The Role of Civil Society in the Fight Against Corruption

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1) Watchdog

- Traditionally, Civil Society Organisation has performed its main role as corruption watchdog.
- It exposes corruption cases and criticizes corrupt officials and institutions, including judiciary.
- It identifies corruption-prone areas within the legal and administrative system. This identification is not less important than that of public authorities or private sector organisations, because of its different sources and different perspectives.
Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit

Civil society experiences and emerging strategies
2) Raising Public Awareness

- Civil society makes efforts to raise “public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption,” as UNCAC article 13 says.
- It publicizes some indices, reports, and study results for better awareness on the issue.
- Some CSOs operate information centers (like ALAC, Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers) as well as education centers for that purpose.
3) Proposing Alternatives

- Civil society does not only criticize the problems of corruption, but also gives alternatives for controlling it better.
- It proposes new policies and legislations for better governance based on integrity and accountability.
Business Principles for Countering Bribery

An essential tool for business
4) Accelerator of A-C Initiatives

- Civil society can accelerate the preparation, participation, and implementation of international, regional and local anti-corruption initiatives.
5) Civil Participation

- Civil participation in decision-making processes can contribute to enhance transparency and fairness.
- Some CSOs are operating networks for preparing a sufficient human resource for civil participation through education, training and networking activities.
- Constructing *reservoir* for civil participation, in other words, making Civil Participation Infrastructure, is very much needed for more active participation in the future.
6) Protection of Advocates, Reporters, experts and victims

- Civil society can efforts to protect reporters, experts and victims as well as anti-corruption activists through its advocacy or joint action with other local / international community.

- Some awards for them, including TI’s *International Integrity Awards*, can also make a positive influence on the issue of this protection.
7) Monitoring and evaluation

- Without independent outsider’s monitoring, some international, regional and local anti-corruption action plans can easily become as an additional paper work or a lip service and can hardly make any real differences.

- Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of anti-corruption agencies are also one of important roles of anti-corruption CSOs.
An Assessment of G8 Action on Anti-Corruption Commitments

Time for Accountability
8) Building Coalition

- There is no one-size-fits-all in anti-corruption policies. There is no omnipotent player who can eradicate corruption without other players’ participation and contribution.

- Thus Transparency International movement emphasized the importance of building coalition for better governance and for controlling corruption.

- Civil society can initiate a strong coalition among different sectors of the society for fighting against corruption and safeguarding integrity.
9) Role Model of Integrity and Good Governance

- If CSO fails to be a role model of integrity and good governance as itself, it will be just a hypocrite and no more.
- In case of any conflict with other strong authorities, any fault within CSO will make difficulties severer.
- Integrity and good governance within CSO itself are not secondary, but primary.
- Both will make CSO’s voice stronger.
- They will contribute to get more supports for CSO from the people and larger participation in its activities.
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