

2008 G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Civil G8 Dialogue in Kyoto 24th April 2008

Work Shop Anti-Corruption Wrap up

Chaired by **Tatsuro Kuroda**, The Chairman, Transparency International Japan
Reporter Cobus de Swardt, Managing Director, Transparency International
Resource persons **Chandra Kirana**, Coordinator, Revenue Watch Institute Indonesia
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1, G8 Summit

The G8 2007 communiqué says that promoting the fight against corruption, both at the national and international levels, remains one of the most important tasks of the G8.

The members participating Work Shop Anti-corruption completely endorse it, expect that corruption would be discussed sincerely, and the action should be taken.

2, the content of the speeches

At the beginning **Cobus** stated that:

Anti-corruption measures are integral to fighting both poverty and climate change. Hunger and illiteracy can not be eradicated as long as corruption continues to sap resources from the world's poorest countries.

The G8 has a special responsibility to demonstrate leadership in the fight against corruption, particularly as it continues to demand greater accountability from developing nations.

Chandra Kirana focused on:

The importance of resources based revenue transparency to help resource rich developing countries their development goals and ensure money is not corrupted. She had 3 recommendations for the G8 to improve its endorsement for the EITI.

- G8 countries should lead by example and join EITI not only endorse for it.
- G8 countries should do more to encourage countries like China & India to join the EITI.
- G8 should help countries improve environmental/social/human rights standards in the Extractive Industry sector.

This should be done by ensuring a voice for CS & citizens in resource rich developing countries.

Professor **Umeda**, briefing developments of OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the UN Anti-Corruption Convention (UNCAC), both of which constitute important part of a global anti-corruption regime, featuring on some characteristics of those legal frameworks, pointed out that the Japanese government has not had good records so that it needs to put more efforts. Focusing on intersections of the issues of corruption and environment conservation/destruction, he said that especially in developing countries corruption helps promote environmental destruction and discourage conservation efforts, and he stressed donor countries like the G8 should take more

effective measures that contribute to strengthening governance of recipient countries through their aid practices.

3, Proposals

To wrap up all reports presented to the WS and also the opinions from the floor, the WS concludes as follows,

- The WS acknowledges the importance of Anti-corruption, especially of the G8's role in fight against corruption, and asks G8 to report back on their plentiful pledges made in the past summit meetings since 2002.
- The WS recommends for the G8 to improve its endorsement for the EITI
 - G8 countries should lead by example and join EITI not only endorse for it.
 - G8 countries should do more to encourage countries like China& India to join the EITI.
 - G8 should help countries improve environmental/social/human rights conditions in the Extractive Industry sector by ensuring companies from G8 countries operate in developing countries according to internationally recognized best standards and through ODA help countries improve policies and technical capacities.
- The WS urges the G8 do more to stop the supply-side of corruption through crack down on overseas bribery by G8 based multi-nationals, as well as through the enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, while also implement transparent CSR.
- The WS recommends that the G8 intensify their efforts to deny safe haven to illicit assets and cooperate more pro-actively in Asset Recovery.
- The WS requests that the three G8 member countries, the bearers of the 2007, 2008 and 2009 G8 presidencies (Germany, Japan, Italy), which have yet to ratify the UN convention against Corruption should do so at once.
- The WS requests that developed countries, such as the G8, should consider implementing aid policies by giving technical and financial assistances that could help developing countries enhance governance that contributes to the fight against corruption and efforts to keep environmental integrity.

In summary,

We urge the G8 to urgently address the continuous exacerbation of poverty - due to persistent social, environmental and human rights violations - by stopping illicit financial flows, particularly by: actively joining the EITI, denying safe haven to illicit assets, pro-actively cooperate in Asset Recovery, and provide ODA to improve policies and technical capacities.