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Agenda Item: D2 4.1

Gender Aspects of Translational Bribery Enforcement and Compliance

Submitted by: OECD



**Symposium on Gender Mainstreaming and
Mentoring for Anti-Corruption Agencies
21-23 April 2021**



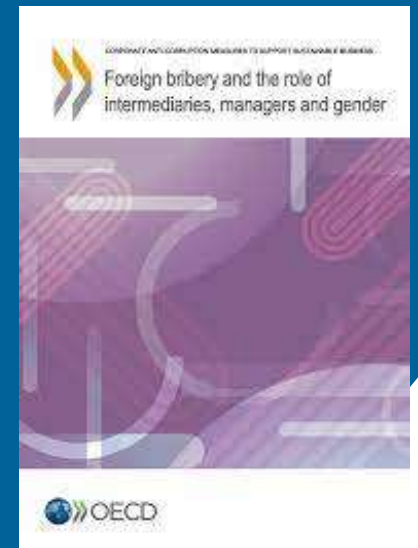
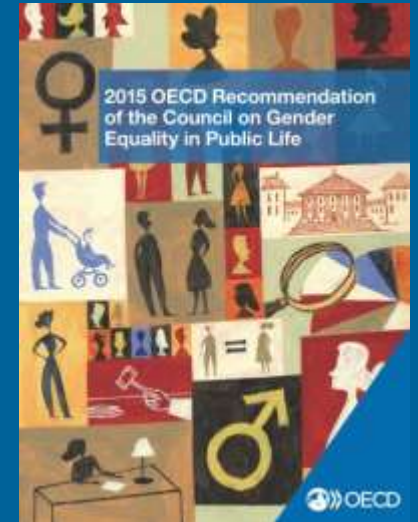
GENDER ASPECTS OF TRANSNATIONAL BRIBERY ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

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OECD WORK ON GENDER AND CORRUPTION

- 2015 OECD Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Public Life
- G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group included gender in its Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the first time in 2018 and committed to deepen its understanding of the linkages between gender and corruption
- B20, C20 and W20 common statement on why gender matters for anti-corruption, emphasising that “making the link between gender and corruption may help to develop a better understanding of corrupt practices and craft more effective strategies to target them”
- Analysis of gender dimensions of concluded foreign bribery cases – **Foreign bribery and the role of intermediaries, managers and gender (2020)**: *“Information on the gender of corporate management in companies that pay bribes, and the gender of the bribe receivers would also help understand how gender affects foreign bribery schemes. Additionally, data on the gender of legal counsels and/or prosecutors, as well as a gender based comparison of sanctions would help determine possible links between how gender influences the resolution of foreign bribery cases. In the face of these unanswered questions, bridging the data gap on gender and corruption has become imperative.”*





BRIDGING THE DATA GAP

- There is a pressing need to bridge the data gap on gendered aspects of corruption:

As perpetrators

- Role/involvement of women in corrupt schemes, if possible correlated with increased access to managerial positions;
- Penalties imposed on women in corruption cases as opposed to men and how gender may influence the resolution of cases.

As reporters and enforcers

- Gendered aspects of whistleblower reporting and retaliation;
- Anti-bribery compliance officers – a female-dominated profession?
- Gender representation within anti-corruption law enforcement agencies.

As victims

- Direct and indirect impact of corruption on women (e.g. **healthcare**, where women require dedicated maternity care or traditionally have the role of carer for children or the elderly, and **education** where teachers are predominantly female)

- **Gendered aspects of corruption: Sextortion** – extortion of sexual favours by coercion, violence or threat (women as victims, particularly in situations where they may not have financial resources to respond to extortion or duress for other forms of bribery).
- **Global Corruption Barometer** included questions on **sextortion** for the first time in 2020: preliminary results from Latin America and the Caribbean show that *one in five people had either experienced sextortion or knew someone who had*.



MENTORING & ROLE MODELS TO PROMOTE GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES

- The vital role of mentoring and role models
- Many current and past role models of women leading anti-corruption enforcement agencies (e.g. French PNF; MACC; NZ SFO; UK SFO; EPPO)
- But (a) there is a need for broader, more meaningful representation in decision-making positions; and (b) in general, women in leadership roles have no margin for error (the glass cliff phenomenon)
- Mentoring as a means to increase access to leadership opportunities and career development, to promote gender mainstreaming
- Potential to harness existing international networks (e.g. OECD law enforcement, public integrity and business integrity networks; Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific; APEC ACT-NET; Riyadh Initiative) to create strong mentoring frameworks for women in law enforcement, public integrity and anti-bribery compliance – the OECD stands ready to support and assist!



THANK YOU!

SIGNATURE OF THE OECD ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION – 17 DECEMBER 1997



Signing: Rodrigo Rato Figaredo, Vice-President, Minister of Economy and Finances, Spain; Left: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, United States



Left: Juoko Skinnari, Minister of Finance, Finland; Centre: Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, United States; Right: Rodrigo Rato Figaredo, Vice-President, Minister of Economy and Finances, Spain

“There is a special place in hell for women who don’t help other women”

– **Madeleine Albright**

(Former US Secretary of State and signatory of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention)