Corruption ou not corruption... That is the question?

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The mandate for comitee 1.3

In the context of governance of Road Administrations

- Investigate policies for eliminating corruption
- Make recommandations

The approach, the working process

- 1. Overview of international perspective and knowledge
- 2. Survey of governance practices in relation to corruption fighting
- 3. Building on seminar discussions

The difficult part : applying findings to Road Administrations in very different context

Fact #1 - Roads : a potentially clear case of a wolrdwide corruption problem

- → Transparency International rates public work/construction business the sector with the highest probabability of corruption (out of 17)
- → Transportation/storage sector rated 8th/17
- → 5% of WNP (1 500 000 000 000 \$US)

No cultural, economical, geographical monopolies

Fact #2 : Analysis, frameworks, strategies, tools for corruption fighting are abondant

- → International Conventions
- → Country Ratings
- → Programs
- → Institutional guidelines
- → Textbooks, howtoo's, success storys

Fact #3: no comprehensive universally accepted definition but:

- → Corruption: the promise, the offer, giving and/or the acceptance of any benefit that unproperly affects the actions or decisions of a public official (bribery, UN)
- → Petty corruption: the use of public office for private benefit in the actual course of public service delivery
- Grand corruption: when public policy making, its design and implementation are compromised by corrupt practice

Fact #4: Tailoring approach to Road administrations of different development stages still to be made; the need for an integrated approach, the four basic ingredients:

- → Assessment and monitoring
- →Institutional building
- → Enforcement
- Situational and social prevention
- RA's can't do it alone, RA's can do something

UN corruption fighting tool kit

- Assessment and monitoring(6 measures):
 - → Nature, extent, capabalities, judiciary indicators
- Institutional building (11 measures)
 - →Agencies, ombudsman, audits, civil service reforms, codes of conduct, legislatures, local governance
- Enforcement (10 measures)
 - →Investigations, integrity testing, legal instruments, monitoring of assets, amnesty, whistleblowers, burden of proof
- Situational and social prevention (14 measures)
 - →Procurement, procedural simplication, result based management, information, public complaints, citizen charters

A survey of PIARC practices

Inside the questionnaire on governance:

- Applied possible integrity-anticorruption influence measures
- → Events, perception, awareness

19 RA's have answered

Evaluation

	Inexistent	Low	High
Corruption prevalence in their country	21%	71 %	7%
Own organisation corruption prevalence	44%	50%	6%

Satisfaction

	Satisfying	Should be fostered
Awareness in their organisation	74 %	26 %
Corruption fighting in the organisation	61 %	39 %
Own corruption awareness and knowledge	58 %	42 %
Awareness in the population	53%	47 %

Events

Corruption related trials have been held in recent years.	84 %
Trials related in any way to road operations and administrations.	28 %
Participated themselves in any directly and explicitly corruption related fighting activities or measures in their organisation.	22 %

Institutional measures

	Road Adm. Specific	General application	Don't know
General law and regulations	36%	100%	
Ombudsman	15%	94%	5%
Specific anti corruption law	29%	88%	
Anticorruption special unit	25%	77%	21%
Public Complaint department	53%	79%	

Preventive measures

	Road Adm. Specific	General application	Don't know
Formal and transparent outsourcing procedures	82%	100%	5%
Code of conduct	72%	93%	
Special anticorruption program	29%	45%	5%
Participation in international anticorruption program	0%	45%	21%
Corruption explicit awareness raising program	29%	33%	5%
Awareness fostering measures	38%	42%	11%

23e Congrès mondial de la Route - Paris 2007

Control measures

	Road Adm. Specific	General application	Don't know
Internal verification	83%	100%	
External verification	80%	100%	
Official inquests- special reviews	75%	100%	5%

Some seminar findings

- Poverty promotes corruption...Corruption causes poverty
- To foster integrety in RA's you must act upon people and their environment
- Partnering with local authorities can contribute to corruption fighting
- User participation in governance of road funds can also help
- Oportunity for coruption is equal to :
 - → Monopoly + secretness accountability
 - →L'opportunité pour la corruption égale :
- The staircase model :
 - Corruption of governing bodies
 - Encourages middle management corruption
 - Which favors petty corruption and common man's burden
 - →And the other way up

For futur work

- Extend mandate to larger preoccupation than corruption fighting (collusion, abuse of power,) and favor the positive approach : integrity building
- 2. Identify good practices in institutional integrity building:
- 3. Consider components in an integreted management system
- 4. Elaborate a principal statement
- 5. Reach out to other organisations

A practical definition ?!

If it persist's after 24 hours, you can be sure that it is a bribe!

A local project mananger's understanding of corruption

Thank you!