

# 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.