THE ASIA PACIFIC ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE

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Why Fight Corruption

• Corruption has devastating effects on political stability and economic growth
• Corruption raises the costs of doing business
• Corruption deters foreign investment
• World Bank calls corruption: “A cancer on development”
• Donors agree
Corruption in Asia and the Pacific

- Can cost up to one sixth of a country’s GDP
- Governments pay 20 to 100% more for goods and services due to corrupt procurement practices
- Except for Singapore, no country in this region does well on objective or subjective indices
**ADB’s Anti-Corruption Initiatives**

- **Good Governance in the Region**
  - ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and Pacific
  - Regional TAs (e.g. AML measures)
- **Loans and TAs**
- **Internal Measures**
  - Procurement and contracting procedures
  - Project Audits
  - Strengthening Resident Mission Capacity
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
TI’s Corruption Perception Index 2004 for 148 countries

5. Singapore
9. Australia
16. Hong Kong, China
24. Japan
39. Malaysia
47. South Korea
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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project 2</th>
<th>Survey of Perceptions of Malaysian Public towards Corruption</th>
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<tr>
<td>Action Plan Pillars</td>
<td>Public Discussion of Corruption (Pillar 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Increase effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Agency</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>Partnership for Governance Reforms Reforms</td>
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<td>Action Plan Pillars</td>
<td>Supporting Active Public Involvement (Pillar 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Increased awareness through media (print and broadcast) campaigns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Program of Administrative Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action Plan Pillars</td>
<td>Integrity in Public Service</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(Pillar 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Streamlined procedures, practices and processes to hire and manage staff in the public sector</td>
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## Philippines

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<th>Project</th>
<th>Trial Advocacy Skills Development Program</th>
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<td>Action Plan Pillars</td>
<td>Developing Effective and Transparent Systems for Public Service (Pillar 1)</td>
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<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Increased capacity among special prosecution officers in the Office of the Ombudsman</td>
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<td>Project</td>
<td>Enforcement of Anti-Money Laundering Legislation</td>
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<td>Action Plan Pillars</td>
<td>Effective Prevention, Investigation and Prosecution (Pillar 2)</td>
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<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Substantial criminal penalties for the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and crime</td>
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### Singapore

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<th>Project</th>
<th>Appropriate Transparent Procedures for Public Procurement</th>
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<td>Action Plan Pillsars</td>
<td>Developing Effective and Transparent Systems for Public Service (Pillar 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Ethical and administrative codes of conduct to ensure the proper use of public resources</td>
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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
Thank You

http://www.oecd.org/daf/ASIAacom/