



B20 Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-corruption

First Plenary Session

Thursday 17th January, 4-6pm

Hotel National, Moscow

Minutes¹

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¹ A full transcript of the proceedings will be posted on the B20 web-site

Minutes

- 1) Attendees: A full list of attendees in person and by telephone can be found in [Appendix 1](#). The meeting was chaired by Task Force Chairman, Andrey Bougrov. Co-chairman, Futhi Mtoba, President of BUSA, and Michele de Rosa, representative of co-chairman Giuseppe Recchi, Chairman of ENI SpA, were both in attendance.
- 2) The Chairman, Andrey Bougrov introduced the main objectives facing the Task Force. The priority deliverable is of course the B20's recommendations to the G20 Leaders at the G20 Summit. But this Task Force is setting itself some additional goals: to involve more companies and business associations from the BRICS countries, including Russia; to raise awareness of the B20 and the work of the Task Force beyond its immediate participants; to institutionalise aspects of the B20/G20 relationship and the B20 Task Force itself in order to ensure continuity beyond 2013 and a smooth transition to the Presidency of Australia. Above all, we can't be satisfied with just producing documents and making recommendations – business, working closely with government, should have the more ambitious goal of achieving measurable impact on the ground, in G20 countries...and beyond.
- 3) The Chairman shared some key dates. The Task Force has already come together in various combinations, on 12th and 20th December 2012 (the minutes were circulated to the group and are available on the B20 web-site). Today's meeting is the First Plenary Session of the Task Force. Important dates to note:
 1. 25th-26th February: G20 Anti-corruption Working Group meeting in Moscow. There is a tradition of meetings of this group with the B20 Task Force.
 2. May: OECD High-level meeting on Anti-corruption in Paris. This meeting will bring together the G20 Working Group, the B20 Task Force, and the OECD Monitoring Group.
 3. June: B20 Summit, St. Petersburg. Dates provisionally published by RSPP are 21st - 22nd June, which coincides with the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF). The Secretariat will recommend to RSPP that the B20 Summit should be held in advance of SPIEF, and not necessarily in St. Petersburg, in order to avoid loss of focus.
 4. 5/6 September: G20 Summit in St. Petersburg. It is not clear whether the B20 leaders will be involved in the Summit. The Secretariat will seek clarification from RSPP.
- 4) In addition to these dates, the Chairman invited the Task Force members to bring to the group's attention other events which could help with outreach and profiling of the Task Force's priorities and results. (see [Appendix 2](#) for main dates and suggestions so far).

Action 1: TF Secretariat, with help of OECD, to request joint meeting of G20 WG and B20 TF during forthcoming G20 WG in Moscow on 25-26 February – by 22 January

Action 2: OECD to communicate dates of May High-level meeting in Paris to TF Secretariat - by 31 January

Action 3: TF Secretariat to recommend to RSPP to hold the B20 Summit immediately before SPIEF – by 23 January

Action 4: TF Secretariat to request RSPP to clarify how B20 Task Forces will be represented at G20 Summit – by 25 January

Action 5: TF members to recommend to Secretariat other events and dates useful for TF outreach – by 31 January

- 5) The Chairman provided data to show that while there was good representation from companies from the developed countries, apart from Russia there was quite poor representation from the BRICS countries, which somewhat defeated the point of the G20. In terms of the types of organisation, there is a good cross-industry distribution. He invited Task Force members to continue to introduce more companies from countries not so far represented.

Action 6: TF members to continue to introduce more companies from BRICS countries and other G20 countries not so far represented – ongoing up to May meeting in Paris

- 6) Lee Tashjian, representing former co-chair of the Task Force, David Seaton, President and CEO of Fluor, with the help of Sandy Merber (GE), Fabrizio Pagani (OECD), Sabine Sindera (Siemens), Dimitri Vlassis (UNODC), Viviane Schiavi (ICC), Huguette Labelle (TI) and Michele de Rosa (ENI), presented the results of the Task Force at Los Cabos. Their update and recommendations can be found in [Appendix 3](#).
- 7) Brook Horowitz (IBLF) and member of the Task Force Secretariat characterised the work of the Task Force as having reached some real achievements. However, for this year, there need to be some concrete and measurable results, which can only be achieved if there is sufficient resource and funding. It would also be advisable to focus the Work streams on what is realistically achievable by business and what business can genuinely be expected to achieve.
- 8) There was a suggestion from members of the Los Cabos Task Force, to focus on implementation. Therefore, rather than expand the number of topics or Workstreams, we should reduce the number of Work streams to the 4 topics. While there was no requirement to follow the steer from G20, it still made sense to focus the Work streams on topics which

are top priorities for both the G20 and the B20. As Roger Munnings (AFK Sistema) pointed out, a breakthrough would be forthcoming if we could get a clear mandate from G20.

- 9) In the ensuing discussion, several participants mentioned the importance of monitoring and tracking of the recommendations. This could be done by the G20 – B20 Dialogue Efficiency Task Force, although after Los Cabos the tracking had been somewhat lost. Ultimately the responsibility for tracking and monitoring should lie with the Work stream leaders and participants. As such the B20 Task Force process does not end in June 2013 with the B20 Summit, but in November 2013, with the hand over to Australia. Finally there was a discussion about the need for clear ownership of each Works streams – there was a suggestion to have one leader per Work stream.
- 10) There were a number of suggestions for new topics which had not been discussed at Los Cabos. Vladislav Boutenko (BCG) put forward the idea of “Intra company compliance systems”. Elena Panfilova (TI) suggested “whistle-blowing protection”. Fredrik Galtung (Mahindra and Mahindra) proposed capacity building through business schools and educational materials. From previous meetings, there were suggestions about strengthening compliance in State Owned Enterprises. The Secretariat committed to following up with all the members of the Task Force to make sure that no ideas had been ignored, and that the top priority issues could be integrated into the Work streams.

Action 7: TF Secretariat to follow up with all TF members to receive any new ideas for topics and to integrate these into the Work streams – by 15 February.

- 11) Following the discussion, five Work streams were formed, largely on the basis of the Work streams from Los Cabos. The precise names and scope of work will be agreed by 31st January by each Work stream. The provisional list and participants can be found in [Appendix 4](#). There was broad agreement that to be a member of the Task Force, companies and their representatives would have to be a member of a Work stream.

Action 8: TF Secretariat to approach members of the Task Force to agree their interest and participation in Work streams - by 31 January

Action 9: Work stream leaders to prepare terms of reference for their Work streams for distribution to Task Force members - by 31 January

Action 10: TF Secretariat to request RSPP for clear guidelines for format of final recommendations – by 31 January

- 12) In addition to Work streams, there are other functions to consider, what might be called “external relations”. Areas of such activities include relations with other B20 Task Forces, other international organisations, BRICS countries and their business associations, and

profile and awareness raising in the media. One important area of external relations – the handover to Australia – should in fact be “internalised” by engaging Australian companies in the process as soon as possible.

Action 11: TF Secretariat to structure these functions in consultation with Work stream leaders and Task Force members – by 15 February.

Action 12: TF members and Work stream leaders to produce first draft of recommendations – by 30th April.

13) Oleg Preksin (RSPP) who is the Head Sherpa of the B20 Task Force, congratulated the Chairman and the Secretariat on the preparation, process and content of the Task Force session, and said that this was a model for other Task Forces to emulate.

14) The Chairman closed the meeting, confirming that minutes would be sent out and follow ups would take place between now and the end of January. The aim would be to publish an updated list of the Work streams, their terms of reference and participants by mid-February. A summary of the actions can be found in [Appendix 5](#).

Immediately following the Plenary an informal meeting of Work stream 5, Implementing and sharing best practices in Russia, was held. At this session, which was chaired by Boris Tkachenko, Head of IBLF Russia, Andrei Sharonov, the First Deputy Mayor of Moscow, and Arjan de Jongste, the CEO of Philips in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Central Asia, shared their experience of participating in the Industrial Companies Working Group which has been advising Moscow Government on how to improve its public procurement process. Nigel Layton, Partner with KPMG, outlined some experience from other capital cities. Finally, Konstantin Tretyakov, of Ural Locomotives, an operating unit within a Siemens-TMK Joint Venture, shared that company’s compliance procedures with the audience.

This meeting was followed by a dinner which was addressed by Angel Gurría, Secretary-General of the OECD, and attended by Alexander Shokhin, President of RSPP, and Andrei Sharonov, First Deputy Mayor of Moscow.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - List of participants at Task Force

**First Plenary Session of B20 Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-corruption
Participants**

Company	Name	Title/position
American Chamber of Commerce in Russia	Raguzina Tatiana	Executive Vice President
American Chamber of Commerce in Russia	Somers Andrew	President & CEO
Basel Institute of Governance	Fenner Gretta	CEO
Basel Institute of Governance	Pieth Mark	President
BCG	Bezrukova Olga	Consultant, Moscow
BCG	Boutenko Vladislav	Partner and Managing Director, Moscow
BCG	Perapechka Sergey	Principal, Moscow
BIAC	Heeter Charles	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited
BUSA	Futhi Mtoba	Co-Chairman of the TF, Vice President, Business Unity South Africa, Chairman – Africa Board
Deloitte CIS	Owen David	CEO
Deloitte CIS	Shvyrkov Oleg	Corporate Finance
EBRD	Forbes Lindsay	Director for Industry, Commerce and Agriculture in Russia
EBRD	Orlov Alexander	Director for Government Relations in Russia
Emerson	Vanderplaetse Johan	General Manager, CEE & CIS region
ENI	De Rosa Michele	Antibribery, Sustainability and Internal Control System Legal Assistance (TLPAS)
ENI	Mantovani Massimo	General Counsel Legal Affairs - Senior Executive Vice President
Ernst & Young	Kamyshev Denis	Partner, Advisory
Fluor Corporation	Tashjian Lee	Vice President
GE	Merber Sandy	Senior Manager for Regulatory Affairs
GE Russia & CIS	Luzov Evgeny	Director, Legal Department
Hilti	Mosny Vladimir	General Manager
IBLF	Horowitz Brook	Business Standards and Regions Director
IBLF Russia	Abramova Elena	Marketing Director
IBLF Russia	Tkachenko Boris	Head of Russia Branch
ICC	Schiavi Viviane	Senior Policy Manager, Corporate Responsibility and Anti-corruption
Integrity Action (Mahindra & Mahindra)	Galtung Fredrik	CEO
Interros	Bougrov Andrei	Chairman of the TF, Senior Managing Director
Interros	Shtykanova Elena	Advisor to Senior Managing Director
Interros	Astapovich Alexander	Advisor to Senior Managing Director
KPMG	Goshchansky Oleg	Senior Partner KPMG for Russia and the CIS
KPMG	Layton Nigel	CIS Head of Forensic
KPMG	Shirshov Dmitry	Managing Director of Business Development in Russia and CIS
KPMG	Tyagoun Ivan	Partner, Forensic

Moscow Government	Pryadilnikov Michael	Coordination of Moscow Economic Policy and Development
OECD	Pagani Fabrizio	Head of Sherpa Office, General Secretariat
Partnering Against Corruption Initiative	Dezenski Elaine	Senior Director
Philips	de Jongste Arjan	CEO in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Central Asia
RSPP	Kotelevskaya Irina	Director, Centre of monitoring legislation and enforcement
RSPP	Preksin Oleg	Executive Vice President, Managing Director, Department of International Cooperation
SABIC	Cannata Danielle	International Trade Counsel
Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd.	Chernyakhovskiy Ivan	Deputy Director, Department of Corporate communications
Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd.	Levchenko Alexander	Corporate Secretary
Siemens	Forstnig-Errath Birgit	Director Collective Action
Siemens AG	Zindera Sabine	Vice President Corporate Legal and Compliance
Siemens Russia	Assanov Diyas	Regional Compliance Officer
Siemens Russia	Krylov Sergey	Vice-President for Government Affairs
Siemens Russia	Ostrovskaya Olga	Regional Sector Compliance Officer, Industry
Sistema AFK	Barsegian Alexey	Managing Director Legal
Sistema AFK	Munnings Roger	Member of the Board
SUEK	Dolgopолоv Alexander	Chief Audit Executive
Svyaznoy	Nogotkov Maxim	President
TMK	Polyakov Georgiy	Head of External Relations
Transparency International	McClellan Angela	Senior Programme Coordinator
Transparency International	Labelle Huguette	Chair
Transparency International Russia	Panfilova Yelena	Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Pilgrim Julia	Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, Division for Treaty Affairs
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Vlassis Dimitri	Chief Corruption & Economic Crime Branch
Ural Lokomotives	Tretjakov Konstantin	Head of Compliance department
VELLE	Vykhodtsev Sergey	Owner

Appendix 2 - Key dates

Month	B20/G20	Task Force	Other events
January		17: B20 Anti-corruption TF meeting (Moscow)	
February	25-26: G20 Anti-corruption WG meeting (Moscow)	25-26: B20-G20 Joint meeting (TBC)	
March			
April		30: First draft of recommendations	11: Executive Forum: The role of Boards in Managing Corruption Risk (Moscow)
May	TBC: OECD High level meeting (Paris)	TBC: B20 Task Force and joint meetings with G20 and OECD (Paris)	
June	TBC : B20 Summit	TBC: Task Force Panel at SPIEF	20-22: St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF)
July			
August			
September	5/6: G20 Summit (St. Petersburg)		
October			
November		TBC: Hand over to Australia	
December			

Appendix 3 - Update and recommendations from Los Cabos

Status of B20 Task Force
recommendations
from Los Cabos 2012

The B20 strongly urges the establishment of a permanent G20 Working Group on Anti-Corruption through future G20 Presidencies

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g20 leaders should reaffirm the mandate of the g20 Task Force on Anti-Corruption with a view to secure the full implementation of the Seoul Anti-Corruption Action Plan, to identify and develop streams of work, and to maintain a strong and continuous dialogue with the business community including international governmental and on specific issues, non-governmental organizations • Formal letter to the g20 Leaders, signed by the b20 ceo's that demands the establishment of a permanent g20 Working Group on Anti-corruption through future g20 Presidencies • Press release on the demand for the g20 Working Group on Anti-Corruption • Engagement by the b20 Task Force to work closely with the upcoming Russian and Australian Presidencies on their priorities with regard the agenda of the g20 Task Force on Anti-Corruption • g20 Leaders should maintain a strong and continuous dialogue with the business community including international governmental and on specific issues, non-governmental organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Los Cabos • Before Los Cabos • During Los Cabos • By October 2012 • Ongoing 	<p>The g20 Leaders; g20 and b20 Task Force on Anti-Corruption; International Chamber of Commerce and the World Economic Forum</p>	<p>The G20 reaffirmed the mandate of the G20 Task Force on Anti-Corruption.</p> <p>Letter to President Calderon signed by B20 Members was sent on 6th June 2012</p> <p>Communiqué published in the telegraph on 20th June 2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>OECD proposes high level conference in May</p>	<p>DONE</p> <p>DONE</p> <p>DONE</p> <p>ONGOING</p> <p>ONGOING</p>

The G20 should streamline their public procurement processes to address the demand-side of bribery and to encourage and further incentivize business against corruption.

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct independent assessments of their public procurement systems, through oecd Integrity Reviews and other mechanisms and to publish the results • Introduce measures asking companies, including state-owned enterprises, to represent that they have robust anti-corruption compliance programs in place as an eligibility requirement to participate in public tenders and to benefit from export financing • Encourage best practice sharing and cross-training between the public and private sectors in the design and execution of compliance programs, to reduce supply on the private side, and to reduce demand on the public side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2013 	OECD/BIAC/UNODC	<p>Assessment of compliance of India and Mexico with article 9 of UNCAC on public procurement to be published by UNODC in February 2013</p>	CONTINUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2013 	OECD/BIAC/UNODC	<p>OECD: Full Integrity Reviews have been undergone by Brazil and Italy. Mexico and US will publish in February</p>	CONTINUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2013 	OECD/BIAC/UNODC	<p>UNODC is working on the publication of a resource guide on compliance with article 9 on public procurement</p> <p>The OECD has launched the revision of its guidelines on public procurement contract.</p> <p>OECD/UNODC/WEF preparing handbook for business</p>	CONTINUE

Piloting possible private sector engagement processes and mechanisms in the UNCAC review process and beyond

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilot country to announce its willingness to pilot the recommendation • The government of the pilot country to explore, in cooperation with the private sector, possible engagement processes and mechanisms in the uncac review process • Model review process with private sector involvement • The government of the pilot country to explore, in cooperation with the private sector, possible mechanisms for private sector support to the implementation of the recommendations emerging from the review process • Assessment of the effectiveness of the selected approach • Presentation of good practices and lessons learnt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Cabos - June 2012 • By the beginning of the next review year in July 2012 • During the review process (expected to be finished by April 2012) • By September 2012 • By mid-2013 • g20 summit and the Conference of the States Parties to the uncac in 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilot government; g20; b20; businesses active in the pilot country; unodc as the Secretariat of the uncac review mechanism 	<p>MEXICO ANNOUNCED ITS WILLINGNESS TO PILOT</p> <p>Due to transition after Presidential elections in Mexico, the country review has been delayed. A new timeline needs to be established with the new administration.</p>	<p>DONE</p> <p>CONTINUE</p>

Development of capacity-building programs for SMEs

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with reca initiative to understand how it could be used a model for this action • Identify industry sector and country where reca-like initiative could be replicated and/or expanded • Start compliance dialogue between leading businesses and smes to facilitate the exchange of compliance best practices between large companies and their supply chains. Involve the public sector • Report back on progress and gain commitment of other g20 countries to replicate the initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Los Cabos • By December 2012 • During 2013 • At g20 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify a person/group responsible for this action • Identification of a champion company/organization to give impetus to the initiative 	<p>Current status needs to be clarified</p> <p>To be clarified</p>	<p>Requires more info</p> <p>Need to identify MNE(s) willing to pilot</p>

1. Ensure Transparency in Public Procurement

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g20 governments commit to procurement reviews by the Los Cabos summit and publish the results by 2013 • g20 governments adopt and implement principles on asset disclosure • b20 draft a study mapping the risks of corruption in procurement process. • g20 governments, with the support of the oecd, could devise a checklist for transparent process during the pre-tendering and execution phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment in Los Cabos - reviews by 2013 • By November 2012 • Study by November 2012 • Checklist by 2013 		<p>Assessment of compliance of India and Mexico with article 9 of UNCAC on public procurement to be published by UNODC in February 2013</p> <p>G20 adopted in Los Cabos principles on Asset Disclosure. Follow up work has been agreed to in the G20 Anticorruption Action Plan</p> <p>UNODC is working on the publication of a resource guide on compliance with article 9 on public procurement and the management of public finances</p>	<p>CONTINUE</p> <p>CONTINUE</p>

2. a) Collective Action Initiatives

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies to invite participants in their value chain • Associations to include compliance clauses in their statutes and demand adherence • Public sector to provide recognition to associations and companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should encourage state-owned companies to replicate the same efforts described for private companies 	<p>Ongoing process. Not clear what current status is, as there is no reporting or central hub / secretariat available</p>	<p>1+ 2: Continue – the Central Hub could help here. Communication roll-out on B20 recommendations and subsequent involvement of “the private sector” would be necessary. Could be launched through BIAC and its member organizations.</p> <p>3: Continue through G20/B20 workstream and on local level through dialogue of local governments and business associations / business community.</p>

2. b) Documentation of Private Sector-led Collective Action Initiatives

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b20 companies to select a head of the hub initiative - Must have broad experience in anti-corruption, possess a large network • Head of hub to design and develop the hub to provide information on existing Collective Action initiatives on a website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One year • Two years 	<p>Features that characterize effective initiatives should include senior management commitment, appointment of dedicated managers and implementation of procedures</p>	<p>Current status is not clear – e.g. the Basel Institute on Governance has launched an Int. Center for Collective Action (ICCA) which could take on the role of the hub</p> <p>There might be other options as well</p>	<p>1+2: The B20 Russia Working Group could invite potential candidates to present their concept and decide until the Summit in St. Petersburg</p>

2.c) Adoption of Codes of Conduct and Other Tools

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Local Program Managers for each country with the task of promoting codes and driving their implementation locally • g20 to establish a global program manager to administer the communication activities and execute the roll-out of tools and codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The function may be played by the government, private sector or associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One year • On-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should require adherence to code of conducts as a prerequisite to participating in public procurement tenders or receiving other benefits such as export credits, when appropriate • Must address also passive corruption not just active corruption 	<p>Current status is not clear, there are various options who could play such a role in a country – f.e. the local business association, a representative of a ministry (f.e. investment or economy)</p>	<p>1+2: continue to discuss potential responsibilities</p>

2. d) High Level Reporting Mechanisms

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to ensure involvement from top authorities • Government to establish committee and ensure appropriate seniority of chairperson • Chairman to foster the propensity of companies to use these mechanisms • Set up a pilot in a country that is willing to test these mechanisms • Set up of a credible mechanism for reporting with no possibility for retaliation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One year • Two years • Two years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior leadership involvement is necessary, ideally from the head of state, but also works at the minister level • Work with the government to ensure proper interpretation of laws 	<p>Columbia is carrying out a pilot project</p> <p>The process is ongoing, even though it is difficult to assess what the current status is, as no responsibilities of action and reporting, or “central focus” was established</p>	<p>Continue with the process. B20 should encourage dialogue with local Governments.</p> <p>Considering the recent initiative carried out by the Government of Colombia on High Level Reporting Mechanism, it is advisable to monitor the status of such initiative as well as set up a dialogue with the representatives of that Government. Contribution by OECD might be sought in its role of testing activity of the country.</p>

2. e) Public and Private Sector Partnerships

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector and government to establish a neutral secretariat function • Private sector to gain government and senior level recognition and involvement • Secretariat to establish monitoring system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate partnerships - Scale-up partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One year • Two years • Two years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition from top government authorities • Support from chief executives • Must have a natural mechanism to monitor closely, especially in multiparty initiatives and actions 	<p>Current status is not clear</p>	<p>Continue – the Collective Action Hub could play a role here or other multinational organisations</p>

3. Engage the Private Sector to Participate in Peer Reviews Required by the UNCAC and Continue Consultation with the OECD Working Group on Bribery in the Context of its Monitoring Mechanism

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One pilot country, this year, preferably in Mexico, to explore, in cooperation with the private sector, possible engagement processes and mechanisms 1) in the review process and 2) in the implementation of the recommendations • Model review process with private sector involvement • Assessment of the effectiveness of the selected approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1) By the beginning of the next review year in July 2012 2) By September 2012 • During the review process (expected to be finished by April 2013) • By mid-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilot government; g20; b20; businesses active in the pilot country; unodc as the Secretariat of the uncac review mechanism; other technical assistance providers upon request 	<p>Due to transition after Presidential elections in Mexico, the country review has been delayed. A new timeline needs to be established with the new administration</p> <p>OECD is conducting integrity reviews which covers the procurement systems of G20 countries</p>	<p>CONTINUE</p> <p>ON-GOING</p>

4. Create Business Programs, Including Training, to Encourage Cross-fertilization within the Private Sector and Between Public and Private, with a Specific focus on Capacity-Building

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training materials on anti-corruption compliance, drawing on the icc’s Fighting Corruption: International Corporate Integrity Handbook and the upcoming g20 anti-corruption compliance handbook for the private sector • Develop and deliver a “train the trainers” program, provided by business people for compliance officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials developed within six months of the Los Cabos summit • A first train-the-trainers program for compliance officers delivered within 12 months of Los Cabos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the long-term view and based on experience, public sector to consider giving recognition (or endorsement) of training/education efforts of individuals and companies that have successfully completed a structured training program • Need for strong link with public sector on this effort, as represented by the major specialized anti-corruption organizations (unodc, oecd), with aim of adding weight/ their authority by participating in the proposed curriculum 	<p>ICC issued ICC Anti-corruption Clause in October 2012 as key business tool for anticorruption contractual compliance.</p> <p>A number of leading companies have indicated their intention to regularly use the Clause. The Clause has been recognized as a tool particularly adapted to SMEs and for companies in emerging markets.</p> <p>ICC Train the Trainers Program to be finalized in 2013.</p> <p>OECD/UNODC/WEF preparing handbook for business which will compile existing guidelines for anti-corruption compliance</p>	<p>Ongoing process as to ascertaining other developments in the area.</p>

5. Encourage the Adoption of Business Codes of Conduct– Specific Focus on SMEs

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant g20 institutions and chambers of commerce to devise strategy to disseminate model codes appropriate for smes and encourage anti-bribery programs for participation in public procurement • g20 ecas to develop anti-corruption training programs tailored for smes • g20 ecas to consider requiring company anti-corruption programs as a condition for receiving credit and other financial services • b20 companies to develop a supply chain initiative: choose sector, develop harmonized customer requirements; roll-out • Explore white-list concept and certification standard for smes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end-2012 • By end-2013 • By end-2013 • By end-2013 • By end-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g20, b20, icc, ti • g20, icc • g20 • b 20 • b20, ti 	<p>ICC issued the ICC Anti-corruption Clause in October 2012 as key business tool for anticorruption contractual compliance. A number of leading companies have indicated their intention to regularly use the Clause. The Clause has been recognized as a tool particularly adapted to SMEs and for companies in emerging markets.</p> <p>ICC Train the Trainers Program to be finalized in 2013.</p> <p>More information to be gathered on the Brazilian experience of whitelisting</p>	<p>(DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)</p> <p>There has been a certain amount of activity on this front and more information needs to be gathered to take stock</p>

6. Strengthen the Legal and Regulatory Framework on Anti-Corruption.

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTION BY/OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	CURRENT STATUS ON 17 JANUARY 2013	RECOMMENDATION (DONE/CONTINUE/PUT ON HOLD/REQUIRES MORE INFO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify good practice to incentivize self-reporting and cooperation and where appropriate carry out pilot projects • Address issues related to Article 4.3 of oecd and Articles 48 and 49 of uncac and evaluate revision of national rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end-2012 • By mid-2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • g20, b20, icc, oecd, unodoc • g20, b20, icc, oecd, unodoc 	<p>NO UPDATE</p> <p>NO UPDATE</p>	<p>CONTINUE: ENI SpA proposes to lead this focus area, with a particular focus on “incentives for corporation” including issues related to the adoption of codes of conduct along best practice reference, self-reporting, avoiding disincentives such as ne bis in idem (double jeopardy) issues, enhancing cooperation among authorities and corporation, etc. They believe that for this area it is also fundamental the involvement on the activity by OECD, TI, ICC and UNDOC and would hope they would agree to be part of the working group.</p>

Appendix 4 - Initial list of Work streams

1. Ensuring Transparency in Public Procurement:

This includes the theme of “Solicitation” which was identified as a high priority by the G20. The topic of High-level reporting mechanism will move in to this Work stream.

Leader: Sandy Merber (GE). WS members: Fabrizio Pagani (OECD), Danielle Cannata (SABIC), Futhi Mtoba (BUSA), Gretta Fenner (Basle Institute of Governance), Huguette Labelle (TI), Dimitri Vlassis (UNODC)

2. Promoting, extending and implementing Collective Action initiatives.

This Work stream will focus on only one deliverable – the implementation of the Los Cabos recommendation to create a fully funded “Collective Action Hub” which could be operational by the end of 2013.

Leader: Lee Tashjian (Fluor). WS members: Sabine Zindera (Siemens), Gretta Fenner (Basle Institute of Governance), Massimo Montovani (ENI)

3. Creating business programmes to build capacity in the value chain.

This Work stream will merge the work previously done in Work streams 4 and 5. In addition to focusing on capacity building of SMEs, it will also look at capacity building of big companies of supporting SME awareness of compliance within their supply chains. The Work stream will continue to develop awareness of corporate training programmes, but will add in the role of business education.

Leader: Viviane Schiavi (ICC). WS members: Huguette Labelle (TI), Sandy Merber (GE), Fredrik Galtung (Mahindra and Mahindra), Ivan Tyagoun (KPMG)

4. Strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework.

This Work stream will merge the work previously done in Work streams 3 and 6. It will include issues previously discussed such as engaging the private sector in UNCAC and OECD reviews of legislation, self-reporting, avoiding disincentives such as double jeopardy and can add other areas of business concern such as whistleblower protection.

Leader: Massimo Mantovani (ENI SpA). WS members: Dmitri Vlassis (UNODC), Huguette Labelle (TI), Vivianne Schiavi (ICC), Fabrizio Pagani (OECD)

5. Implementing and sharing best practices in Russia

This new Work stream will develop the main themes of the Task Force on the ground in Russia and feed in recommendations to the other Works streams in advance of the B20 Summit.

Leader: To be decided. WS members: Boris Tkachenko (IBLF), Elena Abramova (Russia), Elena Panfilova (TI), Roger Munnings (AFK Sistema)

Appendix 5 – Summary of Actions

Action 1: TF Secretariat, with help of OECD, to request joint meeting of G20 WG and B20 TF during forthcoming G20 WG in Moscow on 25-26 February – by 22 January

Action 2: OECD to communicate dates of May High-level meeting in Paris to TF Secretariat - by 31 January

Action 3: TF Secretariat to recommend to RSPP to hold the B20 Summit immediately before SPIEF – by 23 January

Action 4: TF Secretariat to request RSPP to clarify how B20 Task Forces will be represented at G20 Summit – by 25 January

Action 5: TF members to recommend to Secretariat other events and dates useful for TF outreach – by 31 January

Action 6: TF members to continue to introduce more companies from BRICS countries and other G20 countries not so far represented – ongoing up to May meeting in Paris

Action 7: TF Secretariat to follow up with all TF members to receive any new ideas for topics and to integrate these into the Work streams – by 15 February.

Action 8: TF Secretariat to approach members of the Task Force to agree their interest and participation in Work streams - by 31 January

Action 9: Work stream leaders to prepare terms of reference for their Work streams for distribution to Task Force members - by 31 January

Action 10: TF Secretariat to request RSPP for clear guidelines for format of final recommendations – by 31 January

Action 11: TF Secretariat to structure these functions in consultation with Work stream leaders and Task Force members – by 15 February.

Action 12: TF members and Work stream leaders to produce first draft of recommendations – by 30th April.