

FIGHTING CORRUPTION

The G20 has made major progress in the fight against corruption since the Seoul Summit in November 2010.

Individual and collective progress by the G20 countries should be credited to the French Presidency of the G20. In addition, the G20 countries have begun work in areas including **the recovery of assets, the fight against money laundering, whistleblower protection, the functioning and the independence of anti-corruption agencies, public sector transparency and international cooperation.**

The most significant **individual achievements** carried out by the G20 members are the following:

- the ratification by India of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);
- the decision by Russia to join the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.
- the entry into force in China of a law criminalizing international corruption;
- the adoption by the European Commission of the Anti-Corruption package in June 2011;
- the entry into force in South Korea of a law protecting whistleblowers;
- the creation of a national anti-corruption agency in Saudi Arabia;
- the entry into force of a new law on international corruption in the United Kingdom;
- and the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act in the United States.

The first United Nations Convention peer reviews began this year. Certain G20 countries go further and pledge to set an example as regards transparency and exhaustiveness, involving civil society.

The FATF continued its fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

The G20 supports sector-specific initiatives regarding transparency:

- in extractive industries (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – EITI);
- and in the construction sector (Construction Sector Transparency Initiative – CoST).



These voluntary initiatives which bring together private- and public-sector actors are supplemented in certain countries by the establishment of legal provisions which oblige the **companies from certain sectors to disclose what they pay** in the countries in which they operate. For the extractive industries:

- the United States made such provision in the Dodd-Frank Act;
- and the European Commission introduced such a provision in the draft review of the transparency directive, as requested by President Sarkozy.

Private sector involvement in anti-corruption efforts is provided by the commitment of B20 businesses which met in Cannes.