

# International Anti- Corruption Conference



Seoul, South Korea

25 – 28 May 2003



# Transparency International

Transparency International's main purpose is to curb corruption by mobilising a global coalition to promote and strengthen international and National Integrity Systems.



# Transparency International (continue)

## TI main guiding principles are based on:

- TI recognizing the shared responsibility of actors in all regions for corruption, and its emphasis is on prevention and on reforming systems, not on exposing individual cases;
- TI considering that the movement against corruption is global and transcends social, political, economic and cultural systems;
- Internally, TI observing the principles of participation, decentralisation, diversity, accountability and transparency;
- TI is politically non-partisan; and
- TI recognizing that there are strong practical as well as ethical reasons for containing corruption.



# Transparency International (continue)

TI achieves its purpose through the building of national, regional and global coalitions, embracing the state, civil society and the private sector, in order to fight domestic and international corruption. In addition TI co-ordinates and supports National Chapters to implement its mission; TI assists in the design and the implementation of effective integrity systems; and collect, analyses and disseminates information and raises public awareness on the damaging impact of corruption (especially in low-income countries) on human and economic development.



# New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Africa has been historically and experientially described as the marginalized continent. Most critical observers have described the continent over the years as having great potential and providing wealth for the rest of the world but economically and politically backward. African leaders have historically wanted to see their continent at par with the rest of the world but this desire for the progress of the continent was not always popular within the global economic paradigm and the powerful nations that controlled the global economy.



## **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (continue)**

Recent efforts of both African leaders and Western leaders in the context of the African Renaissance or 'African Rebirth' have emphasized the need to move the continent forward towards social and economic development to eradicate growing and rampant continental poverty and its manifestations. In their attempt to strengthen Africa's profile and role globally, a programmatic policy document was needed. The search for such policy document led to:

- The Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP); and
- The OMEGA Plan



## **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (continue)**

Under scrutiny and analysis of political implications the two were merged to become the New African Initiative (NAI). As economic and political processes for Africa's empowerment even the NAI was subject to scrutiny and analysis of its viability to fit in within the dominant global economic paradigm driven by the powerful Western nations and their interests. After further compromises and high-level political negotiations between Western and African leaders the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was formed and placed as the economic and political emancipatory framework through which the newly formed African Union would operate.



# What is NEPAD?

NEPAD is a plan conceived and developed by African leaders in consultation with Western leaders placing commitment from African leaders to Africans and the rest of the world to place the continent on the path of sustainable growth and development.

NEPAD is a comprehensive and integrated programme for socio-economic and socio-political development of Africa. NEPAD states the problems facing the continent and maps up the plan of action to resolve these problems. NEPAD is an intended literal translation of the African Renaissance or 'African Rebirth' into policy and programme.

The fundamental aim and objective of NEPAD is to eradicate poverty in Africa and to place African countries both individually and collectively, on the path of sustainable growth and development so as to halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalization process.



# Finance, Debt and Development

## **Debt Cancellation:**

The aim of the United Nations on poverty is to half poverty by the year 2015, Sub-Saharan African economics' will need to achieve an estimated 7% annual growth rate on average. In this context we think that for the poorer African economies to emerge and position them in the globalisation process, debt should not only be reduced but also cancelled.

## **Head of states:**

Head of States of Africa should review the debt strategy and discuss with international community to ensure the smooth cancellation of debt for countries participating in NEPAD.



# Finance, Debt and Development (continue)

## **Assets Recovery:**

Assets recovery is a key issue to facilitate the development of African economies. The assets recovery must be dealt with not only for past leaders but also for present leaders. Mechanisms should be discussed and set up at the head of state level with the help of international community.

## **Capital Flight:**

NEPAD recommends increase of domestic resources mobilization both domestic and foreign. National savings should be encouraged at household or firm levels however domestic savings are lost to African countries as a result of Capital flight. This trend happens both South- to –North and South-South.



# Finance, Debt and Development (continue)

## **Government Expenditure:**

In view of the better management, African domestic resources on of the key philosophy is the rationalising of government expenditure. One of the questions that we have been confounded to is how do African governments prioritise their expenditure. To what extent are these governments accountable today and to whom should they be accountable in future?

## **Investors' Perceptions:**

We need to address investors' perceptions of Africa as a high risk continent especially with regard to security of property rights, regulating frameworks and values. Regulating legislative framework needs to be development based on international best practices. Peace and security are crucial items. Resolve conflicts and develop criteria for heads of state in dealing with NEPAD.



# Our Concerns

- The process of consultation in the formulation of NEPAD was severely flawed and has presented numerous problems on the ownership levels of NEPAD, particularly from the African Civil society movements who have heavily criticised NEPAD for not empowering Africa.
- NEPAD relies too heavily on funds coming from the G8 nations in order for it to survive as a programme.



## Our Concerns (continue)

- The present unequal relationships of extremely rich G8 nations promising funds for NEPAD, and extremely poor African nations requesting those funds perpetuates ideologies of development superiority and development inferiority.
- The centrality of belief that African governments will deliver development once the programme is funded by the G8 nations was naïve considering the mechanisms within NEPAD to monitor participation, good governance, and transparency are weak.



# Related Concerns

- A partnership between unequals is phoney, implying the continued dependence by Africa on G8 conditions.
- G8 government lack incentives and capacity to deliver their side of the bargain.
- African governments cannot police each other. South Africa bullies other countries.
- Nepad idea of good governance is seated in economic policies that disadvantage Africa and undermine democratic accountability.



## Related Concerns (continue)

### What could redeem Nepad?

- Partnerships between African countries based on agreement for mutual support to develop national economies.
- Agreement within Africa to protect developing markets and industries based on intra-Africa trade.
- Control of capital created in Africa, so that it remains at the service of Africa.
- Invitation to G8 countries to support African regional development through grants not loans.
- Openness to foreign direct investment on conditions that suit Africa, noting the Malaysian experience.