



**15th INTERNATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION
CONFERENCE**

**MOBILISING PEOPLE:
CONNECTING AGENTS OF CHANGE**

**BRASÍLIA BRAZIL
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Short Session Report: Global Solutions

Session Title: Utilizing international Transparency and Anti-Corruption Standards to Advance Domestic Policy

Date & Time: Thursday 8th November

Report prepared by: Ximena Salazar, Consultant in Conventions against Corruption, Transparency International.

Experts:

Florencia Guerzovich

Impact & Learning Program Officer
Transparency and Accountability Initiative

Elisabeth Ungar

Executive Director
Transparencia por Colombia

Jorge García-González

Director of the Department of Legal Cooperation
Organization of American States

Moderated by: Vonda Brown, Senior Program Officer Latin American Program, Open Society Foundations

Session coordinated by: Vonda Brown, Senior Program Officer Latin American Program, Open Society Foundations.

Main Issues Covered (500 words or more, narrative form)

Exchange knowledge, experiences and learning among participants on how reformers can take advantage of international standards to ensure that transparency and accountability standards advance domestic policy. Focus was on the OAS Convention against Corruption and its Follow-up mechanism (MESICIC) but also included some discussion on UNCAC and OGP.

Analysis covered effectiveness of International Anticorruption s Conventions on Domestic Policy Changes.

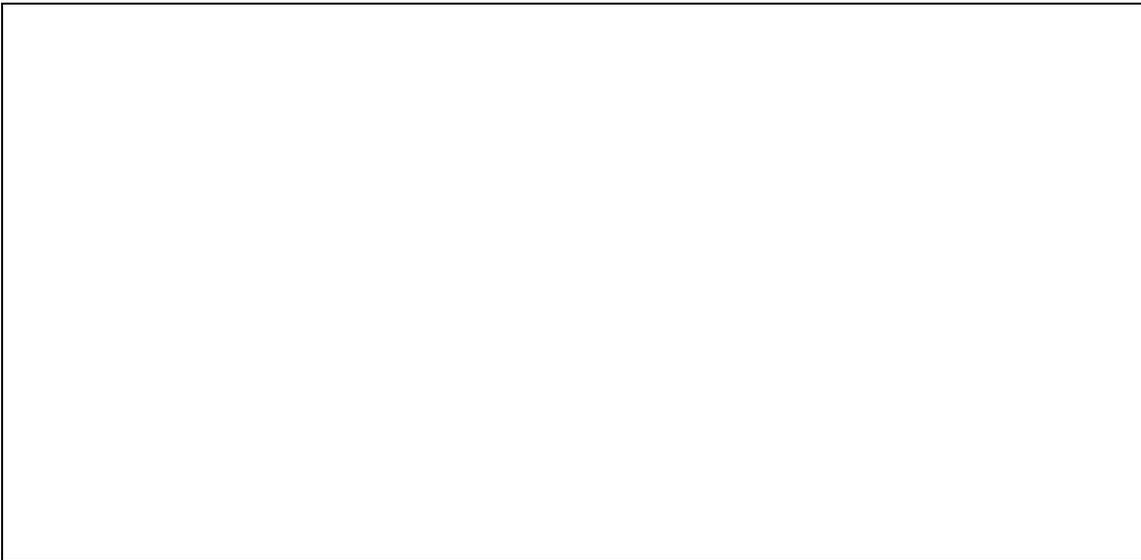
Colombian case study: Public Policy advocacy and international standards.

The Inter American Convention against corruption and the Follow-Up Mechanism for its implementation (MESICIC)

Main Outcomes/Outputs

An agreement was reached that international standards have become a shared road map for state and non state actors. They have the potential to empower national-level accountability constituencies and civil society groups, to actively pursue anticorruption policies in domestic systems. It is now time for reformist to incorporate them into their strategies for change.

A conversation was stimulated concerning the way forward, including strategies that could be adapted to different contexts, untapped opportunities which are ripe for action, and partnerships that could help the anticorruption movement take better advantage of these standards and maximize their potential.



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

- International Conventions and the recommendations of peer review mechanism cannot be framed solely as a set of abstract general principles.
- The political capital and influence that comes along with formal and informal coalitions is a necessary, not sufficient, condition to promote sustainable anticorruption policy reforms.
- Anticorruption advocacy in Latin American has passed the stage of standards setting and diagnostics and should focus now on policy making.
- The state, civil society and the private sector should construct together anticorruption policy that is integral. For example a policy on public contracting should include standards for whistleblower protection, access to information, etc.

Highlights (200 words please include interesting quotes)

Latin America's eleven years of experiences designing and participating in the follow-up (MESICIC) and development of country action plans should be closely examine and considered by the UNCAC and OGP processes. We should build upon this experience and the knowledge and capacity that it has created in Latin America.

Participant from Zaire raised the question whether international standards can influence domestic policy when there is little to no political will. Latin Americans can point to the case of Peru when former president Alberto Fujimori signed the Inter American Convention against Corruption even though was not a supporter of anticorruption policy.

Participants attributed the progress made on access to information laws and policies in the region to the Inter American Convention against Corruption and its strategic use by the region's civil society and the OAS. This was a clear example of how international standards can advance domestic policies.

Anticorruption policies and the sub national level are particularly challenging. The new frontier for reformists is how to use international standards in this context.

Key Insights Recommended to be included in the IACC Declaration

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capacity that it has created in Latin America.

**Rapporteur's name and date submitted Ximena Salazar, 08th
November 2012.**
