

C20 Anti-Corruption

Commitments Tracker

July 2020

Fully compliant
Largely compliant
Partially compliant
Largely non-compliant
Fully non-compliant
Latest info not readily available
Not applicable

UNCAC: Ratify or accede, and fully implement the UNCAC; involve the private sector and civil society in the UNCAC review process on a voluntary basis

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Ratify or accede the UNCAC	
UNCAC review	
Executive summary/ review publication	
Civil society/ private sector/other stakeholder involvement in review	
Country visits by review team	
Criminalization of domestic bribery	
Criminalization of private sector bribery	
Corporate liability	
Liability for failure to prevent corruption by senior management	

Foreign Bribery: Adopt and enforce laws against bribery with a view to exploring possible adherence to the OECD Anti-bribery Convention; criminalise bribery of foreign public officials, as well as the solicitation of bribes, establish the liability of legal persons, and enforce such laws through civil and criminal actions; engage more with OECD Working Group; promote Article 16 of UNCAC

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Adopt OECD Anti-bribery Convention														
Criminalize offence of bribery of foreign public officials														
Establish the liability of legal persons for corruption and corruption related offences														
Take measures to ensure that legal persons are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions, for bribery of foreign public officials														
Take measures to provide that the bribe and the proceeds of the bribery are subject to seizure and confiscation														
Establish jurisdiction over the bribery														
Investigate and prosecute foreign bribery														
Apply statute of limitations with respect to the bribery of a foreign public to provide for "an adequate period of time for the investigation and prosecution" of the offence to the offence of bribery														
Take measures as may be necessary, within the framework of its laws and regulations regarding the maintenance of books and records, financial statement disclosures, and accounting and auditing standards, to prohibit the establishment of off-the-books accounts to combat bribery														
Adopt anti money laundering legislation														
Adopt recommendations on the tax deductibility of bribes														
Adopt recommendations of the council on bribery and officially supported export credits														
OECD Anti-Bribery Convention peer review process														

Anti- Money Laundering And Corruption: Prevent access to global financial system and combat money laundering by corrupt officials; identify and engage those jursdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/ Counter-Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) deficiencies; commit to promote greater transparency through effective implementation of the international standards on cross border wires, beneficial ownership of legal persons, customer due diligence, virutal assets, set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); implement the G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency.

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Anti-money laundering (AML) and	Assessing risks and applying a risk-based approach									
combatting the financing of terrorism (CFT) policies and coordination	National cooperation and coordination									
Money laundering and	Money laundering offence									
confiscation	Confiscation and provisional measures									
	Terrorist financing offence									
errorist financing and	Targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism and terrorist financing									
inancing proliferation	Targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation									
	Non-profit organizations									
	Financial institution secrecy laws									
	Customer due diligence									
	Record keeping									
	Politically exposed persons									
	Correspondent banking									
	Money or value transfer services									
	New technologies									
Preventive measures	Wire transfers									
	Reliance on third parties									
	Internal controls and foreign branches and subsidiaries									
	Higher-risk countries									
	Reporting of suspicious transactions									
	Tipping-off and confidentiality									
	DNFBPs: Customer due diligence									
	DNFBPs: Other measures									
Fransparency and beneficial	Transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons									
ownership of legal persons and arrangements	Transparency and beneficial ownership of legal arrangements									
	Regulation and supervision of financial institutions									
	Power of supervisors									
	Regulation and supervision of DNFBPs									
	Financial intelligence units									
Powers and responsibilities	Responsibilities of law enforcement and investigative authorities									
of competent authorities and other institutional measures	Powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities									
	Cash couriers									
	Statistics									
	Guidance and feedback									
	Sanctions									
	International instruments									
_	Mutual legal assistance									
nternational cooperation	Mutual legal assistance: freezing and confiscation									
	Extradiction									
	Other forms of international cooperation									

Whistleblower Protection:Protect whistleblowers, who report in good faith suspected acts of corruption, from discriminatory and retaliatory actions; implement G20 High Level Principles on Whistleblowing in line with international standards and best practice

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Legislation for whistle blower protection in the private sector	
Legislation for whistle blower protection in the public sector	

Anti-Corruption Authorities: Strengthen the effective functioning of anti-corruption bodies or enforcement authorities in the prevention and fight against corruption and enable these authorities to carry out their function free from undue influence; countries will implement UNCAC Articles 6 and 36

Commitments Existence of specialized anti-corruption bodies or enforcement authorities		
	Prevention	
	Research	
	Investigation	
Functions of anti-corruption authorities	Prosecution	
	Asset recovery	
	Budgetary Autonomy	
	Term limit for the head of the anti-corruption authority	

Public Sector Integrity and Transparency: Promoting the integrity, honesty and accountability of all public officials; adopting fair and transparent government procurement systems; and committing to fiscal and buddgetary transparency- taking into account UNCAC Article 9, the IMF Code of Good Practices in Fiscal Transparency and the OECD Best Practices on Budget Transparency

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Codes of conduct for public officials														
Training of public officials														
Mandatory reporting by public officials for alleged acts of corruption														
Measures to prevent conflict of interest														
Asset disclosure by public officials														
Measures for integrity of public procurement														
Legal right to public access to government information														
National budgets publicly available														
Fiscal institutions reports publicly available														
Immunity for public officials from investigations and prosecutions for corruption related offences														
Adopt G20 Anti-Corruption Open Data Principles														

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Practical/International Cooperation: Strengthen cooperation in addressing corruption and bribery, consistent with the UNCACparticularly those provisions related to denial of safe haven, extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery and offer technical assistance where needed, and encourage the signing of bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery.

Commitments	
Deny entry and safe haven for corruption related offences	
Deny entry and safe haven without conviction based on corruption related offences	
Will allow the use of UNCAC provisions for mutual legal assistance (MLA)	
Will allow the use of UNCAC provisions for extradition	
Designated an appropriate authority responsible for MLA requests	
Specific asset recovery policy	
Specialist unit for recovery of proceeds of corruption	
Make publicly available details of amounts frozen, seized, recovered or returned	

High Risk Sectors: Combat corruption in specific sectors, by working with industry and civil society to identify vulnerabilities in commercial transactions in a subset of specific sectors; Combat corruption related to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products; combat corruption in organization of sporting, cultural and other major international events

Commitments	
CoST- The Infrastructure Transparency Initiative	
EITI- The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	
FLEGT- Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	
Measures related to combating corruption in sports	
Measures related to combating corruption in illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products	
World Customs Organization- Arusha Declaration	

