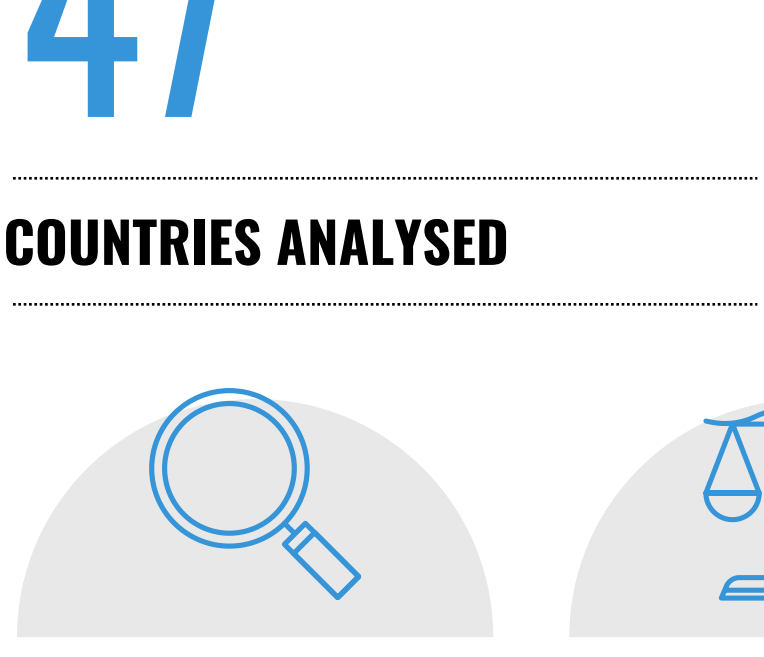


EXPORTING CORRUPTION 2020

More than 20 years after the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention was adopted, **foreign bribery still has huge costs** for countries across the globe, with most countries **not doing nearly enough** to enforce the rules.

IN A NUTSHELL



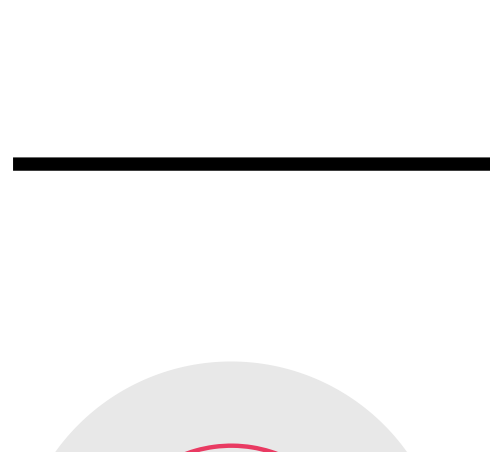
47

COUNTRIES ANALYSED



83%

OF GLOBAL EXPORTS AFFECTED



421

OPENED INVESTIGATIONS



93

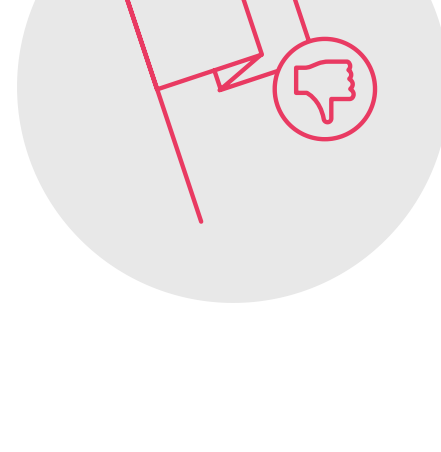
OPENED CASES



244

CLOSED CASES WITH SANCTIONS*

*Of these, 125 major cases concluded with **substantial sanctions**



NEARLY HALF OF WORLD EXPORTS COME FROM COUNTRIES THAT FAIL TO PUNISH FOREIGN BRIBERY

! This includes **half of all G20 countries** and **8 of the top 15** global exporters



ONLY 4 COUNTRIES ACTIVELY ENFORCE AGAINST FOREIGN BRIBERY

ENFORCEMENT LEVELS



ACTIVE ENFORCEMENT

4 COUNTRIES

16.5% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS

The three biggest exporters are:



MODERATE ENFORCEMENT

9 COUNTRIES

20.2% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS

The three biggest exporters are:



LIMITED ENFORCEMENT

15 COUNTRIES

9.6% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS

The three biggest exporters are:



LITTLE OR NO ENFORCEMENT

19 COUNTRIES

36.5% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS

The three biggest exporters are:



WHAT CHANGED?



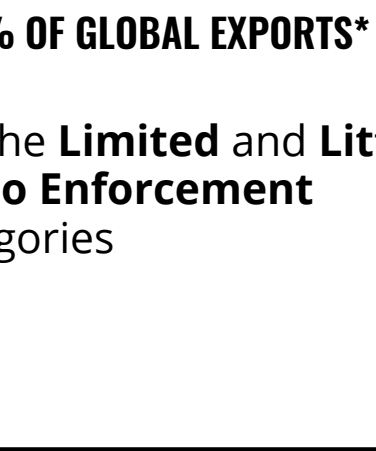
ACTIVE ENFORCEMENT DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 2018

IN 2020:

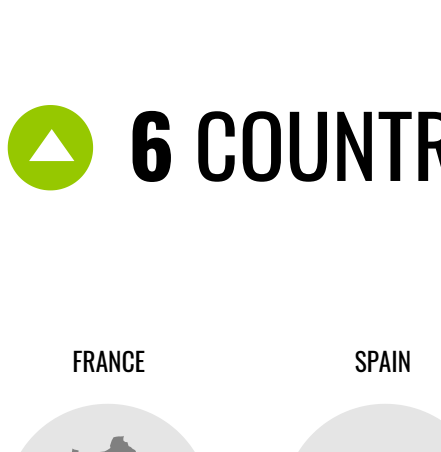


4 COUNTRIES
16.5% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS

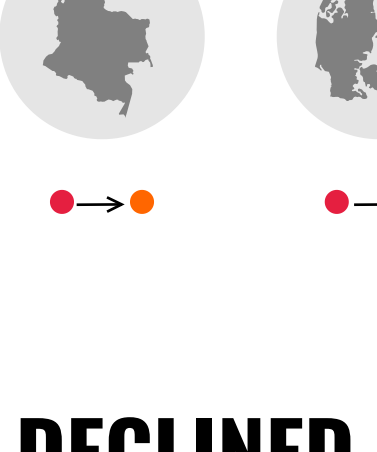
IN 2018:



7 COUNTRIES
27% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS



MOST COUNTRIES FAIL TO ENFORCE AGAINST FOREIGN BRIBERY



34 COUNTRIES

46.1% OF GLOBAL EXPORTS*

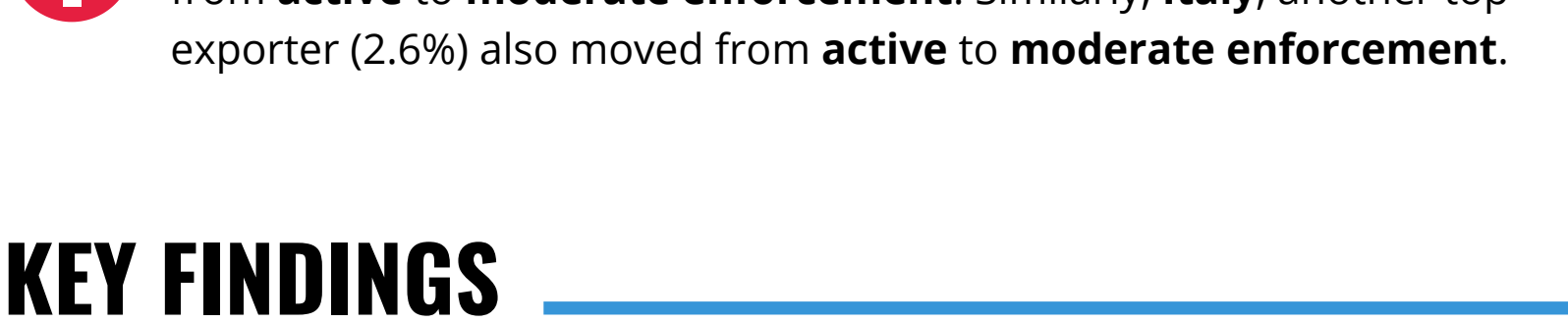
*in the **Limited** and **Little or No Enforcement** categories

Since 2018:

▲ **6 COUNTRIES IMPROVED**



▼ **4 COUNTRIES DECLINED**



! **Germany**, which is the third largest global exporter (7.6%), declined from **active** to **moderate enforcement**. Similarly, **Italy**, another top exporter (2.6%) also moved from **active** to **moderate enforcement**.

KEY FINDINGS

- Active enforcement is **down significantly**
- Moderate enforcement has **more than doubled**
- No country is immune** to exporting foreign bribery
- Most countries fail to publish adequate **enforcement information**
- Lack of public information on **beneficial ownership** hinders enforcement
- Victims' compensation** is rare
- International cooperation** is increasing, but significant obstacles remain
- Weaknesses persist** in legal frameworks and enforcement systems
- Major global exporters still **fail to enforce the rules**

RECOMMENDATIONS



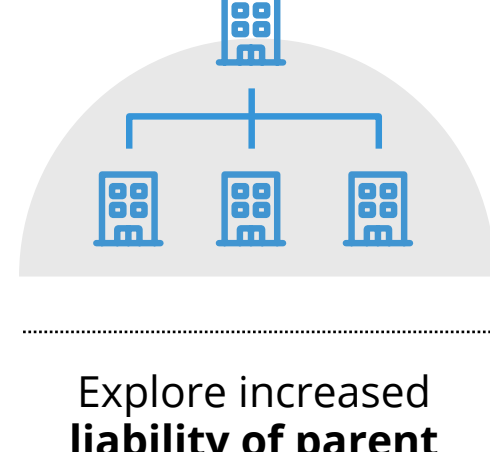
Ensure transparency of **enforcement information**



Expand the OECD Working Group on Bribery **annual report** and create a **public database** of enforcement information



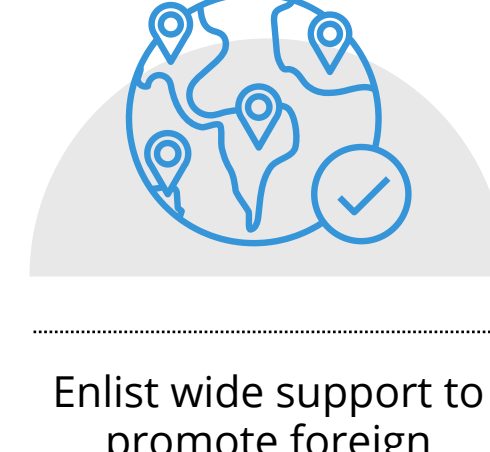
Improve **beneficial ownership** transparency



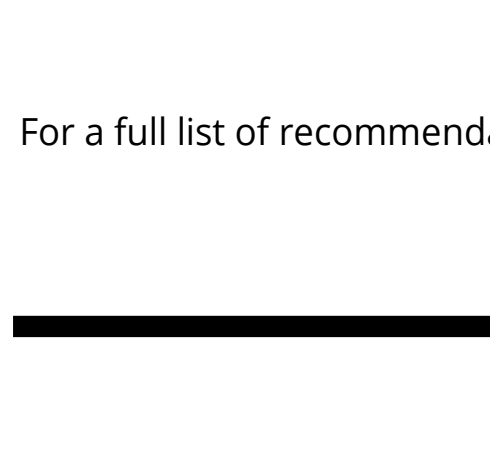
Introduce **victims' compensation** as standard practice



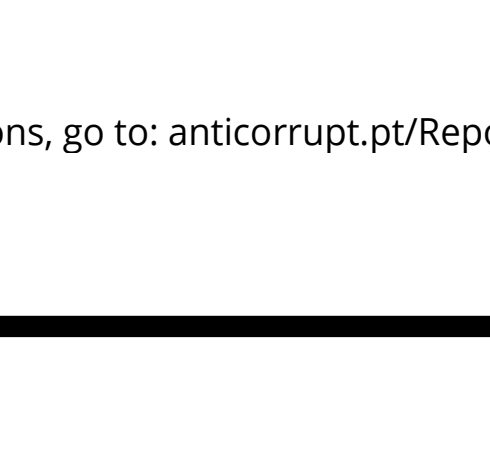
Improve **international cooperation**



Improve and expand **international structures** for cooperation



Explore increased **liability of parent companies** for subsidiaries



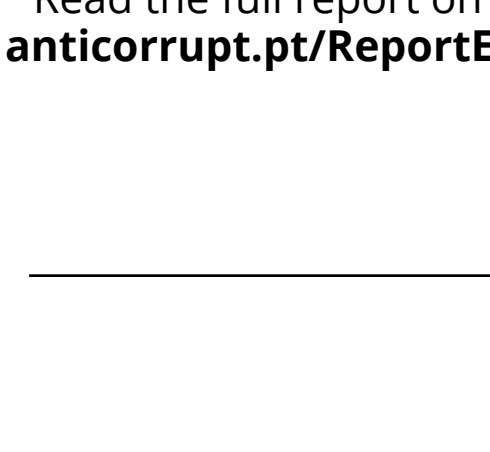
Address weaknesses in **laws and enforcement systems** and call out non-compliance



Enlist wide support to promote foreign bribery **enforcement in non-OECD convention** countries

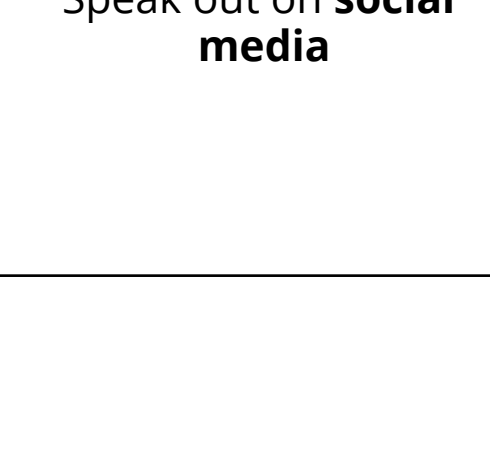
For a full list of recommendations, go to: anticorrupt.pt/ReportEC

WHAT YOU CAN DO



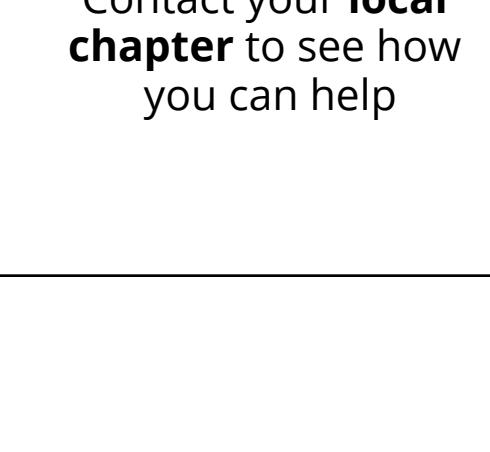
GET THE FACTS

Read the full report on anticorrupt.pt/ReportEC



SPREAD THE WORD

Speak out on **social media**



GET INVOLVED

Contact your **local chapter** to see how you can help

Through chapters in more than 100 countries and an international secretariat in Berlin, Transparency International has been leading the fight against corruption for the last 27 years.

Join our efforts at transparency.org

