



15th INTERNATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION
CONFERENCE

**MOBILISING PEOPLE:
CONNECTING AGENTS OF CHANGE**

**BRASÍLIA BRAZIL
7-10 NOVEMBER 2012**

Short Plenary Report: Global solutions

Date & Time: 10.30 am, 7 November 2012

Report prepared by: Gareth Sweeney, Chief Editor, Global Corruption Report

Speakers:

Magdy Martinez-Soliman, Deputy Director, UNDP

Sir Ian Andrews, Chair, Serious Organised Crime Agency UK

Elaine ???, WEF [please check names/spellings in yellow]

Wilford Grolech, on behalf of Ursula Muller, Director General of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Richard Boucher, Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Moderated by: Ann Koch, Director, Europe and Central Asia Department, Transparency International.

Main Outcomes (200 words, narrative form)

Globally inequality has grown and one of the reasons is corruption. All over the world people have shown that they demand open and democratic governance.

Public scrutiny is the best tool. Citizen pressure and political will are essential. There is no substitute for constant vigilance. All stakeholders must work seamlessly together, aided by a free press, in the fight against corruption. A holistic approach includes the media and civil society as watchdogs on implementation, and the use of new social media by young journalists as an example of important new avenues. Platforms for new tools, such as Cleangovbis, link to others who are active, so people can see the tools to attack these issues.

The fight against organised crime, for example, is now beyond single country agencies, is requires mobilisation of civil society to prevent and disrupt. Support is needed from above and below.

Conventions are indispensable in setting roles and standards, and operational goals. But it remains difficult to say beyond this if we are making a real difference. Social media is not being utilised, while success in fighting corruption eludes newspaper coverage.

Often a more targeted approach on sectors is more realistic and practical depending on the context.

More needs to be done to address gender and corruption, as initial study shows that women are disproportionately affected.

From a business perspective in the last two years there has been a major geopolitical shift and growing societal discontent with corruption, greater application of sanctions, and increasing attention by emerging markets on the significance of corruption. Business now thinks not only about compliance, but strategically. Practical solutions for engagement include development of local business networks, collective actions, and involving small to medium enterprises through capacity development in tackling corruption.

Summary of Presentations (200 words per panellist)

Sir Ian Andrews, Chair, Serious Organised Crime Agency UK

Transparency is perhaps the most important tool in rooting out corruption. While there is a growing continuum from transnational organised crime to terrorism, the distinction is becoming blurred. The digital age also plays a role. The presence of corruption is a key enabler. Organised crime cannot prosper without corruption.

Organised crime is evolving rapidly and is now beyond the ability of a single national agency. The reactive criminal justice response is outdated and inappropriate. The fight against organised crime needs mobilisation of civil society to prevent and disrupt, and I appeal to you.

UK government have seen the globalisation of corruption and joined the international fight against it. For instance the UK bribery Act represents the most radical anti-corruption legislation in the world, but we need others to follow suit.

We cannot defeat corruption without understanding the problem. All stakeholders must work seamlessly together, aided by a free press. Public scrutiny is the best tool. There is no substitute for constant vigilance.

Magdy Martinez-Soliman, UNDP:

UNDP analyses corruption in the context of development, our response is to work with developing nations, on integrity problems in over 100 countries. If an entrepreneur needs to get through red tape, you have the opportunity for bribes. We need to make it difficult, and paperwork easy, with programmes like mobile phone transfers etc.

What have we learned? Conventions are indispensable in setting roles and standards, the operational goals. The growing number of governments creating laws are coming from UNCAC, but are we making a difference? Social media is not utilised, while success is illusive on newspapers.

A targeted approach on sectors is often more realistic and practical depending on the context. We need support from above and below. We know that the poor are most affected. The rich can resist extortion. We have also been gender blind, and addressing the gendered nature is not easy. We call for particular attention for how corruption affects women and gender inequality.

Elaine, World Economic Forum

From a business perspective in the last two years there has been a major geopolitical shift and growing societal discontent with corruption, greater application of sanctions, and increasing attention by emerging markets on the significance of corruption. Business now thinks not only about compliance, but strategically.

Practical solutions include the development of local networks (companies that sign up to the principles of anti-corruption and countering bribery) to create a safe space for new companies, and it is important to have that local connection, which can then put new initiatives in place in support of collective action. Collective actions can happen across industrial sectors too, especially for large strategic investment with governments. Finally, it is not enough to have the leaders at the table, but you must go down the supply chain, and build capacity, tools and services of small and medium enterprises.

Wilford Grolech, on behalf of Ursula Muller

BMZ has 3 levels of intervention for a holistic approach to fighting corruption: supporting anti-corruption reforms in partner countries, the need to avoid that development cooperation becomes a factor in corruption; and growing interconnectedness. A holistic approach needs, public, private and civil society cooperation. The media and civil society are watchdogs on implementation. The private sector has become an important partner and we are stepping up cooperation including the business coalition against corruption.

Richard Boucher, Deputy Secretary General, OECD

Globally inequality has grown and one of the reasons is corruption. All over the world people have shown that they demand open and democratic governance.

OECD shares best practice tools, through peer reviews, procurement systems and integrity systems reviews. The OECD anti-bribery convention is in force in 40 countries, and now is working together on actual enforcement (a major priority). Those who are doing well are those who put a lot into enforcement.

So 'What can *you* do – the activists that don't give up, that see laws enforced, and demand information. You can harass those who must implement, but you can also support them.'

Recommendations, follow-up Actions (200 words narrative form)

- more research on gendered forms corruption and adverse impact
- need for interconnectness and collective actions within and across sectors
- the transnational nature of corruption means that good legislation in one country needs to be matched by others
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Highlights (200 words please include interesting quotes)

Ursula Muller 'The fight cannot be won with government alone'

Richard Boucher 'What can *you* do – the activists that don't give up, that see laws enforced, and demand information. You can harass those who must implement, but you can also support them.'

Elaine, WEF – 'It is not enough to have the business leaders at the table, but you must go down the supply chain'

Key Insights Recommended to be included in the IACC Declaration

Support for the development of collective action among companies, and the inclusion of all of those in the supply chain (small and medium enterprises)

As reactive criminal justice response is outdated and inappropriate, the fight against organised crime needs mobilisation of civil society to prevent and disrupt it.

More needs to be done to address gender and corruption, as initial study shows that women are disproportionately affected.

Signed and date submitted
