

# 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.

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

### ACTION PLAN 2011-12

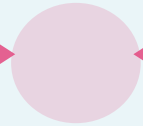
To ratify or accede, and fully implement the UNCAC by G20 countries as soon as possible, to invite non-G20 states to ratify or accede the UNCAC and to strengthen the individual reviews in line with the current Terms of Reference of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, by ensuring 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.

India becomes UNCAC State Party (2011)

### ACTION PLAN 2013-14

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

Saudi Arabia becomes UNCAC State Party (2013)



Germany becomes UNCAC State Party (2014)

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.

### ACTION PLAN 2015-16

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.

### ACTION PLAN 2017-18

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 [...].

Japan becomes UNCAC State Party (2017)

20/20 G20 members are States Parties to the UNCAC (2017)

### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Present the ACWG's work to major international anti-corruption meetings, such as the UNCAC Conference of the States Party

Presentation of the ACWG's work at 7th UNCAC CoSP (2017)

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, inviting site visits, and publishing the full reports of reviews.

### FIRST REVIEW CYCLE, 2011 - PRESENT



### SECOND REVIEW CYCLE, 2016 - PRESENT



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ACTION PLAN 2011-12

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 [...].

Step by step Guide: Requesting MLA in Criminal Matters from G20 Countries (2012)

19/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC-Art. 46(13) central authorities

14/19 G20 countries designated UNCAC-Art. 55(3) Asset Recovery Focal Points

G20 High Level Principles on Mutual Legal Assistance (2013)

CAPACITY BUILDING

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.

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

DENIAL OF ENTRY/SAFE HAVEN

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.

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.

G20 Common Principles for Action: Denial of Safe Haven (2012)

Establishment of Denial of Entry Experts Network (2014)

ACTION PLAN 2015-16

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.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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..

G20 High Level Principles on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery (2016)

Establishment by China of a Research Center on International Cooperation (2016)

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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 across all G20 jurisdictions, including criteria used for denial of entry and discussion of domestic frameworks, and consider next steps.

First meeting of the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network (2015)

Second meeting of the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network (2016)

ACTION PLAN 2017-18

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.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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.

Consider ways to strengthen international cooperation on civil and administrative procedures, where appropriate and consistent with domestic legal systems.

G20 Guide on Requesting International Cooperation in Civil and Administrative Proceedings (2017)

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.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Through provision of capacity building and technical assistance, assist, where appropriate, other countries in becoming States Party to, and effectively implementing, relevant international instruments such as UNCAC or the FATF standards, particularly in addressing recommendations emanating from reviews, including through cooperation with the UNODC and other international organisations.

Promote the establishment of integrity partnerships between institutions to share good practice and promote an anti-corruption culture, including the following pillars: law enforcement, institution building, capacity building, value dissemination.

Report on technical assistance provision by G20 ACWG countries (2017)

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

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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.

Third meeting of the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network (2017)

Denial of Entry arrangements in DoEEN member states - Compilation of legislation (2017)

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

ASSET RECOVERY

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.

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(3) Asset Recovery Focal Points

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.

Benchmarking Survey on the 2011 Nine Key Principles of Asset Recovery (2013)

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

19/19 countries completed Step by Step Guides on Asset Recovery (2014)

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.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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.

Develop a collective G20 agenda to promote effective asset recovery.



Establishment by China of a Research Center on International Cooperation (2016)

G20 High Level Principles on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery (2016)

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.

Update of asset tracing profiles including information on BO of bank accounts (2017)

\* = Benchmarking Survey on Nine Key Principles of Asset Recovery (2013)

### ACTION PLAN 2011-12

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”.

First joint meeting with FATF (2011)

Second joint meeting with FATF (2012)

### ACTION PLAN 2013-14

To deny safe haven to the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate asset recovery, further strengthen our efforts to combat money laundering. Continue our support of the work conducted by FATF on proceeds of corruption, which remains essential, and the dialogue between the Anti-Corruption Working Group and FATF corruption experts. Welcome adoption of the revised FATF standards and look forward to their implementation and to the completion in 2013 of the update of the FATF assessment procedure with specific focus on effectiveness. Share experiences on how to promote implementation by regulated entities of measures to combat money-laundering, consistent with domestic law, including through horizontal/ thematic reviews of the treatment of high risk customers and business relationships. In 2013 share best practices to demonstrate how anti-money laundering enforcement activity is being pursued.

Third joint meeting with FATF (2013)

G20 High-Level Principles on BO Transparency (2014)

Fourth joint meeting with FATF (2014)

### ACTION PLAN 2015-16

Promote greater transparency through effective implementation of the international standards on the BO of legal persons and arrangements, set by FATF. This will include taking concrete action and sharing in writing steps to be taken to implement the *G20 High-Level Principles on BO Transparency*.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Take concrete action and share in writing steps to be taken to implement the High-Level Principles on BO Transparency.

Continue to work with FATF, the World Bank and the OECD to support the implementation of the relevant FATF recommendations on BO transparency, in line with the recent FATF Guidance on Transparency and BO.

Complete study on current practices and standards for registration of legal persons and arrangements in G20 countries.

18/19 G20 members produced National Action Plans on the G20 HLP on BO

Fifth and sixth joint meeting with FATF (2015 and 2016)

### ACTION PLAN 2017-18

Fully implement FATF Recommendations on Transparency and BO of Legal Persons and Action Plans to implement the High Level Principles on BO Transparency. Further promote the identification of the true BO and control of companies and legal arrangements, including trusts, wherever they are located. Encourage and support other countries to implement BO standards and best practice. Promote the utilisation of BO information to tackle corruption and related money laundering.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Working in close coordination with the Finance Track, promote further work on BO of both legal persons and legal arrangements, including trusts. Act consistently with the work commissioned by G20 Finance Ministers on ways to improve the implementation of the international standards on transparency, including on the availability of BO information of legal persons and legal arrangements, and its international exchange.

Update periodically on progress in implementation of respective BO Action Plans.

Regular updates on progress in implementing BO Action Plans through Accountability Report

G20 countries that have not yet submitted or published an Action Plan will do so before the 2017 Summit.

The ACWG will continue to work with the private sector, civil society and international organisations to identify ways to promote the use of BO information for tackling corruption and related economic crimes such as money laundering or tax evasion.

Countries will share their practices and experiences on how they access, in a timely fashion, up-to-date information held by banks on BO of bank accounts.

With the support of the World Bank, consider procedures for linking BO information with other information sources, such as information provided in financial declarations, to identify conflicts of interest and other forms of malfeasance, consistent with applicable law.

Update of asset tracing profiles including information on BO of bank accounts (2017)

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

### 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 other forms of business engagement in combating corruption and to consider how G20 corporations could share their on-going efforts.

OECD Study on Whistleblower Protection Frameworks (2011)

First Conference: Joining Forces Against Corruption: G20 Business and Governments (2011)

Second High-level Anti-Corruption Conference for G20 Governments and Business (2012)

### 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.

G20 Guiding Principles to Combat Solicitation (2013)

G20 ACWG Anti-Corruption Roundtable (2014)

Establishment of B20 Collective Action Hub: collective-action.com (2013)

Third Annual High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference for G20 Governments and Business (2013)

Fourth High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments And Business (2014)

### 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.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Promote implementation by business of existing guidelines for combatting corruption by the private sector [...]. In partnership with the B20 and other G20 engagement groups, assess what other steps could be taken to provide guidance to the private sector on anti-corruption.

In partnership with the B20, identify and share practices for providing incentives for businesses to self-report breaches of corruption laws in G20 countries.

Work with the B20 to develop an anti-corruption education toolkit for SMEs in G20 countries.

Consider the role of the financial sector in preventing and detecting the inflows of corrupt funds, and hold a workshop with the financial sector to support efforts in this regard.

Work with the B20 and the C20 to encourage business to adopt and implement anti-corruption measures and appropriate codes of conduct, including effective supply chain integrity programs, with reference to existing resources.

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

Fifth joint meeting with FATF dedicated to the role financial institutions play in fighting corruption (2015)

Anti-Corruption Toolkit For SMEs (2015)

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

### 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

Consider role government can play to promote a culture of integrity in the private sector, including within State Owned Enterprises.

Continue to encourage the private sector, including SMEs and the non-financial professional services sector, to develop anti-corruption initiatives, including anti-corruption training and education.

We will share good practice on anti-corruption partnerships, in order to make the best use of information from the private sector and civil society to prevent and to investigate corruption offences.

G20 High Level Principles on the Liability of Legal Persons for Corruption (2017)

6th High-Level Anti-Corruption Conference for Governments, Business and Civil Society (2017)

Ongoing dialogue with B20 at ACWG meetings

PRIVATE SECTOR INTEGRITY

### ACTION PLAN 2011-12

Adopt and enforce laws and other measures against international bribery, such as criminalization of bribery of foreign public officials.

Promote the effective implementation of Art. 16 UNCAC on bribery of foreign public officials and public international organizations.

Begin discussions to lead to, on a voluntary basis, more active engagement within the OECD WGB with regards to the standards of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention or to its ratification.

Ratification by Russia of OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (2012)

### ACTION PLAN 2013-14

Continue efforts to adopt and enforce laws and other measures against foreign bribery, including establishing the liability of legal persons.

Share best practices and information to demonstrate how enforcement activity is being pursued. Work with the private sector\* to identify enforcement measures that are particularly effective in changing the behaviour of bribe payers.

Establishment of liability of legal persons in Brazil (2013)

G20 Guiding Principles on Enforcement of the Foreign Bribery Offence (2013)

Country Self Assessments on Implementation and Enforcement of G20 Commitments on Foreign Bribery (2014)

Continue active engagement on a voluntary basis with 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.

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.\*

G20 Guiding Principles to Combat Solicitation (2013)

### ACTION PLAN 2015-16

- Comprehensively and effectively criminalize bribery of foreign and domestic public official, as well as the solicitation of bribes
- Establish liability of legal persons
- Enforce laws through criminal and civil actions

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Identify and address gaps based on 2014 self-assessments of bribery frameworks, provide annual progress updates through Accountability Report.\*\*

Consider the experiences of a range of reporting and monitoring mechanisms on bribery.

Prepare a G20 toolkit on codes of conduct and disciplinary measures for public officials to assist in the fight against bribery and corruption.

Examine role played by intermediaries in facilitating corruption including examining existing analytical work; examine as appropriate, possible follow up action.

Comprehensively and effectively criminalize domestic and foreign bribery.

Progress Report on Self Assessment on Combatting the Bribery of Foreign Public Officials (2015)

- Active participation with the OECD WGB with a view to exploring possible adherence to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

All G20 countries who have not yet ratified the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention will actively participate in the OECD WGB with a view to exploring possible adherence to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

### ACTION PLAN 2017-18

- Criminalize the bribery of domestic and foreign public officials and enforce those laws
- Establish and, where appropriate, strengthen the liability of legal persons

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Comprehensively and effectively criminalize domestic and foreign bribery and establish the liability of legal persons, which may be criminal, civil or administrative, as quickly as possible.

Continue to promote effective enforcement of anti-bribery laws, including through the sharing of experiences and good practice.

Develop high-level principles on the liability of legal persons for corruption offences.

19/19 G20 countries have established the liability of legal persons

17/19 G20 countries have criminalised foreign bribery

Establishment of liability of legal persons in Argentina (2017)

G20 High Level Principles on the Liability of Legal Persons for Corruption (2017)

Participate actively with the OECD Working Group on Bribery to explore the possible adherence of all G20 countries to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Countries which are not yet party to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention will participate actively with the OECD Working Group on Bribery, including through possible Participant status and exploring possible adherence to the Convention, updating the ACWG periodically on progress.

Consider holding a joint session with the WGB as soon as possible.

\* For cooperation with the private sector, cf. chart on private sector integrity

\*\* For the Monitoring/ Progress/ Accountability Reports of 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 cf. [http://www.bmjv.de/DE/Themen/G20/G20\\_node.html](http://www.bmjv.de/DE/Themen/G20/G20_node.html).

ACTION PLAN 2011-12

Promote integrity, transparency, accountability and the prevention of corruption, in the public sector, including in the **management of public finances**.

G20 High Level Principles on Asset Disclosure by Public Officials (2012)

To **protect whistleblowers**, who report in good faith suspected acts of corruption, from discriminatory and retaliatory actions, G20 countries will enact and implement whistleblower protection rules by the end of 2012. To that end, building upon the existing work of organizations such as the OECD and the World Bank, G20 experts will study and summarize existing whistleblower protection legislation and enforcement mechanisms, and propose best practices on whistleblower protection legislation.

OECD Study on Whistleblower Protection Frameworks, Compendium of Best Practices and Guiding Principles for Legislation (2011)

ACTION PLAN 2013-14

To build on commitments made in Seoul and Cannes, continue to promote integrity, transparency, accountability and the prevention of corruption in the public sector, including in the **management of public finances**, for example by:

G20 Guiding Principles to Combat Solicitation (2013)

continuing to promote education and training initiatives that support the prevention of corruption through education in the public and private sector

The G20 countries that do not already have whistleblower protections will enact and implement **whistleblower protection** rules, drawing on the principles developed in the Working Group, for which Leaders expressed their support in Cannes and also take specific actions, suitable to the jurisdiction, to ensure that those reporting on corruption, including journalists, can exercise their function without fear of any harassment or threat of private or government legal action for reporting in good faith.

ensuring high levels of **fiscal and budget transparency** by adopting and implementing measures with reference to international standards and good practices for government fiscal transparency taking into account Art. 9 UNCAC, the IMF Code of Good Practices in Fiscal Transparency and the OECD Best Practices on Budget Transparency

ensuring systems of **procurement** are in place based on transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making to prevent corruption, and by the end of 2014, continuing our analytical work in this area and developing and sharing good practices in the field of public procurement anticorruption policies, measures, and legislation including, for example, electronic procurement

OECD Compendium of Good Practices for Integrity in Public Procurement (2014)

exploring the effect on anti-corruption efforts of **immunities** from prosecution for public officials

building on the common principles adopted in Los Cabos for financial and asset disclosure systems for public officials, beginning, for the purpose of peer learning, by considering G20 countries current systems in light of these principles, and exchanging relevant experiences

Good practices in asset disclosure systems in G20 countries, prepared by OECD and World Bank (2014)

W H I S T L E B L O W E R P R O T E C T I O N

F I S C A L T R A N S P A R E N C Y

P U B L I C P R O C U R E M E N T

I M M U N I T I E S

C O N F L I C T O F I N T E R E S T S

A N T I - C O R R U P T I O N A G E N C I E S

Consider how to promote and protect the crucial role of the independence of the **judiciary** in combatting corruption

Examine the state and effectiveness of anti-corruption authorities in the light of previous work in this area

ACWG agrees to promote Bangalore Principles among relevant national authorities (2014)

ACTION PLAN 2015-16

Ensure G20 countries' government agencies, policies, and officials implement international best practices for public sector transparency and integrity. ACWG identified as issues which merit particular attention:

- public procurement,
- open data,
- whistleblower protections,
- immunities for public officials,
- fiscal and budget transparency,
- standards for public officials.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Conduct self-assessment of **whistleblowers protection** frameworks in both the public and private sectors, with reference to the OECD Whistle Blower Protection Study
- Consider next steps

Complete an analytical report, based on relevant case studies and G20 country experiences, as well as existing international standards in order to identify good practices on promoting **fiscal and budget transparency**

Drawing on the good practices identified in the analytical work completed in 2015, complete self-assessment of their **budget/fiscal transparency** measures, and identify and report on any further steps under consideration or implementation.

Consider the work of the **Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT)** and explore next steps.

The ACWG will develop a G20 practical toolkit on **budget transparency**

Develop G20 High-Level Principles on Public Procurement

Prepare a practical toolkit for G20 governments on integrity in public procurement.

To support a better understanding of public procurement systems globally and to identify best practices, conduct analytical work on procurement practices, and consider next steps.

G20-Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement (2015)

Complete a survey describing their existing legal authorities and practices relating to **immunities** from prosecution for corruption offences.

Based on the results of the survey completed in 2015, consider what further domestic action is necessary, with the aim of ensuring that existing **immunities** do not interfere with anti-corruption efforts.

Continue to work on asset disclosure systems for public officials, taking into account the G20 Principles on Asset Disclosure.

To complement work on asset disclosure, the study countries' approaches to regulating **immunities** and standards of conduct for public officials, and develop a compendium of best practices.

Prepare a G20 compendium of good practices and lessons learned on open data and its application in the fight against corruption.

Prepare G20 Open Data Principles, including identifying areas or sectors where their application is particularly useful and taking into account different national legal frameworks.

G20 Anti-corruption Open Data Principles (2015)

Consider how to promote and protect the crucial role of the independence of the **judiciary** in combatting corruption

Examine the state and effectiveness of anti-corruption authorities in the light of previous work in this area

ACWG agrees to promote Bangalore Principles among relevant national authorities (2014)

O P E N D A T A

J U D I C I A L I N T E G R I T Y

A N T I - C O R R U P T I O N A G E N C I E S

ACTION PLAN 2017-18

Promote greater transparency in the public sector, including in **public contracting**, **budget processes** and customs. This may be achieved through citizen engagement, strengthening anti-corruption authorities, public-private partnerships and the use of **open data**, building on the G20 Open Data Principles. Promote a culture of integrity and accountability in our institutions, including by preventing and resolving **conflicts of interest** affecting public officials. Priorities will include:

- organizing against corruption (i.e. structuring the public administration to detect and minimize corruption risks),
  - encouraging public institutions to implement anti-corruption initiatives,
  - building international integrity partnerships and networks,
  - addressing **immunities**.
- Promote reporting of suspected actions, including reviewing progress in implementing legislative and institutional protections for **whistle-blowers**.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Discuss the contribution that internationally acknowledged standards for regulatory policy and governance can make to preventing corruption.
- Develop high level principles on "organising against corruption", giving guidance to countries which want to review the organisation of their public administration to make it more resilient against corruption.

Presentations by Germany and OECD in January and April (2017)

G20 High Level Principles on Organising against Corruption (2017)

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Conduct self-assessments of **whistleblower protection** frameworks in both public and private sectors, with reference to the OECD Whistle Blower Protection Study and consider next steps.

Promote **fiscal transparency**, leading by example in conducting, as appropriate, periodic assessments using an internationally adopted diagnostic framework and working with international organisations to highlight good practice.

OECD / GIFT Budget Transparency Toolkit (2017)

Promote transparency in **public contracting**, including the use of open data across the contracting cycle, consistent with applicable law, and the use of e-procurement. Seek briefings on the Open Data Charter and the Open Contracting Data Standard on how they can be used to promote transparency and accountability and to help reduce corruption.

Complete a survey describing existing laws and practices relating to **immunities** from prosecution for corruption offences. Based on those inputs, consider next steps, consistent with international law, to support countries in ensuring an appropriate balance in accordance with UNCAC between immunities accorded to public officials for the performance of their functions and the ability of law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute suspected corruption offences.

Share experiences on how to prevent and resolve **conflicts of interest** affecting public officials, taking into account the potential of asset and income disclosure systems. Work with international organizations to highlight good practice, consistent with domestic law, and consider next steps in this regard.

With the support of the World Bank, the ACWG will consider procedures for linking beneficial ownership information with other information sources, such as information provided in financial declarations, to identify **conflicts of interest** and other forms of malfeasance, consistent with applicable law.

Working with relevant bodies, conduct analytical work on the opportunities provided by open data, and by improved sharing of data between government agencies, for tackling corruption. Explore ways of sharing information across borders, in accordance with applicable law, to help ensure that corrupt bidders cannot participate in public procurement tenders.

Promote transparency in **public contracting**, including the use of open data across the contracting cycle, consistent with applicable law, and the use of e-procurement. Seek briefings on the Open Data Charter and the Open Contracting Data Standard on how they can be used to promote transparency and accountability and to help reduce corruption.

G20/OECD Compendium of good practices on the use of open data for anti-corruption (2017)

Consider ways of protecting and strengthening **judicial integrity and transparency**.

Share good practice in promoting public sector integrity and transparency, including the contribution made by an **open data**. This may include conducting a survey preparing a compendium.

All G20 countries participate in the Convention.



2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

### ACTION PLAN 2011-12

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.

### ACTION PLAN 2013-14

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. Share experiences and best practices from existing sectoral initiatives and carry out a risk-mapping analysis of those areas and sectors at greatest risk, including considering sectors identified by the B20 as a priority, as well as, where appropriate, cross-cutting issues such as the awarding of rights, licences or other similar benefits.

### ACTION PLAN 2015-16

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. Taking practical action, consistent with national circumstances, to address the risk of corruption in the **extractives sector and other high risk sectors such as customs, fisheries and primary forestry, and construction sectors**, including by identifying and developing international best practices and promoting collective action initiatives.

### ACTION PLAN 2017-18

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 practice, promoting collective action initiatives, promoting effective governance and accountability mechanisms and addressing transparency gaps.

### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Complete a scoping study of best practices for promoting integrity in customs administrations in G20 countries.
- Complete a self-assessment of customs administrations based on international standards such as the WCO's Revised Integrity Development Guide.
- Identify next steps to combat corruption in customs administrations.
- In partnership with the B20 and C20, develop best practices to identify and address risks of corrupt payments in the extractive industries, and consider next steps, including the possibility of developing HLP for corruption mitigation in the extractives sector.
- Complete a survey study of the role of corruption in the exploitation, management and trade of fisheries and primary forestry and associated risks, and consider next steps, including how the G20 could add value in combating corruption in this area.
- Working with the B20 and C20, the ACWG will consider and promote anti-corruption initiatives within the fisheries and primary forestry sector.
- Review existing initiatives aimed at promoting transparency and integrity in the construction sector, and consider next steps, including how the G20 can add value in this area.

### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- Discuss the factors which make specific sectors especially vulnerable to corruption. Consider how understanding of the negative impact of corruption can be strengthened, without duplicating efforts made by other bodies or initiatives.
- Identify lessons from our anti-corruption experience that may help those seeking to tackle corruption in specific sectors. Focus attention on specific sectors. In 2017, those sectors will include sport and the illegal wildlife trade, and other sectors as determined by the group. The group may seek briefings on existing initiatives.
- Disseminate best practices to effectively address the risk of corruption in customs, drawing on international best practice and input from international organisations.

Consequences of Corruption at the Sector Level and Implications for Economic Growth and Development, OECD and Worldbank (2014)

Integrity in Customs self-assessment questionnaire (2015)

G20 Targeted Approaches to Addressing Corruption in the Extractives Sector (2015)

G20 HLP on Combatting Corruption related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products (2017)

G20 HLP on Countering Corruption in Customs (2017)

G20/OECD Compendium on Customs Integrity: Taking Stock of Good Practices (2017)

SECTORS