



Arts West Building
University of Melbourne

Official Program

08.30-09.00 – Registration and coffee

09.00-09.15 – **Opening Address**

Prof Mark Considine – University of Melbourne

09:15-10.45 – **Global trends, domestic responses: Trends in challenges and issues in responding to corruption**

Chair: Prof Mark Considine

Prof Salvatore Cincimino – Università Degli Studi di Palermo

Corruption as no risky business: the Italian case

Prof Leslie Holmes – University of Melbourne

Has there really been a "corruption eruption" since the 1990s?

Q&A

10.45-11.15 – Morning tea

11.15-12.45 – **Responding to corruption: Perspectives from business and civil society on issues and challenges**

Chair: Prof Fiona Haines – University of Melbourne

Mr Phil Newman – Transparency International Australia

Corruption-related reputation risk – Australia's journey and potential solutions

Mr John Fast – Dragoman Pty Ltd

Practical business consequences of a disconnected world

Mr Kym Kelly – Flinders University

Diverting the proceeds of corruption towards anti-corruption measures

Q&A

12.45-13.30 – Lunch

13.30- 15.00 – **Country perspectives: Issues and challenges in tackling corruption**

Chair: Dr Rachael Diprose

Prof Denny Indrayana – University of Melbourne

Killing Democracy: Duitokrasi and electoral corruption in Indonesia

Dr Graeme Smith - University of Melbourne

Corruption with Chinese characteristics: Local perspectives on Xi Jinping's anti-corruption drive

Dr Grant Walton – Crawford School, Australian National University

From despair to where? Challenges to resisting corruption in Papua New Guinea

Q&A

15.00 – 15.30 – Afternoon coffee break

15.30-17.00 – **Responding to corruption: perspectives from anti-corruption bodies on issues and challenges**

Chair – Professor Leslie Holmes – University of Melbourne

Prof Jon Quah – Anti-Corruption Consultant, Singapore

Combating corruption in Singapore: Lessons from the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau

Mr David Robinson – WA Corruption and Crime Commission

In search of the perfect business model - a short history of anti-corruption agencies in Western Australia

Mr Alistair Maclean – Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC)

Perspectives from Victoria's first broad-based anti-corruption commission

Q&A

17.00-17.30 – Wrap up

18.00-20.30 – Dinner and reception

Convenors and Panel Chairs

Prof Mark Considine - Convenor

Mark Considine is the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at The University of Melbourne and Redmond Barry Distinguished Professor of Political Science. His research areas include governance studies, comparative social policy, employment services, public sector reform, local development, and organisational sociology. Mark is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration Australia and Fellow of the Australian Academy of Social Sciences.

Mark's most recent books are: Considine, M., Lewis, J.M, O'Sullivan, S, and Sol, E., (2015) *Getting Welfare to Work: Street-level Governance in Australia, the UK and the Netherlands*. Oxford University Press; and Afzal, Kamran Ali and Considine, Mark, (2015) *Democratic Accountability and International Human Development: Regimes, Institutions and Resources*. Routledge.

Dr Rachael Diprose - Convenor

Rachael Diprose is a Lecturer of International Development at the University of Melbourne and she also teaches in executive education programs with the Melbourne School of Government. Her research focuses on the political economy and sociology of conflict, state-building and development. She also focusses on contention in development policy formulation and implementation, and various aspects of governance, particularly multi-level governance, decentralisation, resource and land governance. Formerly of the University of Oxford, Department of International Development, Rachael has a long history of working together with senior policy makers, academics, development practitioners, and civil society organisations in a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. She remains an advisor on several DFAT-funded programs in Indonesia and her co-authored book on Contesting Development with Yale University Press was awarded the 2012 American Sociological Association Award for 'best new work in development'.

Prof Fiona Haines – Panel Chair

Fiona Haines PhD, BA (Hons) is Professor of Criminology in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne and Adjunct Professor at the Regulatory Institutions Network at ANU. Her research, which encompasses work on industrial disasters, grievances and multinational enterprises centres on white collar and corporate crime, globalisation and regulation. She is an internationally renowned expert in the area of regulation and compliance with published work in the area ranging from occupational health & safety and financial fraud to the impact of criminalisation of cartel conduct and most recently the challenges for regulation in the transformation of the National Electricity Market with the introduction of household solar PV and the capacity of new governance to resolve issues of human rights violations associated with the activities of multinational corporations. Much of this work is interdisciplinary and Professor Haines' collaborates extensively with colleagues from political science, law, sociology and engineering. Her recent books include *The Paradox of Regulation: What Regulation Can Achieve and What it Cannot* (Edward Elgar, 2011) and *Regulatory Transformations: Rethinking Economy Society Interactions*, (Hart Publishing), 2015, co-edited with Bettina Lange and Dania Thomas. Her major current research projects include an analysis of how to hold multinational corporations accountable for human right's abuse, the social impact of coals seam gas exploration and rethinking regulation in an ecologically constrained world.

Speakers and Abstracts

Prof Leslie Holmes – Convenor and Speaker

Has there really been a "corruption eruption" since the 1990s?

In 1995, Moisés Naím famously referred to a 'corruption eruption' around the world. In fact, specialists had only just begun to attempt to measure the scale of corruption globally, so that we cannot be certain that there really was a marked increase in corruption, as distinct from an increase in our awareness of it. However, in the two decades since Naím's claim, we have dramatically refined our techniques for measuring this type of malfeasance. In his presentation, Leslie Holmes will outline the numerous methods we now use for assessing the scale of corruption. He will also suggest why our awareness of corruption has dramatically increased since the early-1990s.

Leslie Holmes has been a Professor of Political Science at the University of Melbourne since 1988, and was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus in 2014. He was President of the International Council for Central and East European Studies (ICCEES) 2000-2005, President of the Australasian Political Studies Association 1991-2, and President of the Australasian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies 2005-7. He has been a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia since 1995, and regularly teaches advanced (Masters') courses on corruption at the University of Bologna, the Graduate School of Social Research in Warsaw, and the International Anti-Corruption Academy in Vienna. Leslie has published eight single-authored books, including *Corruption: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford UP, 2015), and has edited or co-edited a further seven. His work has been translated into fourteen languages. Prof. Holmes' principal research areas are Europe and Asia, with particular reference to corruption, organised crime and human trafficking. In this context, he has been a consultant to the World Bank, Transparency International, the UNODC, the OECD, and the Swiss Government.

Prof Salvatore Cincimino

Corruption as no risky business: the Italian case

In my presentation, I discuss some economic aspects of the complex phenomenon of corruption in the public sector. After a brief introduction, I discuss the relationship between the levels of perceived corruption and the amount of public debt. I try to show how the relationship between the two mentioned variables should be redefined, or at least better argued. I also deal with some intuitive determinants of the level of perceived corruption in the countries. By analysing the case of corruption in Italy, I assess whether the determinants identified by the best theories can continue to be considered causative of public-sector corruption. Finally, I critically describe the tools, in my opinion not entirely effective, currently adopted to prevent corruption. I mention an alternative paradigm to deal effectively with the phenomenon, considering the Italian experience.

Professor Salvatore Cincimino graduated in economics from the University of Palermo and has a doctorate in business administration from Catania University. His research includes important work on the administration of sport, including measures to improve transparency and accountability. He has also worked in the local economic development field and published critical work on the governance challenges in multi-stakeholder strategies to improve business opportunities and create jobs in southern Italy. During the past two years he has also taken the important role of President of the Orchestra Sinfonica Siciliana Foundation, Sicily's premier music institution. In each of these fields he has confronted the need to improve integrity and effectiveness and has made important contributions to both the theory and practice of good governance.

Phil Newman

Corruption-related reputation risk – Australia’s journey and potential solutions

Reputation gain or loss is an emerging currency in the corporate world. The strength of social media movements that may influence corporate reputation is driving many companies to change their ways. But what about nation-states? Does the same logic apply? Corruption and the strength (or not) of anti-corruption initiatives and actions is becoming a key driver of nation-state reputation. As companies look for investment opportunities in emerging markets, corruption is frequently in the top three risks to be reviewed. In Australia, what’s driving our reputation for corruption? What can Australia do to regain its place as a proactive influencer and change-maker in fighting corruption?

Phil Newman is CEO of Transparency International Australia. He joined TI Australia in January 2016 after seven years living and working in Vietnam, with three years in private sector and strategy roles with TI Vietnam. Phil has over 20 years corporate experience in the Financial Services and Banking sectors in Australia, including roles in senior management and compliance, specialising in financial & investment advice. This enables Phil to bring real-world concepts and experience into his current work in the field of anti-corruption. In Australia, Phil is focused on building coalitions against corruption with government, civil society and the private sector. Phil holds a Diploma in Financial Planning from Deakin University, Australia, a Bachelor of Arts (Social Anthropology) from Massey University in New Zealand and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mr John Fast

Practical business consequences of a disconnected world

TBC

John Fast, Joint Managing Director, Dragoman Pty Ltd is an economist and corporate lawyer who was previously BHPB’s Chief Legal Counsel and Head of External Affairs. Before BHPB, he was the senior commercial partner specialising in Mergers and Acquisitions at the law firm Arnold Bloch Leibler. John is a former member of the Australian Government’s Takeovers Panel and consults to a number of private and public companies on Governance, succession and strategy. John is also Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Rotary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Tertiary Scholarship, Chairman of NIEF Ltd, Deputy Chairman of the Norman Beischer Medical Research Foundation and a member of the Board of Investa Listed Funds Management Limited and of the Australian Brandenburg Orchestra.

Mr Kym Kelly

Diverting the proceeds of corruption towards anti-corruption measures

In Australia, in the absence of a federal ICAC, State Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) are characterised more by their diversity in functions than similarities. This presentation explores what different State ACAs do and don’t do, what sort of authority and independence they have and why these matters are of critical importance. Is there a need for a better national strategic approach to anti-corruption, and how might a body such as a National Anti-Corruption Council (but not an ICAC) address the problems of gaps and vulnerabilities in the national integrity framework? Funding options for a national approach might include asset recovery/confiscated profits mechanisms, and the presentation explores the feasibility of adapting existing funding mechanisms to support anti-corruption interventions.

Kym Kelly trained as a lawyer, and is a Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of Australia. He worked in the public service of both Commonwealth and State governments for a total of 35 years,

including 18 years at senior management level in the South Australian Attorney General's Department. Included among the many areas he has specialised in are constitutional law, administrative law, and corporate affairs. Although he took formal retirement in 2004, he has continued to be a highly active legal consultant in a number of areas, notably anti-corruption. In this capacity, he has been a consultant to the World Bank, Transparency International, and Victoria's Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC). He is currently working with Prof. Adam Graycar at Flinders University on specialised aspects of anti-corruption, including methods for diverting the proceeds from corruption to anti-corruption measures.

Prof Denny Indrayana

Killing Democracy: *Duitokrasi* and electoral corruption in Indonesia

The biggest challenge of Indonesia's democracy is corruption, especially electoral corruption. After Soeharto stepped down and the *reformasi*, Indonesian electoral laws have improved, and Indonesia is a more democratic country. However, corruption is still exists and somehow jeopardises fair elections in the country. Indonesia therefore needs further electoral reform, in particular financial reform to political parties. The parties dependence on financial support from a very few oligarchs is a major problem.

Professor Denny Indrayana is an internationally recognised anti-corruption campaigner who has played a leading role in law reform efforts in Indonesia. Before being sworn in as Vice Minister of Law and Human Rights, Denny was Special Advisor for Legal Affairs, Human Rights and Anticorruption to President Yudhoyono, Chair of the Centre for the Study of Anti-Corruption at Gadjah Mada University, and Director of the Indonesian Court Monitoring NGO. Denny has a PhD from the Melbourne Law School and won the prestigious Australian Alumni Award in 2009. He has written hundreds of articles and books.

Dr Graeme Smith

Corruption with Chinese characteristics: Local perspectives on Xi Jinping's anti-corruption drive

Corruption holds a peculiar fascination in China at the moment. Xi Jinping's anti-corruption drive, a "life-or-death" struggle with graft, will soon mark its fourth anniversary, confounding many (including the speaker) who anticipated that it would blow over as Party-led campaigns had in the past. Official pronouncements give no indication that the central government will let up in the near future. Nor is concern limited to Party ranks: the most recent Pew Research Centre poll in China found that over 80% of people saw "corrupt officials" as a big problem, making it the leading concern among Chinese citizens, ahead of the gap between rich and poor, and food safety. This talk will explore the changing nature of corruption in China, ask whether China's obsession with corruption is justified, and explore what impact Xi Jinping's anti-corruption drive is having at the grassroots level.

Graeme Smith is a senior lecturer in the Centre for Contemporary Chinese Studies at the University of Melbourne's Asia Institute. His research has explored the demand for organic produce in Chinese urban centers, the political economy of service delivery in rural China as well as the motivations of rural cadres and their impact on governance in China. He also studies Chinese outbound direct investment, aid and migration in the Asia-Pacific region. His articles appear in *The China Journal*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Pacific Affairs*, *Asian Studies Review* and the *Journal of Peasant Studies*. He is the winner of the Gordon White Prize for *The Hollow State: Rural Governance in China* published in the *China Quarterly*.

Dr Grant Walton

From despair to where? Challenges to resisting corruption in Papua New Guinea

Anti-corruption organizations around the globe encourage citizens to report and resist corruption. Yet, somewhat surprisingly, there is still relatively little empirical research on the factors shaping citizen responses to corruption. This presentation will examine some of the key challenges citizens and activists face in resisting corruption in Papua New Guinea. It draws on a household survey with over 1800 citizens, focus groups, and ethnographic research. It shows how responses to corruption are shaped by relations of power, and examines how these relations play out within grassroots activists and communities. It argues that anti-corruption responses must be attuned to these power relations if corruption is to be meaningfully combatted.

Dr Grant Walton is a Research Fellow for the Development Policy Centre at the Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University. He is a human/political geographer who has interest in issues related to corruption, international development, civil society and the environment. Over the past decade Grant has conducted research in Papua New Guinea, Liberia and Afghanistan for international donors and non-governmental organisations. Prior to joining the Development Policy Centre Grant worked as a lecturer for the University of Melbourne, and has worked for NGOs and the U4 anti-corruption resource centre. Grant has published in academic journals and books and has authored major reports for donors and NGOs. This includes articles in *Political Geography*; the *Journal of Development Studies*; *Society and Natural Resources*; *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*; *Crime, Law and Social Change*; and *Public Administration and Development*. He is the Deputy Director (International Development) for the Transnational Research Institute on Corruption, a Research Associate of the University of Birmingham's Developmental Leadership Program, and a University House (ANU) Early Career Academic Fellow.

Prof Jon S.T. Quah

Combating corruption in Singapore: Lessons from the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau

Singapore is perceived as the least corrupt Asian country according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index in 2015 and the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC) corruption survey in 2016. Singapore's ability to minimize corruption can be attributed to the political will of its government and the effectiveness of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), which was established by the British colonial government in October 1952. After explaining why the CPIB's predecessor, the Anti-Corruption Branch, was ineffective, the presentation describes the CPIB's functions and total approach to enforcement and investigation before evaluating its effectiveness. The presentation concludes with four lessons that other countries can learn from Singapore's experience in combating corruption.

Jon S.T. Quah, Ph.D., is a retired Professor of Political Science at the National University of Singapore (NUS) and an anti-corruption consultant based in Singapore. At NUS, he was a Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Head of the Department of Political Science, and Coordinator of the European Studies Programme. He was a Vice-President of the Asian Association for Public Administration (2010-2012) and Co-editor of the *Asian Journal of Political Science* (1998-2007). He is a member of INTERPOL's Standing Committee on Ethical Matters since January 2016. He has held visiting positions at ANU, UC Berkeley, Harvard, and Stanford. He has conducted research on corruption in Asian countries since 1977 and completed many projects for Transparency International, United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank. His books include: Editor and contributor of: *The Role of the Public Bureaucracy in Policy Implementation in Five ASEAN Countries* (Cambridge University Press, 2016) and *Different Paths to Curbing Corruption: Lessons from Denmark, Finland, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Singapore* (Emerald, 2013); and author of:

Hunting the Corrupt “Tigers” and “Flies” in China (Maryland School of Law, 2015); *Minimizing Corruption in China* (Maryland School of Law, 2013); *Curbing Corruption in Asian Countries: An Impossible Dream?* (ISEAS, 2013; Emerald, 2011); *Public Administration Singapore-Style* (Emerald, 2010); *Taiwan’s Anti-Corruption Strategy* (Maryland School of Law, 2010); *Combating Corruption Singapore-Style* (Maryland School of Law, 2007); and *Curbing Corruption in Asia: A Comparative Study of Six Countries* (Eastern Universities Press, 2003). Website: www.jonstquah.com.

David Robinson

In search of the perfect business model - a short history of anti-corruption agencies in Western Australia

TBC

David Robinson is Director of Operations at the WA Corruption and Crime Commission

Alistair Maclean

Perspectives from Victoria’s first broad-based anti-corruption commission

TBC

Alistair Maclean is CEO of the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission, the anti-corruption body for the State of Victoria.

Contact and Travel Information

For all conference-related enquiries, please email cc-conf@unimelb.edu.au

The conference will be held at the new Arts West building (see map). Take tram no.19 (stop 11) or any tram to Melbourne University on Swanston St (stop 1).

