

# C20 Working Group on Anti-Corruption: Position Paper

## **1. Curb illegal financial transactions**

G20 countries should ensure adherence to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regulations on money laundering. G20 countries should create mandatory, public registers that disclose the beneficial ownership of trusts and companies. All G20 countries should sign the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, support the provision for automatic exchange of financial information and overcome barriers to legal assistance. Legal frameworks to enable asset recovery cases to be taken to court should be put in place.

## **2. Ensure transparency within extractive industries**

Drawing from the Dodd-Frank Act in the US and recent revisions to the Accounting and Transparency Directives in the EU, legislation requiring companies to publish payments to governments on a country-by-country and project-by-project basis should become a global standard. All G20 countries should become EITI compliant.

## **3. Enforce foreign bribery legislation**

G20 members China, India, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia should become parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and its review process. All G20 countries should criminalise foreign bribery and publicly report on implementation and enforcement efforts. The G20 should promote foreign bribery compensation measures and set up robust legal mechanisms

## **4. Enhance public sector integrity**

G20 countries should adopt and enact standards for procurement and public financial management, consistent with UNCAC Article 9 and the OECD Principles on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement. All G20 countries should ensure that export credit agencies enforce rules forbidding bribery, fraud or collusion. G20 countries should provide for independence of the judiciary by law and mechanisms should shield judges from sudden dismissal or transfer without inquiry. G20 governments should urgently implement principles for asset disclosure by public officials and elected public officials should not enjoy immunity when charged with corruption offenses.

## **5. Strengthen and standardize whistleblower legislation**

G20 countries should pass and implement loophole-free, stand-alone whistleblower protection legislation for all public and private-sector employees which ensures prompt, effective and independent follow-up and includes full legal remedies in case of retaliation.

## **6. Ensure ratification, review and enforcement of UNCAC**

Germany and Japan should urgently ratify UNCAC. Following the lead of France, all G20 members should publish their full review reports. The G20 should table resolutions at the 5th Conference of States Parties that improve the transparency, inclusiveness and resourcing of the UNCAC review mechanism and discuss non-compliance.

## **7. Promote and support anti-corruption education and training**

G20 countries should support comprehensive anti-corruption training opportunities in the public and private sector, in line with commitments in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

## **8. Establish a civil society coordination (CSO) network**

G20 members should establish an international network of CSOs and authorities with anti-corruption competence to facilitate information exchange from official and private sources.

## **9. Tackle corruption in sport**

G20 members should encourage closer working relationships with and between anti-fraud, law enforcement and global sporting entities, and ensure the latter incorporate robust anti-corruption measures into their governance.