



Anticorruption efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Asian Development Bank

- Established in 1966, 68 members
- Office of Anticorruption and Integrity

Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific

- Established in 1999, 32 members
- Three pillars



ADB's Member Countries Commitment to Assist Developing Member Countries Combat the COVID-19 Pandemic

\$25.1 trillion as of August 10, 2020







Total Amount: USD 12,071.13 million*

	USD million
Afghanistan	43.66
Armenia	36.92
Azerbaijan	0.77
Bangladesh	1,017.51
Bhutan	23.53
Cambodia	253.35
Cook Islands	11.38
Federated States of Micronesia	8.26
Fiji	101.58
Georgia	112.15
India	1,606.17
Indonesia	1,520.46
Kazakhstan	1,001.32
Kiribati	2.94
Kyrgyz Republic	71.57
Lao PDR	22.88
Malaysia	7.52
Maldives	52.86
Marshall Islands	7.92
Mongolia	188.30
Myanmar	9.53

	USD million
Nauru	0.80
Nepal	257.20
Niue	0.45
Pakistan	1,026.44
Palau	36.47
Papua New Guinea	4.95
People's Republic of China	43.40
Philippines	1,710.25
Samoa	25.84
Solomon Islands	29.64
Sri Lanka	198.11
Tajikistan	52.52
Thailand	1,501.25
Timor-Leste	2.60
Tonga	19.48
Turkmenistan	0.70
Tuvalu	1.52
Uzbekistan	678.97
Vanuatu	2.90
Viet Nam	373.30



Five Fundamental Measures to Mitigate Integrity Risks in Development Projects:

- 1. Ensure that projects are transparent and fair; and have proper accountability and control measures.
- 2. Expedite due diligence without sacrificing project integrity.
- 3. Strengthen contractual provisions on anticorruption.





Five Fundamental Measures .. (continued)

- Keep complaints mechanisms open and pursue investigations as appropriate.
- 5. Encourage colleagues and citizens to remain vigilant, and report suspected fraud and corruption.





OECD Policy Papers

- Public Integrity for an Effective COVID-19 Response and Recovery
- Policy Measures to Avoid
 Corruption and Bribery in the
 COVID-19 Response and Recovery





Public Integrity for an Effective COVID-19 Response and Recovery

- 1. Public procurement
- 2. Accountability, control and oversight
- 3. Integrity violations in public organizations





1. Public procurement



Short term responses



Documentation



Guidelines on emergency procurement



Framework agreements



Openness of information



- Central price and supplier tracking system
- Audit and oversight



1. Public procurement



Long term responses



Emergency procurement legislation



• E-procurement



Remote access by auditors to records



Trained public officials



2. Accountability, control and oversight of the economic stimulus packages



Short term responses



Ethical framework for decision making in times of crisis



Document decision making process



Awareness raising on lobbying regulations



Specialized oversight bodies





2. Accountability, control and oversight of the economic stimulus packages

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Long term responses



Framework for interactions with private sector representatives



Conflict of interest frameworks



Procedures for urgent decision making



Resources for SAIs and internal audit functions



E-governance for implementation and oversight

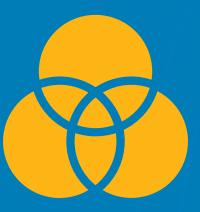




3. Increased risks of integrity violations in public organisations



Integrity challenges



Combination of financial pressure, opportunity, and rationalisation



Responses

- Risk management, control and audit processes
- Organisational integrity
- Digitalisation
- Financial aid programmes





Policy Measures to Avoid Corruption and Bribery in the COVID-19 Response and Recovery

- Respect the rule of law, international anticorruption standards, and anti-bribery obligations.
- 2. Address immediate risks in emergency procurement.
- 3. Accountability and control of the economic recovery measures.
- 4. Business ethics, internal controls, and compliance
- 5. Enforcement of corruption and bribery cases.



Policy 1: Respect the rule of law, international anticorruption standards and anti-bribery obligations





- Compliance with the relevant instruments as important as ever in the current crisis.
- Investigations and prosecutions should not be influenced by national economic interests, potential effect on relations with another State or the identity of those involved





Policy 4: Business ethics, internal controls and compliance



- Private sector actors, including small businesses, should ensure that good governance and internal controls are maintained
- Use of business intermediaries needs to be carefully considered
- Heightened dangers through illicit trade, including counterfeit pharmaceutical products and wildlife trafficking





Policy 5: Enforcement of corruption and bribery cases



- Monitor known risks areas and identify emerging ones
- Whistleblowers are critical and must be protected
- Reports of misconduct must be taken seriously and investigated
- Adequate resources for investigative agencies should be protected to permit effective detection, investigation and prosecution



References:

Asian Development Bank (ADB) COVID-19 Policy Base

https://covid19policy.adb.org/

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https://www.adb.org/site/integrity/main

Five ways to stop corruption in its tracks: ADB Blog

https://blogs.adb.org/blog/five-ways-stop-corruption-its-tracks

Public Integrity for an Effective COVID-19 Response and Recovery

http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/public-integrity-for-angeffective-covid-19-response-and-recovery-a5c35d8c/#section-d1e93

Policy measures to avoid corruption and bribery in the COVID 19 response and recovery

http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/policy-measures-to-pyoid-corruption-and-bribery-in-the-covid-19-response-and-recovery-225abff3/



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