

The OECD Working Group on Bribery – A brief snapshot

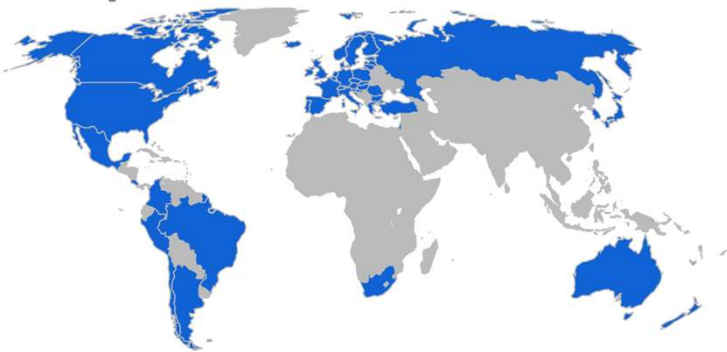
*Webinar: The OECD Convention on
Combating Bribery of Foreign Public
Officials in International Business
Transactions*



Vitor Geromel
Legal Analyst, OECD Anti-Corruption Division

*The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily represent those of the OECD Member countries or States Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention

— The Working Group on Bribery (WGB)



- Mandate to support and promote the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and related instruments.
- One (out of 300) OECD committees
- Composed of the 46 Parties to the Convention: 38 OECD members + 8 non-members: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru, Romania, the Russian Federation, and South Africa.
- 3 Participant countries: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mauritius and Ukraine
- All G20 countries are involved as members or participants except China, India, and Indonesia

— OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the Country Monitoring Process

A 'Gold standard' review



- Rigorous peer-review monitoring system
- Compulsory for all Parties to the Convention
- Evaluated country has no veto power
- All reports are made public

For more information: [OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the Country Monitoring Process](#)

— The WGB monitoring process and phases of evaluation

Phase 4

- Focuses on enforcement and cross-cutting issues tailored to specific country needs, and unimplemented recommendations from Phase 3

Phase 3

- Focuses on enforcement and cross-cutting issues, and unimplemented recommendations from Phase 2

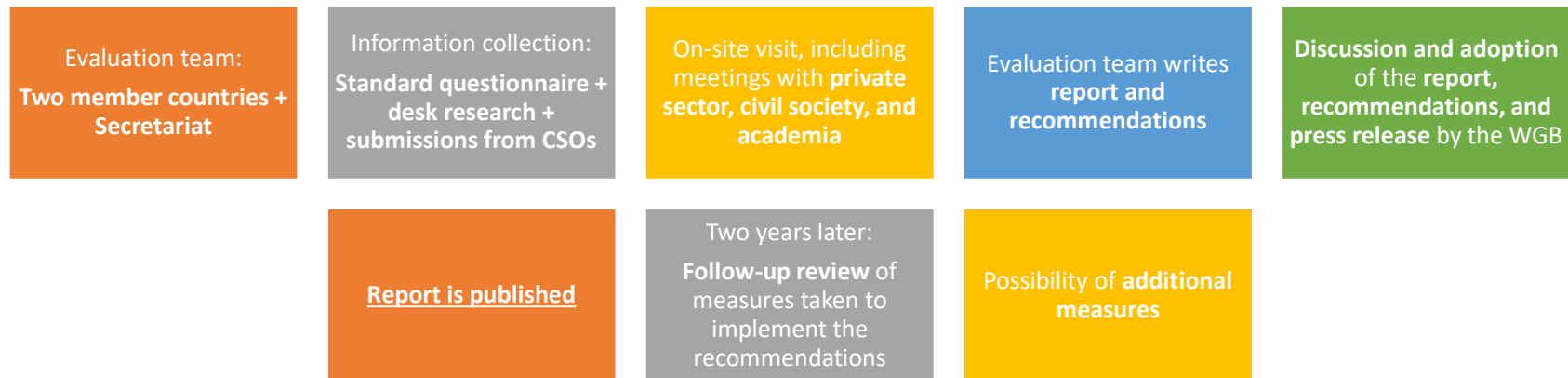
Phase 2

- Examines the structures in place to enforce these laws, assesses countries' application and implementation of the Convention and related instruments, and recommends concrete actions for improvement

Phase 1

- Evaluates the adequacy of a country's legal framework to fight foreign bribery and implement the Convention

— Country evaluations in a nutshell



— Additional measures

In cases where there is **continued failure** to adequately implement the Convention, the Working Group may consider any appropriate measures, such as:

Expedited Reporting

- Require regular progress reports.

Letter from the Chair

- Official letter to Ministers and other authorities highlighting concerns.

Technical Mission

- Expert discussions in the evaluated country to address technical issues.

High-Level Mission

- WGB delegation to meet Ministers and senior officials.

Public Statement

- Issue public concern statements.

Monitoring Sub-Group

- Sub-group reviews progress and engages face-to-face with the country.

Due Diligence Warning

- Warn of enhanced due diligence measures against

Other additional measures include: Diplomatic Engagement, Action Plan Development, High-Priority Recommendation, Suspension of Next Monitoring Phase.
More information: [Phase 4 monitoring guide](#), para. 78.

— WGB implementation of the Convention



— WGB global engagement on anti-bribery

| | Law enforcement | Business Integrity |
|---|--|--|
| Global programmes | Global Law Enforcement Network against transnational corruption (GLEN) | Business Integrity Roundtables Global Initiative to Galvanize the Private Sector as Partners in Combatting Corruption (GPS) |
| Global Dialogue of the Working Group on Bribery | | |
| Regional programmes | Law enforcement networks : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Europe and Central Asia region • Asia and the Pacific region • Latin America and the Caribbean region • Africa region • (MENA region) | Business integrity networks : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Integrity Group for Eastern Europe and Central Asia • Business Integrity Network for Asia Pacific • MENA-OECD Business Integrity Network (MOBIN) • (Joint OECD/AfDB Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa) |

Thank you!

Contact: [vitor.geromel@oecd.org](mailto: ritor.geromel@oecd.org)

