

SUMMARY RECORD

(Draft version)

22nd APEC ACTWG Meeting Lima City, Peru

23 February 2016

The 22nd meeting of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Working Group (ACTWG) was held at the Swissôtel, in Lima City, Peru on 23 February 2016, after the Workshop on 'Facing Foreign Bribery' on 22 February.

Agenda Item 1 - Registration

The 22nd ACT meeting was chaired by the General Attorney and President of the High Level Commission on Anticorruption of Peru, Honorable Mr. Pablo Sanchez, and it was attended by 15 APEC Member Economies (all except Brunei, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico and New Zealand); an official observer from ABAC, as well as by Non-Member Participants from the American Bar Association (ABA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Transparency International (TI), the Inter-American Development Bank.

Agenda Item 2 - Opening Remarks

The ACT Chair, Mr. Pablo Sanchez, welcomed all the participants to the 22nd ACTWG meeting in Lima. He considered this meeting as a valuable opportunity for sharing information and furthering the cause of combatting corruption. In line with the over-arching theme for APEC this year, 'Quality Growth and Human Development', he asserted that ACTWG will be striving to promote economic growth and business development under the values of equality, transparency and integrity. He, also, highlighted the importance to fight corruption considering bribes have a large negative impact on competition, efficiency and other important indicators for economic and sustainable growth. He, finally, mentioned Foreign Bribery, Corporate Compliance Programs; and prevention and combating corruption and illicit trade as the issues that the ACT should address.

Agenda Item 3 – Adoption of the Final Draft Agenda and Meeting Summary Record

After receiving several inputs from member economies which were going to report on the agenda items, the ACT members adopted the agenda of the 22nd ACT Meeting.

Regarding, the 21st ACT Meeting Summary Record, Hong Kong, China suggested to make some amendments of the Agenda item 5 referring to its report on UNCAC implementation. Vietnam also required an amendment to Agenda item 5 in relation to its report asserting that 'Vietnam was reviewed by Italy and Lebanon'. After those clarifications, the 21st ACT Meeting Summary Record was endorsed by the member economies.

Agenda Item 4 – APEC Secretariat Report

The Secretariat reported on the APEC Project Management Update issues, approval processes and timeline. The member economies were advised to view the report on the APEC website. The Program Director encouraged the member economies to submit their Concept Notes for purposes of getting funding on their projects as well as to review the updated Guidebook on APEC Projects.

Agenda Item 5 – Report on 2015 ACT Achievements

The ACT Vice-Chair (The Philippines) briefed the delegates on the 2015 ACT achievements. It included the following activities and deliverables:

- i) The organization of the Workshop on 'Investment Protection against Corruption';
- ii) The APEC ACT Pathfinder II on 'Combating Corruption and Illicit Trade';
- iii) The 3rd Workshop of the APEC Multi Year Project on 'Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases';
- iv) The ACT-NET's second meeting held in Cebu City (Philippines);
- v) The ACTWG Statement for the 2015 APEC Leaders' Declaration and, finally;
- vi) The Cebu Manifesto for the Protection of Anti-Corruption Officials.

The United States congratulated the Philippines for chairing last year's ACTWG and asked if the Cebu Manifesto is already on the APEC webpage. The ACT Vice-Chair asserted that it will be published soon for every member economy.

Agenda item 6 – Direction of ACT Work during 2016

6.1 Peru to report on the APEC 2016 Priorities

The SOM Chair's representative presented the APEC 2016 priorities. Under the theme "Quality Growth and Human Development", four priorities were identified: (1) Advancing the Regional Economic Integration, (2) Modernization of the MSMEs in the APEC region, (3) Enhancing the Regional Food Market; and (4) Developing Human Capital.

6.2 ACT Work Plan 2016

The ACT Chair's representative presented the draft ACT Work Plan 2016 for members' consideration. After not receiving comments or suggestions from economies the work plan was endorsed.

The approved Work Plan includes the expected outcomes/deliverables for 2016:

- Workshop on 'Facing Transnational Bribery on APEC Economies'
- Workshop on 'Effective Corporate Compliance Programs'
- Workshop on 'Pathfinder Dialogue III on 'Combating Corruption and Illicit Trade'
- 3rd ACT-NET Meeting in Lima City, Peru
- 2016 ACT Deliverables to Ministers (AMM) and Economic Leaders (AELM)

6.3 ACT Strategic Plan Multi Year 2013-2017

Members were invited to review and propose suggestions to update the ACT Strategic Plan. Endorsed by the SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH, the Strategic Plan is considered as a living document open to updates during implementation. The meeting acknowledged and supported the comments received from members.

The United States highlighted the importance of submitting the final report to Ministers and Leaders and suggested that the timeframe to submit a full report to APEC Leaders should be extended from 2015 to 2016. China and Chile supported the proposal and agreed on extending the deadline for presenting the reports and to update the information already submitted by some economies.

Chile it suggested to work with the gathered information in order to meet a specific purpose with this activity and mentioned that the ACTWG should agree on the way the report should be drafted and asked for the opinion of Vietnam on this issue for the next year.

Peru indicated that it would be glad to assume this project. The Program Director thanked Peru for its offer and reminded that the proposal should receive the support of at least two co-sponsor member economies. Besides that, he added that after sending several reminders to submit the reports he still had not received all the reports yet, reason why it was important to require the commitment of the member economies to submit the information properly.

The Russian Federation mentioned that the task to analyze the reports of 21 economies was too ambitious and suggested to prepare some brief reports instead, during a seminar or workshop.

Australia cautioned ACTWG against being too reliant on APEC funds to finance the analytical work and production of the Full Report. Australia noted that given the limited pool of APEC funds available, there is no guarantee that ACTWG would secure Funding to complete this particular activity. Australia also added that if generating the Full Report is a necessary task that helps ACTWG meet its commitment to APEC Leaders and Ministers, then alternative sources of funding or methods of producing the Full Report ought to be explored.

A consensus on the preliminary suggestion of submitting a project proposal was reached and then members discussed on how the ACTWG was going to conduct the study in order to analyze the information, recognizing that it was not an easy task, and, therefore, it could be necessary to hire an external consultant.

The US encouraged the economies to send all pending reports by March 10, 2016. Then Member economies agreed on updating the deadline to 2017 for submitting a full report and to continue the discussion intersessionally.

Regarding the Objective 3 proposed by China (page 4 on the ACT-NET), the United States commented on the specificity of the objective indicating that the ACTWG supports the activities, but do not order them, while Chile requested the clarification of this point. China explained it had proposed to add one paragraph because it was necessary to be more specific and have more detailed information in this strategy.

The Russian Federation suggested reformulating the paragraph describing the role of the ACTWG in supporting of the ACT-NET, while the Philippines remarked that the ACT-NET derives from the ACTWG and receives their support on the activities.

Following the US' comments indicating that the ACT-NET's work was already reflected in other part of the Strategic Plan, Chile requested the fora whether if it was possible to keep the general support expressed on the first part of the document and delete the description of the activities from the ACT-NET on the objective.

China finally suggested on letting the ACT NET to discuss in the upcoming meeting on August the description of their activity in the Strategic Plan, while the United States recommended that the support for ACT-NET activities should be maintain within the group's decision and to let the discussion to the ACT-NET in a separated document which then should be returned to the ACTWG.

In conclusion, it was agreed to continue the discussion on this topic within the ACT-NET and then pass the result to the ACTWG for approval.

6.4 ACT Terms of Reference (comments/review)

Following the reminder from the APEC Secretariat on the need to update the mandate of the ACTWG for five more years (because it has expired in May 2015), the members agreed on proposing to the SCE an extension of the ACTWG mandate for five years to 2020.

6.5 APEC ACTWG Independent Assessment 2016

The Independent Assessor briefed members on the assessment highlighting that the role was to ensure the alignment of the ACTWG work with the overall vision and objectives of APEC. As part of her work, she announced the development of an online survey focused on the effectiveness of the ACTWG.

Agenda Item 07 - Members' opportunity to report on Anti-Corruption progress and development on implementing the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other initiatives related to Anti-Corruption and Transparency

Papua New Guinea informed the meeting that in 2012 constitutional amendments were passed for the establishment of the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC). An Organic Law specifically on ICAC is currently undergoing the legislative process. PNG indicated that the Organic Law of the ICAC provides: A comprehensive definition of corrupt conduct to comply with UNCAC; Functions of the office and forms of cooperation with other institutions such as the Ombudsman and the Office of the Public Prosecutor; Extensive powers to investigate leaders, public servants and public entities; Preventive actions on the fight against

corruption; Protection to witnesses, prosecutors and other persons involved in investigations and prosecutions of corruption cases; whistleblowers protection.

Finally mentioned they have also made some amendments on its legislation in 2015, such as: Establishing the Financial Analysis and Supervision Unit in the Bank of Papua New Guinea responsible for analyzing and disseminating financial information relating to anti money laundering and counter terrorism financing; Creation of these offences under the Criminal Law Code; Enhancement of the Confiscation Regime; Implementation of freezing measures for persons financing terrorism; Improvement of the extractive sector (oil and gas), primarily in business aspects but also on preventing collusion and corruption. An update was also given on work on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Chinese Taipei commented that in order to comply with UNCAC their domestic legislation has established an Agency against Corruption (ACC) on 20 July 2011. It has gradually established a number of mechanism including the Procurement Joint Audit Platform; the Regional Ethics Affairs Code; the Cross Jurisdictional Affairs Cooperation Platform; and Codes of Conduct for public officials. They have also promoted the anticorruption awareness of the civil servants and reinforced internal control.

Lastly, in relation to the intention of UNCAC to protect whistleblowers, a Whistleblower Act and other protection measures have been enacted. In 2015 most of the cases were reported, a fact considered as a positive development.

Thailand mentioned that has been preparing for the second cycle of the UNCAC's review on the implementation of the UNCAC's Chapters II and V. Bahrain and Nepal conducted the Country Review of UNCAC's provisions last year. At regional level, informed that the South East Asian Parties against Corruption (SEA-PAC) are looking for associating with ASEAN with the goal to place anticorruption as an important issue on this platform and therefore to promote the implementation of the SEA-PAC anticorruption statement.

Also commented that the anticorruption agencies of Thailand and Malaysia have participated in a Bilateral Working Group Meeting last October 2015, in order to strengthen the efforts to combat corruption along common borders. The officers from the regions at the border have interchanged intelligence in combatting human and wildlife trafficking and smuggling. This year Thailand will host the second meeting. It has also signed an agreement for cooperation with the Anticorruption Agencies from Russia and Myanmar.

At the domestic level, Thailand continues improving their legislation, focused on the compliance with UNCAC's provisions, mainly on the organic Act on Anticorruption; witness protection mechanism; special investigation techniques; public reporting; and mechanisms for assets recovery through the international cooperation.

Chile briefed on the latest activities related to UNCAC's implementation; specifically on the amendments to the Money Laundering Act, enacted last year in order to increase the number of entities that are compelling to report to the FIU, including the public sector, which has resulted in more cases where they can detect money laundering criminal offences. A bill was sent to the legislative branch, on the domestic and foreign bribery offense, which is expected to be enforced in the short term. Similarly, the Chilean President has instructed all administrative organisms to be more specific and detailed on their asset disclosure declarations. An increased number of authorities are now required to provide information, even at second and third levels, in order to prevent conflicts of interest. Finally mentioned that the Lobby Act has been recently enacted.

China informed that government experts from Vietnam and Bahamas, as well as the Secretariat from UNCAC, conducted a country visit on the margins of UNCAC's evaluation on August 2015. Currently they are working on a draft to reply to UNCAC's Secretariat regarding the report elaborated by the peer countries.

Indonesia reported that is following the results and recommendations of the first cycle review by UNCAC's Secretariat and the 2000 analysis of UNCAC. In coordination with the UNODC, Indonesia will connect the second gap analysis, and it is expected to start the study on mid-2017. Also commented that as part of the 2016-2019 Strategy, the Anticorruption Commission will continue its efforts in preventing and investigating corruption in particular sectors such as extractive industry, finance and tax, health and agricultural sector. Finally mentioned that the Indonesian Anticorruption Agency will be working closely with the Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice on the issue of corporate liability to prosecute and punish companies involved in corruption and other criminal conducts.

Korea informed members that the UNCAC's 1st review finished in 2014. In 2015 they passed the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act and introduced criminal liability for both individual and legal persons making improper

solicitations or offering a bribe; they also have reinforced protection for whistleblowers; and this year they will introduce a stricter regulation on conflict of interest for public officials to enhance the standards of the code of ethics. Also highlighted that as recovery of criminal proceeds is a priority for Korean society, the amended Act on Special Cases Concerning Forfeiture for Offenses of Public Officials extended the period of legal prescription up to ten years for confiscating property from former public officials, as well as making it possible to forfeit criminal proceeds which have been transferred to a third party or family members of the criminal.

Korea requested assistance in tracing corrupt proceeds from its former president in the US under the bilateral agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance, and expressed their thanks to the US Department of Justice, the FBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies for their co-operation. Since 2013, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Right Commission has provided training courses for international anticorruption practitioners. Additionally, they are conducting two joint technical cooperation projects with international organizations. One project with the UNDP will introduce Korea's Anticorruption Initiative Assessment to Vietnam and the other with the World Bank aims to help Asian countries to adopt Korea's Integrity System.

The Russian Federation commented that combatting corruption is a key area of domestic policy and focuses on two year period of implementation, according to the approved 2016-2017 Strategic Anti-Corruption Plan. This process includes the following aspects: Increase efforts to identified and prevent conflicts of interest of public officials including the introduction of mechanisms of identification of corrupt officials and the disclosure of holdings, property, among other elements; Improve mechanisms of confiscation of property belonging to officials who fail to submit information confirming the legality of their acquisitions after their dismissal; Intensify cooperation with foreign counterparts on tracing and returning the property of Court Officials under the framework of existing international agreements as well as the recovery of illegal assets from foreign jurisdictions; Improve efficiency of public procurement offices; Improve the system of criminal prosecution for corruption including issues related to liability in cases where the bribe is given to a third part and not directly to the official; and stablishing cooperation with civil society.

Peru commented that it has made significant achievements in implementing UNCAC obligations, and highlighted among the most important the following: The creation of the Registry of Civil Compensations Debtors in charge of the Judiciary (October 2015), which offers updated information of people who have not payed entirely the debts arising from civil compensations imposed for committing any crime including bribery of public officials. People included on the Registry are prevented of exercising any public function and apply to popular election or contracting with the State until the full payment of the civil compensation is done.

Peru briefed on the current reform process of the Civil Service (since July 2013), which has some parts of the new regime already fully implemented such as principles to interpret the Law; the organization of the Civil Service, collective rights, compensatory payments, among other aspects. Under the Memorandum of Understanding of the Country Program signed with the OECD, Peru has begun the process of accession of the OECD Recommendation on the Management of Conflict of Interest in the Public Service.

Finally reported that on January 2014 the Congress approved a law to regulate the sworn declarations of income and assets for public officials and civil servants. The Penal Code covers all offences under UNCAC provisions except from the crime of corruption in the private sector, which is partially regulated in the Penal Code and it will be discussed in Congress with regard to a new Penal Code currently awaiting parliamentary discussion. Regarding Money Laundering the current legislation offers a comprehensive regulation of both criminal and administrative level. It has strengthened the powers of the Financial Intelligence Unit.

Agenda Item 08 - Report on the implementations of the 2014 Beijing Anticorruption Declaration

China reported that in 2014, Chinese authorities have brought back more than 1000 suspects back to China, including 224 who worked for public institutions and State owned enterprises. A list of corrupt officials have been published for the first time, from which some of them have been repatriated and transferred to Justice Authorities of China.

Regarding international cooperation, China briefed on activities held with Canada and Australia focused in strengthening law enforcement cooperation. Also commented that last year came into effect a treaty with Italy and by the end of 2015 the People's Bank of China has signed Financial Intelligence agreements with seven countries, including USA, New Zealand and Poland, among others.

Peru informed that on October 2015, the High Level Commission on Anticorruption (HLCA) unanimously supported the creation and implementation of the National Authority on Transparency and Access to Public Information. A draft bill will be elevated to the Heads of the HLCA for their consideration and then it will be sent to the Parliament. Currently, the Peruvian Parliament is considering the approval of a bill regarding liability of legal persons which will be an effective tool to minimize the risk of corruption and include corporate compliance programs. Also it has been considered on the agenda of the next session of the HLCA the discussion on a draft bill that includes necessary tools not covered by the current legislation, such as anonymous report of corrupt offences, legal counselling and administrative incentives for the companies that in the course of their activities detect corruption and report them to the authorities.

The US thanked China for developing the Beijing Declaration, and mentioned that this instrument includes some elements of the APEC Principles on the Prevention of Bribery and Enforcement of Anti Bribery Laws, and of the APEC General Elements of Effective Corporate Compliance Programs. The US commented that has been working with various APEC partners including members of the ACT and ABAC in order to implement those commitments. The US also mentioned that this year looks forward to working with Peru at SOM 3 on the organization of the Workshop on 'Corporate Compliance Programs' and they hope to contribute with the deliverables for the AELM and AMM Declarations regarding Rule of Law and the fight against business bribery.

Thailand commented that has celebrated with Malaysia the first pilot bilateral and Working Group meeting between the Anticorruption Agencies of both economies. The objective was to strengthening the fight against corruption along common borders. Likewise, under the framework of the Beijing Declaration they have amended the Anti-corruption Act in order to consider the liability of legal persons involved in offences of bribery.

Agenda Item 09 - Reports on Ongoing and Proposed Projects and ACT Initiatives and Related Synergies with other Relevant International Fora

Chile updated on the ACT Multi Year Project on 'Designing Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money laundering Cases', highlighting that after the workshop organized jointly with **Thailand** last year in the Philippines, they prepared a Handbook which is now published on the APEC webpage. The last part of the project is due to be finalized on April and hard copy will be distributed in the next meeting on August 2016.

The US briefed on the APEC ACT Pathfinder Dialogue II on 'Combatting Corruption and Illicit trade', indicating that more than 120 delegates attended the event and shared their respective experiences on combating corruption in areas like human trafficking, illegal logging, wildlife trafficking and illegal fishing. Various participants from different subfora attended the workshop including representatives from ABAC. The US highlighted the support from the ABA and the UNODC. The US hopes to work this year with Peru and other APEC sub fora to continue to build this very important Dialogue. Additionally, mentioned that in cooperation with the ABA and the OECD, the ACT held a Roundtable on examining the role of corruption in human trafficking, and thanked the OECD for their leadership in this activity.

Peru reported on the outcomes of the APEC Anti-corruption Workshop on "Facing Foreign Bribery" held on 22 February 2016 in Lima, Peru. The workshop addressed two main topics: the legal framework for foreign bribery and the liability of legal persons for bribery. Different formats –reports and roundtable discussions- aimed at sharing experiences among the participating economies.

The Russian Federation highlighted that BRICS is a promising platform for international anticorruption cooperation. Mentioned that the first meeting of BRICS experts on anticorruption was held in Istanbul on March 2015. During the BRICS Leader Summit held in Ufa (Russia), on July 2015, they decided to establish a BRICS Working Group on Anticorruption Cooperation, and the BRICS' work will continue this year under the chairmanship of India.

Agenda Item 10 – Report from International Organizations on their Anti-Corruption activities and Synchronizing with ACT

The American Bar Association (ABA) updated members on the work that has been undertaken in support of ACT activities. Firstly, regarding trafficking in persons, commented that last year the ABA assisted the work of the OECD to develop principles to combat corruption behind trafficking and slavery. This year they are looking for opportunities to promote those principles. Secondly, regarding wildlife trafficking, the ABA was invited by the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering to lead a process on using anti-money laundering and assets confiscation system against wildlife trafficking. The ABA and the UNODC co-chaired a three-day workshop in Nepal last November on this topic and produced an outline of good practices to use anti-money laundering and Asset confiscation system against wildlife trafficking where civil society and private sector were involved. Thirdly, on illegal logging and wildlife trafficking, they have been working with the UNODC on a supply chain risk assessment model for forest products industry to look at corruption risk points. Fourthly, on money laundering and corruption, the ABA supported a regional Workshop held in Manila last year, hosted by the Philippines' Ombudsman Office and Australia's Financial Intelligence Unit. Currently they are working on ocean related crimes and corruption, and they will present the relevant analysis in Bangkok the current year.

The World Bank briefed on its initiative 'Benchmarking Public Procurement' (2013), a partnership between the World Bank Group, and the United States and Australian governments. The project aims to identify areas to reform and promote more transparent, competitive and efficient public procurement systems. In 2014 Benchmarking Public Procurement was successfully piloted in 11 countries, while in 2015 the data collection was successfully conducted across 77 countries, 18 of which being APEC member economies. The second Benchmarking Public Procurement report was successfully launched on October, 2015 at an event hosted by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The team is currently preparing to scale up the data collection to 189 countries in early 2016 and results are expected to be available during the fall of 2016.

Transparency International (TI) reported on recent activities, mentioning that they have implemented in Viet Nam a platform on Integrity Business that allows the development of integrity standards on business. They have projects of training in ethical values and fighting corruption in Thailand and Korea. TI is developing the campaign 'No impunity' under which they have various projects. One of them called 'Unmask the corrupt' is a world contest to submit cases of great corruption. 15 submitted cases among 385 of them have been selected and released on its website in order to fight against impunity. They also have a project to deny visas for corrupt functionaries, among other initiatives.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported on the Working Group on Bribery activities, particularly regarding the monitoring and evaluation process for the compliance of the OECD Anti bribery Convention. It mentioned that the phase III round of monitoring was completed in June 2015. The phase IV evaluation, will focus on enforcement which is the major issue in the WG. 17 countries have not completed a single prosecution of foreign bribery. For this reason, the Working Group wants to increase its focus on detection cases, corporate liability and good practices. Currently, the Working Group is working on a calendar for the forth phase evaluation.

Likewise, the OECD mentioned that a meeting of the Global Law Enforcement Network was held in Paris, last December 2015, in which 104 Law Enforcement practitioners from 51 countries attended the meeting that was focused on corporate liability and practical challenges that practitioners faced on investigating and prosecuting. It also announced that a Ministerial Meeting was going to be held in Paris, on March, on foreign bribery related issues including whistleblower protection, international cooperation, voluntary disclosure and corporate compliance.

The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) gave an update of its activities regarding the review mechanism of implementation of UNCAC that consists on assisting many of the State parties in the process to deliver their self-assessment report, then to facilitate country visits and finally, to prepare their reports and executive summaries. Commented that since 2013, 5000 public officials and members of the private sector and civil society have received training on anticorruption topics including investigation on corruption and money laundering offences through the Regional Anticorruption Academy based in Panama, a Joint Program with the Anticorruption and Transparency Authority in Panama with the support of UNODC. They are working on areas related to illicit trade and wildlife trafficking by supporting the Latin American Network of Public Prosecutors on Environment and the Central American Network of Law Enforcement Officers on Environmental Norms.

The UNODC is also working with the World Bank on the Star initiative (Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative) that assists countries to improve their systems to recover stolen assets in cases of grand corruption. They are working on an agreement to return and share stolen assets that proceeds from corruption offences.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) commented on the work they are doing in different Latin American countries. In Colombia, they have developed a map of royalties that offers a view regarding the public investment. In Bolivia, they have supported the development of a System of Information on Recovery of Public Assets with positive results. In Brazil, they have supported the development of the Public Expenditure Observatory that analyzes information from an anticorruption perspective. In Mexico, they supported the implementation of an e-government portal that gathered the information of more than 200 public institutions. In Honduras, they are working on the modernization of public procurement. In Chile, they supported the modernization of the legal framework related to sworn declaration. In Peru, they have supported the work of the Comptroller General on issues regarding internal control, performance auditing and the web application *InfoObras*, which is a monitoring system related to the progress of the public works.

Agenda Item 11 – Anti-Corruption and Transparency Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies (ACT-NET) Meeting

The 2015 ACT-NET Chair (the Philippines), reported on ACT-NET Achievements for 2015 and highlighted that the ACT-NET is currently working on the following issues that are considered for intersessional discussion:

- 1) China's proposal to continue hosting the ACT-NET Office;
- 2) The Philippines' proposal of the ACT-NET Course of Action on Fighting Corruption, Ensuring Transparency and Promoting Cooperation;
- 3) The proposed amendments to the Terms of Reference, particularly on the Term of the Chair; and;
- 4) The completion of the Philippines' proposal for the submissions of Members Profile (only 16 member economies submitted their information).

Following the discussion of this agenda item, the ACT Chair (Peru) announced the celebration of the Third ACT-NET Meeting to be held on August, in Lima, and informed that the draft agenda will be circulated through the APEC Secretariat.

Agenda Item 12 – Related Meetings

The United States manifested its willingness to work with other APEC sub fora including EGILAT, PPWE, OFWG and other Working Groups to continue with the activities of the Pathfinder Dialogue. It also expressed the interest of working with other ACT members, the OECD and the UNODC on issues regarding foreign bribery under the OECD and UNCAC standards. The OECD expressed its interest to work with the ACTWG on initiatives regarding the enforcement of foreign bribery international standards in APEC economies.

Finally Chile suggested exploring the possibility to have a joint meeting with the Customs Group regarding illicit trade of human trafficking, illegal logging or other related issues.

Agenda Item 13 – Other Issues

Members reviewed and approved the Documentation Classification.

Agenda Item 14 – End of Meeting

The ACTWG Chair offered the final remarks, giving a brief summary of the issues discussed during the meeting. He also thanked all members for their active participation and contribution to the meeting.