

CORRUPTION IN 2030: WHAT WILL IT LOOK LIKE AND HOW WILL WE HAVE BEATEN IT?

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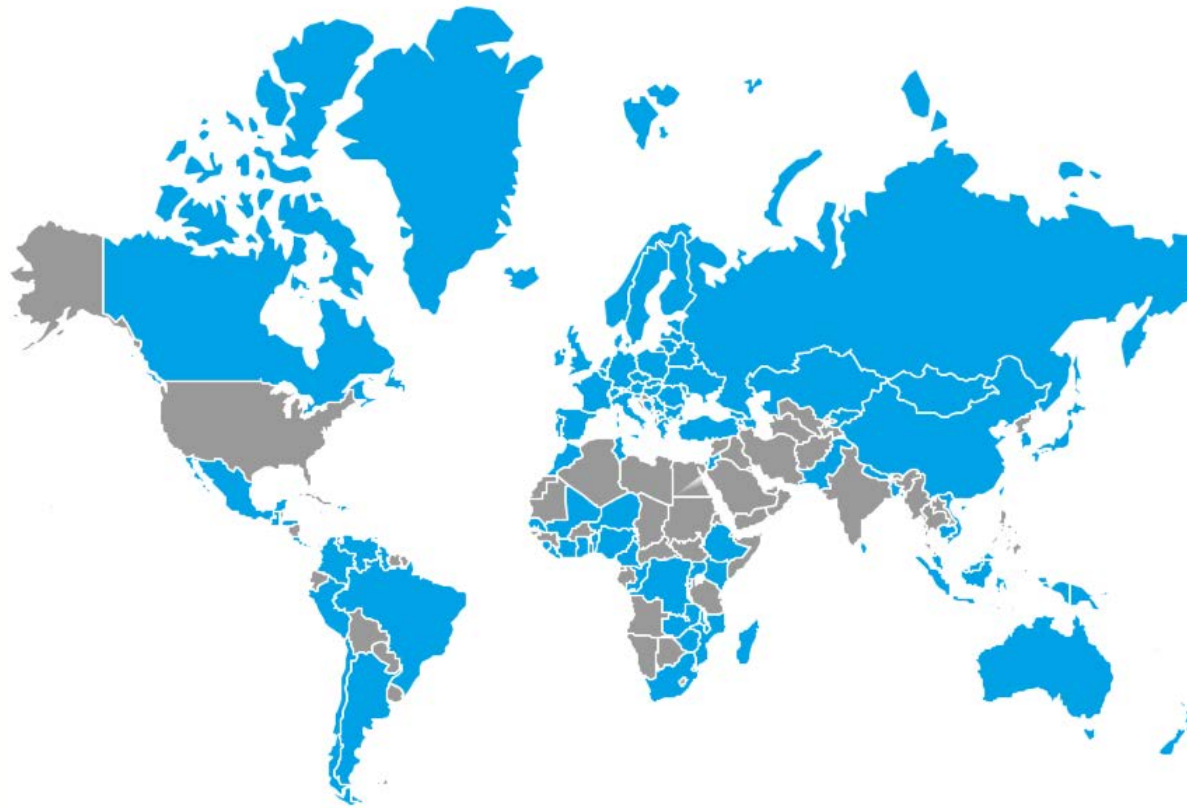
A world map illustrating the global distribution of the COVID-19 pandemic. The map is color-coded to represent the number of cases, with a legend on the right side. The legend shows a color gradient from light yellow (low cases) to dark red (high cases). The map shows that the highest number of cases are concentrated in North America, Europe, and East Asia, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, and China. Other regions with significant case counts include South America, Africa, and Australia. The map also shows that many countries in Africa and South America have very low case counts, indicated by the light yellow color.

| SCORE | COUNTRY/TERRITORY | RANK | 67 | Chile | 27 | 52 | Grenada | 53 | 41 | India | 78 | 35 | Armenia | 105 | 29 | Honduras | 132 | 23 | Uzbekistan | 158 |
|-------|----------------------|------|----|----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|------------------------|-----|----|--------------------|-----|----|--------------------------|-----|----|----------------------------------|-----|
| 88 | Denmark | 1 | 66 | Seychelles | 28 | 52 | Italy | 53 | 41 | Kuwait | 78 | 35 | Brazil | 105 | 29 | Kyrgyzstan | 132 | 22 | Zimbabwe | 160 |
| 87 | New Zealand | 2 | 65 | Bahamas | 29 | 52 | Oman | 53 | 41 | Lesotho | 78 | 35 | Côte d'Ivoire | 105 | 29 | Laos | 132 | 20 | Cambodia | 161 |
| 85 | Finland | 3 | 64 | Portugal | 30 | 51 | Mauritius | 56 | 41 | Trinidad and Tobago | 78 | 35 | Egypt | 105 | 29 | Myanmar | 132 | 20 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 161 |
| 85 | Singapore | 3 | 63 | Brunei Darussalam | 31 | 50 | Slovakia | 57 | 41 | Turkey | 78 | 35 | El Salvador | 105 | 29 | Paraguay | 132 | | | |
| 85 | Sweden | 3 | | | | 49 | Jordan | 58 | 41 | Argentina | 85 | 35 | Peru | 105 | 28 | Guinea | 138 | 20 | Haiti | 161 |
| 85 | Switzerland | 3 | 63 | Taiwan | 31 | 49 | Saudi Arabia | 58 | 40 | Benin | 85 | 35 | Timor-Leste | 105 | 28 | Iran | 138 | 20 | Turkmenistan | 161 |
| 84 | Norway | 7 | 62 | Qatar | 33 | 48 | Croatia | 60 | 40 | China | 87 | 35 | Zambia | 105 | 28 | Lebanon | 138 | 19 | Angola | 165 |
| 82 | Netherlands | 8 | 61 | Botswana | 34 | 47 | Cuba | 61 | 39 | Serbia | 87 | 34 | Ecuador | 114 | 28 | Mexico | 138 | 19 | Chad | 165 |
| 81 | Canada | 9 | 61 | Israel | 34 | 47 | Malaysia | 61 | 39 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 89 | 34 | Ethiopia | 114 | 28 | Papua New Guinea | 138 | 19 | Congo | 165 |
| 81 | Luxembourg | 9 | 60 | Poland | 36 | 47 | Romania | 61 | 38 | Indonesia | 89 | 34 | Niger | 114 | 28 | Russia | 138 | 18 | Iraq | 168 |
| 80 | Germany | 11 | 60 | Slovenia | 36 | 46 | Hungary | 64 | 38 | Sri Lanka | 89 | 33 | Moldova | 117 | 27 | Comoros | 144 | 18 | Venezuela | 168 |
| 80 | United Kingdom | 11 | 59 | Cyprus | 38 | 46 | Sao Tome and Principe | 64 | 38 | Swaziland | 89 | 33 | Pakistan | 117 | 27 | Guatemala | 144 | 17 | Burundi | 170 |
| 77 | Australia | 13 | 59 | Czech Republic | 38 | | | | 38 | Gambia | 93 | 33 | Vietnam | 117 | 27 | Kenya | 144 | 17 | Libya | 170 |
| 76 | Austria | 14 | 59 | Lithuania | 38 | 46 | Vanuatu | 64 | 37 | Guyana | 93 | 32 | Liberia | 120 | 27 | Mauritania | 144 | 16 | Afghanistan | 172 |
| 76 | Hong Kong | 14 | 58 | Georgia | 41 | 45 | Greece | 67 | 37 | Kosovo | 93 | 32 | Malawi | 120 | 27 | Nigeria | 144 | 16 | Equatorial Guinea | 172 |
| 76 | Iceland | 14 | 58 | Latvia | 41 | 45 | Montenegro | 67 | 37 | Macedonia | 93 | 32 | Mali | 120 | 27 | Bangladesh | 149 | 16 | Guinea Bissau | 172 |
| 75 | Belgium | 17 | 58 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 41 | 45 | Senegal | 67 | 37 | Albania | 99 | 32 | Ukraine | 120 | 26 | Central African Republic | 149 | 16 | Sudan | 172 |
| 73 | Estonia | 18 | 58 | Spain | 41 | 44 | Belarus | 70 | 37 | Mongolia | 93 | 31 | Djibouti | 124 | 26 | Uganda | 149 | 14 | Korea, North | 176 |
| 73 | Ireland | 18 | 57 | Cabo Verde | 45 | 44 | Jamaica | 70 | 37 | Panama | 93 | 31 | Gabon | 124 | 26 | Azerbaijan | 152 | 13 | Yemen | 176 |
| 73 | Japan | 18 | 57 | Dominica | 45 | 43 | Morocco | 73 | 36 | Bahrain | 99 | 31 | Kazakhstan | 124 | 25 | Cameroon | 152 | 13 | South Sudan | 178 |
| 72 | France | 21 | 57 | Korea, South | 45 | 43 | South Africa | 73 | 36 | Colombia | 99 | 31 | Maldives | 124 | 25 | Nepal | 124 | 10 | Syria | 178 |
| 71 | United States | 22 | 56 | Costa Rica | 48 | 43 | Suriname | 73 | 36 | Philippines | 99 | 30 | Nepal | 124 | 25 | Madagascar | 152 | | Somalia | 180 |
| 70 | United Arab Emirates | 23 | 56 | Rwanda | 48 | 43 | Tunisia | 73 | 36 | Tanzania | 99 | | Dominican Republic | 129 | 25 | Nicaragua | 152 | | | |
| 70 | Uruguay | 23 | 55 | Saint Lucia | 50 | 42 | Bulgaria | 77 | 36 | Thailand | 99 | 30 | Sierra Leone | 129 | 25 | Tajikistan | 152 | | | |
| 68 | Barbados | 25 | 54 | Malta | 51 | 41 | Burkina Faso | 78 | 35 | Algeria | 105 | 30 | Togo | 129 | 24 | Eritrea | 157 | | | |
| 68 | Bhutan | 25 | 53 | Namibia | 52 | 41 | Ghana | 78 | | | | 29 | Bolivia | 132 | 23 | Mozambique | 158 | | | |

CORRUPTION & POLITICAL RIGHTS

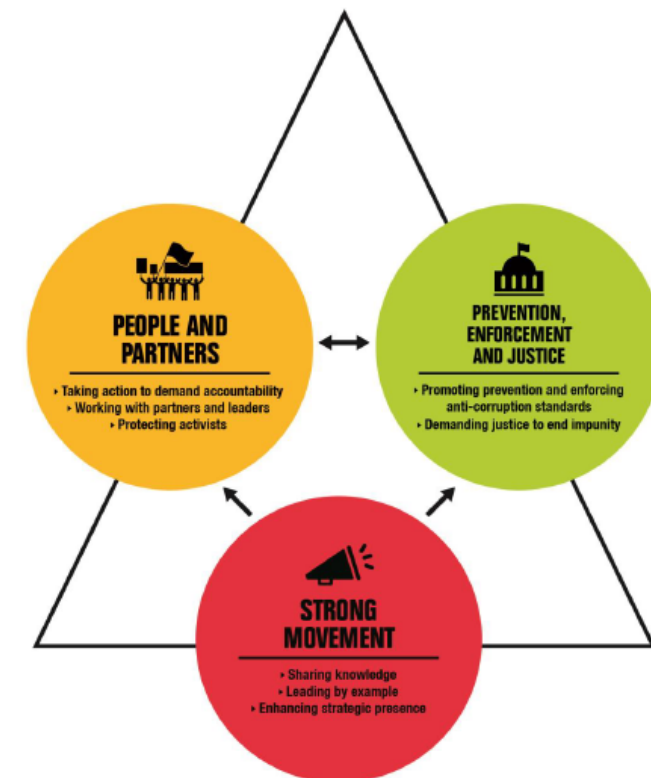


source: Political Rights indicator taken from Freedom House/
Human development indicator taken from the UNDP



STRATEGY 2015-2020

TOGETHER AGAINST CORRUPTION





Business Integrity & Legal Training



Youth-led and Community-led Projects



Graduate Certificate in Integrity and Anti-Corruption

Core courses

- Strategic Approaches to Integrity and Anti-Corruption
- Prudence, Ethics and Accountability

Electives

- Managing Whistleblowing: New Rules, New Policies, New Vision
- Business Ethics and Corporate Governance
- Interdisciplinary Professional Ethics
- Globalisation and Corporate Social Responsibility
- Professional Ethics and Corruption Prevention
- Safety Ethics and Accountability
- Leaders, Ethics and the Law
- Democratisation Business and Governance in Asia
- Crime, Business and Politics in Asia
- From Policy and Delivery: Commissioning Public Services
- The Political, Legal and Governance Environment



'Integrity and accountability are becoming the lifeblood of successful organisations. This program offered me insights not only into how we can better fight corruption at home and abroad, but practical strategies for building and protecting integrity in today's institutions.'

—Hugh Jorgensen
Policy Officer, Australian Department
of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Our experts



Professor A.J. Brown
Program Director

Professor Brown has 25 years' experience in Australia's integrity systems, and international research on integrity and accountability, leading some of the world's largest projects on public integrity systems and whistleblowing in the public and private sectors. He serves on the Australian and global boards of Transparency International.



Professor Adam Graycar AM

Professor Graycar has extensive policy experience over 22 years in Australia's Commonwealth and South Australian Governments, including as the longest serving director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, and head of the Cabinet Office, Government of South Australia.



Dr Sandra Lawrence

Dr Lawrence has an extensive research and teaching background in human resource management and ethical leadership. She has recently been responsible for one of the world's largest datasets on whistleblowing processes and outcomes through Griffith's 'Whistling while they work' project.



Professor John Kane

Professor Kane is a leading teacher and research in political and public policy leadership. He has been four times visiting professor to Yale University, and authored several books.



Professor Gary Sturges AM

Professor Sturges is one of Australia's most experienced public policy practitioners. An advisor to many governments nationally and internationally, he has served as Director-General of the NSW Cabinet Office where he led the design and implementation of the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Son of Equatorial Guinea's president convicted of corruption in France

27 October 2017

Teodorin Obiang given suspended sentence in France for plundering public money to fund jet-set lifestyle in Paris



The case against Obiang was initiated by Transparency International France and Sherpa, a French civil society organisation, in 2008. Getting here has taken almost a decade of arguments, a change to French law and a [crowdfunding campaign](#) to ensure the witnesses could travel to Paris to testify.

TROIKA LAUNDROMAT SIGNALS A DIFFERENT KIND OF FINANCIAL CRISIS



The [Troika Laundromat investigation](#), launched this week by the Organized Crime and Corruption Project (OCCRP) and 20 media partners, shines a spotlight on a cast of new and familiar characters in the ongoing saga surrounding flows of dirty money through the world's financial system. This time, European banks not previously connected to such schemes appear as supporting characters, with flashbacks to previously revealed fraud and money laundering scandals.

The findings draw on a massive – possibly the largest ever – leak of bank records, emails and contracts. Investigative journalists sifted through 1.3 million bank transactions between 233,000 companies and individuals, with a total value over US\$470 billion, dated between 2006 and 2012.

HOW IT WORKED

At the centre of the investigation is Troika Dialog, a private Russian investment bank set up in the 1990s that was acquired by state-owned Sberbank in 2012. Troika's stated objective was to attract foreign investors to Russia. But, as the leaked bank records reveal, it did more than just that.

Troika Dialog created at least 75 companies registered in tax haven jurisdictions like the

THE GLOBAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONSORTIUM

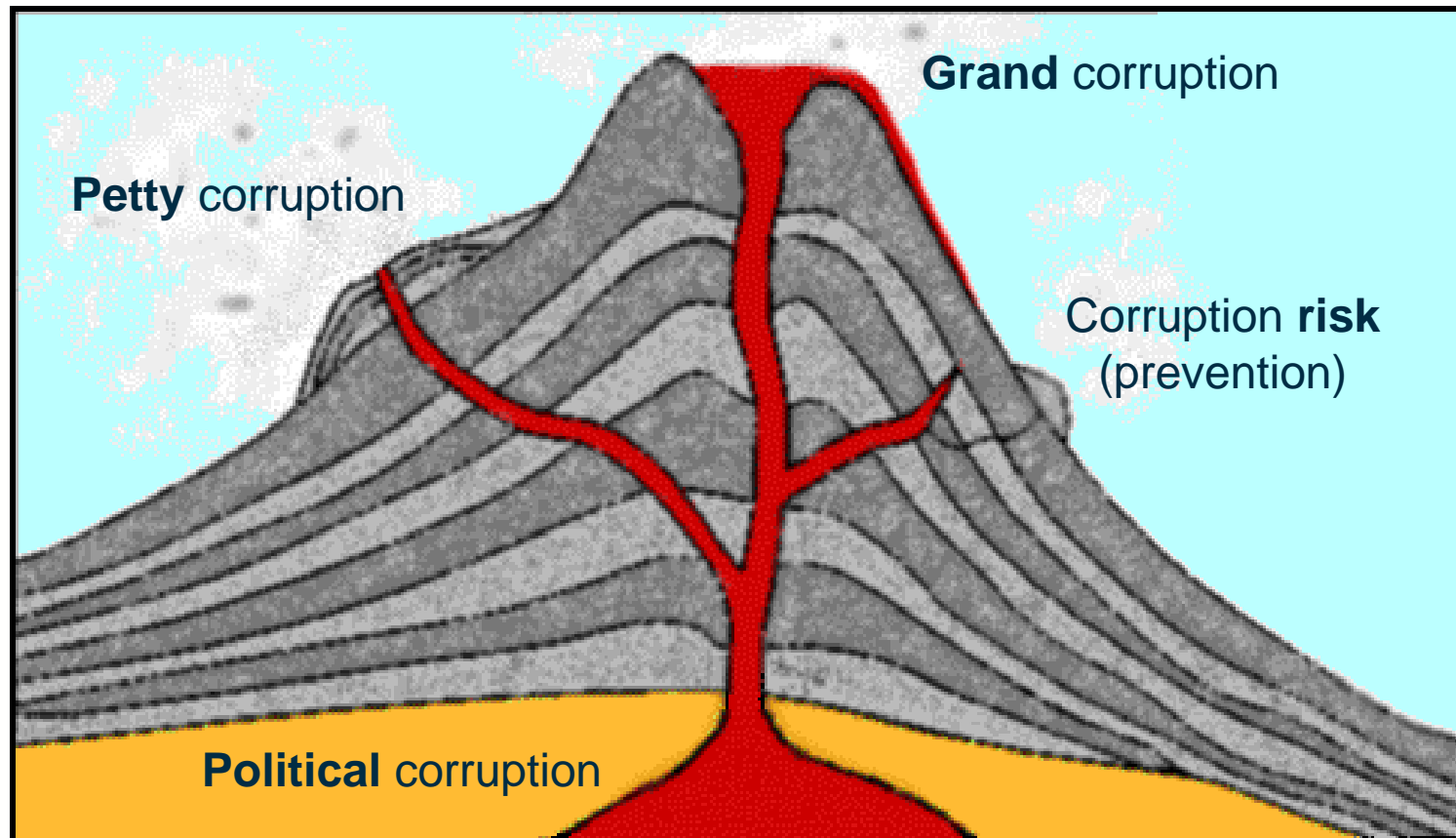
Since 2016, OCCRP and Transparency International have been working together to ensure that the corruption uncovered in investigations are followed up on,



CORRUPTION IN 2030 ?



“The abuse of entrusted power for private gain” ... “or political gain”

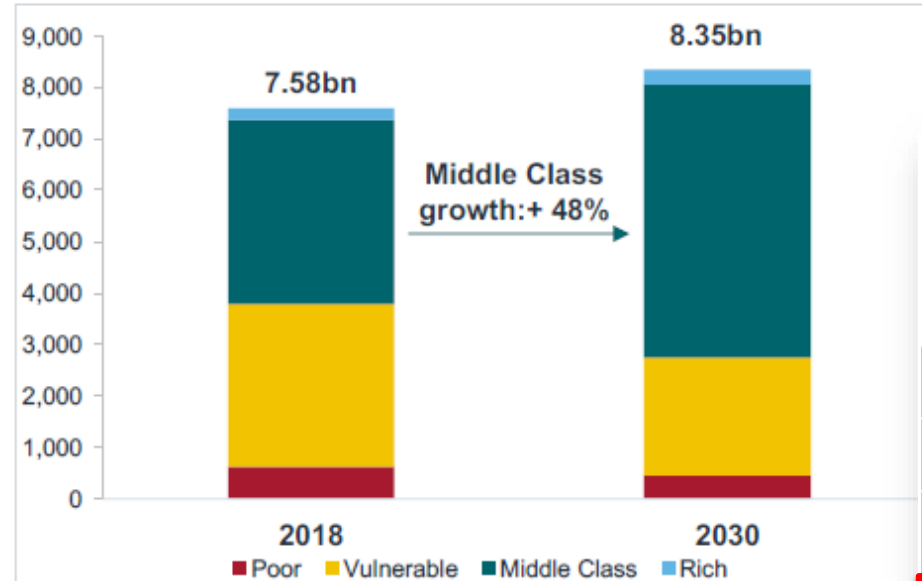


MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR CORRUPTION CONTROL

- Technological liberalisation & (non)(over)regulation
- Quality of government (political integrity)
- Enforcement environment & commitment

CONTEXT: ECONOMIC LIBERALISATION

Global population by income group, 2018 and 2030 (in million)



Source: Brookings (2018): *A global tipping point: Half the world is now middle class or wealthier*

Number (in millions) and share of global middle class by region

| | 2015 | | 2030 | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % |
| North America | 335 | 11% | 354 | 7% |
| Europe | 724 | 24% | 733 | 14% |
| Central and South America | 285 | 9% | 335 | 6% |
| Asia Pacific | 1,380 | 46% | 3,492 | 65% |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 114 | 4% | 212 | 4% |
| Middle East and North Africa | 192 | 6% | 285 | 5% |

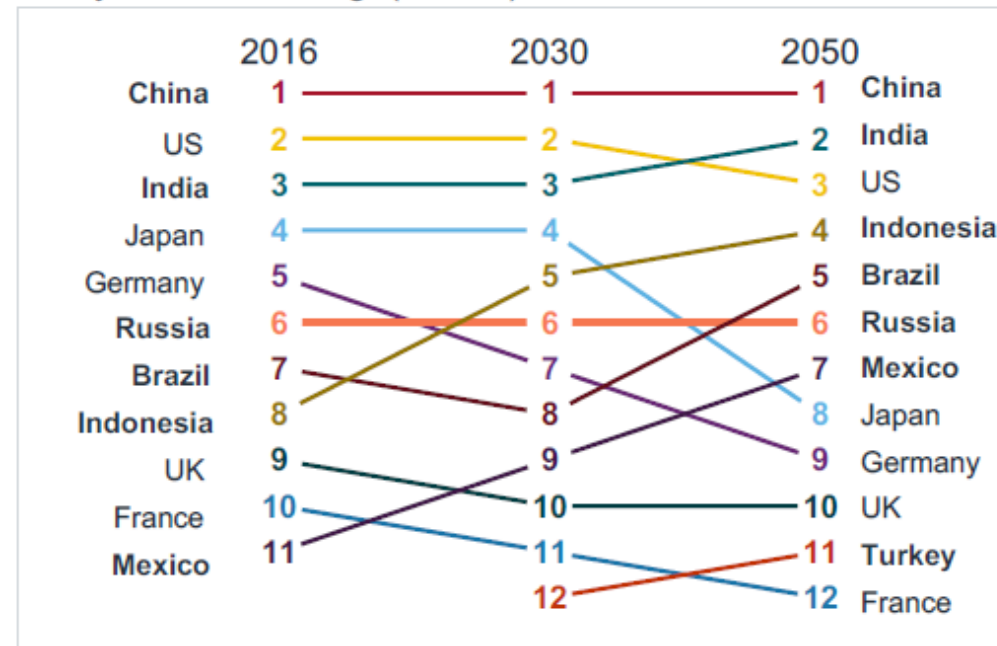
Source: Brookings (2017): *The unprecedented expansion of the global middle class – An Update*

By 2030, global economic power will have significantly shifted towards emerging markets:

- China will be world's largest economy with its GDP estimated to more than double from \$11.4t in 2016 to \$26t
- By 2050, China and India together are estimated to account for 35% of global GDP
- The GDP of the E7 (China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Russia, Mexico, and Turkey) will grow from around the same size to the G7 in 2015 to double its size in 2040

The shift in global economic power towards emerging markets will come with increased influence of the E7 on global governance.

Projected GDP rankings (at PPPs)*



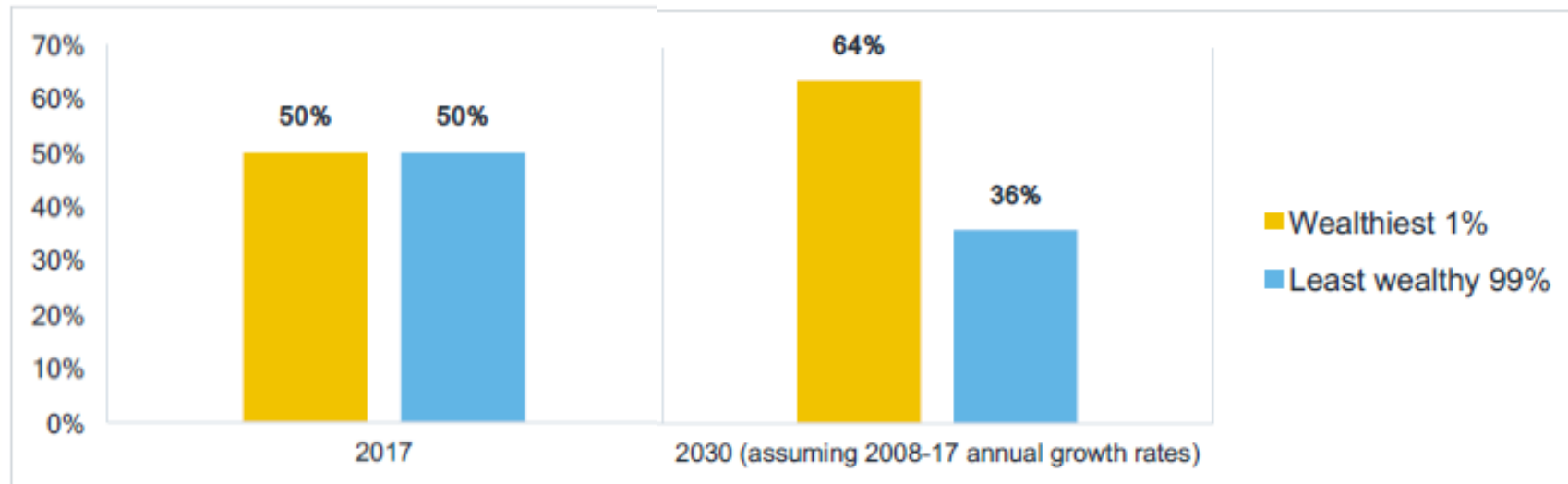
Sources: Graph and text: PWC (2017): *The long view: how will the global economic order change by 2050?*, *emerging markets highlighted in bold;
Text: HSBC (2018): *The world in 2030*

GLOBAL ECONOMIC COORDINATION, STABILITY, REFORM
(INCLUDING ANTI-CORRUPTION FACTORS)

WEALTH RISING (ESPECIALLY IN ASIA-PACIFIC) BUT SO IS INEQUALITY WORLDWIDE ...

“CASH IS KING” versus “PROBITY CULTURE”

Estimated distribution of global wealth, 2017-2030



Sources: Graph and Text: UK House of Commons (www.parliament.uk/house-commons-library-research/); Text: Opinium Research (2018): Global Inequality; World Inequality Lab (2018): Global Inequality

1) TECHNOLOGICAL LIBERALISATION

- Financial technology, and role of information technology in economic liberalisation generally – esp. **speed** and **anonymity**

Curse for corruption control?

Cures ???

- New concentrations of (under-regulated) corporate power

Technology companies (information platforms)

Social effects of the next ‘wave’ of automation

Artificial intelligence - “algocracy”

- Long-term impacts of information technology on:

Political participation

✓

Political knowledge

?

Political information and discourse

X

Political rights (pendulum swinging back)

?



Far-right Facebook groups 'spreading hate to millions in Europe'

22 May 2019

Avaaz uncovers 500 accounts using fake news to spread white supremacy message



The Cambridge Analytica scandal changed the world - but it didn't change Facebook

18 March 2019

Mueller report suggests the 'fake news' came from Trump, not the news media

18 April 2019

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

Indonesia election: Prabowo claims victory despite early counts showing loss

Former army general say he is 'the president of all Indonesians' but credible surveys put Joko Widodo in the lead



18 April 2019

Wed, 22 May 2019

On Wednesday, chief security minister Wiranto, who uses just a single name, said access to social media would be blocked in some areas.

The restrictions - including on photo and video sharing - aimed to control the spread of misinformation, he said.



Indonesia riots: six dead after protesters clash with troops over election result

Vehicles set alight in Jakarta after supporters of losing candidate take to the streets



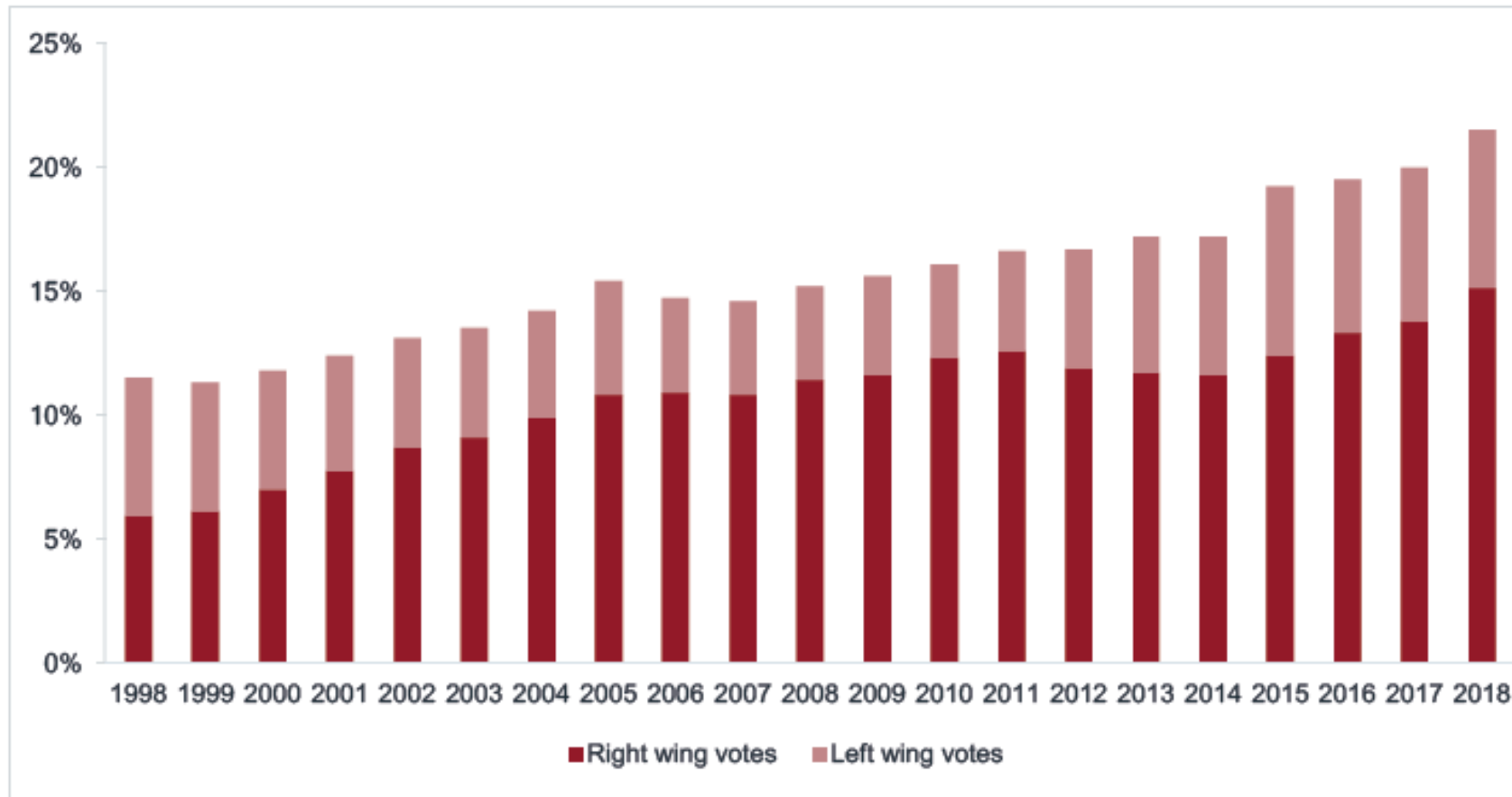
Indonesia restricts WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram usage following deadly riots

TechCrunch

14 hours ago

2) QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT (POLITICAL INTEGRITY)

Aggregated populist votes in 33 European countries, 1998 - 2018



Sources: Graph and text: TIMBRO Populist Index, 2018; Text: Barclays (2016): Politics of Rage; Kossow (2019): Populism and corruption – Transparency International Anti-Corruption Helpdesk Answer



AUSTRIA



“

The Strache video exemplifies how corrupt politicians regard public contracts as a bartering tool that can be used to pay back political favours.

Around the world, public contracts for infrastructure projects are one of the areas most susceptible to corruption.

Patricia Moreira
Managing Director,
Transparency International



Donald Trump and Viktor Orbán praise each other at White House meeting - video

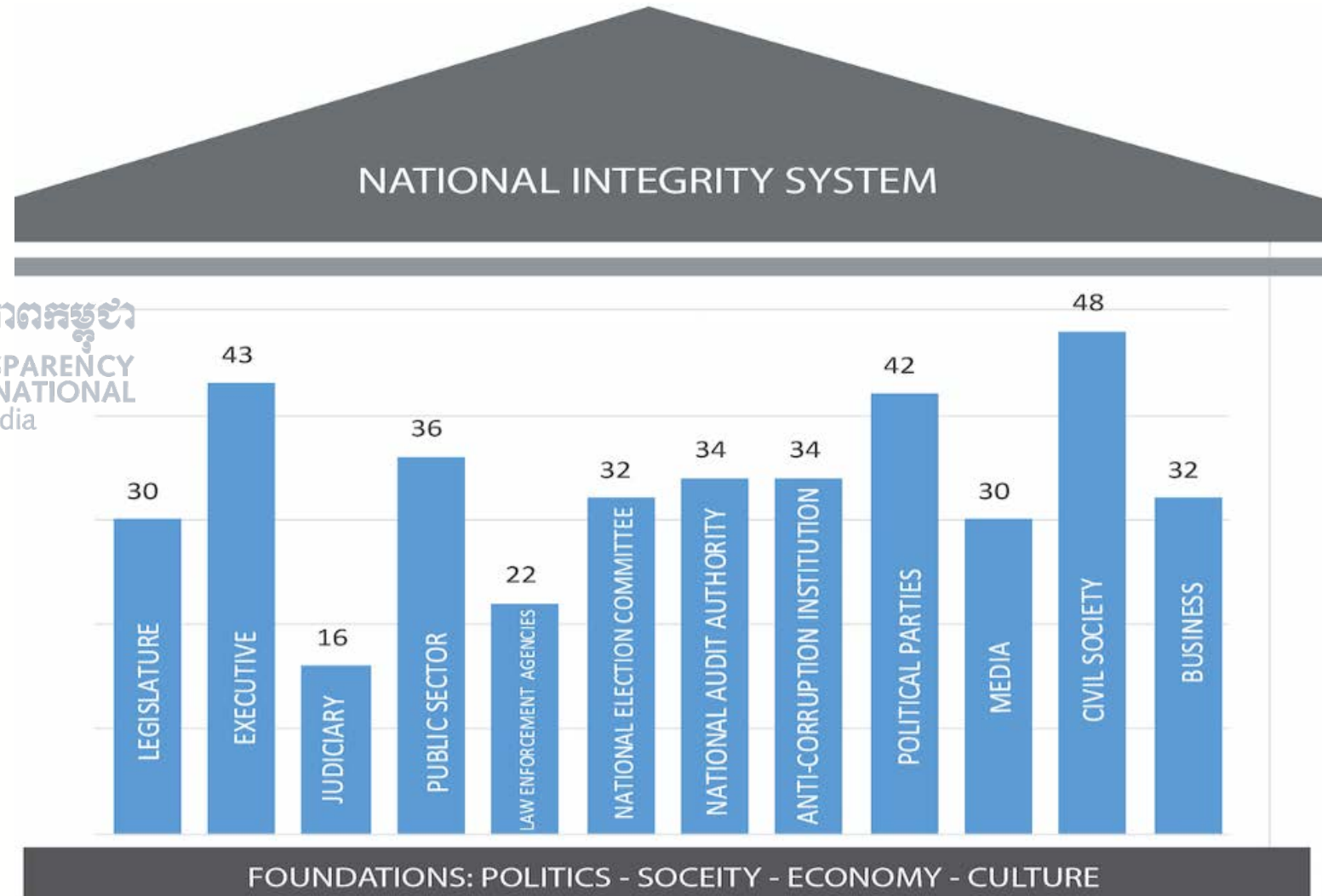


The US president, Donald Trump, met with Hungary's far-right prime minister at the White House on Monday. Welcoming Viktor Orbán, Trump said he is 'probably like me, a little bit controversial, but that's OK'.

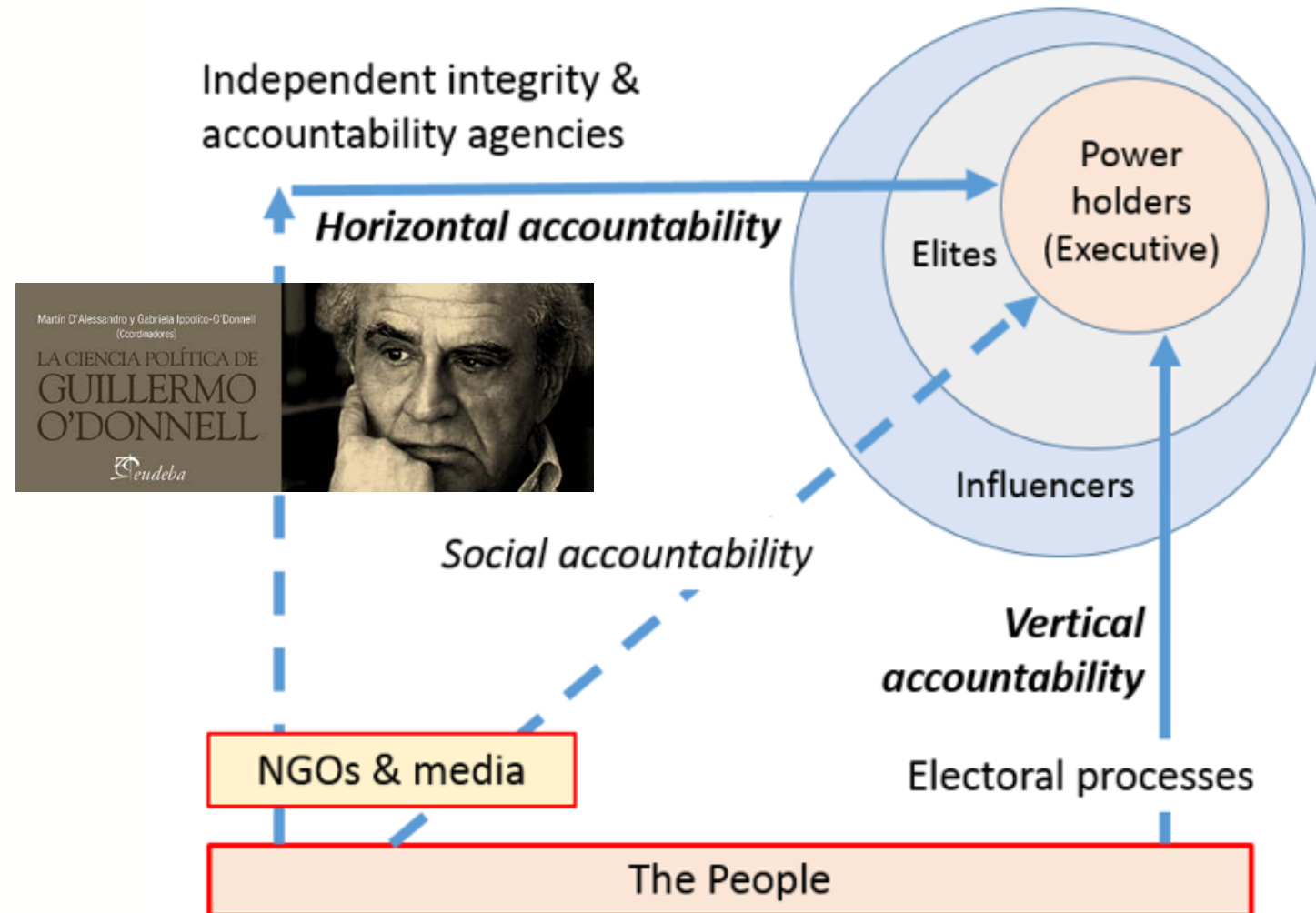
● **Trump praises Hungary's far-right leader Orbán: 'He's a respected man' - live**

14 May 2019

3) ENFORCEMENT ENVIRONMENT & COMMITMENT TO CHECKS AND BALANCES



THEORY OF CHANGE





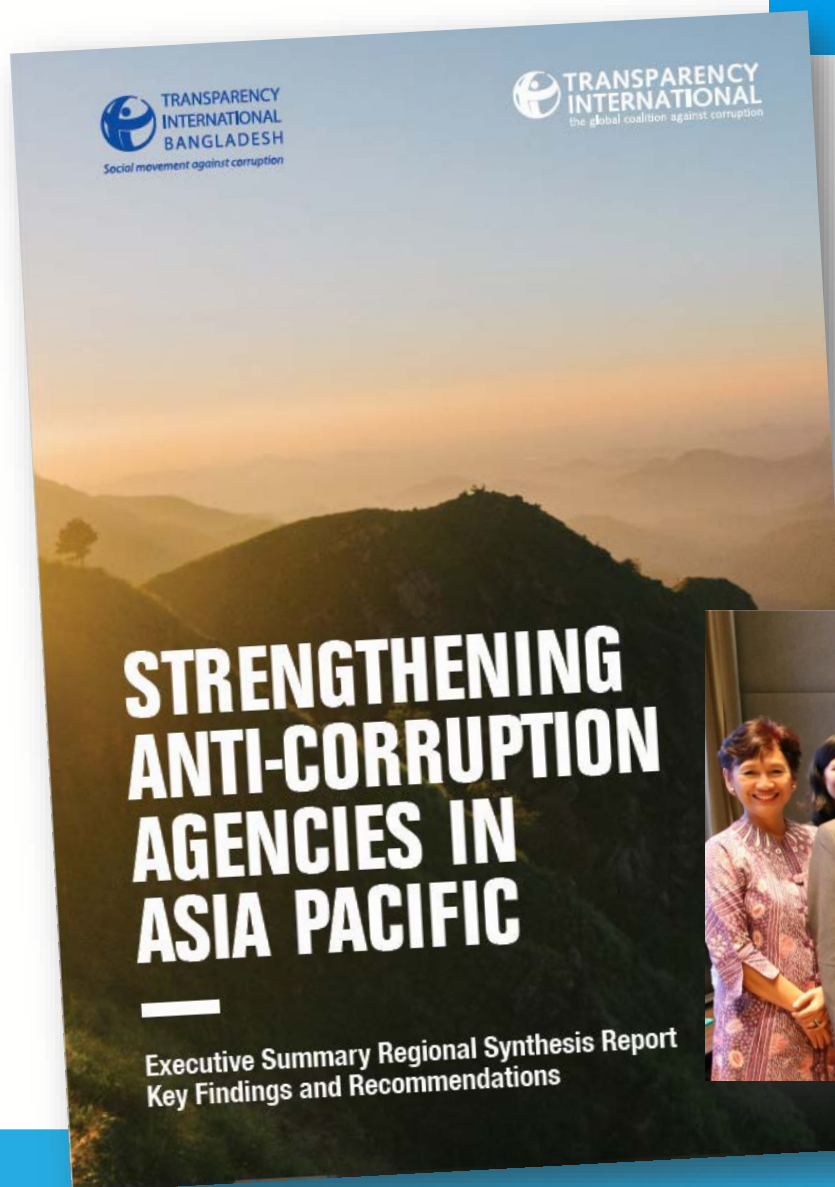
Public mobilisation for an independent **judiciary**
(Poland, June 2018)

Public mobilisation
for an independent
anti-corruption agency
(Indonesia, June 2017)





ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE

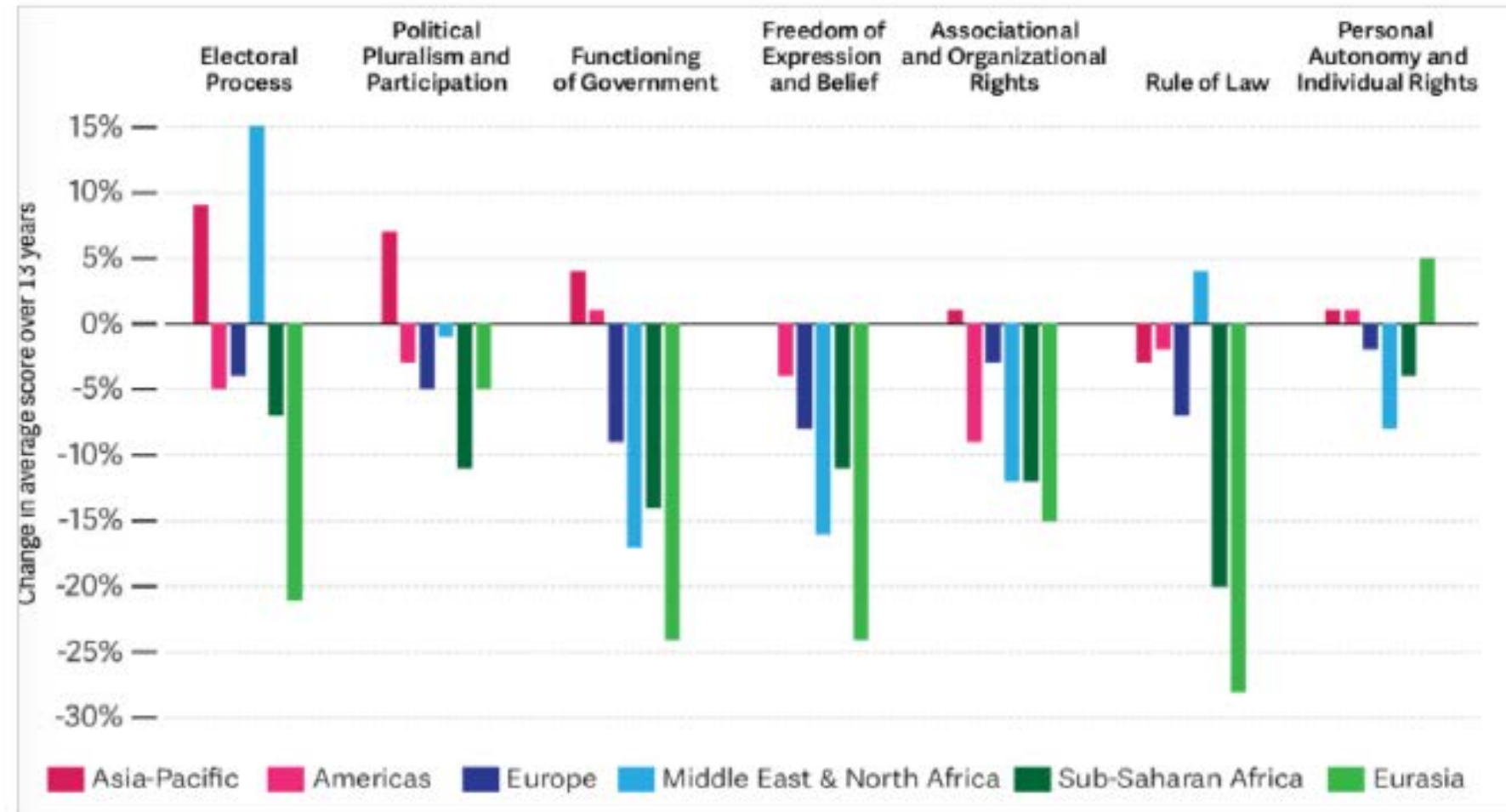


ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY
IMPACT NETWORK (PROPOSED)



CHECKS & BALANCES – THE CURRENT (13 YEAR) TRENDS

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2019 (FREEDOM HOUSE)



HOW WILL WE SUCCEED (!) BY 2030 ???

- **Political integrity** paramount
Law & regulatory reform; implementation
- Increased, speedier **international** enforcement action
All enforcement agencies... PLUS?
- **Education**, shared values, and social mobilisation
All institutions including (willing) business
- Deeper **collaboration** between enforcement agencies, media, and CSOs, for ***all purposes***:
Regulatory reform; detection of corruption; education and prevention; political support for integrity agencies.