

Fighting and Winning against Corruption

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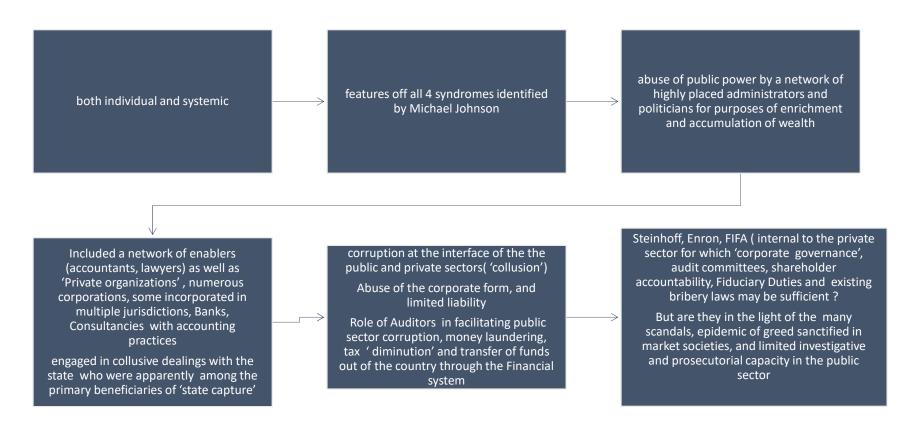
Conceptualizing Corruption

NARROW

- legal/juridical
- equated with illegal actions bribery 'quid pro quo transactions) fraud- for which the proper remedy is after the fact investigation, prosecution of individual acts of criminal malfeasance
- focus mainly on the misconduct of administrators and politicians
- leaves out 'legal corruption'

- BROAD
- Recognizes a diversity of corruption problems, not all illegal: nepotism, collusion(price fixing and coordination by private actors in public sector procurement), conflicts of interest, capture of policy making and regulatory bodies by private interests(inter alia through private funding of politics)
- Systemic corruption[4 corruption syndromes, Michel Johnson, Syndromes of Corruption(2005)] which focusses on the ways in which wealth and power is accumulated in market democracies
- Influence markets which directs attention to the interface between the public and private sectors

State Capture? Public and Private



1.Promote and encourage active citizenry, whistle blowing, integrity and transparency in all sphere of society

2.advance the professionalization of employees to optimize their contribution to create corruption free workplaces

3.enhance governance and accountability in organizations in all sectors 4.improve integrity, transparency and credibility of the public procurement system

5.strengthen the resourcing, coordination, performance, accountability and independence of dedicated anti- corruption agencies

Protect vulnerable sectors that are prone to corruption and unethical practices with effective risk management

Is any of this of relevance to accounting professionals? Perhaps not if you believe that corruption is limited to the exercise of public power by officials and politicians

National Anti-Corruption Strategy: 6 Pillars 'All Government, all of Society'

Anti-Corruption Reform strategy

Avoid	Adapt	Recognize	Avoid	Do not assume	Avoid	Build	Link	Understand
avoid simple borrowing of the toolkit from the supposed global consensus	adapt anti - corruption responses to specific corruption problems and the conditions of your society	recognize that there is no panacea or quick fix	avoid giving too much importance to short term results and solutions	do not assume that corruption problems are the same everywhere	avoid overemphasizi ng reform from above over contestation from below	build a broad base of support politically	link implementatio n of anti corruption strategies to citizen well being (improved services, health systems, policing)	understand anticorruption as an issue of fundamental justice implicating the way we are governed, [democracy] And the fairness and inclusivity of our political and economic institutions

National Anti -Corruption Council

NACAC was appointed by the President into advice him on the implementation of the NACACS. It is a part time body appointed from Civil Society

6 workstreams

- Whistleblowing protection[includes private sector whistleblowers]
- Procurement
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Communications
- Legislation and Transparency
- Anti-Corruption Architecture

- Advisories

-Report next year



THANK YOU