SUMMARY RECORD

23rd Meeting of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group
Lima City, Peru

17 August 2016

The 23rd meeting of the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts Working Group (ACTWG) was held at the Lima Convention Center, in Lima City, Peru on 17 August 2016.

Agenda Item 1 – Registration

The 23rd ACT meeting was chaired by the Attorney General and President of the High Level Commission on Anticorruption of Peru, Honorable Mr. Pablo Sanchez, and it was attended by 17 APEC Member Economies (all except Brunei, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico); an official observer from ABAC, as well as by Non-Member Participants from the American Bar Association (ABA), the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Transparency International (TI).

Agenda Item 2 – Opening Remarks

The ACT Chair, Mr. Pablo Sanchez, welcomed delegates to the 23rd ACTWG meeting in Lima. He considered this meeting as an excellent opportunity to learn about the initiatives developed by member economies as well as from the International Organizations. He also highlighted the activities launched by the Peruvian economy as the host economy stressing the value of the exchange of best practices and lessons learnt on how to fight corruption. In this regard, he mentioned the work of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Network and Law Enforcement Authorities Network (ACT-NET) that aims not only to promote cross-border cooperation, whether formal or informal, and to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption, bribery, money laundering, but also to improve identification and asset recovery resulted from these crimes. He also highlighted the two main themes that Peru has been working on this year: Corporate liability for foreign bribery and the Implementation of Compliance Programs on the business sector. The Chair concluded mentioning the ‘Pathfinder Dialogue’, an initiative led by United States with the support of the Peruvian economy, that aims to promote a unique debate on the implication of corruption in the illicit trade, such as logging and illegal mining; trafficking of wildlife; unregulated and unreported fishing; and human trafficking.

Agenda Item 3 - Adoption of the Agenda

After receiving several inputs from member economies, which were going to report on the agenda items, the ACT members adopted the agenda of the 23rd ACT Meeting.

Regarding, the 22nd ACT Meeting Summary Record, it was endorsed by the member economies without any modifications.

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. Member economies were encouraged to submit their Concept Notes for purposes of getting funding on their projects as well as to review the updated Guidebook on APEC Projects.
The Program Director also mentioned the funds and recalled that Chinese Taipei and PNG submitted a joint proposal that was under PDMs’ revision.

**Agenda Item 5 – 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**

**Thailand** briefed on its efforts to suppress corruption at all levels. Stated that a cooperation outcome document is being finalized with its neighbors and that it is going to be under review. At regional level, it stated that is fighting against corruption strongly at the borders and in other Asian countries. At the national level, it is currently revising sections of the law to adequate them in order to enhance Thailand’s competitiveness for business. Thailand mentioned the next meeting that will be held in the Province of Thailand with the aim of identifying challenges and solutions to combat corruption and illicit trade. The government has developed an anti-corruption agenda and has carried out several anticorruption operations. Thailand mentioned the joint project that it developed in the ACTWG that included the organization of two main workshops to collect information and share best practices to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and money laundering. Thailand has developed a practical guide to improve the fight and investigation on these crimes. A hard copy has been released and it will be distributed to the economies.

**Peru**

In March 2016, the OECD informed that Peru’s adherence to the OECD Guidelines to Manage Conflicts of Interest in the Public Service was completed. In April 2016, was promulgated the first law on liability of legal persons for the offense of active transnational bribery. For the first time in the history of Peru, the liability of legal persons involved in the commission of crimes is introduced in the legal system. In June 2016, new Rules for the performance evaluation of judges and prosecutors were approved. The Regulation makes a clear distinction between disciplinary procedures and the ratification process. This new rules would also allow a permanent data collection on their duties and responsibilities performance, for an adequate assessment every 7 years. Also on June 2016, the Regulation for open access on judges and prosecutors’ selection was approved. This regulation will enable the identification and selection of suitable candidates with adequate legal training, but also with skills, aptitudes and values that are necessary for a correct performance of judicial duties. By the Law published on July 6, Peru adopted the first law of prosecutorial career path that includes the entry, tenure, promotion and retirement for public prosecutors; also regulates the rights and essential duties of their function, establishing a system of offenses and penalties related with prosecutorial work. Finally, in August 2016, Peru officially announced to the OECD its decision to adhere to the OECD Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying.

**Viet Nam** informed the revision of the law to comply with UNCAC’s requirements and the draft law is now made public to receive comments and opinions from agencies, organizations and people nationwide. Viet Nam explained the addition of a provision to expand the scope of the regulation to non-state organizations and enterprises. Viet Nam mentioned that the draft also defines the responsibilities of companies in developing codes of conduct and internal control mechanisms to prevent corruption and build a corruption-free business culture. The draft also improves regulations on openness, transparency, prevention of conflict of interests, specially related to heads of agencies. Viet Nam also indicated that the draft will strengthen control over assets and income of public
officials, civil servants and others in positions of power. Finally, Viet Nam stated that the draft requires the development of a national income and assets database and provides the process in cases of income and asset disparity. With the above-mentioned draft, state agencies would have the responsibility to make a self-assessment of their anti-corruption situation and publicize their results. People would also be able to do the same, thus promoting the people’s participation in the fight against corruption. Viet Nam pointed out that a pilot had been launched to implement the anti-corruption initiative assessment indicators for Provincial People’s committees, which seeks to promote proper anticorruption assessment, as well as an anti-corruption culture, and to strengthen coordination between the government inspectorate and provincial governments. Viet Nam is not only actively preparing for the 2nd UNCAC implementation review cycle, including the formation of the government review expert group to coordinate with South Korea to review Solomon Islands, but also for being reviewed in 2017.

Indonesia informed that the Indonesian Development Planning Agency and the Indonesian UNODC Office are preparing an update to the 2006 Gap Analysis between Indonesian laws and the Convention. Indonesia will take part in a regional training on UNCAC mechanisms. Indonesia was happy to report that last year almost 200 cases were investigated and 62 corruption cases were successfully prosecuted, involving high-ranking officials from the Minister, Governor, member of the Parliament, owners of corporations and mayors. In 2016, Indonesia has prosecuted judges successfully. Asset recovery is another indicator used by the Indonesia’s Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi - KPK). KPK and several ministries are undertaking massive preventive efforts in the natural resources sector. Regarding prevention, supervision and monitoring, Indonesia is refocusing now on the source of income from public officials. KPK drafted a specific regulation on gratuities that prohibits private companies to offer bribes or gifts to public officials. KPK has issued the “Anti-Corruption Guide” to help oil and gas companies and investors get familiar with relevant regulations. Regarding corporate liability, Indonesia explained that there are several laws governing criminal corporate liability and that the government enacted a specific law on money laundering, but remarked that enforcement is still limited. To increase transparency, Indonesia is working with several stakeholders to get an analysis of the current legislators to seek for improvements on the future. Regarding prosecutions, Indonesia has drafted corporate liability guidelines in close collaboration with the police, KPK, the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General Office, which should be approved by the Supreme Court this month and become regulated on criminal liability in corruption cases. Indonesia realized that informing people was the best way to combat corruption. Thus, KPK has developed an application (ready next month) named “JAGA” to report corrupt behaviors. It allows people to check on hospitals, schools, etc.

The Russian Federation informed that combating corruption is one of Russian’s main priorities while informed on the steps taken to fight corruption and to minimize corruption risks, like having control on major civil expenses and working on transparency. Russian law enforcement agencies increased their staff to 7,675. A civil mechanism to foster anti-corruption culture among citizens was implemented as well. It includes an anti-corruption education plan and a plan to strengthen international cooperation. On the other hand, mentioned that the president of the Russian Federation signed an anti-money laundering law.

The Philippines informed that the Honorable Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales received the "2016 Ramon Magsaysay Award" for her sterling anti-corruption work, and moral courage and commitment to justice in taking head-on one of the intractable problems in the Philippines; promoting by her example of incorruptibility, diligence, vision and leadership, the highest ethical standards in public service. The Philippines, also reported on its progress on implementing the UNCAC and other anti-corruption initiatives. Thus, in April 2016, a law was passed strengthening the functional and structural organization
of the Sandiganbayan the anti-graft court. The law provided for the addition of two (2) more divisions, bringing the number of Sandiganbayan divisions to a total of seven (7); Officials are to participate in UNCAC related activities and programs; on the anti-corruption day (Dec 9), the Philippines conducted a summit to form a multi-stakeholder community to advocate on public data reporting; the Integrity Management Program (IMP) roll-out program is on its full swing; in relation to public procurement (Article 9), the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) is being fully implemented; in relation to public reporting (Article 10); it maintains a Transparency Seal; the Philippines through the Office of the Ombudsman maintains a website that contains information about the UNCAC and other anti-corruption programs and projects; in relation to participation of society (Article 13), the Office of the Ombudsman allows the online filing of complaints, requests for assistance and request for Certificate of No Pending Case; prescription period for the filing of corruption cases under RA3019 had been increased from 15 to 20 years, and the issuance of Executive Order No.2, Series of 2016 (“Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People’s Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies to Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines Therefor”). In doing so, the country has complied with the UNCAC provision on public reporting. Indeed, these are clear manifestations of the strong resolve of the Philippines to fight corruption and enhance transparency and accountability.

Republic of Korea regarding the UNCAC, reported that it will review Solomon Islands in the first year and will be reviewed in the 4th year of the second cycle. Korea recently amended anti-corruption law, which made integrity training mandatory for 1.5 million public officials. In addition, Enforcement Decree of Improper Solicitation and Graft Act set forth the scope and details of the Act which takes into effect on 28th September. Especially, the Enforcement Decree set the cap of meals and gifts offered to public officials as 30 and 50 dollars respectively. It also specified lecture fees for public officials. Korea expected those new legislations would significantly enhance the national integrity. Korea has provided training courses to help public officials all around the world build their anti-corruption capacities since 2013. It is also conducting technical cooperation project with the UNDP to introduce Korea’s Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment to Viet Nam. Viet Nam thanked Korea for the support on the project after Korea’s report.

Chinese Taipei informed on the progress on UNCAC implementation. ‘Transparent administration’ will be included in the internal control mechanism for agencies to observe the spirit of public reporting. Regarding participation of society, several activities (forums and seminars) have been developed remarking the integrity concept to professionals. Universities are working alongside to plan lessons, including topics like ethics and integrity. The Ministry of Justice is deliberating on an amendment on the Act related to regulations on the scope of public officials. The draft on the Whistleblowing Protection Act has been completed. It contains measures to protect the identity, procure personal safety and protect the right to work. Regulations on Informant Awards and Protection have been amended, clearly listing the reasons for NOT offering awards and adding provisions for exceptional awards in case of real and effective reports because in 2015 they spent 38.38 million dollars in awards.

The United States concerning the UNCAC, reported they were not drawn to be reviewed until the third year since they were in the first cycle, so it was good to have a pass for the second cycle. They encouraged all member states to continue being reviewed and make their full reports public so donor economies could better understand the needs. The United States is undergoing review this year by GRECO along with the Russian Federation, and the topic for that cycle is related to prevention of corruption regarding members of the Parliaments, judges and prosecutors. The United States’ report, containing recommendations and Greco Meetings will be in the agenda and published by the end of this year. United States reported having participated in the global anticorruption summit in London and built momentum to prevent and combat corruption. It congratulated China for prioritizing the fight against
corruption within the G20 this year. G20 is developing priorities for the next two years that will be formally adopted by leaders in September as the action plan for 2017-2018. The work includes, the promotion of practical cooperation to achieve active enforcement anti-corruption laws, encouraging stronger government partnerships with business and civil society consistent with national law, combating bribery, participation in the OECD working group on bribery and support for greater transparency in the public sector, which is key to deterring and uncovering corruption. In addition, it stated that together with the UK will cohost next year in Washington, the first anti-bribery meeting that seeks to benefit people harmed by corruption. The project includes capacity-building efforts globally, with training for law enforcement and justice sector officials all over the world, platforms that mitigate opportunities for graft, efforts to tackle security and corruption nexus and a consortium to support civil society and media organizations. Finally, remarked they value the development of a shared agenda to fight corruption and bribery across borders, markets and certain levels of our society.

New Zealand confirmed that they recently ratified UNCAC in December 2015 so are preparing for the first review cycle. In terms of other Anti-Corruption initiatives and progress, new legislation was passed in November 2015 as part of the Organised Crime and Anti-corruption Bill. This introduces company liability, increase penalties for domestic private sector corruption as well as bribery of a foreign public official and repeals the previous exception for occasions where bribery of the foreign public official is legal in that jurisdiction. The New Zealand Ministry of Justice also prepared guidance documents to support businesses and participants to assist with Anti-Corruption compliance. Lastly, New Zealand was represented at the Anti-Corruption Summit in May 2016 in the United Kingdom. Here NZ made a number of commitments relating to Anti-Corruption which support those contemplated by the ACTWG.

Agenda Item 6 – Report on the implementations of the 2014 Beijing Anticorruption Declaration

Thailand informed that projects that are more flexible has been adopted to increase competency in recovery of proceeds of corruption. Briefed on continuous efforts made to fight corruption related to property. A Criminal Act was amended in April this year. Regarding corruption, Section 12 of the Act, provides for the central authority to transmit relevant and incoming request to the UNCAC who is a competent authority to execute the request. Thailand believed that such change would enhance efficiency and international cooperation with fellow economies. Regarding cross border crime, Thailand will report in the next meeting.

China informed on efforts to carry onwards the operations and specific plans on anti-money laundering. It has developed campaigns and increased cooperation with major economies to repatriate fugitives. Described other anticorruption cooperation efforts involving China-Canada working group. China also attended the anticorruption summit in London, and is currently working on the adoption of anticorruption principles and guidelines. Regarding capacity building, China has organized training programs for provincial and central agencies; and managed to motivate local authorities to fight against corruption.

The Russian Federation explained two ways to address the management of corruption risks: One, conducting a risk analysis, and two, performing analysis on corruption risks. The Russian Federation analyzed corruption risks evaluation and took measures based on the results. Also made psychological researches on corruption and submitted results to the governmental bodies to develop special anticorruption measures in certain areas.

Australia has recently embarked on several anti-corruption reforms. Regarding money laundering, Australia has reviewed its legislation, which has resulted in 84 recommendations for reform. Regarding
asset recovery, financial institutions are able to be compelled to share information. Australia regularly reviews and updates its proceeds of crime regime and is currently also reviewing whether they might introduce a DPAs scheme to help bring corporate offenders to justice more effectively. Australia is learning from the US in this regard. It has also developed efforts to increase transparency and the use of the open government partnership to revise these texts and seek people's involvement. Finally, Australia mentioned that it continues to provide assistance to neighboring countries and the Asia-Pacific region to develop joint actions and looked forward to continue doing so.

**United States** reported that the US has implemented the Beijing Declaration. It holds meetings with the ACT-NET members to prevent, to investigate and prosecute bribery. Lastly, US stressed its participation on forums, seminars, events, workshops, etc., and want to continue doing so, as well as to continue fostering and participating in international collaboration.

**Agenda Item 7 – Direction of ACT Work in 2016**

**7.1. ACTWG Strategic Plan 2013 - 2017**

Program Director introduced the discussion on the Multi-Year Strategic Plan 2013-2017 by recalling members that an email was sent to all economies requesting for their comments. He highlighted that the APEC Secretariat had not received yet all ACT Final Reports.

Member Economies revised and discussed on the Multi-Year Strategic Plan 2013-2017. After including comments and amendments from Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, United States and PNG, the Strategic Plan 2013-2017 was updated and endorsed by the ACTWG.

Main adjustments were focused on the scope of international cooperation, by defining who (those engaged in corruption) and what actions (extradition, mutual legal assistance and the recovery of proceeds of corruption in accordance with domestic legislation and international obligations) should be considered as part of ACTWG’s ‘Mission’ and ‘Vision’ statement. In addition, delegates clarified that relevant effective participants of the ACT-NET should be ‘Anti-Corruption Authorities’ and ‘Law Enforcement Officials’. Finally, members updated the timeframe of actions/activities that should be undertaken in future.

**7.2. ACTWG Independent Assessment 2016 Report**

APEC Secretariat reported on the independent assessment prepared between February and April 2017, which was already endorsed by the working group and submitted to SCE2. Also reminded that the results of the survey conducted by the consultant were sent to all economies including feedback provided. Members revised each one of the recommendations and commented as follows:

Regarding two of the recommendations made, Program Director commented that one of the next steps would consist on introducing the new APEC Collaboration System (ACS), a platform that can facilitate intersessional work and submission of documents. APEC Secretariat will coordinate future training on this in order to socialize this tool and increase members’ involvement. United States and Canada mentioned that it was a very useful tool and highlighted the importance of uploading all documents and putting together a list of ACT declarations, the TOR, in order to get newcomers familiarized with those documents.

The Program Director pointed out the recommendation on ‘Further explore collaboration opportunities with other relevant sub fora, and in particular with the Small and Medium Enterprises
Working Group’, and remarked that the ACTWG was going to participate in the SMEWG Meeting on 7 September 216, in Lima, represented by the ACTWG Chair’s assistant and him.

The Program Director continue briefing on the cross for a collaboration and explained that EGILAT and MTF were already included as part of the activities of the working group, specifically in the Pathfinder Dialogue. PD clarified that not all groups meet at the same time. Finally, following Canada’s request, the Program Director said that he was going to share information on those working groups with common interests that have meetings in the margins of SOM 1 and SOM 3.

**Agenda Item 8 – Reports on Ongoing and Proposed Projects and ACT Initiatives and Related Synergies with other Relevant International Fora.**

**8.1. The United States and Peru reporting on the ‘APEC ACTWG Workshop on Anti Bribery Compliance Programs and Incentives**

United States thanked Peru for its coordination and described the workshop as a success with the participation of over 100 participants. Among the conclusions it was found that multinational companies had compliance programs but particularly smaller companies were less likely to have compliance programs; and that more cooperation or training on this field was needed. Also, mentioned the discussions on incentives and the role of the media to raise awareness. Regarding compliance, United States stressed that some economies had very new laws. The suggestion was to further educating business sector on the importance of having compliance programs. There are international guidelines to increase outreach and dissemination of guidelines. Another suggestion was to increase transparency on the company’s rules, and to increase liability on senior management. Also suggested to consider including best practices and guidance programs. Mentioned Chile’s proposal to work with the SME’s group and others. Finally, the U.S. strongly encouraged considering working with this group on this issue.

**8.2. The United States’ update on Pathfinder III Dialogue on Strengthening the Fight against Corruption and Illicit Trade**

United States mentioned that they will continue the work started in the two previous Dialogues to strengthen economic growth and sustainable development and will work with expert groups on illegal mining and logging to develop strategies to prevent these crimes. They will focus on human trafficking and slavery, and wildlife, environmental and natural resources crimes. Described that there have been invited to participate on the Pathfinder III Dialogue anti-corruption authorities, law and justice officials, and civil society experts.

**8.3. Report on the Third meeting of the ACT-NET**

The ACT- NET Chair reported on the third meeting of the Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies which count with the participation of more than 80 delegates representing 17 economies. Highlighted that ACT-NET members endorsed the updated ACT-NET Terms of Reference. The ACT-NET also reviewed the content of the Objective 3 of the ACTWG Multi-year Strategic Plan and endorsed a new proposal of amendment to be submitted to the ACTWG.

Then, China, the United States, Viet Nam, Russia Federation and Peru shared valuable information regarding the legal frameworks, research strategies and successful cases related to money-laundering and asset recovery, international cooperation in bribery cases, as well as informal means of
cooperation. The ACT-NET Chair ended the session highlighting the importance of this platform as a way to promote informal cross-border cooperation between agencies responsible for the investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses, money laundering and asset recovery.

8.4. Chinese Taipei and PNG to report on Whistleblower Systems Project

**Chinese Taipei** after describing statistics from the US DOJ and the amount of money recovered (3.3 Billion USD) from companies under the Whistleblower Protection Act and mentioning the economic impact on the EU due to corruption, and the Panama Paper’s case, it stressed they now better understand the importance of facing transnational corruption and whistleblower protection. Chinese Taipei together with Papua New Guinea has proposed the initiative of the APEC Workshop on Building and Enhancing Whistleblower Protection in Corruption cases. It explained that the workshop was going to be the first to carry out a transnational pilot survey to better understanding the legal structures, the practical experiences and the needs of member economies on whistleblower protection. On this regard, an international workshop will be held in Taipei with the participation of Member economies, experts, scholars and international organizations to establish general principles for protecting whistleblowers.

**Papua New Guinea** thanked Chinese Taipei for working together on this project. It stated that APEC leaders were fully aware that corruption was posing a serious threat for the economic development of the Asia-Pacific economies; and explained that information is needed to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. Normally this information came from people working in the public / private sector and sometimes it could be hard for them to come forward because of fear of threats. To get people to come forward with information, there must be some assurance on safety and protection so legislation and policies for whistleblower protection are critical for the investigation and prosecution of corruption cases, as well as capacity and resources to provide this protection effectively. This project seeks to gather relevant information from agencies to share experiences and best practices on this issue. Finally, PNG stated that it remains confident on the beneficial effects of this project and hopes it is going to receive the required funding’s.

**Chile** and **Thailand** delivered the final handbook of the Multi Year Project on “Best Practices in Investigating and Prosecuting Corruption Using Financial Flow Tracking Techniques and Financial Intelligence”. Also recalled members that the softcopy can be found in APEC’s website.

**Agenda Item 9 – Report from International Organizations on their Anti-Corruption activities and Synchronizing with ACT**

**American Bar Association (ABA)** stated that it has offered its support to the ACTWG and it welcomed this. It is the case of the excellent results of the handbook launched by Chile and Thailand regarding the ‘Best Models on Prosecuting Corruption and Money Laundering Cases’. Also thanked for the support of several economies to continue with the Pathfinder Dialogue. It mentioned that it was working to implement the OECD anticorruption principles and supported the US on their systems against smuggling and human trafficking. Finally mentioned about finding new ways to fight corruption and said that ABA was looking forward to supporting the ACTWG in future.

**International Transparency** reported they celebrated 24 years of existence. They explained how they tried to build standards of transparency and integrity with governments, and that now society have to be more engaged on anti-corruption advocacy, and so that had become a priority for them. They were preparing instruments to be used by people and government to fight corruption. Despite efforts, there was too much corruption out there, which is why they developed the campaign ‘No
impunity’ under which they have various projects. It mentioned, they have surveys in different countries to measure bribery and corruption as well as the levels on integrity of different institutions and were proposing them to several countries. Proposed the creation of an Asian Integrity Community. They have worked with ACAs (anticorruption agencies), drawing references to Hong Kong’s ICAC and Indonesia’s KPK which are proven to be successful. They gathered experts to discuss the agenda and assess the weaknesses and strengths of these institutions. Regarding APEC economies, they have worked with the youth and allocated new laws to get more transparency and accountability.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provided an update on the anti-bribery meeting gathering 18 nations. Explained sessions that included whistleblowing protection programs. The OECD hosted a conference with the support of the WB that was more practice oriented where challenges were administrative sanctions, international cooperation, among other issues. Regarding bribery, the WG had engaged in more domestic reviews and legal person liability. Concluded highlighting that meetings are a good place to share information on practices.

The World Bank mentioned its main goals. Stated the challenges presented by corruption to the WB, and stated strategies to face such challenges, such as institutional strengthening, design and implement anticorruption programs, work with different stakeholders (state and non-state actors) and building public integrity. It mentioned some cases in Sierra Leona and Paraguay. It also, referred to several studies on how institutions were funded by corruption. Explained that the World Bank works on institutional strengthening and building public integrity. Mentioned the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative in Nigeria and made a review of the welfare programs in Dominican Republic where public spending was reduced by 64% and managed lower drug prices. Regarding regional and global initiatives, mentioned efforts like Publish What You Pay, Fisheries Transparency and Anti-Money Laundering rules. They have developed policies to participate in the fight against corruption and explained some of them as well as how they worked.

**Agenda Item 10 – Deliverables**

The Program Director read the draft ACT Statement for the 2016 APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement and also Economic Leader’s Declaration and requested delegates to review it and work on it intersessionally in order to get the working group’s approval.

The draft statement was circulated and Members economies requested to have two weeks to review the document.

**Agenda Item 11 – Other Issues**

11.1 Meeting Documentation Classification

Members reviewed and endorsed the Document Classification List. The only document restricted was the draft ACT Statement 2016.

11.2 ACT Chairmanship 2017

Viet Nam announced that it will be the next hosting economy for the ACTWG and invited the full members to participate on the activities that they will develop during the following year. Viet Nam,
also, announced that for 2017 the economy expects to promote the following issues: implementation of APEC commitments on transparency and anti-corruption; strengthening the connection among the law enforcement agencies of member economies; contributing to the effective cooperation in the region in sharing information, extradition, mutual legal assistance related to corruption crimes and the illicit trade and money laundering crimes. Viet Nam manifested its appreciation towards the Pathfinder Dialogue Initiative and it looked for further promote this initiative in 2017. Viet Nam sought for the support of the other economies and invited everyone to the next meeting.

**Agenda Item 12 – Final Remarks**

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 and encouraged everyone to keep working for transparency and the fight against corruption.