G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group
Charts on Action and Implementation Plan commitments

Under the 2017/2018 Implementation Plan, the ACWG is to “compile and review all G20 commitments on corruption, including those enshrined in High Level Principles, to take stock of what has been achieved and where further action is needed”.

The German G20 Presidency has drawn up a compilation of G20 anti-corruption resources, including Action Plans and Implementation Plans, High Level Principles and other documents and made it available online.

In order to depict outcomes and developments from 2011 to date in a transparent, easily accessible format and to inform the ACWG’s stocktaking discussion, the German G20 Presidency has drawn up charts based on the current Action Plan areas, tracing action and implementation plan language by topic from the first to the current action plan in order to show how language and priorities developed. Each action plan and implementation plan commitment is matched either by an outcome or is marked as open to make both achievements and implementation gaps visible. The graphics reflect the implementation status as of November 2017.
To ratify or accede, and fully implement the UNCAC by G20 countries as soon as possible, to invite non-G20 states to ratify or accede the UNCAC and to strengthen the individual reviews in line with the current Terms of Reference of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, by ensuring that our individual reviews, under the new implementation review mechanism, are conducted in an effective and thorough manner, and endeavor to enhance the level of transparency and inclusivity.

Since 2010, the work of the ACWG has been guided by two-year action plans that include, among others, commitments by G20 countries to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption [...].

The G20 renews its pledge to fully implement actions agreed in previous action plans.

Call on those countries which have not yet done so to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). We reaffirm our support for UNCAC’s Implementation Review Mechanism. We also reaffirm our commitment to implement and build on UNCAC’s provisions [...].

To enhance transparency and inclusivity we will continue to make use, on a voluntary basis, of the options in its terms of reference, including: involving the private sector and civil society in reviews and publishing the full reports of reviews. We undertake each to respond to those deficiencies that are identified in our peer reviews and to make these responses publicly available.

The remaining three G20 countries will ratify and fully implement the UNCAC as soon as possible.

Enhancing the transparency and inclusivity of UNCAC reviews by making use on a voluntary basis of the options in the terms of reference to the UNCAC review mechanism, namely allowing country visits, involving the private sector and civil society in reviews and publishing in full the reports of reviews.

We undertake each to respond to those deficiencies that are identified in our peer reviews and to make these responses publicly available.

Germany becomes UNCAC State Party (2014)

Saudi Arabia becomes UNCAC State Party (2013)

India becomes UNCAC State Party (2011)

Japan becomes UNCAC State Party (2017)

F I R S T  R E V I E W  C Y C L E ,  2 0 1 1 - P R E S E N T

18/20 G20 members underwent reviews

17 country visits and 1 joint meeting took place

14/18 reviews fully completed

8/14 fully completed reviews published on country profile website

G20 members have begun review cycle in year 1/ year 2

2/9 country visits have taken place to date

2/2 country visits included civil society and private sector

SECOND REVIEW CYCLE, 2016-PRESENT
To strengthen international cooperation and to lead by example through our own efforts to tackle corruption and bribery, promote the use of the UNCAC, particularly those provisions related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery and offer technical assistance where needed, and encourage the signing of bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery.

By the time of the 2011 Summit in France, establish clear and effective channels for mutual legal assistance, and other forms of international cooperation, on corruption and asset recovery, in particular, if they have not done so already, designate an appropriate authority responsible for international mutual legal assistance requests relating to corruption and asset recovery; establish points of contact for law enforcement and international cooperation on corruption cases [...].

Endeavor to address the technical assistance requirements identified by state parties through the implementation of the review mechanism of the UNCAC to further promote implementation of the Convention.

To prevent corrupt officials from being able to travel abroad with impunity, consider a cooperative framework to deny entry and safe haven in our jurisdictions to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them. To that end, G20 experts will examine the possibility to develop common principles for national measures to deny entry of corrupt officials, taking into account existing practices and barriers, and recommend frameworks for bilateral cooperation on the application of this authority.

Strengthen international cooperation to assist our own and others’ efforts to tackle corruption and bribery and facilitate asset recovery. To this end, G20 countries will:
- exchange experiences of using networks to communicate with foreign counterparts and consider the extent to which there are networks, contact points, including designating central authority contact points as required by UNCAC, and other mechanisms in place to ensure the fullest levels of international cooperation between all appropriate government and law enforcement agencies, including PIUs, as well as judicial authorities;
- consider possible ways of facilitating the cooperation and sharing of information between domestic authorities and the integrity offices of international organisations;
- consider the current use of civil and administrative channels for international cooperation in corruption and asset recovery cases.

- encourage and share information on relevant technical assistance in this area among G20 countries and developing country partners.

In the globalized environment, many corrupt persons through increasingly sophisticated methods seek to exploit international borders to avoid prosecution, or to hide and enjoy the proceeds of corruption. In this context, international cooperation, including possible assistance in civil and administrative procedures related to corruption, is essential to the successful investigation, prosecution and recovery of the proceeds of corruption.

Helping to end impunity for corruption offences by working together to investigate and prosecute corruption offences, […] and by promoting international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and extradition, consistent with the UNCAC.

Promote concrete and practical action to achieve active enforcement of anti-corruption laws. Take steps to improve co-operation between law enforcement and other relevant authorities within and between our countries.

Support capacity building and the provision of effective and efficient technical assistance to assist countries in tackling corruption, including the effective global implementation of the provisions of UNCAC.

Helping to end impunity for corruption offences by working together to investigate and prosecute corruption offences, to recover the proceeds of such offences, and to deny entry and safe haven to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them, and by promoting international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and extradition, consistent with the UNCAC.

Building on the work of the G20 Denial of Entry Experts’ Network, the ACWG will identify and share practices for the denial of entry to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them. Building on the principles for denial of entry endorsed at Los Cabos in 2012, we will establish a denial of entry experts’ network and continue to develop frameworks for cooperation.

Continue our efforts to deny entry and safe haven in our jurisdictions to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them. Building on the principles for denial of entry endorsed at Los Cabos in 2012, we will establish a denial of entry experts’ network and continue to develop frameworks for cooperation.

Continue to promote the denial of safe haven to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them.

Work to implement relevant G20 principles, including the High Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery, which were endorsed by G20 Leaders at their most recent Summit.

Where appropriate, enhance coordination on investigations, prosecutions and on the return of stolen assets. Take measures to ensure that corrupt officials do not evade justice or benefit from their corruption.

Continue to promote cooperation to tackle corruption. Where appropriate, countries could consider: the signing of extradition treaties; practical improvements to mutual legal assistance; the sharing of practices and the elaboration of guidelines to achieve greater use of other forms of cooperation; and participation in relevant networks, including practitioner networks.

Building on the results of the survey completed in 2014 by G20 countries, share good practices for promoting international cooperation in civil and administrative procedures related to corruption and consider next steps.

Review the recommendations relating to international cooperation arising from the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and other similar international review mechanisms, and discuss possible next steps for responding to implementation gaps and challenges.

Support the establishment of international bodies and mechanisms, including the following pillars: law enforcement, institution building, capacity building, value dissemination.

Complete a survey before the next meeting of the Denial of Entry Experts Network on their approaches to denial of entry and relevant legal frameworks. Hold further meetings of the Denial of Entry Experts Network and explore next steps to improve information-sharing and consolidate the network.
**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Support efforts to ensure that stolen assets are returned, in line with UNCAC. Reaffirm shared commitments under SDG Goal 16 to “strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets.”

**ACTION PLAN 2015-16**

Building on the G20 Asset Recovery Profiles* and G20 Guides to Asset Recovery, develop a collective G20 agenda to promote effective asset recovery.

- Develop a collective G20 agenda to promote effective asset recovery.
- Complete a self-assessment of the operation of their asset recovery regimes, including successes and challenges.
- Based on the results of the self-assessment completed in 2015, identify and share good practices and tools in asset recovery in G20 countries, and consider next steps.

**ACTION PLAN 2011-12**

Adopt
- measures related to preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of crime, direct recovery of property;
- mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in asset tracing, freezing and confiscation;
- measures for special cooperation in voluntary disclosure;
- return and dispose of assets as enshrined in UNCAC Chapter V.

By the time of the 2011 Summit
- establish clear and effective channels for MLA and other forms of international cooperation, on corruption and asset recovery, in particular, designate an appropriate authority responsible for international MLA requests relating to corruption and asset recovery;
- establish points of contact for law enforcement and international cooperation on corruption cases; and develop specialized expertise for asset recovery in an appropriate agency.

**ACTION PLAN 2013-14**

Continue to benchmark ourselves against the agreed asset recovery principles/framework, share good practice and guidance on asset recovery, and continue engagement with the UNODC and World Bank’s Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.

In 2013 we will develop national guides on international cooperation on asset recovery and make them publicly available.

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

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- measures related to preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of crime, direct recovery of property;
- mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in asset tracing, freezing and confiscation;
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**ACTION PLAN 2017-18**

Support efforts to ensure that stolen assets are returned, in line with UNCAC. Reaffirm shared commitments under SDG Goal 16 to “strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets.”

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

- Implement relevant G20 principles including the High Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery
- Where appropriate, enhance coordination on investigations, prosecution and on the return of stolen assets.
- Stay apprised of other efforts to promote asset recovery and consider supporting them, in line with international conventions such as UNCAC. G20 countries will, where appropriate, work to strengthen their national legal framework for asset recovery and disposition, and to enforce confiscation orders across borders as far as legal systems allow.

**ACTION PLAN 2011-12**

- Nine Key Principles on Asset Recovery (2011)
- Asset Tracing Country Profiles (2012)
- 19/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC- Art. 46(13) central authorities
- 14/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC- Art. 55(1) Asset Recovery Focal Points

**ACTION PLAN 2013-14**

- 19/19 countries completed Step by Step Guides on Asset Recovery (2014)
- 14/19 countries completed Step by Step Guides on Asset Recovery (2014)
- Nine Key Principles on Asset Recovery (2011)
- Asset Tracing Country Profiles (2012)
- 19/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC- Art. 46(13) central authorities
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**ACTION PLAN 2015-16**

- Building on the G20 Asset Recovery Profiles* and G20 Guides to Asset Recovery, develop a collective G20 agenda to promote effective asset recovery.
- Complete a self-assessment of the operation of their asset recovery regimes, including successes and challenges.
- Based on the results of the self-assessment completed in 2015, identify and share good practices and tools in asset recovery in G20 countries, and consider next steps.

**ACTION PLAN 2017-18**

- Update of asset tracing profiles including information on BO of bank accounts (2017)
- Stolen Assets Recovery Profiles by China of a Research Center on International Cooperation (2016)
- Stolen Assets Recovery Profiles by China of a Research Center on International Cooperation (2016)
- Update of asset tracing profiles including information on BO of bank accounts (2017)

**ACTION PLAN 2011-12**

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- 19/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC- Art. 46(13) central authorities
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Implementation Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP/AML</td>
<td>To prevent corrupt officials from accessing the global financial system and from laundering their proceeds of corruption, further strengthen efforts to prevent and combat money laundering, and invite FATF to continue to emphasize the anti-corruption agenda, report back to us on its work to: continue to identify and engage those jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) deficiencies; and update and implement the FATF standards calling for transparency of cross-border wires, BO, customer due diligence, and due diligence for “politically exposed persons”.</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>ACTION PLAN 2015-16</td>
<td>18/19 G20 members produced National Action Plans on the G20 High-level Transparency on BO</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>ACTION PLAN 2017-18</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</td>
<td>G20 countries that have not yet submitted or published an Action Plan will do so before the 2017 Summit.</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</td>
<td>The ACWG will continue to work with the private sector, civil society and international organizations to promote the use of BO information for tackling corruption and related economic crimes such as money laundering or tax evasion.</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</td>
<td>Countries will share their practices and experiences on how they access, use, and disseminate information held by banks on BO of bank accounts.</td>
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PRIVATE SECOTR INTEGRITY

Ongoing dialogue with B20 at ACWG meetings

ACTION PLAN 2011-12
Directly engaging our private sector stakeholders in the development and implementation of innovative and cooperative practices in support of a clean business environment.

Encourage public-private partnerships and offer a significant opportunity for developing and implementing initiatives that engage the private sector in the global fight against corruption.

Strengthen corporate efforts, by extending an invitation to the private sector to meet during the French Presidency, to examine best practices and develop capacity building programmes tailored to specific sectors.

Encourage public-private partnerships and offer a significant opportunity for developing and implementing initiatives that engage the private sector in the global fight against corruption.

ACTION PLAN 2013-14
Call on representatives from the business community to develop capacity building programmes tailored to small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through supply chains and to report back on progress in early 2014.

Work with the private sector to identify enforcement measures that are particularly effective in changing the behaviour of bribe payers.

Explore potential and effectiveness of integrity pacts between business and governments and other mechanisms for sharing anti-corruption expertise among businesses and governments and work with the B20 to achieve this.

ACTION PLAN 2015-16
Continuing to work with the private sector and civil society to combat corruption, including by developing anti-corruption education and training for business, with a particular focus on SMEs, and by examining best practices for encouraging businesses to implement robust compliance programs and self-report breaches of corruption laws.

ACTION PLAN 2017-18
Continue to work closely with business and civil society in tackling corruption. Explore means of promoting a culture of integrity and supporting private sector anti-corruption initiatives, including for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and in the non-financial professional services sector. Encourage stronger partnerships, consistent with national law, between governments, anti-corruption authorities, regulators, law enforcement, financial intelligence units (FIUs), business and civil society.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

G20-Guiding Principles to Combat Solicitation (2013)

G20-ACWG Anti-Corruption Roundtable (2014)


G20 High Level Anti-Corruption Principles on Private Sector Transparency and Integrity (2015)

Fifth Joint G20 High Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments and Business (2015)

Fifth High Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments and Business (2015)

Anti-Corruption Tools for SMEs (2016)

Fifth High Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments and Business (2015)

Fifth High Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments and Business (2015)


1st High level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments and Business (2017)
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Adopt and enforce laws and other measures against international bribery, such as criminalization of bribery of foreign public officials.</td>
<td>Implement G20 High Level Principles on the Liability of Legal Persons (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Promote the effective implementation of Art. 16 UNCAC on bribery of foreign public officials and public international organizations.</td>
<td>Establish and, where appropriate, strengthen the liability of legal persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Begin discussions to lead to, on a voluntary basis, more active engagement within the OECD WGB with a view to ensuring the high standards of criminalization and enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and explore adherence to it.</td>
<td>Participate actively with the OECD Working Group on Bribery to explore the possible adherence of all G20 countries to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>Review and consider possible mechanisms for tackling solicitation, including of facilitation payments, and consult with and encourage business to improve current anti-corruption practices. Identify best practices to encourage businesses to voluntarily self-report suspected breaches of bribery laws.</td>
<td>Consider holding a joint session with the WGB as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Comprehensively and effectively criminalize bribery of foreign and domestic public officials, as well as the solicitation of bribes. Establish liability of legal persons. Enforce laws through criminal and civil actions.</td>
<td>Comprehensively and effectively criminalize foreign and domestic bribery and establish the liability of legal persons, which may be criminal, civil or administrative, as quickly as possible.</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop high level principles on the liability of legal persons for corruption offenses.</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTION PLAN 2011-12</td>
<td>2011, 2012, 2013, 2014</td>
<td>Combat corruption in specific sectors, by working with industry and civil society to identify vulnerabilities in commercial transactions in a subset of specific sectors, with the goal of recommending multi-stakeholder initiatives for improvements in propriety, integrity and transparency by the end of 2011, for consideration by Leaders and implementation thereafter as appropriate.</td>
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<td>ACTION PLAN 2013-14</td>
<td>2013, 2014, 2015</td>
<td>Reiterate support for public-private partnerships to combat corruption in specific sectors such as extractives industries and construction and our support for or implementation of initiatives such as EITI and CoST.</td>
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<td>ACTION PLAN 2015-16</td>
<td>2015, 2016, 2017</td>
<td>Recognize that certain sectors are particularly vulnerable to some unique corruption risks and challenges. Effectively preventing and combating corruption in these high-risk sectors is essential to create an environment conducive to investment, and to ensure critical assets and resources are not diverted away from economic growth and development.</td>
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<td>ACTION PLAN 2017-18</td>
<td>2017, 2018</td>
<td>Pursue work to address the risks of corruption in all identified high-risk sectors. Consistent with national circumstances, we will address specific corruption risks in these sectors, including identifying and developing international best practices and promoting collective action initiatives.</td>
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**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**2011**
- Complete a scoping study of best practices for preventing integrity in customs administrations in G20 countries.
- Complete a self-assessment of customs administrations based on international best practice and associated integrity development guidelines.
- Identify lessons from combating corruption in customs administrations.

**2012**
- In partnership with the B20 and C20, develop a practical guide to identify and address corruption in payments in the extractives industry, and consider next steps, including the possibility of developing a toolkit for combating corruption in the extractives sector.
- Complete a survey of the role of corruption in the fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the B20 could address these issues in this area.
- Work with the G20 and the ACWG to support the development of a principle-based guide to suppressing wildlife trade, and other high-risk sectors.

**2013**
- Complete a questionnaire on the role of corruption in the extractives sector, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.
- Review existing initiatives aimed at promoting transparency and integrity in the extractives sector.
- Complete a survey of the role of corruption in fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.

**2014**
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.
- Discuss the potential for new and existing initiatives to help combat corruption in specific sectors.

**2015**
- Develop a guide to successful management of corruption in the extractives sector.
- Conduct a survey of the role of corruption in fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.

**2016**
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.
- Complete a survey of the role of corruption in fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.

**2017**
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.
- Complete a survey of the role of corruption in fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.

**2018**
- Identify lessons from new and existing initiatives and experience that may help those seeking to combat corruption in specific sectors.
- Focus on specific sectors, such as fisheries and forestry, where corruption can be strengthened.
- Complete a survey of the role of corruption in fisheries and forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value to this area.