International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy

“Practice Meets Science”

30 June - 09 July
Laxenburg, Austria
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PARTNERS
The International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy (IACSA), developed and organized by the recently established International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), provides a holistic, interdisciplinary programme for anti-corruption education, catering to various sectors of society and all regions of the world. With a new advanced framework, it draws on the tradition of the International Anti-Corruption Summer Schools, which had convened on an annual basis between 2007 and 2010. This year, IACSA has attracted 70 experts and field specialists from the worldwide anti-corruption community, representing 60 countries from all continents of the globe. Under the motto “Practice Meets Science”, the participants have the opportunity to gain insight from more than a dozen academics and to examine the cross-cutting nature of corruption in a globalized world. In this context, it is worthwhile to reflect on how the overall state of corruption and efforts to curb it have evolved.

With increasing globalization and particularly the current economic crisis, the context and social complexity of corruption has entered a new era. Corruption, defined as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain” by Transparency International, greatly contributed to the onset and perpetuation of the financial and eventually economic crisis. It has rendered ethical standards vulnerable and unmasked the greed of some few entrusted with power, who have used it to wield undue personal gain. In turn, the economic crisis has left substantial repercussions on the social and political sphere, putting welfare at risk and allowing threats to human security and sustainable development to flourish. As experts, civil society, academics, entrepreneurs and the media diligently work to find lasting solutions to this enormous challenge, one thing becomes clear – the intertwined manner in which corruption manifests itself cannot be remedied with an “easy fix” or “one fits all” solution.

On the more positive side, the last few years have witnessed a change in attitude towards corruption and there has been a growing will of states, institutions and corporate businesses to tackle this corrosive menace. Notably, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), at its third Conference of States Parties in Doha in November 2009 has adopted a (peer) review mechanism for UNCAC. The first of its kind in the UN system, it will evaluate a country’s implementation and enforcement of the convention. Reviews have already started, and practitioners and other experts are part of the international evaluation teams.

IACA’s Summer Academy is designed for familiarizing anti-corruption practitioners with contemporary insight in selected areas of corruption theory and anti-corruption practice. Above all, IACSA champions the exchange of ideas and strategies between its diverse participants, thus facilitating the bridging of the gap between science and practice, and promoting the transformation of rhetoric into action.

In conclusion, I would like to wish all the participants and speakers success and an inspiring time at IACSA.

Let us join forces in the fight against corruption!

Martin Kreutner
Chair, IACA International Transition Team
Introduction

The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) is an international centre of excellence for a new and holistic approach to fighting corruption. Within the overall scope of IACA’s programmes and activities, the International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy (IACSA) aims to ensure the continuation of a well-established process which contributes to the Academy’s fourth pillar: acting as a platform for direct dialogue and networking.

In further developing the “Practice Meets Science” approach, IACSA brings together national and international practitioners from the private and public sector, students, media and NGO representatives, and internationally renowned academics from various disciplines and institutions.

IACSA carries on the tradition of the previous International Anti-Corruption Summer Schools (IACSS) held in 2007, 2008 and 2009, as well as last year’s alumni meeting.

The process of globalization brings about a high degree of generality for various forms of corruption and its influence on the economic, political and social welfare of societies. Due to the increasingly transnational character of this crime, the fight against corruption requires - intellectually, practically as well as in a cross-over manner - the cooperation among different stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels.

During the ten-day course, participants will develop an understanding of the legal, economic, criminological, sociological, psychological and cultural issues of corruption in a globalized world.

The opportunity to broaden knowledge and share professional experiences with specialists from different fields and countries, promotes the development of effective anti-corruption measures.

The programme includes 56 lecture hours and three evening dialogue sessions. Recreational and sports activities as well as different social events are included to complement the academic side of the programme. Courses are taught through lectures, workshops and interactive discussions.
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<td>10:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>Klaus Steinmaurer (T-Mobile)</td>
<td>Debate with Mr. Moosmayer and Mr. Steinmaurer</td>
<td>Lunch (12:45 - 14:15)</td>
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<td>Leslie Holmes (Australia)</td>
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<td>13:30 - 15:00</td>
<td>Teambuilding</td>
<td>Michael Girodo (North America)</td>
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<td>Excursion &quot;Danube Region/Wachau&quot;</td>
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<td>17:00 - 17:30</td>
<td>Recreation at the Academy</td>
<td>Michael Girodo (North America)</td>
<td>Law Talia Khabrieva guest lecturer (Russian Federation)</td>
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<td>18:00 - 19:00</td>
<td>Unofficial Get-together at IACA</td>
<td>Roundtable &quot;Corruption &amp; the Media&quot; A. Johnson, B. Kamel, A. Mills, A. Rohrer, L. Diamini - Moderator</td>
<td>Roundtable &quot;Corruption &amp; Education&quot; H. Kühne, M. Poisson, S. Wanjala, W. Hetzer - Moderator</td>
<td>Football Game</td>
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KLAUS MOOSMAYER

Since July 2010 Klaus Moosmayer is the Chief Counsel Compliance of Siemens AG. Together with the Chief Compliance Officer he is leading the global Compliance Organization of Siemens and reports to the Board of Management. Klaus Moosmayer is responsible for legal compliance management, compliance policies, internal investigations, disciplinary sanctions, remediation and compliance controls. Prior to his nomination to this post, he served as the Compliance Operating Officer of Siemens since 2007 and had a leading role in developing the new Siemens Compliance Program. Before entering the Siemens Legal Department in 2000, he worked as a private-practice lawyer. Klaus Moosmayer has extensively published on compliance and white collar crime topics, including designing compliance and anti-corruption manuals for companies. In addition, he frequently speaks at national and international conferences on compliance related topics.

“Private Sector Compliance – Siemens Integrity Initiative”

Compliance – the strict adherence to all laws, regulations and our internal guidelines, particularly the Siemens Business Conduct Guidelines – is the basis for all our decisions and activities and an elementary component of integrity. Compliance is not a program; it is the way we conduct business and uphold integrity at Siemens. Preventing corruption and other violations of fair competition has highest priority at Siemens. Our principle is, “Only clean business is Siemens business”, meaning strict compliance with all laws and regulations and adherence to the principles of ethical business conduct defined in the Siemens Business Conduct Guidelines. Siemens is expressly committed to international conventions and recommendations for combating corruption. The Siemens Compliance System is divided into three action levels: prevent, detect and respond. Besides our company-wide preventive efforts for the implementation of compliance policies in daily business, training and constant communication by our business leaders, Siemens is committed to investigating possible misconduct and taking disciplinary measures in case violations of the laws or our Siemens Business Conducts have been proven.

Within our wider sphere of influence, we are engaged in various multi-stakeholder and cross-sector initiatives aimed at jointly combating corruption in the markets in which Siemens conducts business. On 9 December 2010, the World Bank and Siemens announced the first anti-corruption projects that will receive financing from the company’s US$100 million Integrity Initiative to promote clean markets. For further details, visit <www.siemens.com/sr/integrity-initiative>. Siemens supports the International Anti-Corruption Academy as part of this initiative.

KLAUS STEINMAUER

Klaus M. Steinmaurer, MBA, is a lawyer by training and has additionally studied IT and Business Process Management at the Executive Academy of the Vienna University of Economics and Business. Since 1996 he is General Counsel at T-Mobile Austria GmbH. He is responsible for legal advice, regulatory affairs, data protection, compliance and public affairs. Klaus Steinmaurer has composed various publications in the field of telecommunication and is often invited as an expert speaker to panel discussions dealing with specific questions in connection with telecommunication law.

“Compliance within the mobile communications sector in the competitive environment of a small-sized industrialized country - Chances and Challenges?”

The lecture will touch upon compliance in an international enterprise, and in particular the liability of parent companies and the implementation of a uniform compliance management system for all subsidiaries, taking the Deutsche Telekom's compliance management system as an example. Whether a centralized or local compliance organization is better, as well as the national specifics to be taken into account, will also be discussed. The lecture will look at compliance in a national subsidiary, and in particular: low resources - high output (ways to implement a compliance organization and the scope of compliance), high-risk areas (procurement, sales, marketing, technical divisions), increasing
awareness (trainings - detection - consequence management, business processes as a key for compliant behaviour). Finally, the lecture will look at compliance as a competitive advantage/disadvantage, taking into account sales and competitors, compliant vendors, and the border between representation/lobbying and accepting inappropriate gifts. The lecture will include practical examples (criminal law), looking at compliance as a chance for sustainable business success.

**DANIEL HAEBERLÉ, TEAM-BUILDING FACILITATOR**

Daniel Haeberlé is an independent professional consultant, researcher and facilitator with 20 years of experience in working for supranational institutions, global corporations, and multinational NGOs on three continents. As the founding partner and Co-Director of a consultancy in Brussels which has been awarded a number of large EU contracts, Daniel Haeberlé has spent much of the last 10 years designing and delivering innovative consultancy and training programmes for the European Commission, the European Council, the European Parliament, the European School of Administration, and many European agencies. The team of international training providers he recruited, developed and managed has supported the successful integration of over 14,000 new and expatriate civil servants into the EU institutions’ complex multicultural work environments, both in Europe and around the world.

Daniel Haeberlé’s work seeks to enhance capacities for understanding and collaboration in areas where difference poses problems. He does this by focusing on the development of relational self-awareness – awareness of how we are involved in manufacturing the ‘other’ that we react to. He sees this path as key to generating transformative learning, a kind of learning that affects identity and that can therefore produce sustainable change in individuals, organisations, and communities.

He is devoting 2011 to researching his next project, which he hopes will contribute to global civil society: the production of accessible and entertaining large-group events designed to foster relationships characterized by full presence and deep mutual respect between complete strangers – people who need not share a common interest or even a language.

Daniel Haeberlé will facilitate the first afternoon, supporting participants in getting to know each other and making the most of the many opportunities provided by the Summer Academy.

**MICHAEL GIRODO**

Professor Girodo served as Director of Doctoral Programs in Professional Psychology at the University of Ottawa and the chief behavioural consultant for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for 25 years, where he led practitioners in applying a Scientist-Practitioner model for managing human factors in specialized investigations. For two years he occupied the first Visiting Professor post at the Federal Bureau of Investigations in the world-famous training academy in Quantico.

Professor Girodo was also the academic representative of the INTERPOL’s Group of Experts on Corruption for ten years. His academic research, teaching and professional work has centered on the psychological disruption of working in alien environments and their links to job performance, ethics failures, and corruption. Professor Girodo has put theory into practice in providing a criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings working with the United Nations in Sudan, the Congo, Haiti, and Kosovo.

"The Interdisciplinary Application of Psychology for Understanding Corruption"

When people do the right thing such as return a lost wallet with money in it, or refuse to take a bribe for faster customs service when a customer is in a hurry, are we talking about integrity? Is the cause of integrity located in the mind of the person or in something special in the control environment? How do we stop failures in integrity from leading to corruption?

In theory, an effective anti-corruption strategy combines values...
based and a compliance-based approach for strengthening integrity. But how do you internalize ethics and values long after you have left home? Is taking a course in ethics enough? Will training be effective no matter where you were raised? And what should training actually consist of? Some say that memorizing a code of conduct and ethical principles is no more likely to make you an ethical person as reading the sports pages in the newspaper will make you an athlete. So what does a different mindset and culture mean for the implementation of international anti-corruption instruments in their peer review?

This presentation will combine theory and practice and will invite participants to try out strategies and experience the effect these can have on their thinking and behaviour. We will aim at building a community of scientists and practitioners for sustaining international anti-corruption cooperation long after the last day of the Summer Academy.

LESLIE HOLMES

Leslie Holmes is Professor of Political Science at the University of Melbourne. He was President of the International Council for Central and East European Studies 2000-2005, President of the Australian Political Studies Association 1991-1992, and President of the Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies 2005-2007. He has been a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia since 1995, and regularly teaches advanced courses on corruption at the University of Bologna, the Graduate School of Social Research in Warsaw, and the University of Wollongong.

Prof. Holmes has published six single-authored books - The Policy Process in Communist States (Sage, 1981); Politics in the Communist World (Oxford UP, 1987); The End of Communist Power: Anti-Corruption Campaigns and Legitimation Crisis (Oxford UP, 1993); Post-Communism (Duke UP, 1997); Rotten States?: Corruption, Post-Communism and Neoliberalism (Duke UP, 2006); and Communism (Oxford UP, 2009). With John Dryzek, he also co-authored Post-Communist Democratization (Cambridge UP, 2002). He has edited or co-edited six other books, and published numerous articles, chapters and booklets. His work has been translated into Arabic, Chinese, German, Japanese, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian and Turkish.

Prof. Holmes’ principal research area is Central and Eastern Europe, with particular reference to corruption and organized crime. He has been a consultant to the World Bank, Transparency International, the UNODC and the Swiss government. His research has been funded mainly by the Australian Research Council, from which he has secured over A$1 million in recent years in competitive grant schemes.

“Corruption in the Contexts of Communism, Transition and Market-Economy”

The focus of these four lectures is on similarities and differences between corruption situations in three types of system – communist, transition and market economy – and the most suitable ways of combating corruption in these different contexts.

The first session is devoted to communist and early transition states; it outlines the main features of such systems before analyzing the forms of corruption both typical of and peculiar to each type. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe are frequently cited to provide concrete examples of the phenomena being identified and analyzed. However, and as will be explained, there are various types of transition state, and brief reference is also made to countries in Latin America, Southern Europe and Asia.

The second lecture focuses on the salient features of emerging and developed market economies, and on how such systems are conducive to particular types of corruption. Once again, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe provide most of the concrete examples of the phenomena being identified and analysed. However, ‘Western’ states also have market economies, and important differences between advanced transition economies and established market systems are considered.
The final two lectures consider the many ways in which the problem of corruption can be addressed in communist, transition and established market economy systems. The first analyses the role of states, while the second focuses on the ways in which international organizations, the private sector and civil society (including the mass media, and both domestic and international NGOs) can play an important role in reducing corruption in diverse contexts.

TALIA Y. KHABRIEVA, GUEST LECTURER

Talia Y. Khabrieva is Director of the Institute of Legislation and Comparative Law under the Russian Federation Government (since 2001), corresponding member of the Russian State Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Jurisprudence, Professor and honoured lawyer of the Russian Federation. She is also member of the Council of the President on Counteracting Corruption, the Commission of the President on Reforming and Development of Public Service, the Commission of the President of the Russian Federation on Improvement of State Management, the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on Law-Drafting Activities, and Counsel to the Head of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation.

In addition she is a professor at the International Law Faculty of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and a member of the Scientific Council of the Foundation for Continental Law under the Ministry of Justice of France. Between 1998 and 2001, Talia Y.Khabrieva was the State Secretary - Deputy Minister of Federative Affairs, National and Migration Policy of the Russian Federation.


“Legal Problems of Implementation of Anticorruption Conventions”

Corruption exists in all states regardless of their level of political, social and economic development. It is constantly in the process of transformation. In order to make the fight against corruption efficient it is necessary to reveal its features, in particular by providing its legal definition. The key role in the system of anticorruption international acts embracing universal and regional acts belongs to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). There are also international and national legal mechanisms for the implementation of anti-corruption conventions.

Many states face a number of problems related to the implementation of the UNCAC, one of them being the problem of counteracting corruption in the private sphere. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to provide for the unity of principles of counteracting corruption in both public and private spheres. The next problem is the prevention of money-laundering caused, inter alia, by the imperfection of national legislations of all states. The third problem concerning illicit enrichment is also closely connected. In the effort to solve it, many states oblige public employees to provide declarations not only on their incomes, but on their expenditures as well, which is regarded in some jurisdictions as leading to the infringement of the fundamental legal principle of the presumption of innocence.

Another example of non-compliance with the fundamental law principles is the criminal liability of corporate persons which in many states is opposed by traditional criminal law doctrines.
The success of the combat against corruption depends on the accumulation of all resources of the state and society.

TONY KWOK MAN-WAI

Tony Kwok Man-wai has 35 years of experience in the anti-corruption field. He joined the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) shortly after its inception in 1975. In 2002, he retired as Deputy Commissioner and Head of Operations.

He has assisted a number of countries in setting up their anti-corruption agencies, including Mongolia, Cambodia, Serbia, Mauritius and Timor Leste. His major projects included serving as: Chief Advisor to the EU’s 3M Euro Corruption Prevention Project in the Philippines (2005 - 2007), ADB Lead Consultant for conducting a Country Governance Assessment in Mongolia (2008), an anti-corruption expert for the review of the ADB-OECD Anti-corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific (2009 and 2010), and as an anti-corruption expert in the UNDP “Capacity Development for Accountable Governance” project in Serbia. He is a member of the UNODC Anti-corruption Expert Group, Regional Coordinator (Asia) of the IAACA; Honorary Anti-Corruption Advisor to the Office of the Ombudsman of the Philippines and the Mongolian Independent Authority against Corruption, as well as a visiting professor of the National Prosecutors College in the PRC.

He assisted the Hong Kong University in designing the International Postgraduate Certificate Course in Corruption Studies, where he serves as an adjunct professor and Honorary Course Director. In 2010, he launched a pilot course with the University entitled “Senior Executive Certificate Course on Institutional Integrity Management”. He is also the Course Coordinator of the Executive Certificate Program on Strategic Management of Corruption Control at the MACA. Between 2002 and 2008, he lectured at the International Corruption Control Training Course of the UN Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Japan.

In the Hong Kong National Day Honour List, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (IDS) by the Chief Executive in 1998, and the Silver Bauhinia Star (SBS) in 2002, in recognition of his contribution to the success of ICAC in the fight against corruption in Hong Kong.

"Comprehensive and Effective Approach to Anti-Corruption. The ICAC Experience"

There is no single solution to fighting corruption. Every country has to examine its unique circumstances and come up with a comprehensive strategy, but any strategy must embrace the three pronged approach - deterrence, prevention and education. Ideally, there should be a dedicated and independent anti-corruption agency tasked to spearhead, coordinate and implement such a strategy, and to mobilize support from the community.

The Hong Kong experience offers hope to countries which have a serious corruption problem which appears to be insurmountable. Hong Kong’s experience proved that given top political will, a dedicated anti-corruption agency and a correct strategy, even the most corrupt places can be transformed to a clean society, within a rather short period of time.

FRANCESCA RECANATINI

Francesca Recanatini is a Senior Public Sector Specialist in the Public Sector Governance anchor (PRMPS) of the World Bank. She leads the Anti-corruption Thematic Group providing advice and guidance on anti-corruption preventive work and institutions of accountability. Francesca Recanatini also coordinates the work on governance and anti-corruption diagnostic tools and indicators in sectors and fragile countries, as well as on anti-corruption authorities. Before joining the World Bank, she worked at the IRIS Center at the University of Maryland focusing on institutional reforms in transition economies. She joined the World Bank in 1998 and worked in the Bank's Research Department, the Eastern European region and the World Bank Institute before joining
PRMPS. She holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Maryland at College Park.

"Anti-Corruption Authorities: An Effective Tool To Curb Corruption?"

Since the 1990s more than 30 countries have established some form of centralized anti-corruption authorities (ACAs) as a key strategy to fight corruption. International agreements and standards on fighting corruption have generally supported this approach. However, almost two decades later, ACAs are struggling to show a clear and significant impact on corruption. The following question then arises - what makes ACAs an effective policy tool to address corruption, or, conversely, what are the factors that may help reinforce the ability of ACAs to resist efforts to undercut their effectiveness? This work provides new cross-country evidence of the challenges and experiences of ACAs and is based on a new initiative launched by the World Bank in late 2009 in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the US State Department and the European Commission. It summarizes the experience of about 50 ACAs and seven in-depth case studies of selected ACAs in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe.

The data highlights the complexity of these institutions and the variety of factors that can affect their effectiveness. ACAs can take many forms and display quite different functions and mandates. This institutional variation makes it difficult to compare experiences and “replicate” successful models in other countries. Strong political support from the country leadership emerges as the cornerstone of significant anti-corruption efforts and ACAs’ effectiveness. But, support from the top leadership is a necessary but not a sufficient condition. In order to promote change, middle management needs to work for change as well. Once political support is obtained, the next step is the introduction of a comprehensive and clear legal framework for anti-corruption work. Furthermore, inter-agency coordination and cooperation among different jurisdictions are required to enhance the investigative capacity (and effectiveness) of ACAs. Finally, adequate resources and a clear role and position within the country’s institutional system impact the effectiveness of ACAs.

Other, less emphasized factors affect the effectiveness of ACAs. Citizens and the media are powerful tools that can create an enabling environment for ACAs when facing faltering political support. Clear and comprehensive performance indicators of ACAs can also serve the same purpose. Moreover, existing global standards and agreements can support country reforms (and reform of the ACA itself) increasing the impact of ACAs’ efforts. Finally, an additional factor – often underestimated – is the role of the donor community. ACAs often depend on international support and resources for their functioning, weakening the credibility of anti-corruption efforts at the country level and introducing a short-term bias in the anti-corruption reform process as the ACAs struggle to show impact in the short run.

CHRISTIAN STADLER

Christian Stadler was born in 1966 in Vienna. After completing secondary education with excellency in 1984, he studied law (with a focus on public law) from 1984 to 1990, and philosophy (with a focus on German idealism) from 1990 to 1996. From 1992 on he worked as an assistant at the Institute for Legal Philosophy at the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna. In 1997 he completed his military service. In addition to his Doctoral degree in Law awarded in 1990, Christian Stadler became a Doctor of Philosophy in 1997 (“sub auspiciis praeidentis rei publicae”). As of 1998 he is member of the Science Commission of the Austrian Ministry of Defense (MOD) and a guest lecturer at the Austrian Military Academy and the National Defense Academy. Since 2000 he is an associate professor of legal philosophy at the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna, and part of the Editorial Board of the Austrian Military Journal (OMZ). In 2005 he became the e-learning representative at the University of Vienna’s Law Faculty. In 2010 he was a guest lecturer at the Austrian Sicherheitsakademie and since 2011 also teaches at CEPOL. As of March 2011, Christian Stadler is a lecturer and member of the Expert Council for Integration at the Austrian Ministry of the Interior (MOI).
His main fields of research are: modern political philosophy, philosophy of law and state, political philosophy of international relations, legal ethics, military ethics, police ethics and European legal culture, legal hermeneutics and European geopolitics.

Publications (books): Transcendental Deduction of Kant (1994), Metaphysics of Fichte (1996), Legal Philosophy of Fichte (2000), Notion and Philosophy of War (2009); academic articles and lectures on the referred research topics.

"On Ethics and Corruption"

After a preliminary discussion of the notion of "ethics" and its relationship both to "morality" and "metaphysics" we shall briefly address three philosophical systems on the structure and substance of ethics and its relevance for modern life, politics and police. In the light of this basic knowledge in practical philosophy, the focus will switch to the notion and meaning of "corruption" – understood as a phenomenon both of the public and the private sphere of society and life.

A special emphasis will be put on the "interaction" between "corruption" and "power" in this respect. Following considerations concerning the institutionalization of corruption prevention we shall further on arrive at the key notions for the ethical debate on corruption: "justice", "freedom" and "development" – we will finally address modern concepts and considerations both of State theory and political economy in order to formulate a kind of "solution" to the topic – how to argue that corruption is not "only" ethically "bad" but also metaphysically "wrong".

With these final considerations we shall be able to formulate a "philosophical" approach towards the phenomenon of "corruption" in the meaning of a "compelling" analysis, which opens new argumentative perspectives for the fight against corruption.

ALBERTO VANNUCCI

Alberto Vannucci holds a PhD. in Political Sciences from the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento “S. Anna” of Pisa. He is currently a professor of political science at the Department of Political and Social Science of the University of Pisa. He has published extensively on corruption, which is one of his research interests since early 1990s. He has collaborated with the Committee for the Prevention of Corruption instituted by the President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1996.

At present he is also Director of the Master programme in "Analysis, prevention and fight against organized crime and corruption", organized by the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Pisa in collaboration with Libera (the leading Italian Anti-mafia association) and Avviso pubblico (a network of local administrations for the culture of legality). Since 2010 he is part of the Scientific Committee of the “Project for Integrity” in the Scuola Superiore di pubblica amministrazione of the Ministry for innovation and public administration.

"The Mechanisms of Corruption and Anti-Corruption - A Sociological Perspective"

In the lecture the “hidden order” of corruption will be analyzed, looking at the invisible codes and mechanisms that govern and stabilize the exchange relationships between corrupters and corruptees, increasing the resources which can be used to enforce corrupt deals. A qualitative in-depth analysis of cases of corruption will be used to put in evidence the set of factors which influence their more or less robust equilibria within certain administrative structures and political organizations.

A special focus will be given to specific actors and organizational responses to incentives created by the governance structure of corruption, informal norms and mechanisms which regulate and locally reproduce the characteristic features of corrupt transactions, eventually expanding or adapting them to a changing political and administrative environment. Different models of corruption may emerge within specific public decision-
making processes, representing relatively stable “organizational”
patterns of corrupt exchanges. Moreover, some implications of
this approach for anti-corruption policies will be developed.
Since each decision-making process may develop its specific
governance structures and informal "norms", a balanced set of
anti-corruption policy instruments could be necessary in order
to effectively countervail the internal "regulatory mechanisms" of
systemic corruption.

SMOKIN. C. WANJALA

Smokin. C. Wanjala is a holder of a Bachelor of Laws degree
(LL.B Hons) from the University of Nairobi, a Diploma in Law and
Practice from the Kenya School of Law, a Masters of Laws degree
(LL.M) from Columbia University, New York and a PhD in Law from
the University of Ghent, Belgium.

Smokin Wanjala was a senior lecturer in Law at the University of
Nairobi (1986-2004) where he offered instruction in international
law, international human rights law, land law and criminal law.
Between the years 2004 and 2009, he served as the Assistant
Director of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission where he was
in charge of the Directorate of Preventive Services. He is a member of
the Kenya National Academy of Sciences, the International
Commission of Jurists-Kenya Chapter, and the Law Society of
Kenya. Currently, he is a leading consultant in governance, human rights
and anti-corruption issues in Kenya and the Eastern African Region.

“Anti-Corruption Laws, Policies, and their Implementation - A
Kenyan Perspective”

This lecture traces the evolution of anti-corruption laws and
policies in Kenya through a historical and political perspective.
The discussion revolves around the laws that were enacted by
the British government to deal with corruption within the colonial
administration. These laws were inherited by the nationalist
government at independence. Their impact in combating corrupt
practices will be scrutinized within the context of the policies and
attitudes of successive regimes towards corruption. I argue that
corruption flourished in Kenya under the one party dictatorial
systems of government that were put in place by the first two
presidents of the Republic.

With the wave of democratization sweeping through Sub-Saharan
Africa and the collapse of one party dictatorships in the late 1980s
and early 1990s, the phenomenon of corruption and its impact on
the livelihoods of the people began to attract critical attention.
Kenya abolished the one party system in 1991 and embarked
on a series of social, political and economic reforms that finally
culminated in the passage of various anti-corruption laws and
policies in the early 2000s. I examine the challenges that law
enforcement agencies have faced in the implementation of these
laws and policies. The juridical, institutional and political factors
that negatively impact on the efficacy of anti-corruption laws and
policies are highlighted in the lecture.

In conclusion, I argue that anti-corruption laws and policies
cannot be effective in combating corruption if they are left to
operate in isolation. Deeper and more far-reaching reforms of
society are needed to provide an enabling environment for an
effective war on corruption. In this regard, it is imperative for the
forms of governance to have inbuilt transparent and accountable
systems that reduce opportunities for corruption and empower
the authorities to detect and punish corrupt conduct at the earliest
opportunity. By the same token, comprehensive programmes for
social mobilization against the vice must be scientifically designed
and implemented across all levels of society.
“Corruption and the Media”

AYO JOHNSON

Ayo Johnson is currently one of the world’s leading speakers and a specialist in African Affairs. He is Director at Viewpoint Africa, a media house that sells news content from Africa. He is also Head of Public Relations for the Afri-Tech Group, an internet and digital marketing communicative platform that crafts practical solutions for Africa. Ayo Johnson has spoken to millions of people around the world; he is highly influential and an exceedingly sought-after media professional, appearing on BBC, SKY News, Aljazeera, France24, Russia Today, Voice of America, Press TV, CCTV and many other international news channels. Ayo Johnson recently received the Merits of Excellence Award for outstanding contribution to Africa.

He is an academic with a Master’s degree in International Development from South Bank University. In addition, he regularly speaks at business conferences, explaining how businesses should invest in Africa to benefit both themselves and the local population. He was also featured at principal educational institutions including that of Oxford University.

Bothaina Kamel

Born in 1962 in Cairo, Bothaina Kamel graduated from university in 1983. During her years of study, she was part of the Egyptian political movement calling for democracy, and was repeatedly elected to the Student Union of Cairo University. After graduation Bothaina Kamel was appointed to the Central Institute of Accounting, where she followed the Egyptian government’s monitoring of the governmental use of public funds; a position which she held for a year. She was then appointed to the Egyptian Radio and Television Union, where she worked as a news reader and radio broadcaster of the radio programme „Night Confessions“. The programme, which addressed the problems faced by Egyptian society, lasted for six years and had the highest rate of listeners in the whole country.

Later on, Bothaina Kamel refrained from reading the government’s news objecting to the discrepancy between the news to be read and the actual facts known. She was one of the founders of the anti-corruption „Shayfinkom movement“ (we are watching you), which addressed governmental corruption and provided aid for those who were persecuted due to their fight against corruption. In the meantime, in 2011 she worked at Orbit Cable TV, where she presented her famous program „Argook Efhamni“ (please understand me), which again dealt with various social problems in Egyptian society, and lasted for ten years.

As a human rights activist, Bothaina Kamel founded the civil organization, „Egyptians against corruption“, which had a large part in supporting and rewarding those who are struggling with corruption in Egypt. The organization pursues its work to this day. Being part of the Egyptian revolution, Bothania Kamel dedicated her aforementioned Orbit program to serve the revolution. As she felt that her program would go out of time, she resigned, and returned to Egyptian television as a news reader, only to be suspended a few weeks later for supporting the revolution.

ANTHONY MILLS

Anthony Mills spent almost ten years in Beirut, Lebanon, working as a correspondent for CNN, Deutsche Welle, and other news outlets before joining the International Press Institute (IPI) as Press Freedom & Communications Manager. Among the events he covered as a journalist were the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war, and the brief takeover by Hezbollah-led gunmen of most of West Beirut in 2008. A political and media specialist on Lebanon, Syria and the broader Middle East, as well as on the media’s role in the fight against corruption, he is in charge of IPI’s press freedom and communications strategies, content and projects.

He holds a Bachelor’s degree in International Relations, with a focus on the Middle East, from Brown University in the United States, and a Master’s degree in International Journalism from City University, London.
ANNE LISE ROHRER

Born in Wolfsberg, Austria, Annelise Rohrer was an American Field Service Scholar in the US between 1963 and 1964. She holds a PhD in History from the University of Vienna, Austria. From 1972 to 1974 Annelise Rohrer lectured at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. From 1974 to 1986 she worked as a political journalist for „Die Presse”, and served as Head of Department for Austrian Politics (1987 – 2001), followed by Head of Department for International Politics (2002 - 2005). Between 2005 and 2009 she worked as a columnist at the Vienna daily “Kurier”, and as of 2009 works as a columnist for “Die Presse”.

LINDA MLULEKI DLAMINI, MODERATOR

Linda Dlamini is a Senior Investigation Project Manager at the Swaziland Anti-Corruption Commission. He plans and monitors implementation, and evaluates the progress and effectiveness of each investigation. Prior to the aforementioned, he managed the public education function and appeared on numerous media talkshows and interviews. He joined the Royal Swaziland Police Service, where he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and authored various basic police training modules. He has been a guest writer for the Royal Swaziland Police Service quarterly newsletter since 2002. In 2004 he completed his studies in journalism with ICESA. He obtained his Diploma in Law at the University of Swaziland in 2008. From 2009 to date, he has been conducting numerous public lectures on corruption in Swaziland. He has also received training on human rights through the assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Linda Dlamini has benefitted from M.T.C.P, an initiative of the Government of Malaysia, thus successfully completing the Executive Certificate Course on the Management of the Anti-Corruption Programme in 2010. He has also successfully completed a certificate course in project management since his appointment as an investigation project manager for the Swaziland Anti-Corruption Commission in 2009. Linda Dlamini has also played an integral role in the quest to include “corruption” as a subject in the Swaziland primary school curriculum. Furthermore, he had the prestigious honour of sharing his views on corruption during the auspicious inauguration of the International Anti-Corruption Academy in 2010. From February to May 2011 he was attached to Deloitte and Touche in Pretoria, South Africa. Linda Dlamini is to date pursuing an LLB degree at the University of South Africa.

“Corruption and Education”

HANS-HEINER KÜHNE

Hans-Heiner Kühne is a professor of criminal law, European and international criminal law, criminal procedure law and criminology at the University of Trier, Germany. After studying music at the Music Academy of Hannover and law in Berlin and Saarbrücken, he began his academic career in 1972 as an assistant professor for penal law and criminology at Saarland University, where he got his doctorate and attained full professorship in 1978. In 1981, he became a judge at the District Court in Saarbrücken. Between 1987 and 1989, he was Dean of the Law Faculty of the former Trier (now Saarland) University. In 1991 he was appointed Vice-President of the same university, a post which he occupied until 1995. He was later standing visiting professor at Westminster University in London (1999-2008). Since 2001 he has held a similar post at the Kültür University in Istanbul. Hans-Heiner Kühne holds an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Miskolc University (Hungary), Kültür University (Turkey) and Athens University (Greece).

From 1975 to 1990, Professor Kühne participated in joint projects with the Japanese Ministry of Justice and the German Bundeskriminalamt, concentrating especially on organized crime and corruption. He currently lends his expertise to the Bundeskriminalamt in criminal and police law, as well as to several states and parliaments. At present he advises the state government of Rhenania-Palatinate in matters relating to criminal policy and European Commission affairs. He also chairs the Sino-German project „Deutsch-chinesischer Rechtsdialog - comparative moot court experiences“ (German-Chinese dialogue on the rule of law) organized by the two respective Ministries of Justice. He is also
part of the Taiwanese Bureau of Investigation of the Ministry of Justice which fights corruption and money-laundering.

Besides his academic and professional life, Professor Kühne has participated in the examination and restructuring of legal systems. Between 1989 and 1998 he chaired various seminars for judges and administrative officials on behalf of the “International Foundation for Law and Economy” of former socialist states. From 1991 to 2001 he lent his expertise to the US Department of Justice (FBI) in their efforts to help former Soviet Republics develop new criminal law systems. Representing the European Commission, he participated in the drafting of a new prison law in Croatia in 1998. Finally, he was an expert at the World Bank, working on the development of a new criminal procedure law in Romania.

MURIEL POISSON

Muriel Poisson (France) is Programme Specialist at the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP-UNESCO) in Paris. Since 2002, she has been the task manager of the IIEP’s project on ‘Ethics and Corruption in Education’. She is responsible for research and training activities in this area on subjects such as academic fraud, teacher codes of conduct, and public expenditure tracking surveys. Prior to this, she conducted research on non-formal education in Asia. Muriel Poisson has worked on recommendations for curriculum reform for the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in Geneva, and participated in UNESCO’s follow-up to the Dakar World Conference on Education for All, held in 2000. She has co-authored a number of articles and books, including: ‘Corrupt schools, corrupt universities: What can be done’ (UNESCO Publishing).

WOLFGANG HETZER, MODERATOR

Wolfgang Hetzer was born in 1951. After having passed A-level examinations (1970) he became a volunteer in the First Airborne Division of the German Army for two years. From October 1972, he studied law at the University of Göttingen, passing the First Judicial State Examination in January 1977. He then worked as a junior barrister in Germany and Brazil. In June 1979 Wolfgang Hetzer passed the Second Judicial State Examination. He became a lawyer and research associate at the University of Saarbrücken where he completed his PhD in 1982. In 1983, he joined the Federal Tax Administration of Germany.

Over the last twenty five years, Wolfgang Hetzer has been responsible for numerous tasks. He was Head of Unit in the Federal Tax Administration, law clerk at the Federal Supreme Tax Court and a senior officer in the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology in Bonn. Following the Reunification of Germany, he was appointed Deputy Head of the Tax Division in the Ministry of Finance in Potsdam (State of Brandenburg). Between 1992 and 1997 he worked as a legal adviser to a faction of the Federal Parliament of Germany on issues such as organized crime, tax evasion, money laundering, police, secret services and other security matters. Before joining the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), Wolfgang Hetzer was responsible for supervising the Intelligence Services in the Federal Chancellery in Berlin. He now serves as Adviser to the Director General of OLAF (anti-corruption).

SMOKIN. C. WANJALA

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“Strategic Challenges in Fighting Corruption”

MICHAEL HERSHMAN

Michael Hershman is President and CEO of the Fairfax Group. He is an internationally recognized expert on matters relating to transparency, accountability, governance and security. The Fairfax Group has advised governments, corporations and international financial institutions on issues pertaining to the conduct of senior-level officials and/or the entities with which they do business. In December 2006, Michael Hershman was appointed Independent Compliance Advisor to the Board of Directors of Siemens AG, a company with more than 400,000 employees.

Michael Hershman began his career in Europe as an investigator during the late 1960s. After leaving the military, he moved to investigations of government misconduct and financial fraud in the New York State Attorney General’s Office and the Office of the Mayor of New York City. He later served as Senior Staff Investigator for the Senate Watergate Committee and as Chief Investigator for a joint Presidential and Congressional Commission reviewing state and federal laws on wiretapping and electronic surveillance. Michael Hershman joined the Federal Election Commission as Chief Investigator and then served as Deputy Staff Director for the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Immediately before founding the Fairfax Group, Michael Hershman was Deputy Auditor General for the Foreign Assistance Programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), where he was awarded the Superior Honour Medal. In 1993, along with Peter Eigen, he co-founded Transparency International, the largest independent, not-for-profit coalition promoting transparency and accountability in business and government. For the past six years he has been a member of INTERPOL’s International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC), and for the past 12 years, he has sat on the Board of the International Anti-Corruption Conference Committee (IACC). Since 2007, Michael Hershman has been a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Centre for International Private Enterprise. In 2009, he was named on Ethisphere Institute’s list as one of the 100 most influential people in business ethics worldwide in 2008.

HUGUETTE LABELLE

Huguette Labelle is currently Chancellor of the University of Ottawa, Chair of the Board of Transparency International, and Vice President of the Board of CRC SOGEMA, a Canadian management consulting firm. She is a member of the following bodies: the Board of Directors of the UN Global Compact; External Advisors to the Implementation of the World Bank Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy; Asian Development Bank Advisory Group on Climate Change; External Advisory Council of the Waterloo Global Science Initiative; Advisory Committee to the COADY International Institute; and the Migration Technical Working Group of the World Health Organization. In these capacities, she provides advisory services to national and international institutions. She also chairs the E8 Scholarship Selection Committee.

Born in Rockland, Ontario, Canada, Huguette Labelle holds a Doctorate of Philosophy in Education and a degree from the University of Ottawa. She has received honorary degrees from twelve Canadian universities and is a Companion of the Order of Canada. She has received the Vanier Medal from the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, the Outstanding Achievement Award from Public Service of Canada, the McGill University Management Achievement Award and l’Ordre de la Pléiade.

Huguette Labelle has served for nineteen years as Deputy Minister in various Canadian Government departments, among them, as Secretary of State, Transport Canada, in the Public Service Commission and in the Canadian International Development Agency. Besides this, she has been involved in more than 20 boards, including the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre; the Export Development Corporation; the International Institute for Sustainable Development; the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Carleton University and McGill University; the Canada School of Public Service; the State of the World Forum; the African Virtual University; the
International Aviation Management Training Institute; the Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation; the Public Policy Forum; the Collegium of Work and Learning; the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety; Collaboration Santé Internationale; and the Institute of Public Administration of Canada. She is a member of the Advisory Council on Corporate Social Responsibility of the Export Development Corporation of Canada; the World Bank Institute; and University/Wagner and the Canadian Bureau for International Education.

BARRY O’KEEFE

The Honourable Justice Barry O’Keefe, AM Queen’s Counsel, is a distinguished lawyer, arbitrator and former judge. He is currently a consultant with Clayton Utz, a law firm in Australia. He specialized in commercial and construction law and probity matters. In 2004, Judge O’Keefe retired from the New South Wales Supreme Court having enjoyed a long career as an advocate, Chief Commercial Court Judge, Commissioner of the New South Wales Independent Commission against Corruption and Supreme Court Judge. Since 1990, he has been a Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators. In addition, he was Governor of the Australian Advocacy Institute for seven years. Throughout his career, he was pre-eminent in the fields of common law, commercial and construction disputes and has appeared in many of the major related cases and Royal Commissions in Australia and abroad.

After graduating with Honours in Law from the University of Sydney, Barry O’Keefe was admitted to the New South Wales Bar in 1957 and appointed Queen’s Counsel in 1974. He became Chief Judge of the Commercial Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1993. Moreover, Judge O’Keefe has been President of the National Trust of Australia since 1991, Chairman of the International Anti-corruption Conference and Chairman of INTERPOL’s International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC).

He was also Commissioner of the Independent Commission against Corruption from 1994 to 1999, President of the New South Wales Bar Association, President of the Local Government Association of New South Wales and the longest-serving Mayor of Mosman (New South Wales). Judge O’Keefe has received many academic and civic awards, including the Order of Australia and the Centenary Medal, and was also appointed Freeman of the City of London in 1991. The University of Notre Dame, Sydney, Australia appointed him adjunct professor in 2006. He chairs the Law Advisory Board of the Notre Dame School of Law.

MARK PIETH

Mark Pieth is Professor of criminal law and criminology at the University of Basel, Switzerland. After receiving his undergraduate degree and a PhD in criminal law and criminal procedure, he spent a long time abroad, most notably at the Max Planck Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology in Germany and the Cambridge Institute of Criminology in the United Kingdom. After gaining practical experience as a private barrister (‘Advokat’), he returned to his home university to complete his doctoral thesis on sanctions and other aspects of criminology.

From 1989 to 1993, Professor Pieth was Head of the Economic and Organized Crime Section of the Swiss Federal Office of Justice (Ministry of Justice and Police). In this capacity, he drafted legislation against money-laundering, organized crime, drug abuse, corruption and for the confiscation of assets. As a government official and later as an independent consultant, he gained extensive experience in international fora, including by serving as a Member of the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering (FATF), Member of the Chemical Action Task Force on Precursor Chemicals and Chair of an intergovernmental expert group tasked by the UN with determining the extent of traffic in illicit drugs.

From the mid-1990s to the present day, Professor Pieth has undertaken a range of functions at the international level. Since 1990, he has been chairing the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, also participating in the Wolfsberg AML Banking Initiative. In 2004, he was appointed to the Independent Inquiry Committee for the Iraq Oil-for-Food Programme by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. In 2008, Professor Pieth was made a member of the Integrity
Advisory Board of the World Bank Group, which advises its President and the Audit Committee on integrity issues. Within Switzerland Professor Pieth has assumed various presidencies and memberships of national commissions including of the Expert Group of the National Research Programme on Violence and Organized Crime, the Federal Commission on Data Protection in the Medical Profession, the Swiss Federal Gaming Commission and the Consultative Commission to the Federal Administration of Finances on the Prevention of Money-Laundering.

MARTIN KREUTNER, MODERATOR

Born in 1964, Martin Kreutner studied law at the University of Innsbruck (magister iuris). He was commissioned as an officer in the Austrian Armed Forces with various troop, staff, and ministerial assignments, having served a total of five years with different international field missions in Syria, Israel, Lebanon, and Albania. In 2000, he transferred to the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior and was commissioned to build up a police oversight and anti-corruption unit.

From 2001 to 2010, Martin Kreutner was the Director of this Austrian Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs (BIA), from 2010 to 2011 he was the Special Advisor to the Minister on anti-corruption affairs. In 2004, he obtained an additional Master’s degree in Policing and Public Order Studies from the University of Leicester, UK. Further to his capacity as Chair of the IACA’s International Steering Committee starting in 2008, Martin Kreutner chairs IACA’s International Transition Team since March 2010.

Martin Kreutner has guest-lectured on international humanitarian law at the German Red Cross and the Ruhr University in Bochum, Germany, as well as on anti-corruption and security topics at numerous universities, academies and institutions all over the globe. In the course of his work, he has spoken at a wide range of international conferences – among others – in Brazil, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Qatar, USA, Thailand and throughout Europe. Among his many titles, Martin Kreutner is President of the European Partners Against Corruption network (EPAC/EACN), member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), member of INTERPOL’s International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC), member of the Advisory Board of Transparency International – Chapter Austria, and former Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the European Healthcare Fraud and Corruption Network (EHFCN). He is also a senior anti-corruption consultant and evaluator for, among others, the UN, the Council of Europe, and World Bank programmes (including in post-conflict countries).

In addition to being Chairman of the Supreme Disciplinary Commission of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and member of the Federal Appeals Tribunal, Martin Kreutner is a certified court expert on general criminology. He is the author of several articles, papers, and interviews on anti-corruption and security issues, editor of books on corruption (2006, 2008, 2010) and co-author of a legal commentary (2005, 2009).
Content:

1. Biofeedback – a demonstration of the mind-body bridge
2. Breathing – the key for relaxation
3. Self-regulation with the 5-4-3-2-1 technique
4. Methods of the mindfully-based relaxation programme of J. K. Zinn
5. Progressive muscle relaxation

Recreational activities

The variety of methods introduced are scientifically proven, easy to learn and very effective for the self-management of relaxation. Biofeedback measurement will demonstrate the mind-body bridge and the secret of self-regulation. The focal point will be the control of personal psycho-physiological stress response and the ability to relax within minutes. Peak performers use these methods to very quickly regenerate both physically and mentally. Moreover, these methods will support the performance of memory at the end of a training day.
The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) is an international organization as of 8 March 2011. Four strands of development have in particular facilitated and enabled its establishment.

First and foremost, INTERPOL’s International Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC) played a decisive role as a think-tank. The second step was the process leading to the adoption and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2005, as well as its subsequent implementation in several countries and regions, thus providing additional momentum and synergies in the fight against corruption. Thirdly, the establishment of the European Partners Against Corruption network (EPAC) in 2004 placed the fight against corruption high on the agenda of Austria’s EU Presidency in 2006. EPAC unifies over 60 anti-corruption authorities from EU Member States and Council of Europe Member Countries. In addition, with Decision 2008/852/JHA of the EU Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council, an official EU network of anti-corruption authorities, the European anti-corruption point network (EACN) was established. This was the most important step leading to IACA’s establishment, was the international community’s enormous response and support.

IACA’s Inaugural Conference, „From Vision to Reality: A New and Holistic Approach to Fighting Corruption“, held on 2 and 3 September 2010 in the Viennese Hofburg, witnessed the participation of more than 1,000 delegates representing over 120 UN Member States and more than 25 organizations and institutions from the private and business sectors, civil society, academia and the media. Notably, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and 40 ministers were among the participants. During the course of the Conference, 35 UN Member States and one International Organization signed the Agreement for the Establishment of IACA as an International Organization. Since then, an additional 16 UN Member States and one international organization have ratified the founding treaty, while two UN Member States have acceded to it. The possibility to accede to the treaty remains open; the interest for accession is still unbowed.

With their signatures, the Academy’s 55 Members representing all continents of the globe have highlighted their strong commitment to join forces in the fight against corruption, thus making IACA one of the most successful international initiatives ever.

**IACA Programmes and Activities**

IACA’s first and foremost goal is to educate and train a new generation of anti-corruption practitioners, equipping them with the latest knowledge based on academic research and international expertise. As a result, the Academy will offer a vast spectrum of lectures, seminars, events, conferences and training activities, as well as academic degree programmes. Through a broad range of tailor-made courses, the curricula will embrace diverse cultural traditions and focus on country- or client-specific requirements.

**The Five Pillars of Anti-Corruption Education**

Covering a wide field of thematic issues, the Academy’s services will be fivefold. IACA offers:

1. **Standardized trainings and research**

An array of courses dealing with various aspects of corruption are offered under this pillar. The plan of study includes courses designed for experts with specific professional backgrounds, as well as more general courses with a cross-professional character. The issues to be addressed include, among others, fighting corruption from an inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral point of view, international law and the fight against corruption, asset recovery, witness protection programmes, and combating corruption in relation to development.
2. Tailor-made trainings and research

Together with interested Member States, organizations, and other stakeholders, the Academy will design tailor-made programmes reflecting the specific needs of each respective client. Such programmes may focus on particular thematic issues of key relevance for a Member State or company, or may offer specific educative programmes for professionals in order to equip them with concrete and specialized anti-corruption knowledge.

3. (Inter-disciplinary) academic degree programmes

Under this pillar, IACA offers academic programmes that will provide participants with internationally recognized Bachelor, Master or PhD. degrees. Owing to the modular format of the programmes, e-learning options and cooperation with partner institutions, it will be also possible to pursue such courses of study while working full-time. The first inter-disciplinary Master of Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) is envisaged to start in the academic year 2011/2012 (for further details see: www.iaca-info.org)

4. Platform for dialogue and networking activities

To foster direct dialogue and the exchange of know-how with partner organizations and beyond, the Academy will provide platforms for discussion and knowledge-sharing, and will develop and subsequently strengthen networking activities.

5. Anti-corruption think tank and benchmarking activities

IACA aims to become a knowledge pool of best practices in worldwide anti-corruption efforts and will establish international benchmarks for a successful anti-corruption struggle.

LOCATION AND PREMISES

The multifaceted work of the International Anti-Corruption Academy, including research, training programmes, seminars, conferences and networking events, requires custom-made, well-equipped premises.

In order to meet the high demands, the Republic of Austria and the Federal Province of Lower Austria provided the Academy with Palais Kaunitz-Wittgenstein, a building dating back to the 17th century, which was thoughtfully refurbished and adapted to serve its new functions.

The IACA premises are situated in Laxenburg, a small village only 20 kilometres south of the Vienna city centre. The proximity to both Vienna and its international airport in Schwechat (25 km) provides for an excellent accessibility of the Academy.

At the same time, the location outside the city creates the atmosphere of a campus with a conducive and calm learning environment in which experts can engage in concentrated work and intense mutual exchange.

The state-of-the-art adaptation of the historic building was completed in 2010. At the traditional »topping-out« ceremony on 18 February, the Governor of Lower Austria, Erwin Pröll, welcomed distinguished officials from UNODC and the Austrian government, as well as the Mayor of Laxenburg.

Today the building offers custom-designed facilities for the work of the Academy; seminar rooms are equipped with computers, Internet access, interactive smart boards, and much more. For larger lectures or events, the ceremonial hall offers a more formal ambiance and hosts up to 160 guests.

Guest lecturers from abroad find accommodation in the apartments or single rooms of the historic palace. A bar and lounge area, leisure rooms as well as the vast palace park provide ample opportunities for recreation and socializing.
SIEMENS INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

The Siemens Integrity Initiative, which is part of the World Bank – AG Siemens comprehensive settlement aims to support a mix of global, regional and country-specific projects of various sizes. In the face of the widespread and deep-rooted corruption problem that affects society in general, governments and their procuring entities and the private sector in equal measure, it seems highly unlikely that individual activities alone will be sufficient to bring about significant ethical changes and improve the transparency of business processes.

Collective action enables corruption to be fought collectively, with various interest groups working together and building an alliance against corruption so that the problem can be approached and resolved from multiple angles.

The ultimate aim of these joint efforts is to create fair and equal market conditions – a „level playing field“ – for all market players and to eliminate the temptations of corruption for all of them.

Collective action promotes a fair competitive situation in which a transparent process exclusively based on market economic criteria (such as quality, price, innovation and service) ensures that the contract is awarded to the best bidder. It prevents competition from being distorted and destroyed by corruption, and ensures that companies acting honestly and morally are not disadvantaged. The available methods range from integrity pacts for individual procurement transactions to industry-specific codes of conduct and compliance pacts. Furthermore, it promotes joint measures to be implemented as part of a long-term initiative to raise a country’s public awareness and tighten up its regulatory system and procurement guidelines. Ideally, such action should involve competitors, authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interest groups working jointly for the common good. It is also crucial to examine the anti-trust aspects in each individual case.

The International Anti-Corruption Academy is supported by the Siemens Integrity Initiative. In congruence with the inter-

regional approach of IACA, students and participants from all parts of the world should have the possibility to study and work at the Academy. In order to keep tuition fees affordable and to be able to provide training grants to students and participants who would otherwise not be able to attend, grants to students and participants are be provided. As all other contributions to IACA, the Siemens donation follows IACA’s strict Policy on Contributions (see: www.iaca-info.org).
The International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy is supported by Siemens as part of the Siemens Integrity Initiative.