioned

- Renewed Action Plan published November 2012

Seoul Action Plan Priorities

An ambitious two year Action Plan, including:

- Ratification and implementation of UNCAC and strengthen the individual reviews in line with the current Terms of Reference of the Review Mechanism.

- Adopt and enforce laws and other measures against international bribery, such as the criminalization of bribery of foreign public officials.

- Prevent corrupt officials from accessing the global financial system and from laundering their proceeds of corruption, and to update and implement the FATF standards.

- Prevent corrupt officials from travelling abroad with impunity and consider how to deny entry and safe haven.

- Support the recovery of proceeds of corruption abroad.

- Protect whistleblowers who report suspected corruption.

- Strengthen the effective functioning of anti-corruption bodies or enforcement authorities.

- Promote integrity, transparency, accountability and the prevention of corruption in the public sector.

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International Cooperation	Prompt and effective MLA	✔	✔	✔	✔	
	Instances of use of UNCAC as basis for MLA or etradition	✔	✔	X	X	
	CRO basis for extradition	✔	✔	✔	✔	
Asset Recovery	CRO predicate for money laundering	✔	✔	✔	✔	
	Measures to identify and trace proceeds of CRO	✔	✔	✔	✔	
	Measures to freeze proceeds of CRO	✔	✔	✔	✔	
	Measures to confiscate proceeds of CRO	✔	✔	✔	✔	

- Annual Monitoring Report provides transparency – highlights individual country and overall G20 progress

G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan – Combating Corruption, Promoting Market Integrity, and Supporting a Clean Business Environment
First Monitoring Report

The B20

- B20 established a task group examining anti-corruption and transparency

- Over two years, emerging alignment in priorities and effective dialogue (including events in Paris (2011) and Puerto Vallarta (2012)).

- Areas considered included:
  - Private sector participation in UNCAC reviews
  - Best practice anti-corruption practices
  - Public-private partnerships
  - capability building to support SMEs

- B20 Recommendations presented to the G20

4. Create Business Programmes, Including Training, to Encourage Cross-fertilization within the Private Sector and Between Public and Private, with a Specific Focus on Capacity-building

Description of action	Relevance
▪ Identify how the private sector can share best practices, training materials, education and resources to support the implementation of integrity programmes, control procedures and raise awareness in both the public and private sectors ▪ Have business reciprocally call on governments to share their programmes with the private sector environment	When considering the present corruption/anti-corruption situation, one arrives at the conclusion that our most important priority should not be to add new international conventions or other legal instruments. Rather, priority should be on further awareness raising of the need to fight corruption and the promotion of more effective implementation anti-corruption compliance measures by companies through concrete and down-to-earth training and education programmes within companies.

Criteria for success	Expected Impact
Increased anti-corruption compliance throughout the world.	▪ Levelling of the playing field ▪ Reduction of private-to-private bribery ▪ Reduction of private-to-public bribery

Main beneficiaries and decision-makers	
▪ MNEs and SMEs ▪ International business organizations such as the ICC	▪ International organizations such as the UNODC and the OECD ▪ National governments

Activities	Timeline	Main barriers for implementation	Support required from stakeholders
▪ Develop training materials on anti-corruption compliance, drawing on the ICC's *Fighting Corruption: International Corporate Integrity Handbook* and the upcoming G20 anti-corruption compliance handbook for the private sector	▪ Materials developed within six months of the Los Cabos summit	Challenges in reaching targets throughout the world	▪ In the long-term view and based on experience, public sector to consider giving recognition (or endorsement) of training/education efforts of individuals and companies that have successfully completed a structured training programme
▪ Develop and deliver a "train the trainers" programme, provided by business people for compliance officers	▪ A first train-the-trainers programme for compliance officers delivered within 12 months of Los Cabos		▪ Need for strong link with public sector on this effort, as represented by the major specialized anti-corruption organizations (UNODC, OECD), with aim of adding weight/ their authority by participating in the proposed curriculum

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Where we are now - 2012 Highlights

- Endorsement by the G20 countries of the principles for denial of entry of corrupt officials, and convening experts meeting

- Endorsement by the G20 countries of the principles for financial and asset disclosure systems for relevant officials to prevent, identify and appropriately manage conflict of interests

- Publication of a guide on Mutual Legal Assistance from G20 countries, as well as information on asset tracing profiles

- Engagement with business in the fight against corruption including, in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the review mechanism, involvement of the private sector and civil society in the UNCAC review process on a voluntary basis

- Renewal of the mandate (extension) of the ACWG for two years to the end of 2014

- Second Monitoring Report and renewed Action Plan published in November 2012

Where next: the renewed action plan

- Builds on the commitments made, as G20 renews its pledge to implement fully the commitments in the Seoul Action Plan

- A focus on closing the implementation and enforcement gap, for example:
  - Sharing best practice, guidance and information on enforcement and asset recovery
  - Denial of entry experts network
  - Building on international cooperation efforts and MLA guidance

- Also areas where there are opportunities to work with the private sector, in particular the B20, for example:
  - identifying best practices to encourage voluntary self-reporting
  - identifying enforcement measures that are effective in changing behaviour of bribe payers
  - identifying best practices from sectoral initiatives and carrying our risk-mapping of those areas and sectors at greatest risk

- Russia have taken on the G20 Presidency in 2013 and will co-chair with Canada, and will be followed by the Australian Presidency in 2014