

UK and UNCAC

- UK signed the UNCAC in Dec 2003 and ratified in March 2006
- At the first review cycle, UK was reviewed by Israel and Greece
- UK actively participates in other assessments on Anti-corruption such as GRECO, OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and FATF.

The On-site Visit

- Useful in promoting mutual understanding and cross-departmental working
- Conducted in transparent and inclusive manner, enabling a more comprehensive review
- Strong participation from civil society and the private sector added value to the review
- Civil society discussions with the examiners for one full day provided valuable insights
- Publication of the final report

Key Developments since the Review

- Publication of the UK's first Anti-Corruption Plan issued in December 2014, including 66 actions across departments and law enforcement agencies
- A central policy coordination unit established in Cabinet Office

Legislative changes

- The Bribery Act 2010 introduced a new corporate offence of ‘failure to prevent bribery’. First corporate to plead guilty under this offence in 2016. This model is currently being extended to cover tax evasion.
- Deferred Prosecution Agreements introduced in 2014. 2 DPAs have been agreed by a high court judge with large corporates.
- The UK parliament has before it a bill on criminal finances which includes new Unexplained Wealth Orders; reversing the burden of proof on assets suspected as proceeds of corruption. This will make it easier to confiscate stolen assets.

Institutional Cooperation

- Stronger information sharing between law enforcement agencies, financial intelligence unit, and the private sector
- New dedicated International Corruption Unit in Economic Crime Command with a focus on grand corruption cases involving Politically Exposed Persons

International Cooperation

- London Anti-Corruption Summit in May
 - Hosted by the Prime Minister
 - 40 countries, broad regional representation, 7 international organisations
 - First ever leader's declaration on anti-corruption, more than 40 policy deliverables relating to transparency, legislative reform, facilitating redress

ANTI-CORRUPTION
SUMMIT LONDON 2016



Initiatives agreed at the Summit

- A new Global Forum for Asset Recovery, building on lessons learned from AFAR
- A new International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre in London, with 5 countries increasing the efficiency of tracing and investigating stolen assets
- Commitments on Beneficial Ownership transparency: 6 countries public, 7 countries exploring public, and 40 countries committed to automatic exchange of beneficial ownership information
- 15 countries committed to increased transparency in extractives industry

Thoughts on remaining challenges

- Only 20% of States, providing and receiving technical assistance, reported using the outcome of the implementation review as a basis for technical assistance programming.
- Only 9% of the replies were submitted by least developed countries. Rather than an indication of “truly global impact” as articulated in the report, least developed countries are in need of support to help them submit their requests.
- There is a need to consider how to address this