International Conference on

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
AS A WAY OF LIFE

at the initiative of
International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme/ ISPAC
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale/ CNPDS
Courmayeur Foundation

in cooperation with
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/ UNODC, Vienna

Courmayeur Mont Blanc, Italy, 15-17 December 2006
The United Nations Convention against Corruption is now a reality. The Convention entered into force on 14 December 2005, only two years after it was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations and opened for signature in a political conference organized for that purpose in Mérida, Mexico. The Convention has been signed by 140 countries and ratified by 63 countries. The number of parties to the Convention keeps rising at a remarkably fast pace, especially in view of the scheduled convening in December 2006 of the inaugural session of the Conference of the States Parties, the body established by the Convention in order to review and support its implementation. The conclusion of the negotiations and the entry into force of the Convention in record time, together with the growing number of parties, are tangible demonstrations of the high priority accorded to action against corruption all over the world. The Convention represents the state of the art in its comprehensive and far-reaching nature, with innovative provisions on matters of vital importance that range from prevention to international cooperation and asset recovery.

This high priority and the concomitant political will that made the Convention possible have created great opportunities, but also present significant challenges. The attention that corruption and action against it command all over the world has helped to bring about significant reform processes, but at the same time has raised expectations. Frustrating those expectations could lead to disappointment and apathy that risk setting back the collective work of many years.

A crucial challenge thus is how to make sure that the Convention becomes the vibrant instrument that its negotiators aspired to create. Essential in this endeavour is full and well planned implementation by governments. However, beyond legislation, technical measures and steps, long-term success will depend on whether the Convention becomes a daily reality, on whether the substantive principles and messages it conveys are well known to all and converted into a way of life. Deep awareness and attitude adjustments are part of the needed emergence of a new “culture against corruption”. For that challenge to be met and the relevant efforts to be crowned with success, all stakeholders and contributors – governments, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector – must join forces and work together.

True to its long-standing tradition of creating opportunities to explore in depth complex and topical matters of international interest and making tangible contributions to the international community through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, ISPAC is devoting its annual conference to the issue of converting the gist of the United Nations Convention against Corruption into a way of life. The Conference is designed to explore partnerships and ways to work together to make the Convention part of daily routines, to enable it to become a source of inspiration and a compass for collective, sustained, effective and successful action against corruption. In that vein, the Conference will bring together representatives of Governments, multilateral organisations, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector and give them the opportunity to engage in an in-depth dialogue about how they can work together and chart a common course for the future.
PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Friday 15 December 2006
afternoon

Opening Session
• Romano BLUA, Mayor of Courmayeur
• Lodovico PASSERIN D’ENTRÈVES, President of the Courmayeur Foundation
• Alberto CERISE, Aosta Valley Region
• Renato RUGGIERO, Ambassador; President, Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale/ISPAC
• Italian Government representative

Keynote Address
Kuniko OZAKI, Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime/UNODC

Session I:
The Government
(The Role of the Executive, of Legislators and of the Judiciary)

• The Role of the Executive Branch
  Muhyieddeen TOUQ, Ambassador, Director, Diplomatic Academy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan

• The Role of the Legislative Branch
  Martin ULRICH, Executive Secretary, Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption/GOPAC, Global Secretariat, USA

• The Guardia di Finanza and the fight against corruption
  Gaetano Giancane, generale di Brigata, Comandante del Nucleo Speciale Tutela Pubblica Amministrazione, Guardia di Finanza, Italy

• The Role of the Judiciary
  Gherardo COLOMBO, Judge, Supreme Court of Italy

• The Role of Prosecutors
  Leonard F. MCCARTHY, Deputy National Director of Public Prosecution, Director of Special Operations, South Africa

Commentators:
• Nils HAUGSTVEIT, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

Debate
Session II:
Multilateral Organisations
(Their role in technical assistance, assessment and guidance towards improved private and public sector governance)

Chair
Eduardo VETERE, former Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC

- From the Letter of the Convention to its Spirit
  Brigitte STROBEL-SHAW, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, Crime Conventions Section, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC

- Assessments and Genuine Change in Governance
  Deborah E. SIEGEL, International Monetary Fund/IMF

- The Council of Europe Perspective
  Wolfgang RAU, Executive Secretary of the Group of States against Corruption/GRECO, Directorate General I - Legal Affairs, Council of Europe

- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Perspective
  Patrick MOULETTE, Director, Anti-Corruption Division, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/OECD

- The Asian Development Bank Perspective
  Kathleen MOKTAN, Asian Development Bank

Commentators:
- Gabriel NEGATU, African Development Bank
- William AUFEER, The Wharton School, USA
- Basir STANIKZAI, UNDP

Debate

Session III:
The Media
(Reporting on Corruption: Keeping the Information Flowing Increasing Awareness and Shaping Public Opinion: Lowering the Threshold of Tolerance)

- The BBC and the Training of Journalists
  Simon DERRY, Director, Media Development, BBC World Service Trust, UK

- The Role of the Press in Exposing Public Corruption
  Sebastian ROTELLA, LA Times, USA
• Financial Press and the Coverage of Corruption  
  Glenn SIMPSON, Wall Street Journal, USA

• Connecting Local with Global Media Action against Corruption  
  Nathaniel HELLER, Global Integrity, USA

• The National Press Role in Anti-Corruption

Debate

Session IV: Civil Society and Academia
(Building and Sustaining Coalitions Against Corruption, Educating Future Generations: Designing Curricula And Courses)

Chair  
Gianfranco TATOZZI, Alto Commissario per la prevenzione e il contrasto della corruzione e delle altre forme di illeciti nella Pubblica Amministrazione

• The Impact of UNCAC on Governance: Opportunities and Risks  
  Nikos PASSAS, Professor, Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice, Boston, USA; Scientific Co-ordinator of the Conference

• Transparency and Anti-Corruption  
  Transparency International

• The role of Libera (provisional title)  
  Don Luigi CIOTTI, presidente, Associazione Libera; fondatore Gruppo Abele, Italia

• NGOs and Government Accountability  
  Scott AMEY, Project on Government Oversight/POGO

• Teaching the Rules: a civic duty for Universities  
  Gabrio FORTI, Professor of criminal law, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

• Training and Educating Public Officials  
  DAMASIO DE JESUS, Professor, Complexo Juridico Damasio de Jesus, Brazil

Debate
Session V:
The Private Sector
(Engaging the Private Sector: Why Action Against Corruption Makes Good Business Sense)

Chair
Livia POMODORO, President, Tribunale per i minorenni di Milano; Secretary-General, Fondazione Centro nazionale di prevenzione e difesa sociale; Ispac Board Member

- The role of the private sector and of multistakeholder-groups in preventing corruption
  Mark PIETH, Board member of the World Economic Forum; Professor, University of Basel, Switzerland

- Unions and Anti-Corruption
  Kirstine DREW, Co-ordinator, UNICORN - A Global Unions Anti-Corruption Network, UK

- The role of banks in monitoring PEPs and reporting suspicious activities
  Richard STOCKDALE, Chief Executive Officer, Lloyds TSB Global Services Private Limited, UK

- The Role of Financial Institutions
  Hans-Peter BAUER, former Chairman, Wolfsberg Group

- The Role of National Chambers of Commerce
  Pier Andrea CHEVALLARD, Secretary-General, Milan Chamber of Commerce, Italy

- The Role of the International Chamber of Commerce
  François VINCKE, International Chamber of Commerce/ICC

Debate

Conclusions / Recommendations

Official languages: English and Italian with simultaneous interpretation

Conference Secretariat:
Fondazione Centro nazionale di prevenzione e difesa sociale
Palazzo Comunale delle Scienze Sociali
3, Piazza Castello - 20121 Milano MI
Phone: +39 02 86.46.07.14 - Fax: +39 02 72.00.84.31
E-mail: cnpds.ispac@cnpds.it - Home page: www.cnpds.it
Home page: www.ispac-italy.org

Conference Venue:
Hotel Pavillon
Via Regionale, 62– 11013 Courmayeur, Aosta, Italy
Tel. +39 0165 84.61.20 – Fax: +39 0165 84.61.22
E-mail: info@pavillon.it

Milan, 17 November 2006