

## Ministerial Communiqué

- 1. We, the G20 Ministers with responsibilities for preventing and combating corruption, met on 22 October 2020 under the Saudi Presidency, to discuss our commitments as G20 members as we continue to lead by example in the global fight against corruption.** This year marks the tenth anniversary of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), established to make comprehensive recommendations for consideration by leaders on how the G20 could continue to make practical and valuable contributions to international efforts to combat corruption and lead by example. We acknowledge the contributions made by all member countries and international organizations, and we thank previous presidencies for their leadership.
- 2. In a context of unprecedented global social and economic fragility caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, we stress the heightened threat from and serious impact of corruption on economic growth, sustainable development, quality investment and innovation, and trust between governments and citizens.** Emergency measures are essential in times of economic crisis and recovery but may create the risk of misappropriation, fraud and other forms of corruption. We individually and collectively commit to strengthening our anti-corruption engagement and, in particular, we look forward to contributing to both the upcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly against corruption, the 14<sup>th</sup> United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the 9<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. To this end, we note the essential role of multilateral action in the fight against corruption, particularly through the implementation and monitoring of our international commitments and norms, and in the exchange of information and good practices while recognizing that this must be achieved without prejudice to national sovereignty, domestic law and the fundamental principles of human rights.
- 3. We stress the importance of the existing international anti-corruption architecture,** particularly the obligations and commitments outlined in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and related instruments, and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards. These instruments collectively comprise a strong set of measures which countries should put in place to prevent and combat corruption, money laundering and other related serious economic crimes. Accordingly, we pledge to more effectively implement our existing obligations and commitments and we recognize that these instruments should serve as the foundation for future efforts to expand international cooperation and coordination against corruption and related challenges.

## 2020 Anti-Corruption Priorities

### COVID-19 crisis

- 4. We express our deepest sympathies for the tragic loss of lives and wider suffering resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.** The pandemic has revealed the potential direct and disproportionate impact of corruption on vulnerable populations, as legitimate trade, the integrity and transparency of public procurement and public finances, global health,

safety, and security are all more vulnerable than ever to corruption at this time of crisis. We commit to collaborate in delivering a global response to this crisis in the spirit of solidarity, and in line with the G20 Extraordinary Leaders' Statement published on 26 March 2020.

5. **We acknowledge that although the crisis has necessitated rapid action, the speed and scale of the economic support provided in response to the crisis may increase the risk of corruption, fraud and misappropriation.** This could in turn hamper the effectiveness of relief efforts, undermining trust in public institutions and ultimately harming the well-being of our citizens. Anti-corruption measures should be embedded within national and international crisis response programs to ensure transparency and integrity; we commit to continued collective and coordinated action to combat corruption in the wake of COVID-19 we accordingly endorse the *G20 Call to Action on Corruption and COVID-19* ([Annex A](#)), developed by the ACWG as an outline of the key areas of focus for these efforts. To support countries further in developing and implementing such measures, both during this crisis and in preparation efforts for any future events, we also welcome the *G20 Good Practices Compendium on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19* ([Annex E](#)), which provides an initial view of good practices in preventing and combating corruption in the health sector and the delivery of emergency support (aid, stimulus and relief).

#### Riyadh Initiative for Enhancing International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation

6. **We acknowledge, bearing in mind article 48 of UNCAC, the need to further strengthen cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities, particularly in the preliminary stages of investigations.** In this respect, with the aim to facilitate international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, we welcome Saudi Arabia's initiative towards the creation of a Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities. This will complement existing platforms and networks for informal international cooperation, such as the OECD Global Law Enforcement Network (GLEN) and the OECD Working Group on Bribery Law Enforcement Officials (LEOs) and the INTERPOL/StAR Global Focal Point Network, and should foster, in an inclusive manner, the direct contact between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities. In this regard, we welcome the Riyadh Initiative ([Annex B](#)).

#### 2020 High-Level Principles

7. **In line with the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021, we endorse the High-Level Principles developed under the 2020 Presidency:** the *G20 High-Level Principles for the Development and Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategies*, the *G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Public Sector Integrity through the Use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)*, and the *G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)*. These documents will provide guidance to countries that wish to (i) revise, develop or implement national anti-corruption strategies; (ii) effectively and safely leverage ICT for the prevention, detection and fight against corruption, with respect to personal data protection rules; and (iii) engage the private sector in the process of privatization or PPPs while minimizing corruption risks ([Annex C](#)).

#### Accountability and Transparency

8. **We commit to the delivery and implementation of our shared commitments towards greater accountability and transparency.** The various G20 Anti-Corruption High-Level, Guiding and Common Principles represent our key recommendations as endorsed by our

leaders, developed in line with international law and without prejudice to sovereign laws. We resolve to ensure effective implementation of previously endorsed deliverables, as well as to follow up on our pending commitments and wider objectives, as set out in the *G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019–2021*. Additionally, in line with the Action Plan, and as a key mechanism to reflect our individual and collective progress in implementing our shared commitments, we welcome the reformed approach to the *G20 Anti-Corruption Accountability Report (Annex D)*, which for the first time provides an in-depth review of our collective progress on international cooperation and asset recovery and would inform potential future areas of work in these areas. This approach may be built upon by future presidencies and the ACWG will publish accountability reports on an annual basis going forward. In doing so, we will improve the accessibility of G20 ACWG outputs and facilitate the engagement of individuals and groups outside the public sector, including civil society, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, academia, media, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

## Ongoing Anti-Corruption Priorities

### International Cooperation and Asset Recovery

- 9. We recognize that international cooperation is essential to the investigation and prosecution of transnational corruption cases, including those involving the recovery of proceeds of crime; we therefore commit to enhancing case investigation, communication and experience-sharing in this area.** We accordingly commit to acting in accordance with previously endorsed deliverables regarding asset recovery. Effective efforts in this area require all countries to take domestic action and engage in international cooperation. We pledge to work together to trace, freeze and confiscate proceeds of crime as well as to ensure such confiscated assets are returned or disposed of in an effective and transparent manner, as appropriate, and in a manner consistent with our domestic laws and international obligations, such as UNCAC. We also pledge to approach asset return in a spirit of partnership between transferring and receiving countries, other prior legitimate owners and as appropriate, civil society. To this end, we welcome the *Scoping Paper on International Cooperation Dealing with Economic Crime, Offenders and the Recovery of Stolen Assets*, prepared by the OECD in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Secretariat, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank Group (WBG) for the G20 ([Annex E](#)). Building upon this paper, we endorse the *G20 Action on International Cooperation on Corruption and Economic Crimes, Offenders and Recovery of Stolen Assets (Annex E)*.

### Beneficial Ownership Transparency

- 10. We commit to effectively implementing, and as necessary, take additional measures to prevent the misuse of legal persons and arrangements for money laundering or terrorist financing, including where corruption is the predicate offence.** We will redouble our efforts to lead by example in implementing measures to identify the ultimate beneficial owners of legal entities and arrangements.

### Denial of Safe Haven

- 11. We commit to acting collectively to deny safe haven to persons who have committed offences established in accordance with UNCAC, and to the proceeds of their crimes, in a manner consistent with our domestic laws.** We pledge to prevent such offenders

from evading justice, regardless of their rank, position or status, curb the cross-border concealment of the proceeds of corruption, and pursue the criminalization and prosecution of corruption offences and the recovery and return of confiscated stolen assets, where appropriate, consistent with our domestic laws and international obligations under UNCAC. We further commit to strengthening information exchange and case investigation cooperation, and considering, as may be necessary, the possibility to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, as appropriate.

### Criminalizing Bribery

- 12. We commit to ensuring that each G20 country has a national law in force to criminalize bribery, including bribery of foreign public officials and to bolster efforts to effectively prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and sanction domestic and foreign bribery.** The fight against corruption in international trade and investment, as a key dimension to promote a level playing field, remains a top priority of the G20. We encourage countries to promote cooperation with the private sector on this topic and we encourage enterprises of G20 countries to take appropriate measures to raise awareness of corruption risks and deploy effective mitigation and compliance systems. We will strive to foster a regulated, law-based and clean business environment based on international consensus exemplified by UNCAC. We further welcome the deepening of our engagement with the OECD Working Group on Bribery. We will demonstrate concrete efforts by 2021 towards criminalizing foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation in line with article 16 of UNCAC, and with a view to possible adherence by all G20 countries to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The ACWG will review and provide an update on this progress in 2021.

### Public Sector Integrity

- 13. We commit to enhancing public sector integrity and efficiency by guaranteeing the transparency of, and access to, public procurement information, acting in line with previously endorsed High-Level Principles.** We commit to promoting inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth for all, built upon the principles of sound governance, by promoting fairness, integrity and transparency in public procurement and public budgets. To this end, we welcome collaboration between anti-corruption bodies and supreme audit institutions, amongst others. We also stress the need to promote the wider participation of the private sector and of civil society as part of a holistic approach to preventing corruption and we recognize that improved procurement laws, regulations, internal and external audits, policies and procedures can foster the trust that this requires.

### Private Sector and NGO Integrity

- 14. We commit to promoting integrity in cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).** To achieve this, we will encourage the adoption of adequate anti-corruption ethics and compliance programs and codes of conduct by relevant private entities as well as sports organizations. We recognize the important role that civil society can play in fostering a culture of integrity and in supporting the effective implementation of relevant previously endorsed High-Level Principles, consistent with our domestic laws and international obligations.

### Stakeholder Engagement

- 15. We commit to taking and promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to preventing and combating corruption by strengthening our partnerships with international organizations, individuals and groups outside the public sector, including civil society,**

**non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, academia, media and the private sector.** We acknowledge that our shared goals cannot be achieved without a collective effort from all groups of society. We also welcome efforts to deepen our collaboration with other G20 workstreams.

## Way Forward

- 16. In the face of a rapidly changing global environment, we commit to individually and collectively pursuing a comprehensive and holistic anti-corruption agenda, with due regard for the fundamental principles of the rule of law and human rights.** We recall our stance of “zero tolerance towards corruption, zero loopholes in institutions and zero barriers in action.” Leading by example, we welcome potential future work on topics such as gender and corruption, corruption in times of crisis, the measurement of corruption, the protection of whistleblowers, and new and emerging avenues of corruption, as well as all other areas referenced in the *G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2019-2021*. In addition, we will endeavor to improve our technical assistance and capacity-building efforts for developing countries over the coming years.
- 17. We thank the Saudi Presidency for its leadership through a particularly challenging year and for convening the inaugural Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting. Ten years after the creation of the ACWG, this meeting represents the enduring commitment of G20 members to build a culture that rejects corruption in all its forms and ensures G20 members continue to play a leading role in combating corruption.** We invite future presidencies to periodically reconvene this Ministerial Meeting as appropriate to this end as well as to support the delivery of commitments made under previous Leaders’ Declarations and set the direction of the ACWG’s future work.

## Annex A: G20 Call to Action on Corruption and COVID-19

1. **Corruption poses a threat to both our immediate response to the COVID-19 pandemic and our longer-term recovery efforts.** Corruption can harm the medical response, diverting critically needed resources and potentially costing lives, as well as reduce the effectiveness of broader actions taken to counter the economic slowdown, multiplying financial pressures, extending economic hardship and delaying the return to growth.
2. **Given the global effects of COVID-19 and the associated corruption risks, a coordinated, international response, prioritizing the wellbeing of all of our citizens, is imperative.** The pandemic has highlighted the vulnerability that can result from our interconnectedness and interdependence. It has also shown that while our governments have been required to act quickly and decisively to protect citizens, there remains a need to ensure that appropriate controls remain in place to uphold the integrity of governments, institutions and the private sector.
3. **We, the G20 Ministers with responsibilities for preventing and combating corruption, commit to continued collective and coordinated action in the spirit of solidarity to combat corruption in the COVID-19 response and recovery.** In particular, we commit to three core areas of action as set out below. We also commit to exploring the possibility of strengthening our individual and collective anti-corruption efforts to build upon the *G20 Good Practices Compendium on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19*, and in line with international organizations' recommendations<sup>1</sup>, where appropriate and possible, on mitigating corruption risks associated with COVID-19.

### Commitment 1: Promote transparency in the COVID-19 Response

4. **We commit to promoting transparency in our response to COVID-19**, and collectively resolve to:
  - a. Promote the implementation of open data requirements, in accordance with the relevant G20 Principles and applicable data protection laws, with a particular emphasis on the publication of data, where data is available and publication appropriate, related to public procurement, extraordinary fiscal support to citizens and businesses, and the beneficial ownership of entities awarded contracts or receiving public support;
  - b. Maintain and strengthen mechanisms for the prevention, identification and management of conflicts of interest, such as periodic interest and asset disclosure systems for public officials, with special attention to those with relevant and high corruption risk positions, all in a manner consistent with G20 Principles and applicable data protection rules; and
  - c. Adopt clear, objective and transparent criteria for the qualification of beneficiaries of measures supporting businesses and citizens and optimize outreach and communication efforts to build public support.

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<sup>1</sup> Such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

## **Commitment 2: Maintain sound governance and enhance oversight**

**5. We commit to maintaining sound governance across the public and private sectors to enhance integrity in our response to COVID-19, and note the critical role of audit processes and oversight institutions in bringing corruption to light.** We collectively resolve to:

- a. Reinforce integrity across the public sector, including through training and education, and urge enterprises and other business entities to act in accordance with the highest standards of integrity, providing for effective corporate liability in line with relevant G20 High-Level Principles, as well as giving necessary guidance and assistance, in accordance with the legislation, regulations and policies in force in each country where organizations operate;
- b. Limit the use of emergency powers to the minimum necessary, and ensure clear 'sunset' clauses are in place for such powers, where appropriate;
- c. Continue to support domestic accountability and oversight bodies, in accordance with the fundamental principles of our legal systems, and where appropriate, maintaining their independence and capacity;
- d. Strengthen, where appropriate, audit, assurance and oversight mechanisms and provisions in monitoring COVID-19 expenditures and in the allocation of public resources, apply appropriate controls in program design, and ensure the objective and independent audit of public policies for crisis management as part of a holistic approach to anti-corruption, in accordance with the fundamental principles of our legal systems;
- e. Promote the development and usage of corruption risk assessments to ensure the deployment of adequate anti-corruption measures relating to COVID-19;
- f. Embed timely anti-corruption checks in public procurement processes to identify red flags of corruption in procurement, and continue law enforcement efforts when required;
- g. Ensure safe whistleblowing channels and adequate whistleblower protections, in line with relevant G20 High-Level Principles;
- h. Promote the active participation of civil society and media, and provide spaces for civil action and participation, without prejudice to national law;
- i. Promote the use of existing frameworks and resources, produced by international organizations, to enhance accountability and integrity in emergency financial and economic rescue package; and

## **Commitment 3: Foster integrity in the longer-term recovery**

**6. We commit to promoting integrity throughout our recovery as we strengthen our anti-corruption systems and institutions, using lessons learned from the pandemic to foster stable economic growth and development in the future.** In line with this, we collectively resolve to:

- a. Fully implement the obligations of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), engage in its Implementation Review Mechanism and use the UNCAC provisions to strengthen our existing checks and balances;

- b. Encourage the effective implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards particularly to tackle the laundering of the proceeds of crime and transparency of the beneficial ownership of legal persons and arrangements;
- c. Recognize the role of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions in strengthening the global fight against corruption in the context of COVID-19;
- d. Consider, where appropriate, the need for voluntary participation in discussions on transnational aspects of corruption in IMF bilateral surveillance.
- e. Facilitate the coordination of all dedicated bodies involved in the fight against corruption, fraud and related criminal activities at the national and, where appropriate, international level;
- f. Lead by example in international cooperation to counter corruption challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, facilitating information exchange, parallel or related investigations, and mutual legal assistance (MLA) cooperation on transnational corruption cases, including through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and other measures in accordance with relevant G20 High-Level Principles;
- g. Review and, where appropriate, strengthen guidelines and procedures for emergency public procurement measures in times of crisis, based on lessons learned from COVID-19, and encourage continued efforts regarding digitization, transparency and the proactive publication of data and information on procurement processes;
- h. Encourage, taking into account national circumstances, the use of digitization and ICT-based solutions to better target economic stimulus and other relief funding to its intended recipients in line with relevant G20 Principles;
- i. Maintain sufficient capacity and resourcing to empower anti-corruption authorities and enable full execution of anti-corruption policies across our institutions; and
  - a. Review the *Good Practices Compendium on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19* in the future, as part of the work of the G20 ACWG, with the benefit of additional hindsight.



## Annex B: Riyadh Initiative for Enhancing International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation

### The Riyadh Initiative

Informal cooperation with foreign law enforcement counterparts has proven to be a useful addition to formal international cooperation such as mutual legal assistance, particularly in the preliminary stages of investigations, and provides a quick, agile and efficient toolkit for combating cross-border corruption offences and transfers of proceeds of crime.

While recognizing the value of formal cooperation channels and procedures, we acknowledge the importance of informal means of cooperation and exchange of information between law enforcement authorities that have been highlighted in international treaties and standards, including the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Standards. The experience with existing communication networks and platforms, such as the INTERPOL channel for police-to-police communication or the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, has proven the importance and effectiveness of informal communication, not least through significant contributions in the realm of cross-border law enforcement.

In this regard, we, the G20 Ministers with responsibilities for preventing and combating corruption, per our pledge as G20 countries to lead by example, believe it is time to take the next step in strengthening cross-border law enforcement cooperation, and hereby welcome the launch of **the Riyadh Initiative**. Through this initiative, participating countries seek to strengthen communication, exchange and peer learning between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities by bringing them together in a global network.

Building on the gap analysis provided in the *Scoping Paper on International Cooperation Dealing with Economic Crime, Offenders and the Recovery of Stolen Assets*, by the OECD in collaboration with the FATF Secretariat, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank Group (WBG), and building on the concept note provided by UNODC, on the creation of a *Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities* ([Annex F](#)) for the purpose of building and enhancing direct contact between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities, we:

1. Welcome the launch of the Riyadh Initiative, supported by UNODC, towards the creation of a Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, through:
  - a. Establishing a Vienna-based network of anti-corruption law enforcement authorities;
  - b. Establishing an online one-stop hub for the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, including a secure communication platform for information sharing between anti-corruption authorities, maintained by UNODC;
  - c. Developing knowledge and capacity within the network through organizing anti-corruption training programs and production of policy papers, guidebooks, publications and tools, and collection of data; and

- d. Organizing regular meetings for anti-corruption law enforcement practitioners and anti-corruption experts, to share information, as a forum for case discussions as appropriate, and to enhance informal anti-corruption cooperation mechanisms, with the possibility of including once a year back-to-back meetings with other anti-corruption law enforcement networks such as the OECD Global Law Enforcement Network or the INTERPOL/StAR Global Focal Point Network.
2. Commit to supporting and reinforcing existing law enforcement networks, as appropriate, such as those of the OECD and INTERPOL, and call upon our international partners, including UNODC, OECD, INTERPOL, WBG, International Monetary Fund (IMF), FATF, and the Egmont Group, as well as regional anti-corruption networks, to enhance synergies and improve coordination and collaboration between existing and to be established anti-corruption networks.
3. Invite countries and other donors to make contributions, on a voluntary basis, to support informal information-sharing networks to ensure their continuity and effective implementation, including, but not limited to, the Riyadh Initiative towards the creation of a Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities.

## **Annex C: 2020 High-Level Principles**

### **G20 High-Level Principles for the Development and Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategies**

“Although there are multiple approaches States can take once they decide to develop anti-corruption strategies, a common core set of identified guiding principles or good practices can help inform future efforts, in accordance with national principles of domestic laws and regulations. These principles are intended to provide guidance to States who have decided to develop dedicated national anti-corruption strategies. They are to enhance and complement and not to weaken or replace existing anti-corruption commitments.”

[To access the full High-Level Principles, please click on this link.](#)

### **G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Public Sector Integrity through the Use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)**

“Technology and the increased availability of data have evolved rapidly in the last decades, transforming the public and private sectors in numerous ways, raising expectations of citizens, and elevating the importance of responsible digital innovation for governments around the world. The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in public administration and in the delivery of public services, if harnessed appropriately, can reduce opportunities for corruption and increase transparency and accountability across the public and private sectors.”

[To access the full High-Level Principles, please click on this link.](#)

### **G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships**

“Both privatization and PPPs are highly complex in nature, involve large scale, long-term commitment of public funds, and engagement of a large number of stakeholders including the public sector, private sector, and third-party advisors. As such, these engagements increase both the opportunity and incentive for those wishing to direct the process for personal gain, either individually or collectively (i.e. increasing the corruption risk). Such risks could include, among other acts, an improper or unclear rationale for the engagement, improper asset valuation, involvement of suspicious legal or natural persons, conflict of interest, and lack of transparency and accountability throughout the tendering process. While specific mechanisms to mitigate these corruption risks will vary depending on the exact nature of the engagement (PPP, part-transfer of assets, privatization etc.) and the national frameworks and legal systems in place, a common set of High-Level Principles can guide the engagement process.”

[To access the full High-Level Principles, please click on this link.](#)

## **Annex D: G20 Anti-Corruption Accountability Report**

“Accountability reporting is an immensely significant exercise for the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), constituting the primary mechanism through which progress against past commitments is reviewed. The 2019-2021 Action Plan directs the ACWG to ‘strive to adapt its working methods and mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of past G20 commitments and increase the impact of the G20 anti-corruption agenda’. Based on this mandate, and in close collaboration with G20 countries, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and other relevant international organizations, the Saudi G20 Presidency developed a new approach to the 2020 Accountability Report. This approach provides a more detailed overview of progress made and challenges faced by G20 countries in selected areas addressed by the ACWG, rather than a broader overview of progress across all topics addressed by the group. This year, the Accountability Report focuses on the topic of international cooperation and asset recovery, and measures progress based on relevant High-Level Principles (HLPs) previously endorsed by G20 Leaders.”

[To access the full G20 Anti-Corruption Accountability Report, please click on this link.](#)

## **Annex E: G20 Action on International Cooperation on Corruption and Economic Crimes, Offenders and Recovery of Stolen Assets**

“The G20 Leaders had requested ‘ways to tackle corruption and other economic crimes.’ This paper puts forward a set of actions from the ACWG for G20 Leaders. There will be continued discussion next year on further substantiated actions to include in the 2022-24 Action Plan.”

[To access the full document, please click on this link.](#)

## **Annex F: Documents Produced by International Organizations**

### **Scoping Paper on International Cooperation Dealing with Economic Crime, Offenders and the Recovery of Stolen Assets**

“This scoping paper was developed by the OECD in collaboration with the FATF Secretariat, the UNODC and the World Bank in response to G20 Leaders’ request. It provides an overview of the international policy frameworks and standards that are relevant to combating corruption and other economic crimes, highlighting initial insights on the linkages between different crimes and possible gaps in the effectiveness of international cooperation.”

[To access the full scoping paper, please click on this link.](#)

### **G20 Good Practices Compendium on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19**

“The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and its ensuing consequences have affected almost every aspect of society and created opportunities for corruption to thrive and grow, as actions taken to quickly address the needs presented by the crisis may lead to sacrifices in transparency and accountability. Corruption risks have proliferated across a variety of fields threatening life-saving aid and further hurting the most marginalized and vulnerable populations. In response to these growing threats, the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) sought to identify key anti-corruption practices undertaken by G20 countries to address COVID-19. A survey was disseminated to all G20 countries in July 2020 to better understand the new and existing anti-corruption threats and countermeasures used to respond to the crisis and share experiences to inform global policy and strengthen international cooperation. 22 countries responded, with many using similar strategies and techniques to address common corruption risks arising from or exacerbated by COVID-19, with unique manifestations depending on national contexts and priorities.”

[To access the full compendium, please click on this link.](#)

### **Concept Note for the Riyadh Initiative Towards the Creation of a Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities**

“Creation of a global network for the purpose of establishing and enhancing direct contact between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities and complementing the other existing platforms for informal international cooperation, to be initiated at the G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting in Riyadh (October 2020).”

[To access the full concept note, please click this link.](#)

## **Annex G: Additional Documents Prepared under the 2020 Presidency**

### **Compiled country survey responses for the 2020 G20 Anti-Corruption Accountability Report**

[To access the full compilation of responses, please click this link.](#)

### **Compiled country survey responses for the Good Practices Compendium on Combating Corruption in the Response to COVID-19**

[To access the full compilation of responses, please click this link.](#)