

1. International Community Crisis also to isolate off-shore tax-hawker forcing them to respect and enforce international anti-corruption legislation money laundering laws.

As Transparency International we believe also in the involvement of global civil society in the commitment for transparency. As demonstrated, for example, from the claims made ^{at} inspectors of tennis during the Arab Spring riots there is now an increased awareness of the necessity of accountability for when who has been allowed ~~to~~ to exploit national resources for too long.

The G20 in St. Petersburg will have to transfer this conviction into an effective legislation and as civil society our duty will be to verify this process. ~~There is of the G20~~ With millions of people starving in Africa and all over the world the cost of corruption is no longer affordable ~~for~~. For a globalized problem such as corruption we need concrete and effective global solutions pushed by us as global citizens and ~~the~~ Transparency International we will do our best.

Well done! Despite the hand-writing a "well-written" article which emphasizes the urgency to act. Perhaps a little focus on the corrupt elites in ~~LDs~~ would provide a more complete picture.

* From the data mentioned above it is clear how fighting corruption contributes ^{to} in fighting poverty, as well as providing detail otherwise ~~and~~ we need to bring to an end this phenomenon a good attempt

T8-6608-LEX 7-5 GA75=

TITLE: ST. PETERSBURG G20. LAST CHANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION..

Hoarding?

The lack of transparency in the global financial system is rightly recognised as one of the most urgent issues to be discussed at the upcoming G20 Summit to be held on 5-6 September (where?). Every day, all over the world, we bear the cost of corruption: the most recent case ^{T/VB form} that of the Democratic Republic of Congo, ^{showing} that the country has been robbed of \$ 1.3 billion, twice what is normally spent on health and education put together. As always, ordinary people are the ones paying the price.

The opacity of the current system facilitates tax evasion, robbing billions of people of much needed public money. The lack of financial transparency also widens the gap between rich and poor and entrenches extreme poverty. This happens because all the money that could be used to ~~help~~ help poor countries develop, is used to make the rich even richer instead.

Greedy despotism and rulers, however, are not the only ^{w. form} responsible for this situation. Global facilitators such as international banks and shell companies are just as guilty. It's crystal clear that we need to take action, but how?

The recent case involving HSBC is a strong example of how slightly are global facilitators affected by the sanctions: in 2012, the bank agreed to pay \$ 1.9 billion fine after admitting to systematic

art.

anti-money laundering failings. This \$1.9 million fine is the biggest penalty regulators have ever given to a bank and yet, it represents less than 1% of one year pre-tax profit.

We know it's a long way to the top, but we need a starting point and the timing is perfect: the financial crisis, the HSBC scandal and the stories of big (mostly US) corporations that had been aggressively avoiding tax.

~~It's a long way to the top.~~

The time is now: people should make use of existing reporting mechanisms to speak out about corruption that they witness or experience. They should use their voice, vote and spending to punish the corrupt.

Although corruption may seem unstoppable ~~to~~ many, although people have lost faith in those entrusted with power, although ordinary people have seen their fundamental rights infringed, Transparency International is here to tell you that we can do it. Joined citizen action can lead to the exposure of corrupt acts, the sanctioning of the guilty and the creation of a new ~~system~~ international financial system without any kind of opacity.

final comment / appeal?
Bring back to G20?

- ✓ Great tone & style
- ✓ Good use of detail to illustrate key points
- ✓ Good contextualisation

T8+ (668 = (weak ending) Lex 8-5

TASK 2

THE WORLD'S NEED FOR TRANSPARENCY ✓

Corruption is global. ^{against}

Every year, about US\$ 550 billion are stolen from developing countries through tax evasion and robbing avenues. The major contribution to these flows derives from global "facilitators". ^{wordy}
Who are they?

Banks are global facilitators, because they tend to overlook where their money comes from. In 2011, three quarters of UK banks did not check ~~that~~ ^{that unclear relevant}.

Shell companies are global facilitators, because they hide and obscure who are the final beneficial owners of those flows. (In 2018, ~~in~~ during a TED conference) Chermien Good, co-founder of anti-corruption NGO Global Witness, clearly explained that shell companies are founded ^{only} ^{to} that purpose. (To add weight to the evidence it would be better

to say on recent Global Witness report) ^{to form} Corrupt politicians are global ^{to say on recent Global Witness report} facilitators, because they exploit the natural wealth of their countries for their own economic interest.

Illegal logging in Cambodia and diamonds' traffic in Angola provides two other examples. ^{logic?} ✓ But you could expand a little

Corruption is global: it is not unavoidable, it deserves a global solution. The solution is transparency. International leaders ^{should} ~~not~~ not turn a blind eye on what is happening. Developing countries, their ~~people~~ inhabitants, the human kind want to know.

They want to know who benefits from worldwide exploitation.
They want to know who colludes with them, allowing such exploitation.
They want to know who hides them, ~~and~~ preventing justice ✓

Good use of parallel structures.

Transparency is what they want, what we want.

Transparency ^{has} been addressed already in 2003 by the G8.

All countries in the world committed ~~to~~ to it.

However, such commitments were empty. Laws have not been adopted or, even if they ~~have~~ have been, have not been complied with. The fight against corruption requires ^{countries} that countries take them seriously. To help them, Transparency International ~~has~~ has identified ~~the~~ some crucial issues which they should deal with. vague referent

- Mandatory regulations on the behaviour of banks, banks, companies, corporations and ~~public~~ public officials have to be adopted, in order to prevent money laundering.
- Sanctions have to be introduced and worsened in order to dissuade ~~the~~ these actors from breaching ^{the} the rules. ✓
- Sanctions have to be enforced, in order to make the rules effective and the commitment against corruption credible. ✓
- Final beneficial owners have to be prosecuted and, if guilty, have to give illegal gains back to the legitimate owners.
- States have to cooperate, within and outside the G20 and ^{any} other international forum or organization, to support the fight against corruption and the need for transparency at the highest political level. ✓

As a final remark, Transparency International ^{went} went to ~~recall~~ ^{recall} the G-20 ^{that} the world is composed of people, and people are more willing to give their contribution against corruption than ~~is~~ States expect. Allowing and encouraging them ~~to~~ ~~do~~ to do so through adequate policies is key.

Transparency International imagines a world free from corruption. It will be a long fight, it will be a hard fight, but it will prove

just, because transparency is what the world needs to be free

Well done. Good tone & style!

Good Task Achievement regarding the call upon G20 members etc.

You contextualise well regarding TI BUT you could have made a more explicit call for action to the G20.

You do provide some examples but to add weight to your arguments you could have also included examples of the detrimental effects these money flows have on the local populations.

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TASK 2

~~for a #~~

~~After the colossal failure of the G8 summit in June, now it is to take the first steps to tackle the crucial problem of the opacity of the G20.~~

for a ~~new~~ ^{new} global governance

After the failure of the G8 summit in June, now it is to the G20, which meets in St. Petersburg on September 5-6, to take the first ^{relevant} steps to tackle the crucial problem of the opacity of the global financial system.

As Transparency International, we strongly believe that ~~the lack of~~ ^{this} opacity ~~represents a central~~ ^{must represent} a central point in the summit's agenda.

This opacity has allowed, in recent years, ~~to read your handwriting.~~ ^{It is difficult at times} to read your handwriting.

In recent years, this opacity has sheltered ~~any kind of~~ ^{any kind of} financial crimes, including corruption and tax evasion, which has caused several economic and financial problems around the world, especially in developing countries. Indeed, ~~as many commentaries has~~ ^{as Kevin Watkins of the Overseas} Development Institute has pointed out, financial crimes ~~drains~~ ^{drains} more

than US \$550 billion per year from developing countries. A fact that increases poverty among ~~poor~~ ^{poor} developing societies and widens the gap between poor and rich nations. This is the role of corruption ^{and tax evasion} in preventing development is ~~absolutely evident~~ ^{absolutely evident} in Africa, where the total lack of transparency about the use of public money and natural resources ~~for~~ ^{by} national governments ^{has} had a bad impact on the ~~economy~~ ^{economy} entire continent. This point is well illustrated in a recent report by Kofi Annan, which stated that Africa loses twice as much in illicit financial

outflows as it receives in international aid.

Corruption and opacity are a serious problem in African countries ~~with that~~ ~~owns~~ such as Nigeria and Angola, which have a relevant amount of natural resources (oil and gas). The export of oil and gas, instead of creating development and new investments, has encouraged more corruption with the "assistance" of foreign companies, which help dictators and high-profile members of local governments to steal money from their own countries and to hide it ~~throughout~~ ~~shell companies~~ ~~around~~ the world. "global facilitators" around the world.

According to some estimates more than \$450 billion illicitly left Africa during the last decade. This could not happen without the willingness of banks and ~~the action of~~ ~~the~~ "shell companies" (the "global facilitators") to facilitate the illegal movement of money. Until now ~~the~~ global leaders ~~that~~ ~~did~~ ~~nothing~~ have done nothing to stop this.

As Transparency International, we believe in a global governance based on transparency, ~~accountability~~, integrity, solidarity, courage, justice and democracy. We call ^{for} the G20 to take the first steps to make ^{it} possible. ~~Unclear~~ ~~referent~~

We ~~call~~ ~~to~~ ~~ask~~ the main global leaders to promote a ~~regulatory~~ ~~legislation~~ for the activity of banks ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~promote~~ ~~to~~ ~~institutions~~ that hide illegal profits of criminals and corrupt politicians.

We ~~also~~ ~~call~~ for a stronger pressure ^{other} to governments of developing countries to prioritise anti-corruption reforms.

We call for a greater support to civil society groups that are fighting for more transparency in their countries.

Finally, we call for a global ~~commitment~~ ^{other} of effort to ~~oppose~~ ~~to~~ eradicate the plague of corruption from the world. well-contextualised, well-structured.

Overall a good task. You cover all the main points and give some examples. In the final paras. you also achieve an appropriate style and tone (web journalism).
 → ^{back of} ~~other~~ sheet.

Task 2. (cont.)

You could have made this (even) more appealing to a wider audience by either 'naming names' (which multinational and/or banks) or by saying how this money might have been used to save lives, fight poverty etc.

That said, a good piece of work in exam conditions

T. 8 = best 7.5+

CoCo 8 = GA 7.5+

~~What more and more~~

THE NEED FOR A GLOBAL ANSWER TO FIGHT CORRUPTION AND PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY

While more and more experts recognize today that lack of transparency and corruption are at the heart of the world's most pressing economic problems, international leaders are still far from tackling the issue on a systematic and global scale.

Although a change in people's mentality is also required - everyone should speak out about corruption if he or she experiences it, forcing his or her country to seriously address the question. There is an even greater need for global leadership, due to the global nature of the problem. The upcoming G20 summit, held in St. Petersburg, is an exceptional and unmissable opportunity for world leaders to stop corruption and promote transparency.

One continent in particular should be the main recipient of international attention: Africa. Indeed, according to conservative estimates, more than \$450 billion illicitly left the African countries during the last decade. This impressive money flow is made possible thanks to the willingness of global facilitators to deal with inscrupulous leaders.

Africa is a region particularly rich in natural resources, a rewarding sector for ruthless leaders who are willing to sell their country's assets in order to increase their personal wealth. eg?

Transparency International strongly believes that further efforts are required in order to prevent western banks and anonymous shell companies from alienating this polluted culture. Indeed, although many people are not aware of that, the US and the UK are amongst the jurisdictions most frequently used to incorporate legal entities that hold proceeds of corruption. As for as Africa is concerned, the main area of concern should be that of hidden company ownership. Jersey surroundings individuals who ultimately pulls the strings behind companies is the main reason responsible for shifts of profits from poor, corrupted countries to tax havens and western societies.

Transparency International urges G20 governments to pass and implement comprehensive access to information laws. It also stresses the importance of adopting and enacting standards for procurement and public financial management.

International cooperation must be deepened and banks and corporations must be made more accountable, raising fines for money laundering and lack of transparency. Lastly, G20 leaders should make clear their support for journalists and NGOs, who ^{are} facing many obstacles, to uncover the truth regarding companies ~~are~~ with hidden ownership. Corruption affects us all but it is not unavoidable. It is nevertheless a global problem and it thus requires a global answer.

Final comment bringing it back to G20 to round off?

What about accountability in African countries affected by corruption?

A well-written article which covers most of the main points in a clear and reasoned way. A few concrete examples (naming names) would make the article more accessible to a general readership.

T8 - Lex 85

G8 = 175 GA8