Short Session Report

Session Title: Time for Justice
Date & Time: December 1, 2016 12 to 13:00 hours
Report prepared by: Rukshana Nanayakkara, Advocacy Manager SDGs, Transparency International Secretariat

PLEASE INCLUDE BEST QUOTES!

Corruption is a crime and injustice that undermines public trust and peace
Corruption is not normal and it is important that we look beyond normal to combating it.
We are living in times of shadows and lights in the anti-corruption world

Experts:

Jorge Hage, Former Minister, Comptroller General’s Office, Brazil
Thuli Madonsela, Former Public Protector, Government of South Africa
Sanjay Pradhan, CEO, Open Government Partnership
Jose Ugaz, Chair, Transparency International
Liu Jianchao, Vice Minister of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention, China

Moderated by: Giannina Segnini, Director of the Master of Science Data Concentration Programme, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University

Session coordinated by:

Main issues raised in kick off remarks. What’s the focus of the session?
How people power work in combating corruption with its ever changing faces and challenges

What initiatives have been showcased? Briefly describe the Game Changing strategies/ ideas (if applicable)

Brazil showcases examples of tackling corruption where both public and media are engaged in the fight against corruption. This creates a demand driven approach.

Detection and punishment of corruption are more effective in tackling grand corruption as opposed to preventive measures

The rapid expansion of the open government partnership across the globe is an example of how corruption can be tackled with collaborative efforts - governments, private sector and civil society

China’s approach – ‘zero tolerance and zero barriers to fight corruption’ is making waves

China is thinking of joining the OECD anti-bribery convention: a positive step on the right path

OGP’s expansion has helped in lessening the partnership’s dependency on its founding members. This makes the partnership less susceptible to the changing political environments in some countries
Briefly describe the highlights including the thematically interesting questions and ideas that were generated from the discussion or from the floor, and session quotes.

Parliamentary oversight committees don’t work as effective watchdogs sometimes as members of such committees represent political interest. This warrants thinking beyond normal to tackle corruption.

New initiatives to fight corruption is a constant game changer. It is time that anti-corruption community come up with new initiatives to engage the private sector and state owned enterprises.

Corruption is a crime and injustice threatening everywhere. As long as there is injustice there cannot be sustainable peace.

One of the key areas of corruption is policy distortion. This should be dealt with law but often an area neglected.

Conflict of interest is a serious issues within the ruling elites in South Africa.

Latin America carries many examples to how the powerful got away with impunity despite grand corruption committed. However such impunity brought thousands of people to the streets who demanded for justice resulting bringing justice to the people. These examples should be celebrated.

What are the key recommendations, follow-up Actions (200 words narrative form)

It is highly important that CSOs continue with more transformative actions under OGP commitments and other similar existing mechanisms.

Don’t stop CSO efforts at transformative commitments by governments. It is paramount that CSO and others watchdog agencies follow through till the last leg of implementations of pledged anti-
Forging multi-stakeholder coalition is key in compelling governments to deliver their commitments.

Key Insights that could be included in the IACC Declaration

A special mention on peoples’ power in fighting corruption and securing space for people to engage in the fight against corruption.

Conflict of interest and political corruption has to be addressed through exploring innovative initiatives and mechanisms.

Rapporteur’s name and date submitted
Rukshana Nanayakkara
1st December 2016

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