

THE ASIA PACIFIC TI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE

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ADB - OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative

History

- First Conference in Manila on Combating Corruption in 1999
- Second Conference in Seoul in 2000
 - participants propose action taking
 - experts from countries of the region prepare an Action Plan



3rd ADB-OECD Conference On Anti-Corruption

- An Action Plan was put on the table for endorsement
- This plan is the result of joint work by countries of the region, ADB, OECD, international civil society, business community and donors
- Countries endorsing the plan will be supported for their implementation



Anti-Corruption Action Plan For Asia And The Pacific

Pillars

- Developing effective and transparent systems for public service (Pillar 1)
- Strengthening anti-bribery actions and promoting integrity in business operations (Pillar 2)
- Supporting active public involvement (Pillar 3)



Anti-Corruption Action Plan Is Based On

- Good Practice
- Similar compact in the Balkans
- Best is the enemy of the good



ADB-OECD Anticorruption Initiative

- 25 countries have endorsed the Action Plan and are active in the Steering Group
- Advisory Group is made up of Donors, International NGOs and Business Organizations



TI's Corruption Perception Index 2004 for 148 countries

- 5. Singapore
- 9. Australia
- 16. Hong Kong, China
- 24. Japan
- 39. Malaysia
- 47. South Korea
- 64. Thailand
- 71. China
- 85. Mongolia
- 90. India, Nepal
- 102. PNG, Philippines, Vietnam
- 122. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan
- 129. Pakistan
- 133. Indonesia
- 145. Bangladesh



Mechanisms and Tools of The Initiative

- Strategy Documents
- Action Plan
- Steering Group
- Advisory Group
- Biannual Conference



Medium Term Strategy

- Country Ownership
- Regional Cooperation
 - Sub-regional roundtables
 - Regional Policy Dialogue
 - Outreach
- Civil Society Involvement and International Donor Coordination
- Enlarging Regional Participation



Malaysia

Project 2	Survey of Perceptions of Malaysian Public towards Corruption
Action Plan Pillars	Public Discussion of Corruption (Pillar 3)
Expected Results	Increase effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Agency



Indonesia

Project	Partnership for Governance Reforms Reforms
Action Plan Pillars	Supporting Active Public Involvement (Pillar 3)
Expected Results	Increased awareness through media (print and broadcast) campaigns



Cambodia

Project	Program of Administrative Reform
Action Plan Pillars	Integrity in Public Service (Pillar 1)
Expected Results	Streamlined procedures, practices and processes to hire and manage staff in the public sector



Philippines

Project	Trial Advocacy Skills Development Program
Action Plan Pillars	Developing Effective and Transparent Systems for Public Service (Pillar 1)
Expected Results	Increased capacity among special prosecution officers in the Office of the Ombudsman



Vietnam

Project	Enforcement of Anti-Money Laundering Legislation
Action Plan Pillars	Effective Prevention, Investigation and Prosecution (Pillar 2)
Expected Results	Substantial criminal penalties for the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and crime



Singapore

Project	Appropriate Transparent Procedures for Public Procurement
Action Plan Pillars	Developing Effective and Transparent Systems for Public Service (Pillar 1)
Expected Results	Ethical and administrative codes of conduct to ensure the proper use of public resources



Capacity Development

- Effective Prosecution Of Corruption - India 2003
- Curbing Corruption in Public Prosecution Manila - 2004
- Meeting International Standards and Ratifying the U.N. Convention – Pakistan 2005
- Others planned



Will Governments Practice What They Preach?

- Generate domestic will
- Move at their own pace
- International community is prepared to help
- It is a common strategy
- Economies of the region still weak





<http://www.oecd.org/daf/ASIAcom/>



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