



Anti-corruption Assessment of Laws High Level and Expert Panel (Corruption Proofing of Legislation)

Special Event to CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Agenda

The event will take place on November, 5 2015, from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m in the Conference Room A, Pavilion 7A of the Lenexpo Exhibition Complex, St Petersburg, Russia.

Background

It is well known that the legislative process is vulnerable to corruption. Citizens, lobbyists, and politicians may have interest in using monetary or other forms of power to influence the drafting of a specific legislation. Loopholes and biases do not systematically result from un-transparent processes. Weaknesses in the terminology or overlaps in the legal framework can, for instance, result in increased risks of corruption during the implementation phase of the act.

Corruption proofing does not relate directly to corruption of the legislative process itself, such as the bribery of legislators or questionable lobbying practices. It is targeted only at “regulatory corruption risks”, which constitute existing or missing features in a law that can contribute to corruption regardless of whether the risk was intended or not. This method of corruption proofing can take many forms.¹

Civil society plays an important role in corruption proofing whether a systematic review mechanism is in place or not, civil society groups ensure independent reviews and hold the Parliaments accountable for taking the anti-corruption recommendations into account.

¹RAI, RCC, “Anti-Corruption Assessment of Laws, November 2014.



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This session aims at exploring the novel tool of “Corruption Proofing” of legislation through institutionalized mechanisms. It will invite members of corruption proofing committees, Parliamentarians and civil society to debate the relevance of those tools as well as alternatives for corrupt-proof legislation. The panel will focus on experience of countries with existing corruption-proofing mechanisms, namely the Republics of Korea and Moldova and well as experts’ perspective on comparative experiences and tools to build corruption proof legislation.

Panelists:

- “Reflections on Korea’s experience of Corruption Proofing” So-yeong Yoon, Deputy Director, International Relations Division, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea.
- “Moldavian Dual Perspective on Corruption Proofing: Civil Society and the Anti-corruption Agency” Ms. Cristina Tarna, Deputy Director of the National Anti-corruption Center, Moldova
- “Anti-corruption Assessment of Laws: Outstanding Points”, Mr. Radu Cotici, Head of Secretariat, Regional Anti-corruption Initiative
- “Evidence-based Anticorruption”, Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Director, European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building, Hertie School of Governance, ANTI-CORRP

Moderator: Phil Mason, Head of Anti-Corruption Policy, DFID

Proposed structure of the event:

- The first 40 minutes will be dedicated to presentations from the speakers;
- The following 20 min will be dedicated to questions and answers from the moderator;
- The remaining 30 minutes will be dedicated to Q&A