

2023 OECD GLOBAL ANTI-CORRUPTION & INTEGRITY FORUM DRAFT AGENDA – KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS

Wednesday 24 May, CEST

<p>9:00 - 10:00</p>	<p>Launch of the 2023 OECD Global Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum <i>The opening will include high-level remarks from OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann and world leaders, highlighting the importance of strong political leadership in combatting corruption.</i></p>
<p>10:00 – 11:15</p>	<p>Strengthening the partnership between the public and private sector to combat corruption <i>Trust and integrity are key to foster economic growth and innovation, and therefore are central to meeting long-term goals such as addressing climate change and the crisis of democracy. As we witness multiple social, political and economic disruptions around the world, renewed international commitments and action from all stakeholders is imperative to address corruption and foster a rules-based economy. Through a panel discussion, leaders in the public and private sectors as well as civil society will strategize on how they can work together to strengthen anti-corruption measures, stimulate a race-to-the-top and reinforce trust in the business environment.</i></p>
<p>11:45 – 13:15</p>	<p>Reinforcing democracy: the role of integrity amongst elected and appointed officials <i>Integrity is an inherent value of democracy that ensures that government responds to the interests of the people. From elections to policy implementation, integrity of elected and appointed officials ensures that everybody has a voice, that the interests of constituencies are fairly represented, that there is no undue influence of government policies, and that government action is aligned with the public interest. This session will unpack how governments can further strengthen integrity in elections, political affairs, and policymaking.</i></p>
<p>12:00 – 18:00</p>	<p>Parallel track: Knowledge Partner sessions <i>A selection of Knowledge Partner sessions will be held in parallel, covering a range of topics related to anti-corruption and integrity. The Knowledge Partnership aims to enrich exchanges by bringing new data, research and findings to the debate.</i></p>
<p>14:30 – 16:00</p>	<p>Zero Tolerance for corruption: What does it mean in practice for development co-operation? <i>Providers of development co-operation have adopted a Zero Tolerance stance against corruption, but what does it entail? Views diverge as how best to operationalise this principle to strike a suitable balance between safeguarding development funds and attaining relevant development objectives. This session will clarify the meaning and value-added of the Zero Tolerance principle in development co-operation; identify progress made and lessons learned in corruption risk management; and review any challenges for further progress towards an effective application and calibration of the Zero Tolerance approach, as the basis for sustainable development.</i></p>



16:30 – 18:00	Incentivising integrity in infrastructure: A systemic and multi-stakeholder approach <i>Quality infrastructure is vital for supporting economic growth, enhancing prosperity and well-being, but it is highly exposed to corruption. The Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Toolbox (I ACT) provides a platform for multiple stakeholders to develop and implement anti-corruption solutions. This session will explore I ACT's innovative tools that draw on public and private cooperation, enhanced accountability and capacity, and which translate infrastructure integrity commitments into visible action.</i>
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18:00 - 19:30	Global Forum reception
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Thursday 25 May, CEST

9.00 - 10:30	Are government efforts to strengthen integrity and combat corruption measuring up? <i>Governments spend considerable resources in combatting corruption, but are their efforts paying off? The OECD Public Integrity Indicators are a useful tool for governments as they measure corruption risks and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This session will launch the 'Risk Management' Indicator which will measure governments' effectiveness in safeguarding public finances from waste and fraud, and will look more broadly at what sources of data are needed by anti-corruption policymakers and practitioners to enhance the fight against corruption.</i>
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11:00 - 12:00	Corruption in critical mineral supply chains: Impeding sustainable development and disrupting security of supply <i>Meeting the Paris Agreement climate goals will require a quadrupling of the minerals currently used by clean energy technologies by 2040. Corruption could undermine the mining and metals sector's ability to meet this surging demand responsibly—if at all. Many players in today's critical mineral supply chains are assuming new roles and negotiating unprecedented deals. As a result, companies are managing unfamiliar corruption risks, and regulators and oversight actors are struggling to keep up. This session will highlight current challenges and best practices for mitigating corruption risks and perspectives on how governments can incentivise responsible behaviour and support efforts to combat corruption across the mineral supply chain.</i>
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13:30 – 15:00	Data analytics for assessing fraud and corruption: Taking stock of current opportunities and limitations <i>New technologies enable governments to better detect corruption and fraud and to safeguard public finances. This session will seek to examine how governments and</i>
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	<p><i>other stakeholders are already employing or could use technology to assess risks and take a risk-based approach to anti-fraud and corruption measures.</i></p>
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<p>15:30 – 17:00</p>	<p>Reinforcing democracies in a globalised world: countering foreign covert influence and foreign interference</p> <p><i>While foreign entities such as governments, political or corporate organisations have a legitimate interest in promoting and representing their interests abroad, some of their activities, in particular when they are linked to non-democratic regimes, may directly seek to bias the development of public policies or interfere in domestic processes through covert and deceptive activities. This can include disinformation campaigns, malign political financing and opaque lobbying, with the objective to manipulate public opinion, manipulate public decision-makers to advance their interests, undermine the integrity of elections and threaten vital security interests of another country. This session will explore how democratic governments, with businesses and civil society, can strengthen resilience to these risks through mutually supportive actions, including identifying and preventing information manipulation coming from abroad, and strengthening integrity and transparency in all forms of influence.</i></p>
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