



# THE FIGHT AGAINST FOREIGN BRIBERY

Julia Fromholz  
Head, Anti-Corruption Division



# The Working Group on Bribery (WGB)



- Mandate to support and promote **the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and related instruments.**
  - Entered into force in 1999
  - First and only legally binding international agreement to tackle the ‘supply side’ of bribery.
- **Composed of the 46 Parties to the Convention:** 38 OECD members + 8 non-members: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, and South Africa.
- **5 Participant countries/countries seeking WGB or OECD accession**



# OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the Country Monitoring Process



- Rigorous peer-review monitoring system
- Compulsory for all Parties to the Convention
- Reports adopted by consensus minus one
- All reports are made public

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



# The WGB monitoring process and phases of evaluation

## Phase 1

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

## 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 3

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

## Phase 4

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



## 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

Regular progress reports

### Letter from the chair

Official letter to ministers or other authorities highlighting concerns

### Technical mission

Expert discussions in the evaluated country

### High-level mission

WGB delegation meets ministers and senior officials

### Public statement

Publicly highlight concerns

### Monitoring sub-group

Sub-group reviews progress and engages face-to-face with the Member

### Due diligence warning

Advise of need for enhanced due diligence measures by investors

More information: [Phase 4 monitoring guide](#), para. 78.



## Progress in enforcement

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- Foreign bribery is a crime in the 46 States Parties.
- Important legal and regulatory reforms promoting an all-of-government approach to combating corruption.
- More than 500 entities sanctioned in high-profile cases, leading to lasting change in how businesses behave abroad.



## WGB global engagement: Assistance and monitoring

Participants/  
accession  
candidates

- Technical assistance
- Peer learning
- Awareness raising for government and non-government stakeholders

Other non-  
members

- Anti-Corruption Network of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) – Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan (IAP) monitoring



# WGB global engagement: Law enforcement and business integrity

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





# Challenges in 2025 and beyond

## Enforcement

- Deficiencies in enforcement within member states
- Slow progress in implementation of Working Group recommendations
- Limited legislative reforms
- Limited access to information to monitor the outcome and processes of the countries' anti-corruption policies

## Stakeholder engagement

- Raising awareness of the risks of foreign bribery and how to manage them
- Engagement with private sector, civil society, international organizations to help hold members accountable

## Data and information

- Need for information and data
- New technologies

## Emerging issues

- Engaging all major economies
- Corruption in growing industries (e.g., green transition)



**For more information**

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[www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/fighting-foreign-bribery.html](http://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/fighting-foreign-bribery.html)