

## Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI)

### Executive Summary

#### **Growing Big, Learning that Small Is Beautiful: Doing Business with Integrity in Engines of Growth**

*Anti-corruption Private Dinner hosted by the Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI)*

*World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011, 28 January*



As part of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 in Davos-Klosters, the Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI) hosted a multistakeholder discussion for over 50 leaders of business, government and civil society, including numerous senior representatives of the PACI signatory companies and members of the Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption.

The specific deliberations focused on two themes. First, the dilemma faced by corporations when operating or considering whether to operate in fast-growing emerging markets which tend to have high perceived levels of corruption. This is challenging because, although they are demanding environments, not operating in emerging markets is most often not an option for businesses. Second is the role of the private sector in supporting the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan adopted by the G20 group of countries during their summit in Seoul in November 2010.

More broadly, the dinner offered participants the opportunity to share practical experiences and learn from each other through informal peer-to-peer roundtable discussions on innovative ways in which government, business and civil society can fight corruption.

Ideas from the dinner, based on the Chatham House Rule, included:

1. Operating in Emerging Markets with High-Perceived Levels of Corruption:

- Business should push governments through industry associations to ensure that anti-corruption laws and regulations already in existence in emerging markets are adequately enforced.
- Business should seek to take effective action against corruption as a prerequisite for additional investment.
- A commitment to zero-tolerance on corruption similar to the PACI statement should be available for signature by governments, especially in emerging markets to facilitate collective action on the demand side against corruption.

2. Private sector's role in implementing the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan:

- A proper whistle-blowing mechanism in government should be set up through which the private sector can report corruption-related issues.
- The private sector should engage other stakeholders such as the media, which can act as watchdog to ensure that governments effectively implement the Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

#### Special Remarks by

- **Abhisit Vejjajiva**, Prime Minister of Thailand
- **Ramon Fernandez**, Director-General, Directorate-General of the Treasury and Economic Policies, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry of France
- **Angel Gurría**, Secretary-General, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris

#### Special Guests

- **Hugette Labelle**, Chairperson, Transparency International, Germany
- **Kunio Mikuriya**, Secretary-General, World Customs Organization, Brussels

#### Discussion Leaders

- **Hussain Dawood**, Chairman, Dawood Group, Pakistan; Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption
- **Yury Fedotov**, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna
- **Mark Pieth**, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Basel, Switzerland, Chair OECD Working Group on Bribery; PACI Board Member; Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption
- **Cobus de Swardt**, Managing Director, Transparency International, Germany; PACI Board Member; Vice-Chair, Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption
- **Jubril Adewale Tinubu**, Group Chief Executive, Oando, Nigeria; Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption

#### Moderated by

- **David T. Seaton**, Chief Operating Officer, Fluor Corporation, USA; PACI Board Member; Chair, Global Agenda Council on Anti-Corruption

#### Disclosures

The views expressed are those of certain participants in the discussion and do not necessarily reflect the views of all participants or of the World Economic Forum.

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