Summary of activity in 2018

- The IACCC provided vital intelligence support to progress nine grand corruption investigations.
- Two senior officials were directly arrested as a result of IACCC support.
- The IACCC disseminated intelligence of grand corruption to countries who have never received international law enforcement support before.
- The IACCC identified and disseminated intelligence of 227 suspicious bank accounts found within 15 different jurisdictions.
- The IACCC identified and disseminated intelligence of approximately £51 million of worldwide suspicious assets.
- The IACCC supported three countries to submit formal letters of request for evidence of grand corruption.
Mission
The IACCC brings together specialist law enforcement officers from multiple agencies into a single location to coordinate the global law enforcement response to allegations of grand corruption. The centre provides five key functions:

- Inform law enforcement agencies that refer allegations of grand corruption to the IACCC which organisations and initiatives can offer assistance
- Assist law enforcement agencies with practical actions and advice to progress grand corruption investigations
- Collect and disseminate information of grand corruption to law enforcement agencies of the affected states
- Coordinate the global law enforcement response to allegations of grand corruption
- Collaborate with law enforcement agencies to create a constructive, cooperative and agreed approach to allegations of grand corruption.

The IACCC does NOT affect the sovereignty or interfere in the domestic investigations of other countries.

What is grand corruption?
Grand corruption includes acts of corruption by senior public officials that involve vast quantities of assets and that threaten political stability and sustainable development. Acts that might fall into this category include bribery of public officials, embezzlement, abuse of function or the laundering of the proceeds of crime.

Who are the participants in the IACCC?
Participant agencies of the IACCC represent the countries that committed to designing and establishing the IACCC at the Anti-Corruption Summit in 2016. Typically these countries represent some of the global financial centres and the world’s major economies.

The current participants in the IACCC are:

- UK’s National Crime Agency
- USA’s Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Australian Federal Police
- New Zealand’s Serious Fraud Office and New Zealand Police
- US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau of the Republic of Singapore

In 2019 Interpol will deploy to the IACCC to provide regular support. Switzerland and Germany were involved in the design and establishment of the IACCC and will remain observers, participating in the IACCC Governance Board meetings as occasion demands.

Who is expected to use the IACCC?
The primary users of the IACCC are expected to be law enforcement agencies from countries most affected by grand corruption. However, any law enforcement agency investigating allegations of grand corruption may wish to contact the IACCC to establish if the IACCC holds any relevant information or can assist in any way. Contact can be made through any of the IACCC participant law enforcement agencies.

Civil society organisations wishing to report grand corruption allegations should refer through the existing reporting channels of IACCC participant law enforcement agencies.