

FIGHTING CORRUPTION TOGETHER: PAST ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE CHALLENGES

Report on the proceedings of the
SECOND NATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT



The papers in this report presented by the speakers at the Summit do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Anti-Corruption Forum or those of the sponsors of the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit.

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Report on the proceedings of the
SECOND NATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT

held at the
CSIR International Convention Centre
Pretoria, South Africa
22nd – 23rd March 2005

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CONTENTS

Page No

SECTION 1	6
1. Acknowledgements	7
2. Foreword	9

PROCEEDINGS : DAY 1

SECTION 2 : PLENARY SESSION – OPENING	10
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>11</i>

3. Introductory remarks by Prof Stan Sangweni	12
4. Opening and welcome address by Minister G J Fraser-Moleketi	14
5. Keynote Address by President Thabo Mbeki	16

SECTION 3 : PLENARY SESSION - PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSION.	22
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>23</i>

6. Opening remarks by Dr Janetta Minnaar-van Veijeren	23
7. The impact of corruption on development by Mr Cas Coovadia	25
8. An overview of current strategy, regulatory frameworks and past achievements by Prof Richard Levin	28
9. A critical (cross-sectoral) review of implementation by Mr Hassen Lorgat	32
10. Panel discussion	35

SECTION 4 : COMMISSION SESSIONS	37
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>38</i>

Commission 1 : Ethics and Prevention

11.1 Presentation by Mr Mervyn King	39
11.2 Presentation by Rev Richard Menatsi	42
11.3 Presentation by Prof Mollie Painter-Morland	44

Commission 2 : Ethics and Prevention

12.1 Presentation by Mr Bradley Curnow	46
12.2 Presentation by Ms Alison Tilley	47
12.3 Ethics and Prevention of Corruption from an organized Local Government Perspective by Ms Makhosi Khoza	50

Commission 3 : Combating Corruption

13.1 Combating Corruption in the Insurance Industry by Ms Caroline da Silva	54
13.2 Presentation by Mr Chez Milani	59
13.3 Reporting Corruption by Mr Nicolaas van Graan	60

Commission 4 : Combating Corruption

14.1 Presentation by Mr Pat Cunningham	63
14.2 Transparency International - Country Study Report 2005: National Integrity Systems by Mr Hennie van Vuuren	68
14.3 Agencies that combat corruption in South Africa by Mr Willie Hofmeyr	71

Commission 5 : Transparency, Oversight and Accountability

15.1 Anti-corruption Frameworks by Mr Peter Goss	76
15.2 Transparency, Oversight and Accountability from a Civil Society Perspective by Ms Judith February	79
15.3 Role-players within the structure of Government by Mr Freeman Nomvalo	81

Commission 6 : Transparency, Oversight and Accountability

16.1 Presentation by Mr Colm Allan	85
16.2 Ethics and prevention of corruption in the public sector by Mr Shauket Fakie	96

SECTION 5 : REPORT-BACKS FROM COMMISSIONS SESSIONS 99

<i>Introduction</i>	100
-------------------------------	-----

17.1 Commissions 1 and 2: Ethics and prevention of corruption. Rapporteurs Ms Lorinda Nel and Mr John Mafunisa	100
17.2 Commissions 3 and 4: Combating corruption. Rapporteurs Ms Koko Mokgalong and Ms Karen Borchers	102
17.3 Commissions 5 and 6 Transparency, oversight and accountability. Rapporteurs Dr MS Ramaite and Dr Norman Maharaj	103

SECTION 6 : ROUNDTABLE: THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT . 105

<i>Introduction</i>	106
-------------------------------	-----

18.1 Historical overview of the Protected Disclosures Act by Adv Johnny de Lange	107
18.2 Advocacy role in promoting the Protected Disclosures Act by Prof Stan Sangweni	112
18.3 Recommendations made by the South African Law Reform Commission (dual presentation) by Ms Dallene Clark and Ms Petronella Branford	113

18.4 Concerns arising out of the implementation of the Protected Disclosures Act
by Ms Lorraine Stober 119

18.5 Cosatu perspective of the Protected Disclosures Act
by Ms Prakashnee Govender 122

18.6 Comments and Panel Discussion on the Presentations made regarding
the Protected Disclosure Act 129

PROCEEDINGS : DAY 2

SECTION 7 : PLENARY SESSION – CLOSURE. 132

***Introduction* 133**

19. Closing Address by Minister G J Fraser-Moleketi 133

20. Resolutions 135

SECTION 8: ANNEXURES. 138

ANNEXURE 1: THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION FORUM 139

ANNEXURE 2: GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 143

ANNEXURE 3: LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SUMMIT 146





SECTION 1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FOREWORD

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) would like to thank everyone who contributed in any way to the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit. Heartfelt appreciation is therefore due to:

President Thabo Mbeki for his support of the Summit and for delivering the Keynote Address.

Ministers G J Fraser-Moleketi (Chairperson of the NACF), Trevor Manuel (Minister of Finance) and Deputy Minister Johnny de Lange (Justice and Constitutional Development) who each contributed to the Summit with critical inputs.

The PSC for its guidance and support during the hosting of the Summit, in particular the leadership provided by the chairperson of the PSC, Prof. Stan Sangweni.

John Ernstzen, (Chairperson of the plenary sessions of the Summit) and Dr Janetta Minnaar-van Veijeren (Summit Director), who both led the event with wisdom and humour; and Tim Modise (SABC) for chairing the informative Roundtable on the Protected Disclosures Act.

The Department of Public Service and Administration for its leadership and co-operation provided before and during the Summit.

Members of the Resolutions Committee who worked late into the night to produce the final resolutions of the Summit: Prof Richard Levin, DPSA (Convenor): Ms Odette Ramsingh, OPSC: Ms Manching Benedicta Monama, DG of the Limpopo Provincial Administration: Kenny Fihla, BAC: Ms Vivienne Pearson, SAIA: Ms Andiswa Ndoni, BUSA: Hennie van Vuuren, ISS: Hassen Lorgat, SANGOCO and Ms Alison Tilley, ODAC.

Members of the Task Team (including the Secretariat of the NACF) drawn from the three sectors: private, public and civil society sectors, who worked hard to make the Summit the success that it was:

Colm Allan, Hassen Lorgat, Willem Punt representing civil society;

Peter Goss, Ms Phumeza Ngebulana and Ms Vivienne Pearson representing the private sector; and

Ruan Kitshoff and Solomzi Khohli representing the public sector.

Secretariat: Odette Ramsingh, Roderick Davids and John Mentoer.

Very importantly - the Summit's sponsors:

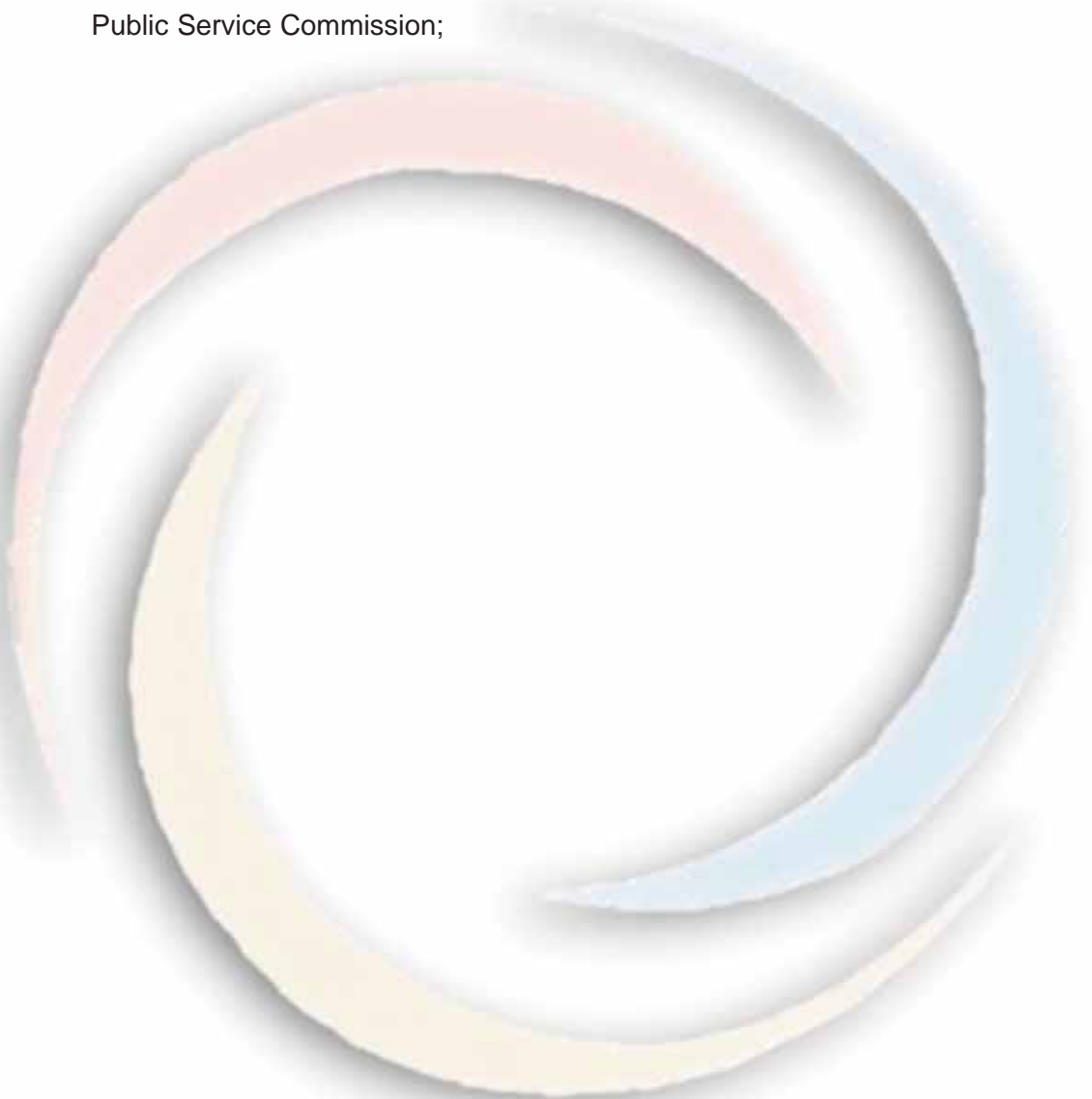
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2. FOREWORD

The Second National Anti-corruption Summit was held on 22 to 23 March 2005 at the CSIR Conference Centre in Pretoria. This Summit was hosted by the National Anti-corruption Forum and the theme of the Summit was Fighting Corruption Together: Past Achievements, Future Challenges. The objectives of the Summit were, inter alia:

- To assess strategies and past achievements in fighting corruption;
- to unite various sectors to a common programme of action; and
- to examine future challenges for both combating and preventing corruption.

Similar to the first National Anti-corruption Summit held in 1999, the Second National Anti-corruption Summit presented the opportunity for all sectors of South African society to collectively reflect on past achievements and strategies, assess future challenges in fighting corruption and then to craft a common programme of action for the immediate and long-term future. Delegates to the Summit were representative of South African society and broadly fell into three categories, namely the Public, Private and Civil Society Sectors.

Taking place in the context of the celebrations of our 10 years of democracy in South Africa, the Summit presented an opportunity not only for celebration, but also for a candid examination of what still needs to be done in order to minimize corruption and its impact. In a strategic way the Summit helped to give credence to South Africa's commitment to alleviate poverty and to improve service delivery.

SECRETARIAT: NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION FORUM



SECTION 2

OPENING PROCEEDINGS: DAY 1 PLENARY SESSION

INTRODUCTION

The Second National Anti-Corruption Summit was held in Pretoria during 22-23 March 2005. The theme of the Summit was “**Fighting Corruption Together: Past Achievements, Future Challenges**”. The theme proposed a dual focus, that of looking both to the past and the future. The Summit assessed past successes and failures with respect to all three sectors in the NACF (private, public and the civil society sectors). Examination of the future provided the basis for proposals of solutions to weaknesses through innovations and improvements in the fight against corruption.

In order to give expression to the theme, the following objectives were agreed upon:

- Assessing strategies and past achievements in fighting corruption.
This included a critical assessment of both institutions and the ability to implement anti-corruption legislation.
- Examining future challenges for both combating and preventing corruption.
This included addressing the weaknesses at both an institutional and legislative level with respect to preventing and combating corruption.
- Uniting various sectors to a common programme of action.

In the past, various sectors in the NACF had used separate strategies to combat corruption. A common work-programme was needed to give expression to an integrated approach, as well as a common resolve to combat corruption. The Summit also examined ways of making the NACF function more effectively.

The Summit received overwhelming support from the Public, Private and Civil Society Sectors, with more than 400 delegates in attendance. As a mark of government’s commitment in fighting corruption the Keynote Address was delivered by the Honorable Thabo Mbeki, the President of the Republic of South Africa.

Amongst the key issues the President highlighted were that corruption is inimical to development, that corruption also poses a threat to the security and stability of societies and that we have a particular responsibility to protect the poor and the weak from the corrupt practices of those in powerful positions. Moreover, the President called for an honest and constructive appraisal of the challenges faced by the Republic of South Africa with regard to corruption.

The tone set by the President clearly reflected government’s strong commitment to minimizing corruption and the effective delivery of social services.

3. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY PROF STAN SANGWENI¹

Mr President

Members of the Executive

Your Excellencies, Ambassadors and High Commissioners

Madame Chairperson of the National Anti-corruption Forum

Members of the National Anti-corruption Forum

Distinguished delegates, guests, friends and comrades

Ladies and gentlemen.



The first public sector Anti-Corruption Conference was held in Cape Town, 10th – 11th November 1998. At that conference a call was made for the anti-corruption effort to become a national concern which would include all sectors of South African society. Consequently, at the first National Anti-Corruption Summit convened in April 1999 a resolution was passed calling for the National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) to be launched. The institution was accordingly launched on 15th June 2001. The first National Anti-Corruption Summit passed resolutions focused around three major strategic areas in the campaign against corruption, namely:

- preventing corruption;
- combating corruption; and
- building integrity and raising awareness.

Today we meet here under the auspices of the National Anti-Corruption Forum to critically assess the strategies and the past achievements in fighting corruption. This includes an examination of future challenges so that we can better prevent and combat corruption and, hopefully, be in a better position to unite our forces in the various sectors in the common programme of action against corruption.

The National Anti-Corruption Forum is comprised of three sectors:

- (i) civil society;
- (ii) private; and
- (iii) public sectors.

¹ Prof Stan Sangweni is the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission.

Each sector is represented by ten members nominated by their respective constituencies. The current chairperson is the Minister for the Public Service and Administration, Ms G J Fraser-Moleketi. The Public Service Commission (PSC) provides the Secretariat to support the NACF and has recently obtained funding from National Treasury to the tune of R500 000 annually for the next two years in order to strengthen this function.

The major functions of the NACF include:

- contributing towards the establishment of a national consensus through the co-ordination of sectoral strategies against corruption;
advising Government on national initiatives on the implementation of strategies to combat corruption;
- sharing information and best practice on certain sectoral anti-corruption work; and
- advising sectors on the improvement on certain sectoral anti-corruption strategies.

As we commence these significant proceedings, may I say that I hope we will be able to achieve the objectives that we have set for ourselves and I would like to take this opportunity of wishing us all well as we put our energies into motion for the next phase of our anti-corruption programme in South Africa.



4. OPENING AND WELCOME ADDRESS

BY MS GJ FRASER-MOLEKETI²

As Chairperson of the National Anti-Corruption Forum, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit. It is just a year ago that the National Anti-Corruption Forum took the decision to convene a second Summit. As you've heard, four-and-a-half years have passed since the start of the first National Anti-Corruption Summit where the basis for a truly South African model of fighting corruption was established, namely a model of co-operation and partnership.



I'd like to step back a bit to the meeting of the Forum last year where the decision was taken to convene this Summit; the meeting was convened primarily to discuss South Africa's compliance with, and participation in, regional and international anti-corruption instruments. This was shortly after South Africa signed the UN Convention Against Corruption in December 2003 in Mexico. The participants at this Forum meeting were asked to assess what else we, as South Africans, should do to fully implement these regional and international instruments. At this Forum meeting, which I should add was an extended meeting (because the Forum invited many more organizations than usually participate in Forum meetings), the participants strongly urged that the time had arrived for us as South Africans to take stock once more of our many achievements, to define the gaps in our anti-corruption 'armour' and to map the way forward for fighting corruption.

The Forum then requested that the Secretariat and the Public Service Commission to organize the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit. The Forum also designated a Task Team, representative of all sectors, to advise and support the Secretariat. On behalf of the Forum let me take this opportunity to thank the Secretariat and the Multi-Sectoral Task Team for the sterling work that they have done in arranging this Summit. We appreciate the time and effort that you have invested in this process, often under trying circumstances, especially for those civil society members whose resources are very limited.

South Africa has indeed made great progress in putting into place its anti-corruption framework. I do not think that those of us who participated in the first Summit in April 1999, could have guessed at that time that we would achieve so much when it comes

² Ms G J Fraser-Moleketi is the current Chairperson of the NACF and the Minister for the Public Service and Administration.

to implementing the resolutions of that Summit. We know that corruption finds new ways to attack all the time and we know that we have to be vigilant and close the gaps where they still exist and appear, so the theme of this Summit - fighting corruption together: past achievements, future challenges – is an apt one and should guide us over the next two days here where we will work hard towards achieving a new programme of action to fight corruption.

So, all of the participants here today, representatives of the various sectors and our partners and guests who have come from the rest of the world to join us, approach our work with diligence so that we again can collectively come up with solutions to fight our common enemy, corruption. Mr President, it is now the right time to hand the floor to you to deliver the keynote address. In a sense we have come full circle since the conference in November 1998 where the foundation was laid, not only for the anti-corruption work in the public sector, but for a multi-sectoral approach as a whole.



5. KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY PRESIDENT THABO MBEKI: PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Thank you for inviting me to participate in this important Summit convened by the National Anti-Corruption Forum. I trust that this Summit will provide all of us with the additional measures that will help us to achieve new successes in the fight against corruption in both the public and the private sectors.

I think all of us acknowledge that corruption is inimical to development, it constrains our ability to fight poverty, negatively affects our economic development, damages social values and undermines democracy and good governance. Responding to all of that, in the last ten years we have put in place laws, policies and programmes to root out corruption in our society, established partnerships amongst social partners and collaborated with regional, continental and international partners. Yet more will have to be done to fight corruption and I am confident that this Summit will give more impetus to our ongoing work and help all of us to overcome whatever weaknesses may exist in our programmes and systems, designed to fight corruption.



In the preamble to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, adopted in 2003, State parties expressed their concerns about the seriousness of the problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice, and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law. This preamble goes on to state that corruption is no longer a local matter but a trans-national phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, and that a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively. The preamble also reminds us that the prevention and eradication of corruption requires the support and involvement of individuals and groups “outside of the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations”. These observations may appear to be stating the obvious, but it remains true that consideration of the steps to be taken further to build a national movement against corruption, must constitute an important part of our business here today and tomorrow.

South Africa is a signatory to a number of multi-lateral anti-corruption agreements, including those adopted by our regional and continental organizations, SADC and the

AU. Together with our national initiatives, the various international instruments to which we have acceded are critical to our fight against corruption. As delegates are aware, in April 2003, the Department of Public Service and Administration and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, published a joint country corruption assessment report reflecting on our progress and problems in our fight against corruption. In the foreword to the report, the Minister for the Public Service and Administration and the Regional Representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime said that:

“It is evident from the assessment that South Africa has made great strides in the fight against corruption. However, there are still serious challenges to be faced. These challenges require a concerted effort from all sectors, plus partnerships with business, civil society and the international community. It is especially important that government’s partnerships with business and civil society are nurtured as it would be impossible for Government alone to deal with corruption...”

They went on to say that:

“.....in these partnerships, each partner must be held accountable for its own corruption, but each should also exercise both a critical role and seek assistance and co-operation from other partners. There is no doubt that at the national strategic and policy implementation level, Government’s share of the responsibility is the largest as it is Government which is open to public scrutiny for its own corruption and anti-corruption efforts. Yet as corruption is a kind of partnership – though illicit – so too is the response to it; a partnership which is legitimate, desired and necessary.”

Some of the great strides to which the report refers include our national legislation and international agreements to which we have acceded and the mechanisms and processes which we have put into place to fight corruption. With regard to legislation, I must mention:

- the Protected Disclosures Act;
- the Promotion of Access to Information Act;
- the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act;
- the Financial Intelligence Centre Act;
- the Prevention of Organized Crime Act;
- the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act; and
- the Public and Municipal Finance Management Acts.

The international agreements include, of course:

- the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- the SADC Protocol Against Corruption; and
- the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption.

We have also established various national institutions to complement the efforts of the Police Service to combat corruption. These institutions have reached a certain level of maturity. Individually and collectively they provide us with a strong anti-corruption capacity, I am referring here particularly to the State sector – in particular to:

- the National Prosecuting Authority and its Directorate of Special Operations (the Scorpions);
- the Auditor-General;
- the Public Protector;
- the South African Revenue Service;
- the Special Investigating Unit; and
- the Financial Intelligence Centre - created in terms of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act to deal with such crimes as money laundering.

In addition to all of these, we have also:

- adopted and are implementing the Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy;
- reformed various management practices, including the appointment and disciplinary procedures;
- instituted financial disclosure requirements and performance systems for managers in the Public Service;
- established a new, fair and transparent supply chain management system to prevent corruption in procurement;
- introduced a Public Service National Anti-Corruption Hotline System; and
- instituted stringent financial risk management and fraud prevention requirements for public bodies.

Where appropriate we have combined the capabilities of the various state institutions to ensure effective outcomes. A case in point is the Joint Anti-Corruption Task Team that

was set up to deal with corruption in the Eastern Cape. In this regard we brought together the particular expertise and capacities of the Police Service, the National Prosecution Service, the Scorpions, the Asset Forfeiture Unit, the Special Investigating Unit, the National Intelligence Agency as well as the Office of the Auditor-General together to form a highly effective anti-corruption mechanism. We will assess the lessons that emanate from this exercise, the better to understand both the positives and the negatives. This is especially important as we will use the Joint Anti-Corruption Task Team-type mechanism to address challenges similar to those we experienced in the Eastern Cape.

The High Flyers Project in the Western Cape represents another example of co-ordinated law enforcement. In this case we dealt successfully with gang bosses and other high-flying and identified top criminals. Further, an important feature of the Joint Anti-Corruption Task Team initiative is the centralization of cases in a few dedicated courts bringing greater efficiency and a higher rate of conviction because of the use of dedicated prosecutors and presiding officers. This is an adaptation of the model of the Specialized Commercial Crime Courts. Clearly, we have to continue to strengthen our capacity in the anti-corruption programmes and improve on the performance of the Criminal Justice System through various means, some of which I dealt with in my State of the Nation Address earlier this year.

We have to remain vigilant against the new manifestations of corruption and keep our law enforcement capacity and legislative frameworks ahead of such new developments. I say this because all of us know that those intent on committing crime will continuously seek new ways and means to beat the law enforcement system.

The New Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act contains additional tools to fight corruption. These include a duty of all citizens to report corruption and other crimes to the Police Service and the establishment of a register of businesses that commit corruption especially in Government procurement. At the same time, we will confront major challenges, particularly in the area of prevention, public education and awareness. The old adage that prevention is better than cure remains valid. To ensure that indeed prevention becomes better than cure we have to mobilize the necessary resources to prevent corruption and improve our programmes in awareness and education. Clearly this challenge faces all sectors of our society. The thematic discussions of this Summit on prevention, transparency, oversight and accountability are thus very relevant and necessary. Furthermore, the anti-corruption model adopted by South Africa in 1999, namely our sectoral collaboration is important in our fight against corruption. One of the challenges before this Summit is to evaluate whether this

model is working as it should and if not, what we should do to effect the necessary improvements. Necessarily, this assessment by the Summit would have to take cognizance of the different roles and capacities of the various representative organizations and sectors.

I believe this Summit also needs to assess the efficacy of the National Anti-Corruption Forum. Clearly, we appreciate the work initiated by the Forum and I am especially happy that the Forum has convened this Summit. At the same time, to be effective in its efforts to raise awareness, prevent and fight corruption, a mechanism of this nature needs to have a deliberate plan of work with defined responsibilities and accountability arrangements.

As we know, corruption occurs in all sectors of society, the perpetrators - those corrupting and those corrupted - are equally guilty. While we turn to concentrate on corruption of high- value transactions and the dealings of the upper echelons of society, ordinary people are the most vulnerable to corruption in the process of accessing services and infrastructures such as Government grants, water, electricity, land, housing, etc. This also applies to those seeking employment where workers are unable to gain due promotion because of the corruption of their supervisors. Accordingly, we have a particular responsibility to protect the poor and the weak from the corrupt practices of those in powerful positions. At the same time, we know that at times, corruption is a handy label used arbitrarily by commentators, politicians, the media and those who have one or other axe to grind. In some instances allegations of corruption are rarely substantiated. In this regard the Country Corruption Assessment Report that was cited earlier said: "... with South Africa's rating of 4.8 out of a score of 10 on Transparency International's Corruption Index, it is clear that the country is perceived as having fairly high levels of corruption...." There is a general perception within the country too that corruption is rife. Many people believe that corruption has increased in the post-apartheid era during the period of political economic transition. The report then goes on to say that: "...unfortunately, the tools and the service that have been used to measure levels of corruption are primarily based on perceptions. The media has also been influential in emphasizing the incidents of corruption which is of utmost importance but with lesser focus on the steps that have been taken to prevent and combat corruption. Perceptions and the media have thus come to form the foundation for understanding the prevalence of corruption...." The report goes on to say: "it is important to recognize that perceptions do not necessarily reflect the actual experience of corruption in the country. The premise that levels of corruption in South Africa are high needs to be tested".

Clearly, we need to understand why the tools and surveys that have been used to measure levels of corruption are primarily based on perceptions. We need to ask the

question whether it is correct that important bodies such as Transparency International should rate corruption levels in any country, including ours, on the basis of tools and surveys that are based on perceptions. We need to look at why the media correctly reports on the incidence of corruption but does little to do the same on the steps that have been taken to prevent and combat corruption – to use the words of the report. I am raising these matters, because I think it is important to answer these and other related questions to help us deal with the real cases and causes of corruption and not perceptions. Those answers will help us the better to evaluate the progress, or lack thereof, of our work in combating corruption. I trust that this important Summit will help us to address all these questions and empower us with new capacities to achieve new successes in the sustained fight against corruption.





SECTION 3

PLENARY SESSION: PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

Part of the methodology of the Summit was to hold plenary sessions that were followed by discussions in commissions or breakaway groups. The intention was to “set the scene” for the rest of the Summit by inviting renowned speakers to address the Summit from the respective sectoral points of view and thus to invite debate on the issues raised.

The first speaker was Mr. Cas Coovadia, a member of the Banking Council of South Africa who raised initial issues on the “Impact of corruption on Development”. Next, Prof Richard Levin presented an “Overview of Current Strategy, Regulatory Frameworks and Achievements” by government, since the first Summit was held in 1999. Amongst other issues, Prof Levin stated that though much had been achieved, South Africa “remains an anti-corruption construction site”. Further, Mr. Hassen Lorgat, gave a brief “Critical, (cross-sectoral) Review of Implementation”. The presentations not only prepared participants for the panel discussion which followed but also stimulated lively debate which led to positive recommendations, some of which were developed into the final set of resolutions adopted by the Summit.

6. OPENING REMARKS

BY DR JANETTA MINNAAR-VAN VEIJEREN³

Our distinguished President, Mr Thabo Mbeki, referred to the Anti-Corruption Treaty that was signed at the end of 2003 where it was said that we need to co-operate and combine forces in the fight against corruption. There was a particular remark made by Kenya’s Justice Minister at the signing of the treaty that I would like to quote here: “corruption has ruined our schools and our hospitals, it has destroyed our agriculture and our industries, it has eaten up our roads and our jobs, it has destroyed our society”. Those are the effects of corruption if it is left to flourish. I obviously assume we are all here today to seek some solutions from all three sectors, public, private and civil society, in the fight against corruption.

I would like to give you a definition of corruption but corruption has become a concept that is quite difficult to define. At first it used to be a common law offence in South Africa, so it wasn’t even written down anywhere in a law book, but now we sit with the new Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act that was promulgated last year and

³ Dr Minnaar-van Veijeren is attached to a private consultancy offering training and advice on legal matters.

it has become quite a comprehensive and complicated piece of legislation. Deriving from that Act, I extracted my own little definition . As I see it:

“Corruption can be defined as any person who directly or indirectly accepts, agrees to, or offers any unlawful gratification from, or to, any other person, to benefit him or herself, or a third party. Such a person is guilty of the crime of corruption.”

“Gratification” in the new act is defined as a broad principle. In other words, it does not have to be monetary. If I promise a favour in return for something, that in itself could constitute corruption. Remember, the benefit that I ask or demand does not need to come to me it could be for the benefit of any person, such as a benefit for my child at school. “If you make sure that my boy becomes head boy next year of that particular school, I will make sure you get that job you applied for....”, that’s corruption. If I am stopped by a traffic officer and offer a bribe, I am guilty of corruption. Then if that traffic officer accepts the bribe, he or she is also guilty of the same offence. Both parties are guilty – so no one reports it. It becomes insidious of the culture of a country because why would two people who both commit a crime and both benefit, go and report it?

This Summit gives us a unique opportunity to co-operate between civil society and the public and private sectors to seek solutions and to actively co-operate in the fight against corruption. Our distinguished panelists will each give a short presentation each within their respective area of expertise.

7. THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON DEVELOPMENT

BY MR CAS COOVADIA⁴

I am speaking to you on behalf of Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) today and hopefully on behalf of business as a whole. I would like to express BUSA's gratitude for being invited to address the Summit and re-commit business generally to playing a full role in the effort to stamp out corruption in our country. We remain convinced that the private sector has an ongoing commitment in the fight against corruption and will continue to play a critical role in both the NACF and in other efforts to address corruption. Our efforts to eradicate corruption are critical for economic growth, for moral regeneration and for socio-economic development.

Right at the outset, we must say that we welcome efforts by Government and other stakeholders to join with business in this concerted effort. As a business representative I need to dispel the notion that corruption is a factor only in Government. Corruption is a scourge that is all-pervading and which spreads into all corners of our community, all sectors of our country, including Government, business and civil society. My topic is the impact of corruption on development and I will try to bring this down to some practicalities because we very often tend to talk at very high levels on policies and concepts, etc.

A recent look at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) website shows that it refers to research that the ISS conducted in 2001. The study showed that 50% of respondents felt that levels of corruption in Government and in business are similar. The study also showed that 54% of respondents expressed a view that there is less corruption in civil society. That's a perception and we need to take that into account in our discussions. Let us now refer to some examples of corruption and the impact from BUSA's point of view on development.

- A recent topical example has been the efforts by the Minister of Social Welfare to combat corruption in the social grant system. The Minister is on record as saying that approximately R2 billion per year is lost to this country as a result of corruption in the social grants system. There are obvious impacts of this corruption: significant delays in social grant payments, resulting in real strife amongst the people who should genuinely benefit; and an adverse effect on health and on the education of our children. A lot of people who receive grants are actually responsible for the health and education of children that they care for. This type of corruption has

⁴ Cas Coovadia is a member of the Banking Council of South Africa.

another insidious effect - because of the delay in receiving grants, recipients need to make ends meet, so they borrow money. This in itself creates a cycle of indebtedness, something that is very close to the hearts of many people in this country. Also the R2 billion that is lost to the economy is obviously not put to productive use in the economy and has an impact on consumer spending, general growth and so on.

- ii) City Press reported on 23rd January this year on corruption related to land deals in Badplaas, Mpumalanga. This is an example of corruption between the private and the public sector. It involves collusion between private land speculators and officials in the Land Commission and results in inflated land prices. Government launched an investigation into this state of affairs and action has been taken. The potential impact of this: obviously a delay in land restitution in that area (given the sensitivities of land issues in this country); a potential for political upheaval and problems in the area; as well as a delay in the development of emerging agricultural activity.
- iii) The ISS website also refers to corruption in the affairs of an organization called the AIDS Consortium, an NGO. This is a non-profit organization representing approximately 1 000 community-based organizations whose top management team has been suspended for financial irregularities and massive mismanagement of donor funds (approximately R1.1 million)! The impact of this corruption include: the knock-on effect to those 1 000 community-based groups working with AIDS related issues; negative public perception of community-based groups (who usually have severe problems in financing their activities); and damages donor perceptions of our country and how we are managing donor funds. Most importantly this has an impact on programmes related to AIDS, a scourge which is probably one of the most three crucial and critical challenges facing our country today.

These are just three examples that demonstrate corruption across the board, not only in Government, not only in civil society and not only in the private sector - but in each of them.

It should be pointed out that corruption is a critical factor which will naturally be taken into account by international investors when taking investment decisions. So this will obviously have an impact on socio-economic development. Again, a 1999 study involving companies from the United States and European Union undertaken on behalf of an organization called Control Risks, revealed that 39% of all companies consider corruption a deterrent to investment. 34% of them identify labour issues, 31% cite environmental issues and 27% identify human rights issues. Thus corruption was the

foremost issue identified in 1999 by companies from the European Union and the United States as the highest deterrent factor for investment.

Let us commit business to this fight. We believe that the National Anti-Corruption Forum is the appropriate structure for a multi-stakeholder offensive against this problem which is a scourge to development. We believe we need to continue to work together to ensure that the National Anti-Corruption Forum is effective and efficient, and we trust that everyone in this auditorium today will, during the course of this Summit, be honest and frank in their assessment of the Forum's work to date.



8. AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STRATEGY, REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

BY PROF RICHARD LEVIN⁵

At the last National Anti-Corruption Summit the Public Service Commission (PSC) was assigned the lead role by Government in its Anti-Corruption Campaign. Early in 2001 following Cabinet's decision to fast track our anti-corruption work, the Public Service Commission and the Department of Public Service and Administration spearheaded the formulation of Government's public service anti-corruption strategy. The strategy was multi-pronged, focusing on anti-corruption from the perspectives of prevention, combating, information and communication and was approved by Cabinet in January 2002. An inter-departmental, anti-corruption co-ordinating committee was established to co-ordinate implementation of the strategy as well as other anti-corruption work. Much work has now been done on implementing this comprehensive, integrated and coherent strategy. Its nine considerations are inter-related, mutually supportive and draw heavily on the resolutions of the 1st National Anti-Corruption Summit. These considerations are:

- a review and consolidation of the legislative framework which emanated from the previous National Anti-Corruption Summit resolutions;
- increased institutional capacity;
- improved systems for reporting corruption and the protection of whistleblowers and witnesses (this was also highlighted at the last Summit and formed part of the Summit resolutions);
- the prohibition of corrupt individuals and businesses (also included in the resolutions of the previous Summit as a preventive measure – our new legislation already provides for this);
- improved management policies and practices;
- the management of professional ethics (which again formed part of the resolutions dealing with integrity building and raising awareness at the previous Summit);
- partnerships with stakeholders (also highlighted at the previous Summit), a key output of which was the establishment of our National Anti-Corruption Forum;
- social analysis, research and policy advocacy; and
- awareness, training and education.

⁵ Prof Richard Levin is the Director-General of the Department of Public Service and Administration. He represented the Public Sector at the Summit.

The requirements of our Constitution, the Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy and the resolutions of the previous National Anti-Corruption Summit together with a range of policy decisions of Government, have been translated into a number of anti-corruption measures:

- National Government has introduced and promoted various pieces of key legislation, such as the Protected Disclosures Act, the Promotion of Access to Information Act, the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act and the introduction of the new and improved Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act which came into effect on Freedom Day last year.
- Special Commercial Crimes Courts have become operational in Durban and Port Elizabeth. These courts have gained strong business support and international acclaim as best practice models. Statistics show that these courts finalize a greater number of cases and achieve higher conviction rates than normal regional courts.
- We have established strong institutional capacity at national level to complement basic police work with institutions such as the Public Protector, the National Prosecuting Authority, the Special Investigating Unit, the Public Service Commission, the Financial Intelligence Centre and the Auditor-General. These institutions individually and collectively are reaching levels of maturity and efficiency which provide the country with strong anti-corruption capacity.
- Measures to combat money-laundering through the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Centre meet with globally acclaimed standards; namely, the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.
- The establishment of an Asset Register and mandatory financial disclosure of assets and interest for accounting officers and all senior managers in the Public Service is another major achievement.
- There are various other improvements in public administration including defining honesty and integrity as a key set of 11 competencies required of senior managers in the Public Service which form part of the Performance Development Management System.
- The enactment of the Public Finance Management Act including the requirements for departments to undertake risk assessments and develop fraud prevention plans is another major milestone in the prevention of corruption.
- Government has evaluated its capacity for anti-corruption work in order to increase efficiency and impact. This was completed in August 2003 and based on some of those results, Cabinet has approved proposals for the establishment of minimum

anti-corruption capacity within all Government departments. Guidelines have been published to assist departments in the implementation of these requirements.

- The Public Service Commission has set up a National Public Service Anti-Corruption Hotline which has been operational since September last year. It can be reached by dialing: 0800 701 701.

In September 2002, Cabinet approved the Protocol on Corporate Governance for State Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Besides dealing with various good governance arrangements, the protocol obliges state-owned enterprises to prevent and combat corruption through mechanisms such as risk management and fraud prevention plans, to make full disclosure of losses as a result of fraud and theft and to implement codes of ethics for board members and staff.

In the area of Local Governance, the Municipal Finance Management Act has been introduced to bring greater accountability and transparency into municipal operations. This piece of legislation also introduces risk management and fraud prevention as statutory requirements for local authorities. Structures have been created within the Department of Provincial and Local Government to initiate and implement a Local Government Anti-Corruption Strategy.

If we recall our discussions in preparation for the 1st National Anti-Corruption Summit, we felt like we were sailing through uncharted waters without a compass. Today we can confidently assert that our current strategy, regulatory framework and achievements have been inspired by the resolutions of the previous Summit. However, while we have laid a strong foundation, South Africa remains an anti-corruption construction site. Our regulatory framework is not yet fully on a par with all the provisions of the United National Convention Against Corruption. Our President has held this as a framework document that deals with cutting-edge anti-corruption initiatives. Participation in the negotiation process of the convention offered us the domestic advantage of giving effect to the express commitment of Government to fight corruption. There was also the added benefit of good governance principles being promoted globally. Furthermore, our participation in forging regional agreements such as the SADC Protocol Against Corruption and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption have contributed to African unity and improved regional relations.

There is no doubt that much work is still required. Our new arsenal of anti-corruption legislation is yet to be tested and our institutional capacity needs constant strengthening. We must also continue to promote and establish impeccable professional ethical behaviour by individuals and organizations while building partnerships that will

sustain the fight against corruption. In so far as a collaborative mechanism such as the National Anti-Corruption Forum is concerned, the challenge remains to define and put into operation the respective contributions of the sectors and their many constituent parts. It is imperative that the Forum's visible contribution to the fight against corruption is based on a realistic concrete work programme which includes reviews of legislation, a research agenda, the promotion of South Africa as a regional centre of excellence and the functioning of the Forum. Related to this, is the need for the Forum to mobilize the public and to raise awareness against corruption whilst communicating the successes of the Forum and its respective sectors.

Let us conclude with this thought: corruption raises serious moral and political concerns, undermines good governance and distorts international competitiveness. By jointly and collectively as civil society and private / public sectors raising awareness by educating members of the public and encouraging the reporting of corruption, we can go a long way to alleviating the situation.



9. A CRITICAL (CROSS-SECTORAL) REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

BY MR HASSEN LORGAT⁶

Civil society has performed relatively well in the fight against corruption, given the innate problems pertaining to lack of funding, capacity problems (exacerbated in part by poaching of competent leadership by other sectors, particularly business and government), excessive workloads, etc. Issues of good governance and anti-corruption work continue to be major challenges for civil society. Clearly both these challenges are vitally important and will have a direct impact on the poor and the working people. Civil society organizations have always asserted that fighting corruption is important and necessary; corruption retards growth in our societies. Since 1999, civil society has been interested in working collaboratively to try to tackle these issues, but clearly there are different degrees of obligation: Government has the prime obligation of making sure that its citizens are safe and free from corruption, violence and crime.

Although civil society has battled to meet the challenge of corruption, let me admit that there is more they could be doing. It does not help that there is a climate of hardship in this country where nine million people are said to live in dire poverty. South Africa is second only to Brazil as the world's most unequal society.

Many genuinely concerned people seek to help alleviate poverty by forming NGOs. However, there are also many 'fly-by-night' NGOs and some have siphoned off valuable funds intended for HIV/AIDS and other worthy causes. For our part, SANGOCO tries to encourage and assist the genuinely hard-working NGOs and to separate those who are a sham or bogus. It has done this by vigorously enforcing its code of conduct when members brought SANGOCO into disrepute.

Since 1999 steady progress has been observed and many specialist organizations within civil society organizations have made a strong impact in the fight against corruption. Some key initiatives include:

- the SANGOCO code of conduct for NGOs has been launched and is being implemented via the media and in advocacy campaigns. The code of conduct is currently on the SANGOCO website;
- various groups such as the Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC), played a critical role in drawing up the Protected Disclosures Act;

⁶ Hassen Lorgat is the Media Officer of SANGOCO. He represented the Civil Society Sector at the Summit.

- SANGOCO and Transparency South Africa held national workshops (during 2001/2) which defined a national programme of action for civil society on tackling corruption, mismanagement and inequality in society;
- SANGOCO and IDASA's research and work on the Civicus Diamond which indicates that NGOs were willing to weed out corruption from amongst their own ranks;
- the Civil Society Network Against Corruption (CSNAC) was established in 2003 and is comprised of leading anti-corruption/good governance NGO's;
- the National Integrity Study (2004/5) is a comprehensive review of how a society is coping. This study was done by Transparency South Africa and contains a number of recommendations which civil society identifies with; and
- tentative plans are under consideration for an 'ombuds-office' and perhaps an 0800 line.

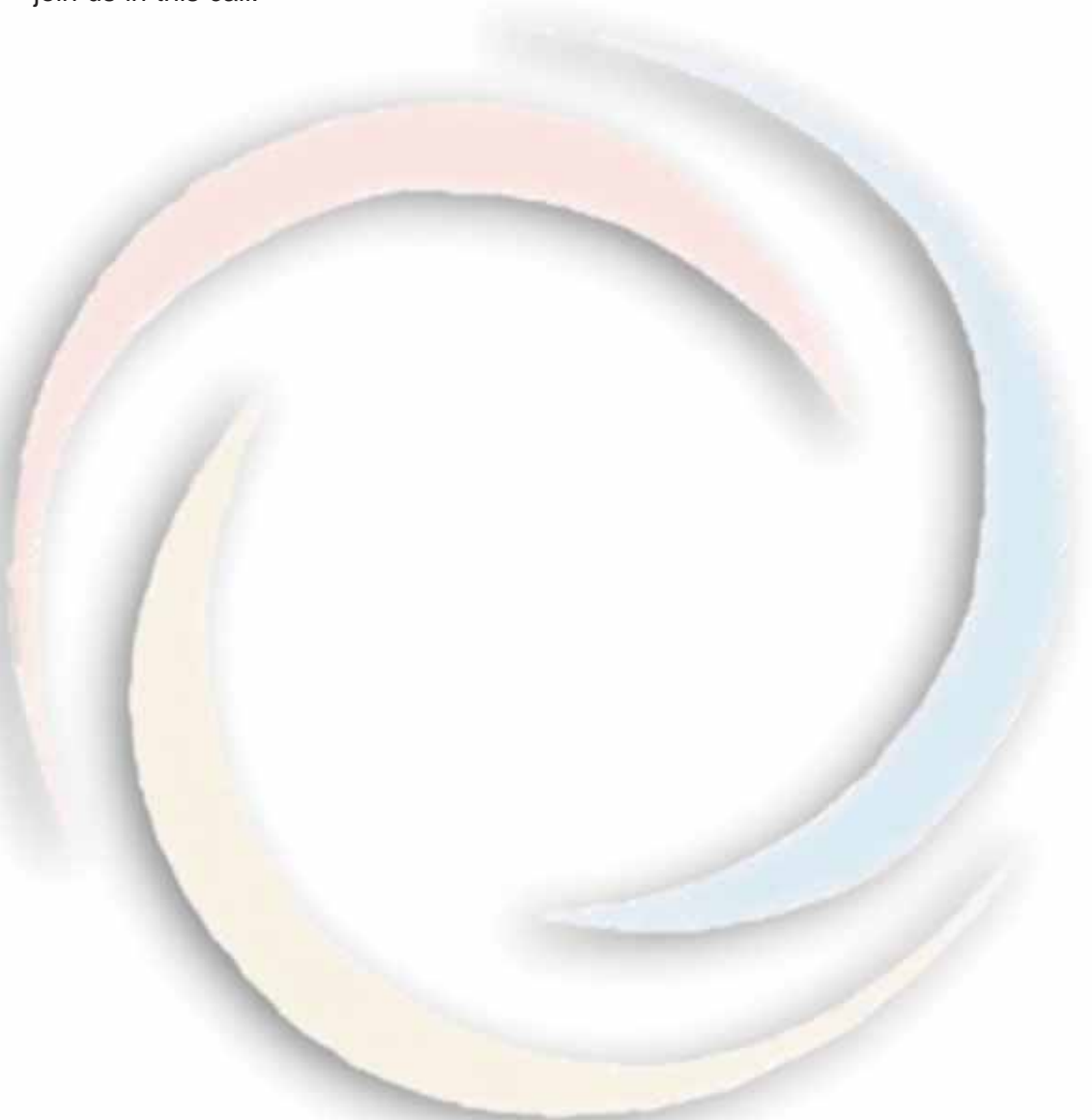
There are many effective NGOs who tackle corruption as a priority: Churches against Corruption (a coalition of mainly Catholic church groups), Peoples Budget Campaign, the Treatment Action Campaign, Transparency Africa Chapter, the Black Sash, The Gender Advocacy Programme and IDASA - to name but a few. Cosatu and the unions too are taking up issues of corruption - at the 8th National Cosatu Congress the federation dealt with a number of resolutions specifically addressing corruption. In the Cosatu secretariat's report, Zwelinzima Vavi notes that "allegations against government leaders have become commonplace" and although criticizing sensational reporting, went on to note that "there is a serious concern about the level of corruption which needs to be seen to be addressed".

The Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) has recently done some meticulous work in the Eastern Cape Legislature where they investigated over 600 cases of lost revenue (amounting to about R7 billion). PSAM believes that only about 60 cases of these instances have come to a satisfactory conclusion: 60 out of 600! Clearly this is not a perception, this is fact. We cannot vilify the Eastern Cape as an island of corruption and make it independent by default, but clearly we need to look at ways to deal with the province's high corruption rate.

Because of civil society's desperation and lack of support from South Africa's citizens, the country tends to rely on international donors. However, there are drawbacks at using donors from outside our borders. International donors often try to steer NGOs into certain directions which are not necessarily in their best interests, and such funding is often not sustainable. So it would be in everyone's best interest to get more local

funding. We need to mobilize national resources to begin the process of controlling our own national agenda. There is definitely a place for Government and business to talk about sustainable national funding for NGO work.

Controversially, some consideration needs to be given to apartheid corruption, since quite clearly the problem of corruption existed long before 1994 and we ask that you all join us in this call.



10. PANEL DISCUSSION

After the presentations by Messrs Levin (Public Sector), Coovadia (Private Sector) and Lorgat (Civil Society Sector) a panel discussion ensued. The panel discussion focused on the presentations made by the representatives of the three sectors. The following recommendations emanated from the panel discussion:

Recommendations from the Civil Society Sector

- The Professional Associations (medical, teaching, legal, accounting etc) should be brought into the relevant structures, such as the NACF where they could make a contribution to the fight against corruption.
- More advocacy is needed in terms of advising and empowering citizens to be honest and to act ethically.
- An assessment should be made on how corruption affects poverty and inequality.
- High levels of consumerism and materialism encourage people to yearn for goods and services beyond their reach. In this regard, it is not ethical to persuade the poor to purchase goods beyond their means because it may lead to corruption.
- Nobody is born corrupt. Corruption is a process emanating from socialization. Therefore, education about corruption should begin at school or crèche level to build moral character.

Recommendations from the Private Sector

- In terms of existing procedures, a government department that awards a tender to a contractor who does not provide a SARS Tax Clearance Certificate to show that it is in good standing, is in violation of the law. Where applicable such departments (or their officials) should face heavy penalties.
- Corruption on the South African borders is rife. The motor industry has many problems regarding the easy illegal movement of vehicles across the borders. In this regard it is recommended that specific partnerships should be created that will enhance the Government's ability to prevent cross-border corruption.
- The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act includes a section on the blacklisting of companies that have been convicted in respect of corruption or tender defaulting. Where applicable this Act should be utilized more prominently. It is recommended that the NACF promotes this Act as part of its educational campaign.

- Business need to play a role in identifying blacklisted companies or individuals and ensure that no further business is done with them. Government cannot do this alone. It is recommended that Business take up this challenge as a whole and within the context of Black Economic Empowerment. (BEE).

Recommendations from the Public Sector

- Research aimed at reviewing legislation and raising awareness regarding anti-corruption is currently underway. It was recommended that such research should also include a review of the effectiveness of current constitutional mechanisms for combating corruption.
- It was pointed out that the NACF is about creating co-operation between the different sectors and formulating joint programmes over mutually beneficial issues. It should not be seen as an alternative to existing constitutional and oversight bodies.
- Codes of conduct, ethics and professional levels of behaviour need to be taught in a positive way.
- In government departments, it is the responsibility of Accounting Officers to deal with compliance issues. The Public Finance Management Act spells out this responsibility and criminalizes financial wrongdoing. There is a section in the Act that allows the courts to act against Accounting Officers who permit such wrongdoing. Public servants who deliberately ignore wrongdoing need to have action brought against them.
- The Preferential Procurements Act establishes fronting as a criminal act. Organisations guilty of fronting should have their contracts withdrawn.
- The NACF needs to prioritize the problem of corruption at the Department of Home Affairs.



SECTION 4

COMMISSION BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

INTRODUCTION

The plenary session was followed by the Commission sessions. While plenary sessions are important in setting the tone and generating wide debate, Commission sessions were valuable in that they provided a space for focused discussion by a limited number of delegates. It is also important to note that the issues which emanated from the Commission sessions were fed into the plenary sessions.

There were six Commissions running parallel to each other. They were divided into the following groupings:

- Commissions 1 and 2 : Ethics and Prevention of Corruption;
- Commissions 3 and 4 : Combating Corruption; and
- Commissions 5 and 6: Transparency, Oversight and Accountability.

Each Commission had a Chairperson and a Rapporteur. The Rapporteurs of the Commissions as indicated above reported jointly to the plenary sessions on proceedings and recommendations from the Commissions.

In each Commission speakers who are experts in their field were identified to make a presentation on the subject that was dealt with by the respective Commissions. This presentation served as an introduction to the debate that ensued in each Commission. Each Commission identified key issues on how to deal with corruption.

One of the key issues which emanated from the two Commissions on Ethics and Prevention of Corruption is that a zero-tolerance approach towards corruption should be adopted. In this respect it was noted that the Rapporteurs indicated that each government department should have an anti-corruption component that ought to implement an effective anti-corruption policy. Furthermore, in order to prevent corruption it was noted that the teaching of ethics and values should be accompanied by a marketing campaign in all the sectors in order to inform and empower the citizens on the effects of corruption.

Some of the key issues which emanated from the Commissions on Combating Corruption were that the stipulations under the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (No. 12 of 2004) should be made clearer and that the judiciary needs to be educated in the field of corruption as a whole. Important to note from the discussion in the Commissions on Combating Corruption was the high focus it placed on corruption in the insurance industry. For example, it was mentioned that the insurance industry generates huge profits, however, these profits cannot be passed on to the consumers because of the cost of corruption.

The key issues which emanated from the Commissions on Transparency, Oversight and Accountability includes the concern that corruption should not be hidden and that the scope of the NACF should be broadened.

Overall, the debates in the various Commissions made a huge contribution to maximizing the objectives of the Summit. In this respect it needs to be noted that one of the objectives of the Summit was to unite the various sectors to a common programme of action in terms of dealing with corruption. This was basically achieved because the resolutions that followed the debates are centered around the joint efforts and unified strategies that must be maximized by the three sectors in the fight against corruption.

COMMISSION 1 : ETHICS AND PREVENTION

Chairperson: Mr Geoff Rothschild⁷

Rapporteur: Ms Karen Borchers⁸

11.1 PRESENTATION BY MR MERVYN KING⁹

The phrase “Business is an ethical enterprise in itself” appeared in the King II Report on Corporate Governance. It is ethical because it creates opportunities for men and women to improve their lives, it creates an opportunity for local community where an entrepreneur can take his vision and put it into practice. It also gives people an opportunity to enhance their own talents, consequently the community improves. Can there be anything more ethical than starting and running a business which improves the lives of others? Consequently, it certainly follows as a matter of logic, that one therefore should conduct that business ethically; as ethically as if one is dealing with an individual.

I stand here today as director of several companies on three continents. As Chairman of the Audit Committee, I do not manage corruption or wrongdoing by pretending that it doesn't exist. It does indeed exist and these are the steps I take to deal with it:

- The first priority is to create a Code of Conduct, which in my judgment, is a “living” entity and not just something to put on the wall. All of us in this hall come from different homes each with our own different degrees of culture, values and education, so it is only fair that if you walk into my business, it is for me to advise you how I want you to behave. So the Code of Conduct actually becomes a term in

⁷ Geoff Rothschild is Chairperson of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE).

⁸ Ms Karen Borchers is a Programme Co-ordinator at Business Against Crime (BAC) .

⁹ Mervyn King (SC) represented the Private Sector at the Summit.

the contract of employment. For example, senior managers of the organizations which I chair, have a term in their contract, that if their style of life changes - I will want to know how they acquired these new assets, and if there is no reasonable explanation in the sole opinion of the Remuneration Committee, they can be dismissed.

- When staff join the organization they have to declare their interests, similarly, if they are promoted to become a director or senior manager. So a Code of Conduct has to be a living document.
- The Code of Conduct can also be given to your suppliers and if they breach it, it is a material breach of contract and you can cancel the supplier.
- If the leader, or director, is corrupt in any way, it is going to go right through the organization. If a fish is left out of the refrigerator, it will start rotting from the head down – that is exactly what happens in an organization. So as leaders we are actually stewards of shareholders' interests.

There are many procedures to manage corruption: external and internal audits, audit committees, etc. but these procedures need careful managing. In certain organizations, I have developed what I call a Corruption Audit and I will share the details with you:

- A corruption audit is conducted every six months.
- Do I have a dominant manager?
- Do I have a manager who overrides procedures (in my experience corruption happens when you override procedures)?
- Corruption also happens when the procedures are unreasonable, if procedures become rigid they stultify enterprise, managers then feel they can't cope with that procedure and override it. So procedures have to be reasonable.
- What is the manager's lifestyle – how has it changed in the last six months?
- The over-zealous employee who never takes lunch and may always be on the telephone. Beware!
- The employee who never takes leave. Why?
- Is there a proper segregation of duties? It would be very strange if the Internal Audit was conducted by the Senior Warehouseman, for example. Then you are inviting corruption.
- Are your controls tight enough on a reasonable basis - not over-zealous?
- Is one person sitting with too much knowledge?

- Have you limited the opportunities for corruption? When you send people to negotiate, send several (not one or two). Experience dictates that a conspiracy of three or four is more difficult than the dishonesty of one or two.
- What is the general morale in the organization?
- Is the finance department properly staffed from a skills point of view?
- Are employees properly remunerated?
- What are the business ethics of the leaders of the business?
- Are references carefully checked before taking on new employees?
- Are staff rotated as much as possible?
- Employee declaration of interests.
- Are grievance procedures adequate?
- Are reconciliations being done timeously?
- Is there socializing with stakeholders?
- Perhaps there should be a contract prohibition on gambling.
- Are there unexplained “hushed” or “long” phone calls
- Claims that originals are lost.
- Signature approvals should not be pressured and/or batched.

These are all practical measures which can be put in place. Points for an internal audit in business are very important:

- The audit needs to ensure that the necessary checks and balances are in place.
- Internal audit is an aid to management - audits are not only watchdogs they need to be given status and given an open-door to the Chairperson of the Board.
- They need to be independent in the sense that their appraisal on the part of management is an interesting balancing act.
- They must check the adequacy and effectiveness of systems and the reliability and integrity of information.
- As an outside director one needs to ensure that there is some assurance on the information being placed before you.
- Is the business reviewing compliance?
- Is it safeguarding assets?
- Has it appraised the economics of the resources in the group?
- Is it reviewing operations against objectives of the business plan?

The Audit Committee

- Interaction with the external auditors.
- Are the Board's terms of reference adequate for the Audit Committee to check risk, finance statements, accounting policies, effectiveness of the annual audit, etc?
- Are significant transactions being adequately checked?
- What is the effectiveness of internal audit?
- Are internal and external audit working together?
- Interim financial information – there can be an external audit on your final accounts but usually the interims are not externally audited, so you need some affirmation.
- What is the effectiveness of information coming before the Board?
- Has the risk been properly assessed both positively and negatively? Risk is identified so that when a business opportunity comes along, you will know if you can take a risk or not.

Corruption is a reality. I believe that as business people we need to manage it and be aware of it and not adopt an ostrich approach. Let's remember the importance of effective Internal Audit, Corruption Audit and an Audit Committee in the fight against corruption.

11.2 PRESENTATION BY REV. RICHARD MENATSI¹⁰

Corruption touches everybody - even a man of the cloth! No one is immune to corruption, therefore when I stand up to speak here I speak as one who will also participate and assist in trying to eradicate corruption in our country.

Corruption is an enormous handicap to the development of democracy in a developing country like South Africa. It is a social scourge and it touches everybody, even those who are supposed to preach against it. It is an affliction that debilitates the daily economic and legal transactions upon which all of us ultimately depend for our material survival. For many people corruption is invisible, as it is often limited to specific sectors of the economy. For others, it is an omnipresent feature of their existence. In all cases, however, corruption is ultimately derived from the personal choices of individuals to violate the law that St Paul, in the Christian religion, reminds us, is written on our hearts.

We must recognize that all societies, no matter how sound their moral and institutional cultures are in some way marked by corrupt activities. To religious people, corruption is

¹⁰ Rev Menatsi is with the National Religious Leaders Forum (NRLF).

a form of sin, unethical and a grave injustice to society. Corruption is a form of moral disintegration since it leads us away from living a life in accordance with our dignity as Christians. As such, corruption results not simply in alienation from God but in a failure to realize each human being's destiny as the person he or she ought to be. To make reference again to the Christian faith, the Christian gospel proclaims the necessity for all people to live and act justly towards their neighbours and to rectify any acts of corruption. Here I can quote some texts within the Christian Bible "Zacchaeus said, look Lord - here and now I give half of my possessions to the poor, and if I have cheated anybody out of anything I will pay back four times the amount" – Luke 19v8. In this sense the standard of justice is an expression of the essential equality and dignity of a human person and encapsulates what Christians call the golden rule – always treat others as you would like them to treat you. It is a moral virtue not to be corrupt.

How can we work towards some form of prevention? There are no easy solutions to the problem of corruption. As demonstrated, it arises from a variety of causes not least of which is the basic fact of human greed. Many of the incentives to engage in corrupt actions are very difficult to overcome, overcome however, they must be. This is why we are gathered here this afternoon. The illegality of corruption in itself raises grave moral questions. One should presume that the laws are just and ought to be obeyed. There are some societies in which corruption appears to be an integral part of the culture and our presence here today is a serious preventative act to not allow our country to embrace such a culture. The question becomes one of who should play the critical role of shaping a culture of anti-corruption? Here I would like to cite that the first and critical role-players are the family and religious groups. The family is the most affirmative influence upon the lives of most people – you and me. Religious institutions have an indispensable role to play in this regard. Secondly, the state and Government is the most powerful role-player in creating and sustaining an anti-corruption culture for they preside over the muscle, law enforcement and prosecution to combat corruption.

Independent, anti-corruption institutions like the Scorpions with visible success records are crucial. In fact in our prevention drive there should be many such institutions. Economic institutions, business – as we've just heard – is of pivotal importance in the role they can play in combating corruption. Now I also dare to say that this conference, the National Anti-Corruption Summit, is another more comprehensive, all-inclusive, critical role-player in creating this culture of anti-corruption. I myself belong to the National Anti-Corruption Forum and therefore I can speak about it with self-criticism - unless this body is endowed with more responsibility and accountability rather than just being simply consultative, this body will not fulfill this critical role. So, I wish this gathering as we discuss, that as sectors, as role-players we will certainly ascend to the ethical values of honesty, integrity and good governance.

11.3 PRESENTATION BY PROF MOLLIE PAINTER-MORLAND¹¹

I want to focus on the three aspects I believe we need to build an ethical culture in an organization:

- i). Formulation -codes of conduct, ethical values in various public service departments and corporations.
- ii) Integration structures, policies and procedures. How do we manage the ethics function of organizations and the preventative function of organizations and departments?
- iii) Evaluation -research, surveys, assessments, evaluations and audits.

We have a lot of good structures already:

- new legislation;
- governance regulation and benchmarks;
- best practices;
- there are many agencies working on the problem;
- international conventions are being signed;
- whistleblowing; and
- capacity, etc.

So a lot of good things are happening! However, it must be asked whether existing legislation is being adequately implemented and whether we understand the values and principles that legislation is trying to protect? To really answer the question of why we need legislation we have to get to the point where we understand why these things are necessary and then move towards better implementation.

We also need to question the anti-corruption units and departments. There have been numerous initiatives and an increase in capacity in public service departments and the Public Service Commission (PSC) has recently conducted a survey on where these capacities actually exist and how many departments have established an Anti-Corruption Unit – and there are not that many. The survey showed that many departments still have to build this capacity. And where departments have an Anti-Corruption Unit we still have to ask further questions: Do they have sufficient staff? Where are they located? To whom do they report? Are they high enough in the organization to have an impact?

¹¹ Prof Mollie Painter-Morland is with the Centre for Business and Professional Ethics of the University of Pretoria.

In the future, we need to develop survey instruments that could be used together with the PSC's research database that will tap into intangibles and track trends and the actual culture of organizations. We need to try and go beyond the check-box approach where people say, we have all these documents in place, we have all these policies, but we need to start asking why we have these policies, and do we really believe in them in an organizational environment? We need more buy-in from top management, of course, and then ownership on departmental and professional levels. We really have to understand why corruption prevention is so important: it is about values, it is about what we care about as a society and as a department. We need to focus on that. Then, since this is Africa perhaps ethics training should take the form of story-telling to share some of these messages. Story-telling is true to our culture and will help us make better progress.

In terms of anti-corruption units, it would help to have a decentralized task team or committee for the units to work with. Normally there are too few of them and the job is way too large. So, just disseminating and de-centralizing that functional bit in an organization could be very helpful in terms of the role-out, especially since the people are normally new in their positions and there are only a few of them. Then, regarding consistent standards and enforcement - we need to get rid of the perception that the small fish get fried and the big fish get away! Certainly the scepticism that I encounter when I work with public servants is – “sure you look at us, but everyone else is getting away with it and making a lot of money”.

In terms of research, once again, the intangibles – the unwritten rules reflecting the cultural variables are important. These are not the rules on paper because those are clear and we have first-world legislation, standards and best practices. But we have to work on culture, analyzing the trends, revising our programmes and engaging with the public and with stakeholders. We already know all of this. If we want to make something work we cannot just instruct people to do certain things, we have to tell them why it is important to do them. It is possible to counter fatigue if people understand why all of this is necessary. It is about what we care to protect in our society, it is about culture. Bad news turns into good news if we can address the root of the problem. I think that is ethical culture in all organizations.

COMMISSION 2 : ETHICS AND PREVENTION

Chairperson: Chris Dlamini¹²

Rapporteur: John Mafunisa¹³

12.1 PRESENTATION BY MR BRADLEY CURNOW¹⁴

First of all, a brief view of what has been happening in the private sector regarding corruption and ethics. How successful have they been and how successful have we experienced them to be? It has been our experience that most of the things that have happened in the last decade relating to ethics, corporate governance, good citizenship, etc. have been quite formal. We have instituted much legislation and other aspects that have had a lot of impact in the business world – such as the Financial Intelligence Centre Act (FICA) regulations, which have had a significant direct financial impact on institutions like banks, insurers and assurers who have had to comply with the provisions therein.

Similarly, another piece of crucial legislation, is the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, which has recently been promulgated. This legislation imposes serious, onerous obligations on everyone – especially on business in terms of reporting corrupt activities as well as significant financial crimes (significant being above R100 000).

We have seen in most industries that there have been particular and specific prevention and detection mechanisms that business has put in place to try and create channels for the reporting of breaches of ethics and good governance. One such idea is a company hotline and the internal capacities have had to be created to investigate and deal with the information that comes up via those hotlines. It is clear that business has realized that the fight against corruption and against bad ethical behaviour isn't one that is just within one's own corporate entity. It does need to move beyond that into cross-company or cross-industry initiatives that try to come to grips with these issues and make an impact.

So if mechanisms are in place, why do we still have perception-based surveys that suggest all of our sectors have a significant level of corruption? Possibly what we are seeing is increased reporting resulting in a heightened awareness of corruption and incidents of corruption, and thus leading to a perception that we now have more corruption than we did 10 years ago – a perception that is inaccurate. We probably know about a lot more incidents today only because of increased media reporting.

¹² Chris Dlamini represents World Online and is with Basebenzi Investments (an investment arm of the Food and Allied Workers Union).

¹³ John Mafunisa is with the Democracy and Government Section of the HSRC.

¹⁴ Bradley Curnow is the Manager of the Forensic Sciences Division of Santam.

A very interesting dimension is whether we ought to be teaching ethical behaviour? And not only what one shouldn't do, but what one ought to do as an ethical person or company? We teach lots of other things but certainly in my organization, we have people coming into the organization and within our company we have to teach them about what our ethical standards are. It is an excellent idea for us to talk about that and debate whether we ought not to be doing that earlier in the process, so that we have candidates coming into our companies that already have an understanding of what ethical behaviour is. It is not something that we need to learn during an induction process. I think this is an interesting and exciting idea.

One of the other major challenges we have to deal with going forward, is that there is still a reluctance to report. We have legislation that now compels companies and individuals within those companies to report any act of corruption, no matter how trivial they might seem; we are also compelled to report significant financial crimes. Yet again, although it is early days yet, experience is that we will report what we have to and if the legislation doesn't clearly and definitively require us to report something, then the better course is not to report it! This stems from some cultural holdovers.

I also believe there are some deficiencies in our current Protected Disclosures Act. It does not adequately provide protection for the reporter coming forward and taking the risk in exposing corruption. More importantly, what we have done with the Protected Disclosures Act, is dealt with one side of the equation only - we have said, we will try and protect you if you report (admitting that there are negative consequences very often to the reporter or whistleblower). We certainly must do more to make sure that the Protected Disclosures Act is improved - but on the other side - we also need to be encouraging reports, not so much stressing the fact that we will protect against the negative consequences but trying to devise positive consequences for whistleblowers. I think that is starting to happen, one saw that in the US with the Enron case, where the whistleblower is the hero of the tale. But that is a new development. Certainly, I do not see that happening too much in our context. It is something that we ought to strive for, where the reporter is seen to be someone who is admired, rather than vilified.

12.2 PRESENTATION BY MS ALISON TILLEY¹⁵

One might describe the resolution relating to whistleblowing at the 1st National Anti-Corruption Summit as resoundingly achieved. If you will recall, what was resolved was: "...to implement the following resolution as the basis of a national strategy to fight corruption: To support the speedy enactment of the Open Democracy Bill to foster greater transparency, whistleblowing and accountability in all sectors."

¹⁵ Ms Alison Tilley is the Chief Operating Officer of the Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC).

The Open Democracy Bill had already been tabled in Parliament on 24th July 1998 at a joint sitting of Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Justice and the National Council of Provinces' Select Committee on Security and Justice. This is when a public consultation process also started on the Bill.

On the 23rd and 24th of March 1999 the Justice Committee heard submissions on the Bill. This is where the NGOs under the banner of the Open Democracy Campaign Group reiterated civil society's position that the scope of the Bill had to be extended to include the private sector. This call was echoed in the language of the resolution from the Summit, made a few weeks later, to "foster greater transparency, whistleblowing and accountability in all sectors [and not just in the public sector]."

On 28th October 1999 the Chairperson of the Justice Committee Advocate Johnny de Lange made the first indication that the Committee would be willing to pursue the whistleblower protection section of the Bill as a separate piece of legislation. He also triggered agreement in the Committee that the UK law would be used as a very important example to draw from when the Committee deliberated on the re-drafting of the current whistleblower protection sections of the Bill. The committee also agreed that the whistleblower protection sections of the Bill should be extended to include the private sector as well.

A new draft Bill was then circulated which drew extensively on the British Public Interest Disclosure Act (PIDA). This was enacted in 2000 and brought into operation in February 2001. Even though in terms of the new draft the Act would apply to the private sector as well, one of the major criticisms of the draft was that where an employee has been dismissed and has qualified for protection in terms of the Act, the compensation is limited to 24 months salary. This is a small amount when considering the 'other costs' to the whistleblower, which can often include protracted and expensive legal proceedings, negative perceptions of the whistleblower by the community and potential employers, not to mention the cost to personal and family life.

A major initiative to implement the PDA has come from the public sector. Under the direction of the Public Service Commission, an independent body created by the Constitution to enhance excellence in governance in the public service, workshops took place nationally to train officials on the legislation and to get their input on how best to implement it.

Employees at the workshops said that while they were aware in a number of cases of fraud and corruption taking place in the public service, that they were too scared to blow the whistle on it for fear of becoming victims of what the Act referred to as 'occupational

detriment'. Identifying the crime was one thing, blowing the whistle another and their fear of reporting the corruption extended way beyond the workplace, to the protection of their property, their families and their own lives. The report recommended that whistleblowing be implemented in each province and an infrastructure be put in place to ensure effective whistleblowing. Booklets were also distributed to all managers, explaining the provisions of the Protected Disclosures Act.

Sadly, the same initiatives for fighting corruption in the workplace have not been mirrored by the Private Sector in South Africa where corporate fraud and corruption are frequently reported. ODAC did an informal survey of the top 100 companies listed on the JSE in 2004, getting responses from 33 of them. The main function of the survey is to serve as an informal follow up study on the figures reported by the KPMG 2001 Ethics Survey, to assess whether this figure has improved in the private sector.

What has the impact been of the training, consulting and education that has been done around whistleblowing? Three or four years ago, we were still explaining the concept – now people know who whistleblowers are, and they often know that they have some kind of protection. They also know that that protection is often inadequate – we have seen whistleblowers survive being disciplined for blowing the whistle, only to be forced out of the organization months later for “poor work performance”. The whistleblowers that survive are often people who keep their heads down – they don't speak to the media, they accept suspension or disciplinary procedures without complaint, they focus on the issue around which they blew the whistle, and they certainly have not been people who sue for damages. They are being harassed and subject to occupational detriment – but they also prove that you can survive if you play your cards right.

We have also not seen clear positive responses from senior government figures in response to whistleblowing. Their response tends to be silence, perhaps as a result of the fact that in many cases disciplinary proceedings are pending. A more positive immediate response might head off such disciplinary proceedings. The charges in such hearings are often 'bringing the department into disrepute' or releasing Departmental information without the permission of the whistleblower's superior. We do not believe the charges are competent in the case of a whistleblower, but in any event, the whistleblower must nevertheless often defend their actions in response to such charges. And the other parts of the Open Democracy Bill? The part of it dealing with privacy is now with the SALRC, who are considering data protection legislation. The Open Meetings section of the Bill vanished and has not been seen since. The part dealing with Access to Information was passed in the shape of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, enacted in February 2000, brought into operation in March 2001.

That legislation, considered one of the most progressive in the world, has run into problems of its own – I have not been asked to address those, but I can tell both anecdotally and empirically that the most likely response to a request for information will be silence. Implementation remains an enormous challenge. Perhaps with both of these pieces of law, the challenge is more than just a new law – we are trying to change how people think about power. We are asking people to do at least two difficult things. We are asking employees to stand up and tell their employers that there is something wrong – the fire exits are welded shut, the prisoners are smuggling guns, the safety training is too short and isn't working, assets are being overvalued, proper tender procedures are not being adhered to – and we are asking employers to listen, and discipline those who put lives, businesses, and reputations at risk, even though they may be very powerful individuals. We are asking the courts to punish those employers that don't listen, and not to blame the messenger.

12.3 ETHICS AND PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION FROM AN ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE BY MS MAKHOSI KHOZA¹⁶

Today I am not speaking from a Local Government perspective, but from the organized Local Government perspective. I am actually the CEO of SALGA and we are there to represent the interest of municipalities and to promote and protect the institution of Local Government. As Local Government we are a part of Government and we interact with you on a daily basis. News of Local Government is often in the newspapers, so you probably know more about corruption at Local Government level than at National or Provincial level!

As organized Local Government we have identified corruption as the enemy of development. It is the enemy of our own agenda to develop our communities and to keep the promise that we made in 1955, as all South Africans when we adopted the Freedom Charter and hence we have as organized Local Government, redefined what we perceive or see as unethical behaviour or practice. Simply we are saying, this is a practice which does not develop the agenda of Local Government. The most important thing for us here is that as SALGA we have identified corruption at Local Government level taking place. There are four categories of corruption that we see:

- i) Corruption between a councilor and a service provider.
- ii) Corruption at an official level, where the official will advise his preferred supplier of the procedure, inform him of pricing and give him details of the other submissions.

¹⁶ Ms Makhosi Khoza is the Chief Executive Officer of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA).

We have a policy which we are now trying to review, which says we must award a job to the lowest tender. However, this proposed policy is not necessarily the best because that is what is opening us up to a lot of these corrupt practices. There is always more than one party when this type of corruption takes place.

- iii) Companies not adhering to specifications. An example of this is the low-cost housing schemes, where companies have built sub-standard houses which are prone to collapse within a year or so. Unfortunately, there is often inadequate or no oversight role at municipal level. Sometimes we find there is no recourse for this situation. Do you remember the case of all those toilets? Millions of rands was spent in building those toilets which were far away from people. This type of corruption is the least spoken about but costs municipalities millions of rands every year. There is also corruption of established, big multi-national companies, especially with regard to water concession contracts, i.e. the municipality and the service provider agree that they will not raise the water tariff more than a single digit for the next three years. Then within a year, the company comes back and says they made incorrect financial projections and now need to increase the tariff by 22%.
- iv) The vandalization of municipal properties. Unfortunately, the majority of this type of corruption is done by our own communities. A vacant building will often be simply dismantled, the doors, windows, bricks, etc all stolen. Most of the time, this kind of corruption is ignorance. Many of these people are short-sighted, just thinking about their own shack and not the community as a whole. As SALGA, this is where we will be playing a major role in bringing awareness to communities. We need to sensitize them about these issues.

We have found that councilors get into these kinds of corrupt practices because they are poorly remunerated. A mayor of a rural municipality earns perhaps R2 000 per month. I don't think people appreciate this problem. In the old dispensation, being a councilor was not a form of employment, it was done on a voluntary basis and people had other business interests or were retired from business. Whereas in the new dispensation the reality is that being a councilor is a fulltime form of employment. Some of these people only hold this one job and sometimes where we have managed to attract school principals to be mayors, they soon quit, because once you have been declared a fulltime councilor (which 90% of mayors are), you can't have more than one job. You can't survive on R2 000 if your permanent job has been paying you a proper salary. We find that some of the people who have been forced to stay on, actually get a lot of pressure from their own communities since they are now fulltime statesmen. People have the expectation that they we will be better resourced than them and they end up getting involved in corrupt practices.

We also need to understand the motive for corrupt practices – usually this is greed! There are 284 city metros (municipalities) and each of them has a mayor. Some municipalities are richer than others and the richer municipalities will find that the motive is greed. At Local Government level we have not been able to attract sufficient numbers of councilors who are conversant with a number of issues. Officials will add many benefits into the contract that the councilor does not understand. The councilor will only approve the fee on the contract – which will not say “inclusive of all fringe benefits” and they will add benefits in the form of percentages. In total that package could then become between R800 000 or over R1 million, and it is a difficult situation because the councilor himself has signed it and thus authorized the payment. This is the situation that we see all the time in the papers about these highly-paid municipal managers. Sometimes it is a practice which is not punishable because it is done legally. This is why we have moved away from the normal definition of corruption to saying that any behaviour or practice that does not advance the developmental agenda we classify as corruption and we will find legal ways and means to address those.

DPLG has, in consultation with SALGA, come up with a draft to assist with anti-corruption at Local Government level and to raise awareness on good governance. Very often, more is said on bad behaviour than on praiseworthy achievements. We have not really been promoting good governance in the process. People who are responsible for corrupt activities get themselves talked about in a negative way – whereas if things run smoothly, nothing positive will be said. We should therefore start training people to realize how good service is worthy of credit and is praiseworthy on their part. Good officials must be made to realize that their honesty pays. They are not necessarily expecting a monetary reward for a job well done, but they do deserve recognition for their honesty and a good pat on the back. Newspapers should be encouraged to profile honest officials for their good work and communicating how much the municipality has saved as a consequence of their good service.

The last one is obviously implementation of the current legislative framework and ensuring that municipalities comply with them. As you know, there is already the Municipal Finance Management Act and in terms of this Act councilors are no longer part of the tendering committees. Previously councilors chaired these committees and it was unfair on them because they were vulnerable and also unfair on the municipality because they were putting councilors in that position and they ended up fighting over who gets the tender, as opposed to which community gets what service. So as organized Local Government, we support the Municipal Finance Management Act and are also trying to get municipalities to implement the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act. People must understand that with Local Government there is a

vacuum and this space is the most difficult one to fill because from 1995 to now, we have moved from 1 300 municipalities to 284.

During that amalgamation process, there were a lot of opportunists who used the transition vacuum to advance their own interests. All of us were more into amalgamation, integration and so forth and we never really thought about what corrupt possibilities we were opening up during the process. Where corrupt acts were perpetrated it was very difficult to deal with them legally. Local Government salaries are now very high, some of the officials get more than a Director-General or the President. Some municipal managers get packages of R1,3 million per annum. In some cases, more than 20 municipalities combined into one; then the town clerk or municipal manager from that group would take all 20 salary packages of the previous individual municipalities and combine them into one package – then justify this by saying, I now have 20 times more work than previously! Because nobody was looking at this and everyone was fully involved with the transition period, they actually got away with it and the reality of the situation is that its very difficult for us to get out of it unless the contracts are terminated.

We are unable to get out of the worst cases we have right now. These are people who belonged to the old dispensation and who realized that change was coming. They drew up contracts with the municipality at that time itemizing their pensions, medical aids, numerous benefits for their children, etc. and the municipality now cannot rescind those contracts. It is a real problem because this also causes a lot of racial tensions within municipalities. Organized Local Government is responsible for making decisions regarding salaries, conditions of service, etc and now we have to tell employees in the new dispensation that these benefits were actually incorrect. They say: “if they were incorrect why can’t you correct them?” But the terms are actually contracted and have been signed, so it is impossible to get out of them. So we are trapped for this generation unless something drastic happens.

Municipal employees in the new dispensation have to sign five-year contracts, performance management contracts and we no longer guarantee them a pension forever – pensions are therefore their own responsibility - but it is unfair to them given the fact that many have the added complication of ill health due to AIDS. Now it seems like we are punishing these people but there is no other way of correcting the wrongs. As a municipality we would never be able to achieve financial sustainability.

COMMISSION 3 : COMBATING CORRUPTION

Chairperson: Adv Vusi Pikoli¹⁷

Rapporteur: Ms Koko Mokgalong¹⁸

13.1 COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY BY MS CAROLINE DA SILVA¹⁹

When I looked at 1999 the major themes of my message back then were around the need to:

- share information;
- set up databases towards sharing information;
- establish procedures to facilitate whistleblowing and to protect whistleblowers; and
- create blacklists of dishonest and corrupt people involved in our sector.

All of the above I maintained back then (and we all agreed as they were part of the resolutions) would be effective in combating corruption and that the laws of the land would have to recognize the support we need to use information to fight corruption. I will now attempt to paint a picture of how the use of information is developed and how effective it has been in our sector in combating corruption.

Although I am representing the private sector here today, by virtue of my position within the insurance sector, I am going to lean towards what has happened in that sector. I am sure we can extrapolate it out to other business sectors. I will also demonstrate where we are the weakest and the fact that it appears to be a consequence of the fact that we need support from other sectors: from the public sector, from communities and also from other private sectors within the business community.

In 1999 we had only just started developing an information-sharing database. There were concerns then around breach of privacy of individuals, especially with regard to creating a blacklist. Some of those concerns are still there today. These databases in the insurance industry are now fully functional and we share around 80 to 90% of information in the insurance industry. Initially the databases were only used as fraud and

¹⁷ Adv Vusi Pikoli is the National Director of Public Prosecutions.

¹⁸ Ms Koko Mokgalong is a Commissioner at the Public Service Commission.

¹⁹ Ms Caroline da Silva was an executive member of the South African Insurance Association (SAIA) – but has since resigned.

corruption combating tools in that they were used to determine whether an insurance claim or the service providers to that claim were fraudulent or corrupt in any way. I think by using limited information in a limited sector it gave the insurance industry some sense of comfort around the competitive nature of sharing information. Initially they were worried that they would lose competitive advantage if they share information. It also gave them a sense of comfort that information can be shared and blacklists can be created within the framework of South African law. The law allows for it. Once that sense of comfort was given in the insurance industry, it was then that the real use of information started to flourish. While this discussion today is on combating fraud, I think it is difficult to steer away from fraud prevention, because as soon as you effectively start to combat fraud, there is a preventative lesson in that. People start to say: “they will catch me” “they will detect me”, “they will prosecute me”, and that, in itself, is a method of prevention.

Once the companies became comfortable with sharing information, it was then that the use of information was widened, and this is where information really came into its own in fighting corruption. Insurance companies now no longer just look at claims, they share all information. If you have a new client that wants to access insurance, an enquiry is sent to the shared database – which in turn allows access into the motor manufacturing database of vehicles and into the STEP stolen vehicle database, in fact, into a whole host of databases. Conversations and discussions have been held with SARUS around reciprocal agreements on data sharing with the Department of Home Affairs and with the Licensing Departments (both drivers and vehicles). We are hoping to extend our use of data into other information that databases hold, such as case information, lists of stolen goods, etc. A great deal of public and private sector information is shared in this way.

Basically we are now branching out this information and thus, it is cross-sectoral and not only for use in the insurance industry, but it is insurance industry linked to the public sector. We have not fully developed all the information-sharing possibilities, partly because of technological restrictions and partly because public information is subject to far more restrictions and sensitivities than perhaps private sector information. We are trying to extend the collaboration to information with SAPS beyond just stolen vehicle data, we are discussing downloading of bulk information on stolen vehicles to more than just the insurance industry but to a wider sector of the private sector through organizations like Business Against Crime (BAC). In due course we will naturally ensure that we address all concerns around security and privacy of the data.

A recent agreement has been made with the cellphone companies regarding blacklisted cellphones which will now be shared with the insurance sector. We now know how corrupt the cellphone sector is.

While this sharing of information between the public and private sectors is off to a good start, some business cross-sectoral agreements are only at start-up stages. The business or private sector is made up of so many sectors – and we still do not share information amongst ourselves very effectively yet. It is a recognized fact that if someone has been taking advantage of the insurance sector, they are certainly going to be working corruptly in another sector as well. To give a recent example from the mining sector: they were watching employees in their own organization working with syndicates stealing precious metals and pilfering them out of the mines. A huge case of evidence has been building up against these corrupt employees and they were just about to swoop and make their arrest, when the Scorpions and the Asset Forfeiture Unit swooped on the same group of people for money-laundering activities. This was a duplication of effort and a duplication of cost and a less-comprehensive case against the individuals, simply because no one had shared information across the particular sectors. The gap has now been recognized and cross-sectoral information sharing has been set up through BAC. A Memorandum of Understanding and Intent has been signed by the insurance sector (both life and short-term), motor manufacturers, the motor retail industry, the Consumer Goods Council (which represents retailers like Pick 'n Pay, Woolworths, etc), and the banking sector.

In talking to all these different sectors, once people sit down and communicate with each other, certain corrupt practices can be identified that impact on more than one sector. For example, the insurance industry and the banks have recognized there are certain corrupt practices around de-registration of written-off vehicles: where the salvage is being sold for higher values and the criminals are using these de-registered vehicles to steal other vehicles. A Code of Conduct to address these particular issues is in the process of being drafted.

In 1999 we also discussed the need to promote whistleblowing and the need to protect whistleblowers. Most insurers and companies in the private sector have fraud lines dealing with internal fraud. We have also recognized the need to establish industry-wide fraud lines which allow for the anonymous reporting of fraud and corruption by consumers as well as employees. We have established ours. It has been running successfully and is not expensive to run. The expense centres on continuously keeping the public aware of the fraud line, advertising it and keeping the momentum going.

For us, communication is key to effectively combating corruption and the laws of the country need to support and promote this. If we take credit information (which is always a sensitive area), the insurance industry may use credit information to combat corrupt practices, for example, someone claims for a stolen television, the credit information will

tell us that there has been a recent application through Teljoy and that the TV was a stolen one – and not owned by the applicant. You can pick up these kinds of details from credit information. The National Credit Bill which is about to be launched may impede or limit people’s use of credit information to fight corruption and combat fraud. Once information is used to identify corrupt practices and people, the process of investigation, prosecution and blacklisting then commences.

One of the tools that is proving effective is the pooling of information resources in investigation techniques. An industry committee has been set up which is made up of industry and forensic investigators, members of SAPS, members of the Scorpions and they all share their successes and frustrations and look for ways to improve investigations and combating and prosecution techniques. One of the areas where there is a weakness is in the level of successful prosecution of fraud and corruption. This is often because the police still see fraud (especially insurance fraud) and corruption as a victimless crime. They think that if the insurance company is big enough to carry the loss and if it has paid out the money claimed – they would rather prioritize those crimes with real, palpable victims. Another reason is that insurance fraud can sometimes be so complex that it requires specialist investigators. Even the general public, to a large extent, sees insurance fraud as acceptable. Very often the general public are not aware as to what is illegal, for example, claiming for items that were not stolen, or colluding with the panel beater to include the excess in the quote. Everyone has a duty to create awareness amongst communities that these kinds of practices are illegal.

The industry is in the process of drafting what we call an “Aggravating Circumstances Document”, which we hope will be used in court by prosecutors to rid the court of the impression that insurance fraud, crime and corruption are victimless. Instead of having hundreds of companies developing individual relationships with law enforcement, we are also giving consideration to establishing a centralized investigation bureau in an effort to deal with the current pressure we put on the state. The other reason for unsuccessful prosecution is the complexity of fraud and corruption within the private sector. To a large extent this has been dealt with by the Commercial Crime Unit and courts, which insurers use when cases are complex or when they exceed R60 000 in value. It is our concern that these courts are not fully utilized and if they were utilized to the maximum capacity, there might be some constraints on their capacity.

Once a fraudster, corrupt employee, service provider or broker is identified, their names are listed on a blacklist to prevent them from taking advantage of another company. Blacklisting needs to be done carefully, always balancing the right to privacy with the need to combat fraud and corruption and also by allowing those listed the right to correct

any information which is incorrect. Private sector databases are set up to allow for the maintaining of blacklists or corrupt employees, as well as corrupt service providers and fraudulent clients. The regulator of the financial services sector, the Financial Services Board, will also maintain a database of corrupt brokers and individuals within the financial services sector – far wider than the insurance sector.

The private sector has also learnt the value and dangers of using the media in combating corruption. If successful cases of fraud and corruption are published in the media it may create a negative perception that the sector itself is corrupt and that corruption is so rife that the industry should not be trusted. Like Government, we need to focus on a campaign that makes it clear to the general public that where corruption is uncovered – it is uncovered because it is being fought and not because it is overtaking us or is uncontrolled. We use the media:

- to warn the corrupt that we take fraud and corruption seriously and we will prosecute;
- that the victims of insurance fraud and corruption are the many innocent insured who will end up paying higher premiums; and
- that the country in general could lose international investor confidence.

So what have been the results of our efforts? Well in 1999 I reported that insurers, just the insurance industry alone, estimated that between 15% and 35% of all claims are fraudulent or contain a fraudulent element. This cost was over R2 billion a year. Recent research at the end of 2004 showed that all these initiatives had cut down fraud and corruption to between 5% and 10% of all fraudulent claims. That is a level of between R750 million and maybe R1.5 billion at the top level. So we're gaining ground in the battle against corruption, but it is not yet won.

Now that each business sector has launched its own initiatives in fighting fraud and corruption and have individually started winning some of the battles, we are at last ready to escalate our fight to the next level. To date the efforts have been cross-sectoral: business, private sector and community – but the focus should now be on multi-sectoral efforts. Through organizations like BAC we will rely to a large extent on co-operation with the public sector and community for success. It is at this stage that the laws of South Africa to support these initiatives will be fully tested.

13.2 PRESENTATION BY MR CHEZ MILANI²⁰

I am speaking under the banner of civil society and coming from a labour background, consequently, there will obviously be a labour bias to what I am saying.

In a company or union environment, if someone has issues of corruption that they want to raise effectively, litigation can squash them if they don't have the resources. They do not have the option of the witness protection programme that they do in other countries. The person reporting the corruption may be out in the cold throughout the procedure and this places them in a very disadvantageous position.

We need to structure our initiative – perhaps through intervention by the NACF. The NACF has potential and I think the base has been laid. In the FEDUSA context, members belong to the trade union and the trade union belongs to the federation, and the federation is represented on the NACF. If an issue is raised anywhere in that structure, it can be taken to federation level, to the representative who is serving on that body and he/she will articulate it in the Forum. In essence, what I am saying is that we need to beef up the NACF for those uninformed individuals who have issues around corruption. In 'beefing up' the NACF there are pointers which I believe the Forum should focus on:

- Providing a co-ordination role - we cannot expect the NACF to do the work of the Scorpions and SAPS, but they are a post-box, something can be deposited there and they can see that it goes to the right players and that there is a follow-up check to find out what happens to the issue at a later stage to ensure that issues don't end up in 'File 13'.
- Taking responsibility for the hotline – we hear various hotlines have been launched but those are a few sector-specific numbers. The NACF needs to take responsibility for publicizing the numbers and following up or keeping track of the cases. Obviously there is more clout when a big player, like the NACF, checks up on an issue and ensures that it is followed through, it brings more capacity to it and puts the spotlight on the individuals that should be delivering in those areas to get the momentum going.
- Public Relations campaigns - I believe the NACF is well situated to take ownership of Public Relations campaigns towards changing the perceptions of the person in the street. I'm sure if the public realize all the legislation that has been passed, the protocols that have been signed and the deliberations that are going on here, it would change their perceptions into a more realistic view of anti-corruption initiatives.

²⁰ Chez Milani is the Secretary General of the Federation of Unions of South Africa (FEDUSA).

- Advising on issues of whistleblowing – one has heard that term often but the public needs educating around the whole issue.
- New areas – I heard recently of someone who had flown a private aircraft into Mozambique. Since he was not prepared to pay the requested bribe, his plane was subsequently confiscated and is still in Mozambique after five years. This individual is losing money and has no recourse of any kind. This is an instance where I believe the NACF should be raising the matter on his behalf to help him get his plane back. We should realize that perhaps we have a gap in our legislative framework and are also not really reaching where we should be reaching.

There is a legitimate and transparent business arrangement around ‘kickbacks’, where a percentage of the money goes into the unions. However, clearly it is unacceptable to ask for ‘kickbacks’ from people for services rendered - that would be considered a corrupt practice. Are we assisting members where they have genuine problems around corruption? Are we giving them the necessary support and capacity to take their enquiries further? Regarding the question of dissemination of information, what is being done around corruption? I know in our own organization, this is one of the areas we have been pursuing to assist with this national strategy. Hotlines were mentioned in this particular industry and perhaps labour should seriously consider civil society having a dedicated hotline that they take responsibility for. Many organizations have their own industry-specific constitution – perhaps we should be adding something into their constitutions around corruption and how to deal with it. In this way, the average member will become aware of how to cope with anti-corruption.

In many organizations, administration may not be up to scratch and perhaps negligence is creeping in. Negligence will eventually result in intent – and people will start pushing the parameters. One needs to make sure that the whole area is tightened up. When defining corruption we need a concerted and holistic effort. Finally, corruption undermines our national pride and effectiveness and clearly has to be rooted out.

13.3 REPORTING CORRUPTION BY MR NICOLAAS VAN GRAAN²¹

Last year when the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act came into operation, I compiled a national circular for all police officials informing them of the Act and the various definitions. Then before I knew it, I was invited to give a presentation at the Anti-Corruption Summit, so thank you for the honour.

I want to give you my own perspective. I am from the Legal Services of SAPS - not on the investigation side although I work very closely with the investigators. What I will

²¹ Nicolaas van Graan is Director of Legal Services of the South African Police Services (SAPS).

focus on today is the reporting of corruption as set out in Section 34 of the Act. At face value if one looks at the Act, one's first opinion would be how easy it is to prove corruption because there are 21 new offences in the Act (compared to the single offence in the 1992 Act). These 21 new offences cover all the various forms of corruption. There are issues included now which in the past would not have been seen as corruption, i.e. the mere intimidation of a witness can now be seen as corruption. One interesting new form is the "acceptance of unauthorized gratification to do one's work" – this is the old "bribery" which is now back in the Act.

To get back into reporting as the starting point to combat corruption, I will explain what our analysis has so far shown:

- Section 34 of the new Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act says: "... a person who is in a position of authority (which is also defined in the Act) or who has reason to believe or suspect or ought reasonably to have known that another person has committed corruption as defined in this new Act, or the common law offences of theft, fraud, extortion, forgery involving an amount of R100 000 or more, must report such suspicion to any police official...." This is what the Act requires, it goes on to say that failure to report such acts constitutes an offence.
- Section 34 also states that the National Commissioner has to issue directions for the taking down of a report of corruption and initiate a further investigation.

Those directions were issued in a Government Gazette no. 26552 of 16 July 2004 which includes the following procedure:

- "If a police official receives a report of corruption, he or she must immediately open an enquiry on the Crime Administration of the Police". That is the ordinary reporting system of the Police, where we report our crimes. It is not a case docket.
- Next, a police official must take down the report of the person who made it in a freestyle form.
- The police official must then acknowledge the report and issue a written receipt containing the official reference number and case number.
- Once the police official has that report he/she must submit it to the Head Office of the South African Police Services.
- The Commercial Branch then receives the report, allocates an official reference to it and does some preliminary investigations to ascertain whether there are indeed grounds for criminal investigation (many of these reports turn out to be just gossip!).

- If there are grounds to investigate they will refer the case to the Commercial Branch in the province where the incident occurred, for investigation.

This then is the process in a nutshell which is now prescribed by legislation, specifically Section 34 of the Act. In theory, this should be the ideal mechanism to deal with corruption. I have looked at reports made to the Police since July last year when the reporting obligation came into operation, and it was interesting to note that from 1st January 2005 to 16th March this year alone there were 289 reports of corruption (nine less than for the six months of last year). However unfortunately, when the reports were analysed, we realized that no one is reporting corruption – people see Section 34 as the new means to report crime to the Police. Instead of going to the Police Station, we now have an Act that says we can report crime to the Commercial Branch in Pretoria. So the bottom line is that even issues such as murder or any concern outside the mandate of commercial crime are reported to the Police at the Commercial Branch because people think they have to report crime to the Police at Head Office.

The form we designed made a clear distinction between corruption and ordinary common law offences which go hand-in-hand with corruption. This is not a means to report crime, this is a means to report corruption as such. Not a single one of the nearly 600 reports received to date disclose corruption. The main purpose of Section 34 is to facilitate the reporting of corruption, however, from the 600 reports we have received, not a single one dealt with corruption per se. The reports disclosed fraud, false pay slips, even a bash at a neighbour – but no corruption.

There are two departments for the criminal investigation of corruption: the Directorate of Special Operations and the Police. By offering special reporting procedures through the Act, we are endeavouring to get criminal convictions – such convictions may not necessarily come about as a result of anonymous reporting to hotlines or through other reporting mechanisms.

If a perpetrator is criminally convicted, his name will go onto a blacklist and it would then be possible to stop him committing further acts of fraud or corruption. The blacklisting mechanism is also included in this Act - the so-called “Register for Tender Defaulters”. This register is still in its infancy and at this stage we are not sure how effective it will be. For someone with a criminal record for corruption or theft, the record will remain forever and only a Presidential pardon will get one’s name removed. However, record of a minor offence can lapse after 10 years in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

So we are fighting for convictions in the hope that this will make a difference in the war against corruption.

COMMISSION 4 : COMBATING CORRUPTION

Chairperson: Mr Pravin Gordhan²²

Rapporteur: Ms Lorinda Nel²³

14.1 PRESENTATION BY MR PAT CUNNINGHAM²⁴

In January of this year a survey was conducted by Research Surveys regarding attitudes and perceptions of South Africans about corruption in this country. I am sure that we are all aware of the survey. To briefly repeat the results:

- On the question as to whether there is corruption in senior levels of government, 79% of respondents agreed, 10% disagreed and 11% didn't know.
- With regard to whether police officers take bribes, 75% agreed, 14% disagreed and 11% didn't know,
- On the question as to whether corruption was getting worse in the country, 76% agreed, 18% disagreed and 6% didn't know.
- On the question as to whether corruption was becoming a way of life in South Africa, the respondents gave a clear 74% agreement, 24% disagreed and 2% didn't know.

It is not my intention today to debate these figures or the method whereby the research was done. My one concern is that the survey only appears to have researched corruption within government and did not include the private sector as well. Whether we accept these findings as infallibly correct is debatable, but what I believe we must accept is that there is obviously a strong perception amongst the public that corruption is rife within South Africa judging by the last question in the survey and that three-quarters of those surveyed feel that corruption is a major problem and that it is getting worse.

Perception, I would venture to suggest, turns on communication and it is this aspect that I would like to dwell on today as one way, amongst many, that can contribute to the combating of corruption, both in the public and private sectors. In 2003, Mr. Rapea (The then Deputy Director-General, DPSA) admitted to the Public Service and Administration Portfolio Committee that the government had not provided the public with enough

²² Pravin Gordhan is the Commissioner of the South African Revenue Services (SARS).

²³ Ms Lorinda Nel is with Business Against Crime (BAC).

²⁴ Pat Cunningham is the Executive Director of the South African Fraud Prevention Services (SAFPS).

information regarding corruption in Government. From a private sector perspective I personally know of no organization that acts as a corruption watchdog or provides meaningful information to the media and public on private sector corruption. So we are faced with what is obviously a total lack of communication from both Government and the private sector with regard to combating corruption. I have personal experience of members of the public who wish to report fraud and corruption and have no idea how to do this and very often their lack of trust in the police means that they just don't bother. Coupled to this problem is a general perception that the National Anti-Corruption Forum does not operate effectively. I would comment that with a membership of 30 members coming from across the South African demographic spectrum, it is possibly not surprising that this body appears to have failed to reach consensus on a variety of issues. My comments so far have dwelt on perceptions and past experiences. This summit is about the future and the way forward in addressing and preventing corruption. I have already said that communication is a vital tool in the combating process, but what exactly do I mean by communication? Let me examine a few possibilities.

In our modern world, society is blessed with possibly the fastest and most effective forms of communication that have ever been available to mankind. The Internet, bulletin boards, LAN's and WAN's, cellphones, SMS, Bluetooth and so on. Do we utilize these resources to maximum effect? I think not. We have computer software readily available for data storage, yet do we share such data with each other to combat the corruption problem. I think not. Do ministries and departments in government communicate with each other, does business in the private sector communicate with each other. I can vouch for the latter by saying, certainly not. Even within many large corporates, business units do not communicate with each other on a variety of issues, including fraud and crime and I would suspect that the same occurs within government. In many instances in the private sector the profit motive and competitive edge take precedence over moral values connected with such things as fraud and corruption. On this point, I believe it is necessary to remind ourselves that in corruption there are always two parties...the corrupter and the corruptee. The former normally emanating from the private sector and the latter being a government employee. Obviously we can say that without the corrupter there would be no corruptee and yet all the talk appears to be about corruption in government, the corruptee, and very little about corruption in the private sector, the corrupter. The time has now arrived for more of a joint approach between Government and the private sector and that the communication of corruption prevention becomes the forefront of the attack on this menace. How can we develop a better communication ethos? Let us consider these possibilities and hopefully they may lead to discussion in our session today.

To start with I would see the formation of a joint venture between Government and the private sector which would have a full time Secretariat. Experience shows that Forums and committees often fail purely because the members thereof can only offer part time service and their priorities, rightly so, lie with their full time work. I think the example of the Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is a possible point of departure for my proposal and the comments of the then Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Murray MacLehose are worthy of note "...I think the situation calls for an organization, led by men of high rank and status, which can devote its whole time to the eradication of this evil; a further and conclusive argument is that public confidence is much involved and clearly the public would have more confidence in a unit that is entirely independent and separate from any department of the Government, including the Police". I subscribe wholeheartedly to these sentiments and with respect to Mr. Kgwele in the Portfolio Committee, I do not agree with him regarding the Hong Kong model.

The venture, or shall we call it The South African Corruption Prevention Organization (SACPO), would be jointly funded in equal shares by Government and the private sector. It would need to be headed by a totally independent Chief Executive with staff being jointly recruited from the public and private sectors. The Organization should have as its objectives the following:

- Liason between Government and the private sector to ensure effective communication.
- A wide marketing profile so that the whole of the South African population is fully aware of the Organisation and its objects and can be the focal point for the reporting of corruption. I am aware that a whistle blowing service is available, but again, how many people outside of the public service are aware of it, very few I believe.
- The development, management and operation of an Internet website that will provide the South African population with advice and assistance on corruption, the combating thereof and the reporting of suspicious or actual corrupt practice.
- The organization would be responsible for the processing of received information. The initial investigation would be examined by the organization and a decision taken as to its referral. In this way the time of the NPA, and the SAFPS would not be wasted by frivolous complaints and reports. Such matters as life style audits and initial investigation work would form part of the organization's mandate.
- Within the website a full corrupt practices Data Management System (DMS) would be employed wherein those convicted of corruption are named and the manner of

their deeds are well documented. More commonly called Name and Shame, the database would be open to everybody and would have full search facilities.

- For those cases of corruption where a conviction has not been achieved, I see the DMS providing the facts and location of the corrupt practice without the actual names of those suspected of the corruption.
- The identification and development of a communications system, I think certain Americans call it Swarm technology, whereby there is effective communications between all role-players, for not only reading about, but also reporting on, fraud and corruption.

There is a corruption website already available, but again this sits on a government site and is a sub-set of a larger site. Perhaps the site should again be totally independent and be part of the suggested SACPO?

The Organisation's primary function would be that of communication:

- between Government and the private sector on corruption and indeed other fraudulent conduct;
- between the South African population and both the government and the private sector with regard to corruption; and
- the marketing of South Africa, both locally and internationally, as a country that takes the prevention of corruption seriously, has put in place measures that address the issue of corruption and makes our country a worthy place to invest in.

Let us turn to the subject of the data management system already mentioned. This issue has been the subject of discussion and recommendation by government. Firstly, does such a database actually exist? And if it does, how can it be accessed and what does it contain? Without wishing to market the organization which I represent as the Executive Director, it is necessary for me to comment on the success of data sharing that is enjoyed by the participants in our non profit organization. As an example one member bank in November and December of last year prevented more than R20 Million in fraud through being able to access a central data sharing system and identify people who have committed fraud. But I must stress that this must be done in an independent environment without pressure from competing forces.

A corruption data sharing system should ideally not be operated by either government or the private sector independently, but by an organization referred to above, it would then be the very core of an effective and combined effort to combat corruption in our country.

Moving to the National Anti-Corruption Forum, which has already been briefly mentioned. There is consensus that the Forum has not operated effectively for reasons already mentioned. In addition the following, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding, namely;

- the Public Service Commission is tasked with the preparation of an annual report; and
- the funding of the Forum is borne by the Public Service Commission

creates the perception that the Forum is “just another government body” and participation by the private sector thus becomes problematic. Should an organisation as I have proposed be established then the functions of the National Anti-Corruption Forum would by default be taken over, managed and funded by the joint venture. I submit that the Government is placing an unfair and unnecessary burden upon itself with regard to the establishment and management of an anti-corruption body. The private sector, as the corrupter, is equally responsible for the eradication of fraud and corruption and it is a joint responsibility of both sectors in combating this pandemic to join forces, with alacrity to eradicate the problem.

Having read the Resolutions of the First National Anti-Corruption Summit, I readily submit that my suggestions today are very much in line with those Resolutions, with one very important and I believe necessary difference. That is, the need for the independent stand-alone organization, which I have already touched upon and equally funded by government and the private sector, managed by an independent Board, operating without political interference and providing a well marketed, full time and professional service to the South African society in the combating of corruption.

To summarize, I am of the opinion that the goals and Resolutions of the First Summit have not all been met, the Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy as outlined in the PSA Portfolio Committee, Country Corruption Assessment Report of April 2003 is lagging far behind and that the private sector in South Africa has not made a meaningful contribution, in real terms, to the combating of corruption, rather seeing it as a government function. Partnerships, as proposed in the Strategy report are not effective as, again, they involve part time participation. I therefore respectfully submit that this forum considers the proposal for a totally independent organization, in the form of a joint venture between Government and the private sector to address the corruption issue and hopefully change the perception held, not only by the majority of South Africans, but also international donors and agencies that South Africa is a corruptors paradise.

14.2 TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - COUNTRY STUDY REPORT 2005 : NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEMS BY MR HENNIE VAN VUUREN²⁵

I would like to give you a civil society perspective on what we think are some of the key issues or concerns around combating corruption in South Africa. A Country Study Report on National Integrity Systems was undertaken for Transparency International. I will report on some of the recommendations from that study.

Firstly, we realize that corruption in South Africa is clearly not at any stage endemic. It is a major problem but it is a global problem as much as it is an African problem. According to the World Bank, about a trillion dollars annually is lost to corruption and about R500 billion is paid in bribes annually. So when we say, in the Department of Social Services in South Africa between R1 and R2 billion is lost annually; the SETAs lose a further R1 billion and the Road Accident Fund (RAF) another R1 billion. These are indicators of the scale of the problem. This is as much of a problem in the private sector as well. According to the former Minister of Justice, corruption in the private sector may be costing the economy as much as R50 billion annually. So, clearly, it has a massive impact on development and the delivery of basic services in South Africa. For civil society that is the point of departure. The issue is the delivery of basic services to ordinary South Africans and how do we ensure that corruption doesn't undermine that process?

Some of the key findings from our study are that tremendous strides have been made in the past 10 years and we recognize those both in terms of institutions and in terms of legislation to fight corruption. South Africa has developed a complex set of laws and institutions and has the political will to fight corruption all the way to the top. Similar to the Constitution which frames them, many of these institutions and laws are regarded as examples of good practice, but practical difficulties remain and these are capacity, implementation and enforcement.

The following are priorities for combating corruption –

- The role of anti-corruption agencies and the co-ordination amongst those agencies. We don't dispute the fact that we have these key agencies, several of which are framed by Chapter 9 of the Constitution as well as the traditional law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies.
- For the multi-agency approach to succeed, the Scorpions need to exist as a separate entity within the NPA. If the Scorpions were taken into the South African

²⁵ Hennie van Vuuren is a Senior Research on Anti-Corruption Strategies with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS).

Police Services, they couldn't fulfill their obligations to prosecute and we realize the important role that the Scorpions play in combating corruption.

- In the long run the report proposes that we may need to re-open the issue of a single national anti-corruption agency in order to avoid duplication of functions, improve co-ordination and build the profile of the state's commitment to combat corruption. Its success would be a measure of our understanding that democracy and democratic institutions are sustainable.
- In terms of law enforcement, the issue of investigating corruption within the SAPS needs to be re-visited.
- Implementing legislation. We turn to the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act and the Register of Tender defaulters. Here we need to have high-profile cases that are prosecuted, this is the only way that the legislation becomes an effective tool in terms of combating corruption.
- The relevant state bodies and co-ordination of the Department of Justice must ensure that the country's judges, magistrates and prosecutors are made aware of the content of the new Act.
- Business bodies need to make companies aware that the bribery of foreign public officials is prohibited, and the National Prosecuting Authority and the Department of Foreign Affairs need to develop a mechanism for receiving such complaints.
- The duty to report must be strictly enforced and the National Prosecuting Authority should prosecute those who do not adhere to directives.
- The implementation of the Promotion of Access to Information Act must be monitored and the public and private sector must commit to promoting access of information and not hindering it.
- Whistleblowers need protection, not only in law, but the Protected Disclosures Act needs to exist beyond that and this process of re-looking at the PDA by the SA Law Reform Commission needs to be speedily concluded so that whistleblowers get a sense that there is adequate protection.
- Whistleblowers must be celebrated as heroes. They are not getting their due recognition in the fight against corruption.
- Disclosure is a key to preventing and combating corruption. Disclosure requirements need to be enforced.
- Gaps in the South African corruption framework. There are two major gaps that civil society would like to highlight:

- i) Party finance support – We need our elected representatives to create a law that ensures transparency in terms of the private funding of political parties and which caps the expenditure on election funding. Party finance can be abused by the corrupt and by organized criminals and we do not always recognize that.
- ii) Post-employment restrictions - The Public Service Commission and the DPSA need to ensure that this matter is placed on the public agenda. There were commitments made towards the end of last year in Parliament, by the Department of Public Service and Administration that this would be further discussed following the Telkom debacle and the way in which individuals have moved from positions within the public sector to the private sector and parastatals, that they themselves had authority over those parastatals or had authority over legislation that affected those corporations.

Areas that require further monitoring:

- Procurement – the implementation of the supply chain management framework must be monitored. We need to ensure that the accounting officers have the capacity and oversight to implement aspects of the framework.
- Private sector – Business must address the issue of fronting more vigorously.
- Local government – More focus needs to be placed on combating corruption at the site of service delivery, this applies to both provincial and to local government. Where we know that corruption has become endemic within a department or within a municipality a ‘Troubleshooting Department’ needs to be created, similar to the intervention in the Eastern Cape.
- **Public sector** anti-corruption strategy – We have had a Public Sector Anti-Corruption Strategy since January 2002 which the DPSA is required to implement. The timetables that exist for the strategy have already passed. A new timetable for implementation is needed so that the media, civil society, etc. can better monitor the implementation.

The issues mentioned above are key towards combating corruption in South Africa but the last one I want to raise as we look forward is we also may need to look backwards. What has been discussed this morning on a number of occasions is the issue of large-scale corruption that took place under Apartheid. We know that Apartheid-era secrecy provided a breeding-ground for corrupt activities – if we look at the secret military and oil funding. We know that R4 billion was allocated to the Military for secret funding in 1980. That was the equivalent of the dollar value back then, so we’re looking at about

R25 billion for which there was no proper accounting at any stage. The same in terms of expenditure on oil and money pumped into the former homelands.

So at this point, we are saying that democracy has potentially consolidated far enough for us to turn back and look at large-scale corruption under Apartheid. South Africa may now be ready to consider prosecuting crimes of corruption that took place under Apartheid in order to return stolen wealth.

14.3 AGENCIES THAT COMBAT CORRUPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA BY MR WILLIE HOFMEYR²⁶

Combating corruption is of vital importance! The public sees corruption exposed in the media but unfortunately, they do not always see the positive action taken to deal with corruption, thus a feeling that ‘crime rules’ is the popular perception of the man-in-the-street. I am going to run through the various agencies in South Africa that deal with corruption.

14.3.1 The SA Police Service (SAPS)

The SA Police Service has a wide mandate to investigate all forms of corruption, most of which are dealt with by the Commercial branch with most of the serious cases dealt with by the Organized Crime Units. The Office for Serious Economic Crime has recently been set up to deal with very complex economic crime cases, including corruption.

14.3.2 The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

In the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the National Prosecution Service has a mandate to prosecute all forms of corruption in normal courts around the country, whilst the Specialized Commercial Crime Courts, initially set up in 1998 in Pretoria, are now being rolled out in other centres. The NPA oversees the combining of the work of the SA Police Service with that of the National Prosecuting Service and employs specialized prosecutors and detectives who work together from the onset of a case. Special magistrates are also employed to ensure tougher sentencing for people convicted of corruption.

14.3.3 The Directorate of Special Operations (DSO)

The Directorate of Special Operations (popularly called the “Scorpions”) was established under the auspices of the NPA to focus on the most serious cases or

²⁶ Willie Hofmeyr is the Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions, Head of the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) and also Head of the Special Investigation Unit (SIU).

organized corruption. The Scorpions work with analysts, accountants, etc. and have specific focus on money laundering and racketeering.

14.3.4 The Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU)

The Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) also falls under the NPA and uses the Prevention of Organized Crime Act to seize and forfeit proceeds of crime, including corruption. The Unit can seize assets even if there no conviction – when there is sufficient evidence to prove a case on the balance of probabilities. This is a powerful weapon when people have unexplained wealth but have little or no evidence to show where it comes from.

14.3.5 The Special Investigating Unit (SIU)

History - The SIU is an independent statutory body that reports to the President and Parliament. It receives its budget through the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. It was created in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act, 1996. The first SIU was established in 1996 headed by former Judge Willem Heath. Judge Heath resigned in June 2001 after a Constitutional Court finding indicated that a judge was not able to head an investigating unit. The SIU then formally ceased to exist. The President established a new SIU by Proclamation R118 on 31 July 2001, and appointed Willie Hofmeyr as its head.

Role - The SIU functions in a manner similar to a commission of inquiry in that the President refers cases to it by issuing a proclamation. The major function of the SIU is to investigate corruption and maladministration, and to take civil legal action to correct any wrongdoing. During the 2003/04 financial year, the SIU:

- prevented losses of more than R370 million;
- recovered R13 million from persons involved in corrupt practises; and
- in addition, more than 50 cases were referred for arrest, and more than 100 for disciplinary action.

The focus of the SIU is the public sector, but it also deals with private sector accomplices. It can also investigate private sector matters that cause substantial harm to the interests of the public. The Unit aims to work with government departments to assist them to fight corruption more effectively. Since August 2001 the SIU has rapidly expanded its capacity to fight corruption, and its staff complement has grown from 67 to over 250 by April 2005. Much of this expansion has been by forming partnerships with

departments who funded the SIU to create a dedicated anti-corruption capacity to work with them. For example:

- the Department of Correctional Services is funding a team of over 30 SIU investigators to work with the department to root out corruption in prisons;
- the Eastern Cape Department of Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs has enlisted the assistance of a team of 17 SIU members to deal with corruption and maladministration at several municipalities; and
- the Department of Transport will be funding a team of 75 SIU investigators to investigate corruption in the issuing of licenses from March 2005.

Other functions of the SIU

- i) Civil litigation - The SIU is the only institution that uses civil law to fight corruption and it has important advantages. It is often difficult to prove the crime of corruption because it almost always takes place between individuals who are equally guilty and do not want to give evidence.

A civil case is easier to prove because the case only has to be proven on a balance of probabilities, and not beyond a reasonable doubt as in a criminal case. Because the SIU's mandate includes maladministration, it is also sufficient to prove that proper procedures were not followed, or that the person was negligent. Thus the SIU can, for example, obtain court orders:

- to compel a person to pay back any wrongful benefit they received;
- to cancel contracts when the proper procedures were not followed; and
- to stop transactions or other actions that were not properly authorised.

The SIU litigates its cases in the Special Tribunal, a specialised court based in East London that deals specifically with its cases, and where there are not the usual long delays.

- ii) Law enforcement powers - The SIU has most law enforcement powers. It can compel people to hand over documents that it needs, and it can obtain warrants to do searches and seizures to obtain evidence. An important power of the SIU is its ability to compel people to answer questions under oath even if such answers incriminate them in criminal activity. The answers can be used against them in the civil action, for example to recover money, but cannot be used as evidence against

that person in a criminal trial. It may, however, be used against their accomplices. A major benefit of this power is that most suspects admit that they owe money to the State, and offer to pay it back, rather than face the risk of lying under oath. Should they lie, and it is discovered later, they can be imprisoned for perjury, even if they are not found guilty of any other offence.

- iii) Working with the police and prosecution on criminal cases - The SIU focus is on civil action and it does not have the power to make arrests or prosecute suspects. To avoid duplication of work, the SIU cooperates closely with SAPS or the DSO (“Scorpions”). When it uncovers criminal activity, it usually does a complete criminal investigation as well, and then hand a court-ready docket to the SAPS or DSO to arrest and charge the suspect. It works closely with the National Prosecuting Authority to ensure that prosecutions are done as soon as possible. It also works with the Asset Forfeiture Unit in cases where its powers are more suitable to recover the proceeds of crime.
- iv) Training and staff development - Training has become a key focus due to the shortage of persons with the specialist skills to undertake complex investigations. The SIU has therefore launched its own trainee investigator programme to ensure that it becomes less dependent on recruiting skilled staff from SAPS or the DSO. In addition, intensive training is provided to existing staff.

Other institutions with a more specific focus

- the DPSA - co-ordinates overall strategy as part of specific interventions;
- the Public Service Commission - monitors the general effectiveness of corruption effectiveness;
- the Auditor-General – has a mainly preventative role but often commissions forensic audits;
- the Public Protector – investigates individual complaints;
- the Independent Complaints Directorate – focuses on the SA Police Service only and extends the focus of corruption; and
- the SA Revenue Service – often plays a vital role in specific cases.

The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004

The Act is an important new tool in fighting corruption and it is a major challenge to ensure that this Act is properly implemented. It will provide for hearings on wealth suspected of being illegally acquired and legally compels officials in the Public Service to report on corruption.

Future challenges include:

- better focus on corruption investigations (especially in the Eastern Cape province);
- improved co-ordination between the various agencies;
- the building of a better anti-corruption capacity in the country; and
- building better international co-operation.



COMMISSION 5 : TRANSPARENCY, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Chairperson: Adv Karen McKenzie²⁷

Rapporteur: Dr M S Ramaite²⁸

15.1 ANTI-CORRUPTION FRAMEWORKS BY MR PETER GOSS²⁹

In South Africa, there is no national anti-corruption strategy. There is a public sector anti-corruption strategy but there is no national framework, which stems from the resolutions of the First National Anti-Corruption Summit. There is a framework that covers elements of a typical strategy and whenever I go about this kind of business, I look at what best practice suggests and how one can measure what is currently being done in one's particular jurisdiction as compared to best practice.

A National Anti-Corruption Framework should include:

- provisions for a sound criminal justice system operating on legislation and regulatory environment issues;
- organizational policies and procedures as a backdrop;
- some alternative specifics for example, what we call “blacklisting”; and
- awareness passages and integrity as well as ethics promotion (transparency, accountability and oversight).

In order to have effective transparency, accountability and oversight there needs to be:

- transparent tendering and procurement practices;
- provisions for declaration of financial interests at various levels: at political level, public and business levels;
- procedures for declaration of conflict of interests (financial interest is one thing, conflict of interest is another). One should actually be declaring both actual and potential conflicts of interest if you are involved in a transaction associated with whatever organization you serve and if you have a personal interest conflicting the interest you are represented in as an official of that enterprise;

²⁷ Adv Karen McKenzie is the Chief Executive Officer of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD).

²⁸ Dr Silas Ramaite is the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions at the NPA, (Directorate of Public Prosecutions).

²⁹ Peter Goss is the Director: Advisory Section of PriceWaterhouseCoopers Forensic Services (Pty) Ltd.

- standard procedures for recruitment of public officials – are key – and I think one can extend that to the private sector as well;
- performance standards across all sectors;
- right of access to public information; for example, regarding budgets in the public domain and regarding expenditure;
- disclosure of political party funding and finances; and
- encouragement for whistleblowing.

The following considerations should be taken note of:

- provisions for blacklisting individuals and entities;
- an ombudsperson and different kinds of overseers for different professions;
- an independent body for receiving complaints (in South Africa the most prominent one we have is the ICD);
- law enforcement or policing agencies;
- parliamentary oversight of government; and
- encouraging civil society involvement in various forms of media participation, NGOs and the public in general.

These are the key components of a sound transparency, accountability and oversight framework within a national integrity framework.

We must take stock of the following:

- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (blacklisting) - it may not be practical to implement the blacklisting provision, particularly within the private sector. How does one make the private sector police themselves? There are many companies operating who do not function under any particular body.
- Ombudspersons – We know that the banking environment of the financial sector has several ombudspersons. We have an ombudsperson for the public service. Local government has several ombudspersons now at the local government and municipal level. This is an area that needs serious attention.
- Independent body for receiving complaints – At the moment there is the impression that this body, to a large extent, is a hotline falling under the Public Service Commission, and of course, depending on the nature of the corruption to be reported, there are about 20 organisations to go to.

- Parliamentary oversight of government – Opposition, I guess is one player here and I'm not so sure that the public is doing enough in this regard.
- Encouraging civil society involvement – SANGOCO mentioned that it has developed a Code of Conduct for its members, ODAC has done a serious job in assisting in developing the Promotion of Access to Information Act and the Protected Disclosures Act. Transparency International is involved in developing various solutions and the Public Service Accountability Monitor keeps an eye on things.

Solutions – the key challenges are:

- The absence of procedures to aid implementation – in this particular area we have, for example, the PFMA in the public sector requiring compliance with certain rules. There is no equivalent piece of legislation in the private sector. Private companies have their activities controlled by the Companies Act. The King II Code of Corporate Governance unfortunately has absolutely no authority at all, it is a number of beautiful suggestions about corruption and fraud but has no actual “teeth” to it!
- Policing of legislation – We have much legislation and a big challenge for us is how we're going to police the Protected Disclosures Act and, in fact, whether it needs policing?
- Cost and implication of implementation not adequately understood – We are seeing this extensively with the Financial Intelligence Centre with the money laundering legislation under the Prevention of Organized Crime Act.
- Limited impact on unethical practices – The current legislation and framework is not addressing real corruption. It is not addressing the traffic cop that pulls over your family member on the roadside, nor is it addressing the community where one can get a Social Services Disability Grant when you are not disabled. Corruption like this is almost a culture in some parts of the country.
- Public sector – The public sector, as the main driver, has done a phenomenal job in setting up the backdrop and the templates in which we now have to operate. My worry is that perhaps players like civil society, the private sector, etc. have been invited to the party late in the day. We cannot invite ourselves.
- Accountability – This is a serious area of concern. How is business made to be accountable for corruption within business?

There is a worrying tone being set in this area, for example, the plea bargain arrangements for the travel voucher scam. Should parliamentarians be given the option

of a plea bargain, if we want to show accountability and oversight? They are oversight players themselves, should they be given that kind of option?

- Publishing of sanctions – Too little of this takes place. We see too little of the results of corruption investigations. We read about sensational matters but we don't see the ultimate outcome.
- Education/training/awareness – The professions need to establish stringent codes of conduct for their members. The construction industry has got several players who look after ethics in that sector. Unless those bodies start taking ownership and have more of a stick to wield, we are not really going to address this problem in sectors other than the public sector.

15.2 TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT FROM A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE BY MS JUDITH FEBRUARY³⁰

I am going to be looking at transparency, accountability and oversight from a civil society perspective and discussing some of the initiatives that civil society has started.

I think when we talk about oversight, transparency and accountability, what we are really talking about are the three elements of good governance and what good governance is. So often we use these terms and we see them as 'nice to haves' but they actually are for a particular reason. Its like talking about 'parliamentary oversight' – what do we mean by that? Why is it important, why is it good? For me, these elements: oversight, transparency and accountability – are about good governance but also about people - citizens - and I think that if we take a typical approach to issues of corruption and issues of governance, we run the risk of forgetting what it is really about.

We noted that South Africa has done comparatively well according to the National Integrity Study. We have done well to put in place a very sophisticated framework of governance and have achieved a sophisticated anti-corruption apparatus at all levels. We would do well to remind ourselves that South Africa has made phenomenal progress in this regard.

At Parliamentary level (and this is the area that I watch particularly), there has been the Code of Ethics. The basis of this Code of Ethics is really the issue of disclosure, and the prevention of corruption and conflicts of interest. One needs to understand when

³⁰ Ms Judith February is the Convenor of the Civil Society Network Against Corruption.

monitoring the rulings of the Ethics Committee, for example, that the Code was never really intended to be punitive. There is a punitive element to it, but it really is about building a culture of accountability and entrenching that accountability.

When you think about the biggest expenditure post-1994 - the Arms Deal - I would argue that Parliament didn't cover itself in glory when exercising oversight over the Executive in that regard. Referring to 'Travelgate', we are not doing well enough to entrench a culture of accountability and integrity when so many MPs are involved in a scandal such as this. Having said that, we need to look and see whether plea bargaining is indeed the best way of going about dealing with this and if so, there needs to be complete openness about it. If there has been plea bargaining, the public has the right to know on what basis the plea bargain has been made.

There have also been within Parliament, breaches of the Code of Ethics, such as the Minister of Defence forgetting to disclose - and other MPs not disclosing their interests in the gift register. There needs to be leadership from the front in this regard. We did some research on disclosure and wanted to look at the levels of disclosure within the Executive and quite frankly, that wasn't easy. Until now, we're not certain which of the members of the Executive had disclosed or not. So that doesn't create the most positive public perception.

At Local Government level as well we've seen that there has been a lot of corruption (Plettenburg Bay in the Western Cape, Big Bay and so on).

There are two important omissions at the moment. These are:

- Post-employment restrictions – The notion of the revolving door. What happens when senior public servants, members of Cabinet or Parliament (and this is controversial, they don't like it when we talk about this), move from their portfolios into the private sector and use the contacts that they have gained, to move into the private sector? Should there be regulation on this? At the moment in South Africa, there isn't and the revolving door just keeps revolving.
- The regulation of private funding of political parties - There is no legislation before Parliament of any kind to regulate private funding to political parties.

So, what is needed is a multi-pronged approach between government, business and civil society in trying to force accountability. This is not only the business of Government, it is everyone's business. It is the business of business. I am quite encouraged by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's Social Responsibility Index, which is about trying to engender a culture of accountability amongst listed companies. It is a voluntary index

but I think it's a start and creates the kind of peer pressure for people to entrench the good things about King II, the triple bottom line and so on. We would support that, but more initiatives from business in that way would always be welcomed.

Are we becoming a society where corruption is endemic? We are at the point where we have to ask whether we are going to sit back and allow things to slide - or whether we will take the framework and use the political moment that there is. This requires leadership from government and also from civil society and from business in partnership. That partnership will take not only resources but political will.

15.3 ROLE PLAYERS WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT BY MR FREEMAN NOMVALO³¹

INTRODUCTION

Thank you Chairperson. It is a little difficult to be the last person to speak, particularly after able speakers Peter and Judith. Before I start, let me share with you, that I will make this as short as possible. I will just flesh out what the structures in government are, which you all know. I'm not going to suggest any solutions. I will share something on Parliamentary oversight and also the roles of the different committees in Parliament as well as other role players in government. Then I will touch briefly on the private sector. The reason for that is that each time we talk about corruption the focus is on government. We need to talk about corruption wherever it exists. To this end, I want to share something that – if you go back to late 1994, early 1995, up until 1996 when Trevor Manuel was appointed as the Minister of Finance and rewind the talk that was making the rounds, in the press, as well as in the corridors of the opposition parties. It was extremely negative and there were things that were taking place that were a result of that negativity. However, government stuck to its course in terms of what it had to do.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASSET FORFEITURE UNIT

After the establishment of the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU) there were stories about the judicial system recently. The ruling party was apparently not happy about what the judicial system was doing. We understand the wisdom of establishing the AFU now, but at the time of its establishment because they were working on the way the legislation was crafted, there were comments like – “we are not the drafters of the legislation, we apply the law as we get it” – which suggests that there were certain arms of society that

³¹ Sithembiso Freeman Nomvalo is the Accountant-General at the National Treasury.

were actually proposed to be very positive about this initiative that government was engaged in. Government stuck to its course because it was the right thing to do. There was no opposition party that was saying to government: “Do those things.” Government wanted to do those things because it felt it was necessary. Those that followed the negotiations will understand that some of the institutions came into existence because the ruling party, knowing at the time it would be the majority, felt that it would be difficult for itself to condemn its own members. It had absolute power and they say power corrupts, absolutely. They understood that phenomenon and they established the ombudspersons. Even against resistance at the time, from the people who actually should have naturally expected to accept the institutions.

So, the picture I am painting here is that I do not personally think, it is so much the lack of political will. I think we’re making progress because there is political will. The route is long and the route will have problems. I think as soon as one identifies the problems it will go better. Just one correction to Judith February – we don’t spend a lot of money on arms. We need to look at the numbers, the single largest amount of money that we spent, if you look at the numbers over the years that it has come down in real terms and in absolute terms.

PROTECTING SOCIETY

We need to deal with corruption in a manner that seeks to protect society - not to attack certain people within society. The focus tends to be more on government, as I have said, but there are many issues that actually defraud the very same society that we stand for. So I’m not going to talk about those that are normally expressed because everybody says that, and I agree with it, it needs to be solved. I am going to talk about the ones that are not easy to talk about. So, its not that I’m trying to defend government but I’m trying to bring the other perspective that is less spoken about.

THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

The structure in government pertains to the legislative authority, executive authority and judicial authority and each one of them play important roles in ensuring oversight and in ensuring that the very same things that we are talking about we are able to fight with. And I’m not going to go into details with that, I can answer questions specifically if necessary. But then, how do these institutions work in practice? You have got the Executive Authority, where a lot of the activity takes place in relation to what government does and in relation to what needs to be done in fighting corruption. The institutions of government complement each other. The Constitution has a framework for that. Audit

Committees have to be established that are going to attempt to do certain things in relation to what is being done at the workplace. It is important that these are established..

I just want to mention one point on the Audit Committees. Again, I am talking about issues relating to corruption. For example, let's take Peter Goss. Peter is from PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Then we assume that Judith February is from KPMG, which are both auditing firms. Judith has done work for us in government that is appalling. Peter sits as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in government and Peter had to adjudicate over what Judith has done. What are the professional ethics and all of those things that they espouse in the profession? One cannot say the wrong things, one cannot attack one's competitor. So it makes it difficult. Of course, we suggested as government that we get people like Peter, with the relevant skills, because there is a skills shortage in the country, to be on the Audit Committees. But it has its weaknesses because at some point these people do not stick to what they need to be doing in terms of their professional ethics, but may have other considerations motivating them. Others have actually gone to a point of lobbying Accounting Officers to get it to take certain decisions so that they can obtain tenders. Again, in my books, this happens because they are privy to confidential information, which in itself constitutes corruption.

There is one problem that sometimes arises in these issues and that is when people are in the same political party, you expect they are not going to investigate each other. I don't think that is entirely true. While there is always an inherent risk that people protect each other, it doesn't always follow that they will. This is because there is legislation that has to be implemented and there are all sorts of other mechanisms that need to be dealt with. Then the Executive Authorities, of course, are accountable to Parliament. SCOPA deals with financial issues. The Portfolio Committees deals with performance management and service delivery issues. By discussing issues they may find that its not a government official defrauding government, it may be somebody from the private sector. These are the issues that we need to talk about. We need of course, to deal with government officials who are defrauding government, but we need to deal with those private sector people that are also defrauding government.

SCOPA considers the Auditor's Report, it looks at issues in relation to financial management in terms of the PFMA and issues of unauthorized expenditure and so on. This is again where we need to be very, very careful with what we do. We can take the 'Travelgate' or any other reported case. Until you have actually gone into the merits of the case and established what went wrong, who was at fault, who did what, one cannot jump to conclusions.

The Auditor-General is independent in terms of the law. He does not account to any Executive Authority, only to Parliament. Of course there are certain issues that they will deal with in their discretion and I think we need to respect that.

When you talk of Parliament then you talk about enhancing public participation in the political processes. It is supposed to enhance civil society participation because people who sit there come from all corners of South Africa and are supposed to represent their local communities. People demand things and they (politicians) must deliver those things that are demanded. They are accountable to the people who elected them.

In terms of Parliamentary oversight: Section 55 (2) of the Constitution says that ‘The National Assembly must make sure that it creates the mechanism through which the Executive Authority reports to them’. Section 92 (3) (b) puts an obligation on the Executive Authority to report to Parliament. So, the Executive Authority cannot say that he/she cannot report because there was no mechanism.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I want to address the question about policing. Depending on how you craft a piece of legislation, you sometimes have to police but sometimes it is important that you create an environment in which certain things are declared illegal. Therefore, we shouldn't legislate ourselves into a situation where we actually limit the ability to do the things that we need to do – of primary importance is service delivery. Too much legislation can work against service delivery. So in balancing all of these things we need to make sure that we strike the balance that will allow us to continue providing the service that is needed but at the same time not lose the ball in terms of fighting corruption. It is absolutely critical that we do that. When you talk about the issues of policing, we shouldn't demand policing to a point where it actually is virtually impossible for government to continue doing the things that it needs to do. We need to fight corruption in order to ensure that we create a better life for all.

COMMISSION 6 : TRANSPARENCY, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Chairperson: Mr Alvin Rapea³²

Rapporteur: Dr Norman Maharaj³³

16.1 PRESENTATION BY MR COLM ALLAN³⁴

One of the principal weaknesses characterizing efforts to combat corruption across all sectors of South African society, in the past ten years, has been the tendency to view corruption as an exclusively individual and ethical issue. Insufficient attention has been paid to the systemic context which enables individuals to evade accountability and commit acts of corruption. This includes the constitutional system of checks and balances designed to oversee the effective management of public resources by government departments and to ensure the accountability of public officials and politicians.

The question I want to address is: How effective have parliamentary, constitutional and citizen oversight bodies in South Africa been in holding government to account for the proper management of public resources and for its anti-corruption efforts? My approach to this question is informed by two basic contentions:

- corruption is an accountability issue; and
- corruption is primarily a systemic rather than an individual issue.

But let me start by defining accountability in relation to the public sector and with reference to South Africa's new democratic Constitution. What does accountability mean? And why is corruption an accountability issue?

“Accountability is an impersonal obligation by politicians and public officials to explain their performance and justify decisions taken during the course of their management of public resources. It is not a personal favour”.³⁵

This obligation derives from Chapter 10 of the South African Constitution, which among other things binds the public administration to the principles of transparency, accountability, and the efficient and effective use of public resources.³⁶

³² Alvin Rapea is with Business Against Crime (BAC).

³³ Dr Norman Maharaj is a Commissioner with the Public Service Commission (PSC).

³⁴ Colm Allan is the Director of the Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM).

³⁵ Part of this definition of accountability derives from Hugh Corder, Saras Jagwanth and Fred Soltau, 1999, Report on Parliamentary Oversight and Accountability, Chapter 2.

³⁶ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Act 108 of 1996, Sect. 195.

Corruption is a breach of this accountability obligation between ordinary citizens and those who hold public office on their behalf. It involves the use of public power and resources for private gain. This is inevitably at the expense of the creation of public infrastructure and the effective distribution of public goods and services (such as healthcare, education and welfare).

The accountability system - It is commonly accepted in South Africa that our apartheid legacy continues to exert an influence over the current democratic system of government. After 1994, the democratic state inherited the majority of its systems and functionaries from the previous apartheid and 'Bantustan' government administrations. These administrations were characterized by a complete lack of financial transparency, an ethos of entitlement and a sense of contempt for public accountability.³⁷ The new South African Constitution and its accompanying public service and public finance legislation, were designed to transform these systems and mindset.

The Constitution established a number of vital structures and institutions to limit corruption and actively ensure the accountability of the executive arm of the South African government and public sector. The four main pillars of this accountability system include:

- effective parliamentary oversight bodies (including portfolio committees to oversee the performance of national and provincial government departments and public accounts committees to oversee the effective financial management of national and provincial departments);³⁸
- independent law enforcement agencies (such as the National Prosecuting Authority³⁹, and its Directorate of Special Operations, the Scorpions) and constitutional protection agencies⁴⁰ (including the Auditor-General⁴¹, the Public Protector⁴² and Public Service Commission⁴³);
- a vigilant, informed and free press⁴⁴; and
- an active and informed civil society⁴⁵

³⁷ See for instance, Streek, Barry and Richard Wicksteed, 1981, *Render Unto Kaiser, a Transkei Dossier*, Johannesburg: Ravan Press.

³⁸ Section 55 of the South African Constitution, 1996, states that Parliament must provide for mechanisms 'to ensure that all executive organs of state in the national sphere of government are accountable to it', and must 'maintain oversight of the exercise of national executive authority, including the implementation of legislation' and all organs of state.

³⁹ Section 179 of the Constitution states that the NPA 'has the power to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the state, and to carry out any necessary functions incidental to instituting criminal proceedings'.

⁴⁰ In terms of Chapter 9 of the South African Constitution these bodies (excluding the Public Service Commission) are referred to as 'state institutions supporting constitutional democracy'.

⁴¹ In terms of Section 188 of the Constitution the Auditor-General 'must audit and report on the accounts, financial statements and financial management of all national and provincial state departments and administrations, all municipalities and any other institution required by legislation'.

⁴² Section 182 of the Constitution confers on the Public Protector 'the power to investigate any conduct in state affairs, or in the public administration in any sphere of government, that is alleged or suspected to be improper or to result in any impropriety or prejudice', and 'the power to report on the conduct found and to take appropriate remedial action'.

⁴³ According to Section 196 of the Constitution the Public Service Commission is responsible for 'the maintenance of effective and efficient public administration and a high standard of professional ethics in the public service' and is accountable to the national Parliament.

⁴⁴ Section 16 of the Constitution guarantees 'freedom of the press and other media'

⁴⁵ Section 32 of the Constitution guarantees 'everyone' the 'right of access to any information held by the state', whereas Section 33 guarantees 'everyone' the 'right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair'.

The critical question is how effectively have these accountability provisions been implemented in practice?

Effectiveness of accountability and oversight mechanisms - It is often not recognized that the primary site of public service delivery in South Africa is via its nine provincial administrations. Roughly 58 percent of budgeted expenditure is administered by the provinces, with around 38 percent administered through national government departments. For this reason, questions need to be asked about the effectiveness of current oversight of public expenditure management and service delivery in our provinces, and not merely within national government.

If we use the Eastern Cape Province as an example, it is clear that corruption is not merely informed by the personal greed and lack of integrity on the part of individuals in positions of power. The underlying causes of corruption in the Eastern Cape are primarily structural and relate to the state of weak financial management within government departments and the poor functioning of provincial oversight and accountability structures.

For the past eight years, the Office of the Auditor-General has provided a detailed account of the lack of effective strategic planning, the arbitrary budgetary processes and the absence of effective financial controls in government departments in the province. As a result, at the conclusion of his annual financial audits, the Auditor-General has been forced to issue departments with audit disclaimers for the equivalent of 79 percent of the provincial budget, or an amount of R125 billion, since 1996/97.

An audit disclaimer is issued when so many transactions are excluded from the department's financial statements, and so little supporting documentation can be produced to justify the department's expenditure, that no effective audit could be conducted in the first place. Audit disclaimers indicate a serious lack of financial control measures and a lack of effective financial management within the entity being audited. In monetary terms these audit opinions translate into the failure of the Eastern Cape administration to properly account for the use of R125.4 billion out of a total budget of R157 billion over a period of 8 financial years. Whilst this does not mean that this amount has been misappropriated or stolen, because no documents have been produced to verify how these funds were used it is not possible to demonstrate that significant amounts of these funds have not been misappropriated or stolen.

In addition, the Auditor-General has pointed to numerous acts of financial misconduct by departmental heads and financial officers in Eastern Cape departments, which constitute criminal offenses in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, over the

three-year period between 2001 and 2004. Yet, not a single financial official has reportedly been charged or subjected to disciplinary proceedings for financial mismanagement in the province in response to these audit findings.

Moreover, in 2002 the Auditor-General pointed out that not a single resolution passed by the Eastern Cape Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) had been implemented in the 7-year period between 1995 and 2002. This is despite the fact that the Constitution empowers oversight bodies such as SCOPA to compel public officials and members of the executive to appear before them and to account to them. Subsequent research by the PSAM has shown little improvement in the implementation of SCOPA resolutions since this time.

Since 1999 the PSAM has been tracking cases of public sector misconduct, maladministration and corruption in the Eastern Cape. In this time PSAM researchers have attempted to establish what corrective action has been taken in response to a total of 659 cases. Only 9 percent of these (60 cases) were found (by the PSAM) to have been met with a successful resolution. These cases collectively account for an amount of R6.9 billion, of which only 5 percent (R325 million) has reportedly been recovered or properly accounted for. The PSAM database includes 331 specific cases of corruption, only 8 percent of which (28 cases) were found to have been resolved. In addition, this database lists 168 cases of maladministration, of which only 2 percent (2 cases) were deemed resolved.

There can be little doubt that the context of weak financial management within the province, which has served to enable the numerous acts of corrupt maladministration listed above, has been further aggravated by a lack of integrity on the part of high profile officials and politicians. Since 1996 there have been a number of widely publicized cases of impropriety involving members of the Eastern Cape executive, none of which have been met with effective internal disciplinary action (to date). Among others, these include:

- Ex-Eastern Cape Premier, Makhenkesi Stofile's use of R20 000 of travel funds to pay for the private flights of his family members in contravention of regulatory codes. (Stofile was subsequently promoted to national Minister of Sport in April 2004).
- Eastern Cape Health Minister, Dr Bevan Goqwana's acknowledgement that he owned a private ambulance service and private specialist practice whilst in office. He also acknowledged to employing a senior state doctor to work in his private practice after his appointment, contrary to regulations governing members of the

executive. (Goqwana was subsequently reappointed to a second term of office as provincial Minister of Health in April 2004, despite these admissions).

- The Eastern Cape Ministers for Agriculture and Welfare, Max Mamase and (his wife) Neo Moerane, who were arrested in March 2005 for receiving payments from a Cape Town-based property dealer. Mamase acknowledged entering into an irregular R16 million land deal with this businessman in contravention of the Public Finance Management Act.

Effectiveness of national oversight and Constitutional bodies - My intention is not to attempt to generalize the shortcomings of parliamentary oversight and constitutional bodies in the Eastern Cape to the rest of South Africa's provinces and its national government. No comparable research (to that undertaken by the PSAM) has been conducted into the performance of these provinces or national government departments which would serve to substantiate such a claim.

If the recent Arms Deal or 'Travelgate' investigations are viewed as a litmus test of the effectiveness of national oversight bodies a number of weaknesses have been exposed. In the case of the Arms Procurement Deal, although this deal was subjected to a multi-agency investigation, a number of serious questions remain.

These include:

- The omission of key protection agencies from the investigation: Why did the NPA, Public Protector and Auditor-General originally agree to the participation of the Heath Special Investigating Unit (SIU) in the Arms Deal investigation (which was the only agency with the power to cancel the procurement contracts) and then, after interventions by the executive, renege on this agreement and claim that the inclusion of the SIU in the Joint Investigating Team (JIT) was unnecessary?
- The failure of the JIT to address vital questions: Why did the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) and Parliament come to adopt the final JIT report into the arms deal when it failed to answer the vital question of whether the contract represented value for money, or whether the offset undertakings (of R110 billion in direct foreign investment and the creation of 65 000 jobs) were ever likely to be realized? Why did it accept a report that failed to recommend disciplinary action against any government official or executive member implicated in irregularities in the Arms Deal? This was despite finding a conflict of interest and the blatant flouting of tender procedures by Shamin 'Chippy' Shaik, who was involved at every level of the selection and negotiation process (from the specification of tenders to acting as the secretary of cabinet during decision-making meetings).

- Executive interference: What role did executive interference in the workings of SCOPA, and interference by prominent members of the ruling party (such as Tony Yengeni) who were under investigation by the NPA, play in the acceptance of this report? What role did such interference play in the removal of Andrew Feinstein (a senior, but independent thinking, ANC MP) from the Committee and the resignation of the Committee chair, Gavin Woods?
- The revision and omission of key report findings subsequent to consultation between members of the JIT and the Executive: Why did the Auditor-General and Public Protector provide a draft copy of the JIT report to the President and members of the national executive, whose conduct was effectively under investigation? Why did Parliament tolerate this breach of standard auditing and oversight procedures? Why were substantial changes made to the draft JIT report which removed or watered down findings which were critical of the role of the Cabinet sub-committee (headed by then deputy President Thabo Mbeki)?
- The failure of the Public Protector to thoroughly investigate the Deputy President's conflicts of interest: Why has the Public Protector, who is tasked with investigating breaches of the Executive Members Ethics Act, still not investigated and pronounced on the blatant conflicts of interest involving Deputy President Jacob Zuma and payments/loans he continues to receive from one of the beneficiaries of the arms deal, Shabir Shaik of Nkobi Holdings? The Executive Ethics Code makes it clear that any member of cabinet must declare any personal interest in a matter before cabinet, or in relation to which he/she is required to take a decision, and recuse him/herself from these proceedings. We know that this did not happen. The sub judice rule (invoked by the Public Protector) clearly does not apply given that Zuma has not been charged with a criminal offense and because this matter requires resolution through a civil disciplinary hearing rather than criminal trial.
- The failure of Parliament to uphold its ethics code: Why has Parliament's Ethics Committee failed to take action against Zuma when the parliamentary code of conduct states that 'members should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organizations that may influence them in the performance of their official duties'. This is in spite of the prominent role played by Zuma in ensuring the exclusion of the Special Investigating Unit from the deal. Similarly, why was Tony Yengeni allowed to resign from parliament without any form of disciplinary sanction by the Ethics Committee, after he admitted to defrauding parliament by not declaring massive discounts on vehicles obtained from yet another arms deal beneficiary (Daimler-Chrysler Aerospace/EADS)?

Again, if we look at Parliament's handling of the 'Travelgate' scandal, where over 20 serving MPs were reportedly involved in the corrupt and fraudulent submission of millions of rands worth of travel vouchers, the question is why have none of these

individuals been disciplined by parliament's Ethics Committee or by their own political parties? Why has the NPA allowed these public representatives, who are tasked with the oversight of the performance of government departments and guarding the public interest against corruption, to escape jail terms by signing plea bargains?

These examples raise questions not only about the effectiveness of national parliamentary oversight and constitutional bodies, but also their independence from executive interference. This is particularly the case in instances, such as the Arms Deal investigation, where they have been called upon to respond to alleged breaches of the Constitutional and regulatory framework by members of the executive.

The role of civil society

The above discussion raises a number of difficult questions about the role of anti-corruption activists and civil society organizations (CSOs) in South Africa in upholding the country's Constitutional accountability framework.

Civil society's support for the constitutional accountability system (set out above) has been woefully inadequate. The failure to uphold this system is primarily the result of civil society activists, including trade unionists and journalists, failing to separate their personal and political interests from their civic responsibility to defend the public interest. This includes a responsibility to hold the executive and administrative arms of government accountable for their performance. Post-1994, a weakness of both CSOs and parliamentary oversight structures, has been their tendency to engage with government administrators and the executive on the basis of personal ties and political loyalties. This has resulted in a culture of 'silent diplomacy' with respect to sensitive issues such as corruption and maladministration. It has also resulted in the withholding of public criticism of the performance of 'allies' and ex-'comrades' in government.

In this regard the Arms Deal investigation has also served as a litmus test for the effectiveness of civil society oversight over government expenditure. It is a test which civil society failed if we are to consider the following questions:

- What steps were taken by social activists and advocacy CSOs to support and strengthen the work of parliamentary oversight structures and constitutional bodies during the course of the arms deal investigation? In particular, what support was given to conscientious and rigorous MPs such as Andrew Feinstein, Gavin Woods and Raenette Taljaard serving on SCOPA and Thandi Modise who served on parliament's Defence Portfolio Committee?

- What steps have been taken by the trade union movement to ensure that the work of parliamentary bodies overseeing large-scale government procurement transactions consistently protects the economic and developmental needs of South African workers? For instance, what steps were taken to ensure that the arms deal was thoroughly investigated and, among other things, that the offset undertakings forming part of the deal were viable? What steps have unionists taken to monitor compliance with these undertakings to ensure the delivery of promised trade, foreign investment and jobs? Why, for instance, were no concerns raised on the issue of potential South African job losses resulting from the irregular de-selection of local arms supplier, CCIL, in favour of the French supplied system offered by CSF Thompson in conjunction with Schabir Shaik's Nkobi Holdings?

Civil society's responses to all of the above questions range from 'very little' to 'nothing'.

More broadly, on the issue of civil society oversight of public expenditure, questions need to be asked about the extent to which journalists and the media have successfully familiarized themselves with government's budgeting, planning, public expenditure management and oversight cycle. Detailed knowledge of these processes are indispensable if the public is to be independently informed of government's performance in managing public resources at national and provincial levels. In addition, questions need to be asked about the steps CSOs and social activists have taken to monitor and intervene in the above budgeting and public expenditure oversight processes for purposes of advancing citizens' socio-economic rights.

It is clear from the above reflections that civil society has experienced difficulty in relating to the changed forms of engagement with government, and the possibilities for social activism (including anti-corruption advocacy) within South Africa's new democratic constitutional framework. The reliance on old struggle loyalties currently appears to outweigh the reliance on democratic institutions as a means for pursuing socio-economic rights.

A related difficulty experienced by civil society post-1994 has been the failure to draw any distinction between the two spheres of government – the Legislature and the executive – and to factor this into its strategies to ensure economic development and improved service delivery.

In any democratic state, members of government are obliged to make themselves accountable to the public. The constitutional separation of powers between the executive and the Legislature provides the basis for a relationship of oversight of the performance of government ministers and officials, by ordinary parliamentarians. Executive members (national cabinet ministers or provincial MECs) have the power to

control public resources, issue instructions to public officials and implement government policies. Members of parliament (including provincial Legislatures) and constitutional bodies, on the other hand, are tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the effectiveness of this implementation process.

By contrast, in the eyes of many South African advocacy CSOs and anti-corruption activists it is assumed that their personal relationships with ex-comrades in the executive and in senior public office gives them privileged access to power and the direct ability to influence the implementation of government policies. Often this has led to the conclusion that civil society with the executive arm at government should share responsibility for the implementation of government policies. This is an assumption which is central to the current structure and objectives of the National Anti Corruption Forum (NACF). It is fundamentally mistaken.

The NACF: Advice or Accountability? - The multi-sectoral National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) was launched in June 2001 with a promise by the Minister for Public Service and Administration, G J Fraser-Moleketi, that it would not simply be another 'fancy talk shop'. It would serve as a 'very powerful' weapon in the war against corruption. The NACF, chaired by the Minister for Public Service and Administration, is composed in equal thirds of (ten) representatives from the government, business and civil society sectors. Thus far, however, the government delegation appears to have been comprised primarily, if not exclusively, of members of the national executive.

Four years down the line, the NACF has not even succeeded in delivering as a 'fancy talk shop'. Whilst the standard excuse offered for its failure has pointed to the difficulty of coordinating the schedules of the national cabinet Ministers (constituting the government delegation) a more plausible reason is the fundamental confusion at the heart of the objectives listed in the NACF's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The basic objectives to be met by the NACF can be summarised as:

- to provide for cross-sectoral information sharing on anti-corruption strategies; and
- to advise national government on the implementation of its anti-corruption strategies.

The fact of the matter, however, is that the implementation of government policy is the responsibility of the executive arm of government alone. By mistakenly becoming involved in advising government on the implementation of its anti-corruption strategy civil society and business run the risk of having to assume joint responsibility for the

implementation process itself. The current focus of the NACF risks making civil society and business responsible for the failed implementation of these policies when they patently do not have the necessary power to implement them in the first place.

Ultimately, there is a crucial difference between a civil society relationship with government based on the offering of 'advice', and a relationship premised on the principle of holding government to 'account'.

Since the public administration has a Constitutional obligation to uphold the principles of transparency and accountability and to ensure the efficient and effective use of public resources, ordinary citizens have the right to demand explanations from government and to hold it accountable for its decisions regarding the management of these resources. By contrast, government is under no obligation to take the advice rendered by citizens, CSOs or paid consultants seriously.

To rectify this situation the NACF's objectives need to shift to the promotion of more effective accountability structures within each sector i.e. civil society, business and the public sector. In particular, its focus on the public sector should shift from getting business and civil society to provide 'advice' on the implementation of anti-corruption strategy to the executive arm of government, to facilitating the ability of oversight bodies and these sectors to hold the executive and public administration to account for their implementation of these strategies.

Among other things, this would require the composition of the government delegation on the Forum to be altered to include representation by constitutional bodies and parliamentary oversight committees. It would also require the introduction of a hierarchical relationship within the NACF, in line with the constitutional separation of powers. In these terms the executive and administrative arms of government would be required to report back to parliamentary and constitutional oversight body (as well as business and civil society) representatives sitting on the Forum on their progress in implementing anti-corruption initiatives.

Given its current structure and focus the NACF is unlikely to add value to the existing anti-corruption efforts of any sector (short of assisting in the process of raising public awareness). In order for the NACF to ensure such value-add it would need to be transformed into a vehicle through which unresolved cases of corruption and maladministration in each sector could be reported and addressed. It could thereby act as a reliable channel through which successes in the resolution of cases could credibly be communicated back to the public to enhance their confidence in the integrity of politicians, officials and civic leaders.

Such a focus would assist in the process of holding those responsible for civil and criminal resolution of corruption and maladministration cases accountable for their performance. This recommendation, however, presupposes the existence of effective mechanisms for identifying and addressing conflicts of interest and corruption within each sector. In instances (specifically, within civil society and the private sector) where such mechanisms do not exist, the NACF should assist in facilitating their establishment. But in those instances, such as in the public sector, where constitutional mechanisms have been established but are not functioning effectively, the NACF should serve the primary purpose of strengthening these bodies. This as opposed to setting itself up as an alternative to, or means of bypassing, them. In particular it should assist in raising public awareness around the functions of oversight bodies, and help to strengthen their work by providing them with up-to-date research and information on the performance of government departments.

The new challenge: building effective democratic oversight - For the above reasons the focus of civil society anti-corruption advocacy needs to be re-directed toward strengthening the development of effective parliamentary and constitutional oversight of government. Civil society's current strategy of partnering with the executive in a bid to ensure the implementation of government policy has necessarily led to the withholding of criticism of the government executive.

By maintaining their independence from the executive and the public administration, and by helping to monitor the performance of these arms of government, anti-corruption activists and civil society research organizations can help oversight bodies take the necessary steps to ensure that government policies are implemented.

But for this to happen CSOs need to take on board new notions of advocacy and engagement with government which are based on the principle of accountability. They also need to begin to make better use of South Africa's new Constitutional and public expenditure management framework in order to help ensure that public resources are used more effectively. This will require CSOs and social activists to adopt new skills to analyse and critique government's budget priorities, expenditure trends, business plans and actual performance in delivering public services. It will also require a move away from a primary preoccupation with policy formulation on the part of civil society research and advocacy organizations to refocus on their attentions on the enforcement of legislative controls over public expenditure and on monitoring the nuts and bolts of actual service provision.

As long as anti-corruption advocacy organizations and oversight bodies continue to interpret accountability as an interpersonal favour to be politely requested from

individual members of the executive and senior officials, the mistaken approach of ‘silent diplomacy’ around high profile cases of corruption and maladministration will continue. The net result of this approach will be a set of comfortable elite relationships between civil society ‘advocacy’ specialists and government officials within ineffective ‘talk shops’ such as the current NACF. These relationships will inevitably be forged at the expense of the strengthening of existing democratic oversight institutions.

Whilst the ability of civil society to draw on ‘allies’ and ex-‘comrades’ in government may have been a useful means to obtain support for proposed legislative and policy amendments during periods of intense policy and legislative formulation this period has long since passed. The new priority for all sectors of South African society is to ensure the implementation and enforcement of these regulatory provisions. This means working to ensure the effective functioning of parliamentary committees and oversight institutions as a whole, such that these structures outlast the individuals (and political allegiances) that constitute them at any given point in time. Only on this basis can a sustainable set of mechanisms for ensuring accountability and controlling corruption in South Africa be built.

16.2 ETHICS AND PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR BY MR SHAUKET FAKIE⁴⁶

INTRODUCTION

Corruption and financial misconduct, amongst others, can be viewed as obstacles to economic and social development of the South African economy, which ultimately impact negatively on our society and threaten good governance. These in turn erode stability and trust, and damage the ethos of a democratic government. It is a vicious circle... The macro-economic and social costs are immense. Fraud and corruption cost the country in the region of R40 to R50 billion in 2003. (only those reported) – many cases are not reported.

To augment my audit function I deemed it necessary to create an investigations unit to look into issues of proberty and financial misconduct. This additional function has been entrenched in the new Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004).

What is corruption? The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 defines the term ‘corruption’ as any person who-

- accepts or agrees or offers to accept any gratification from any person, or
- gives or agrees or offers to give to any other person any gratification,

⁴⁶ Shauket Fakie is the Auditor-General.

in order to act in a manner-

- that amounts to the illegal, dishonest, unauthorised, incomplete, or biased; or
- designed to achieve an unjustified result;

What is Financial misconduct? This is detailed in the PFMA and the MFMA as follows: specific non-compliance with such legislation is found to be willful or negligent.

EXPECTATION GAP

Currently there appears to be an expectation gap as to what the functions of audit and management are in terms of financial misconduct. The responsibilities of the Auditor-General(AG) and management are outlined as follows:

- **Management responsibility** - The primary responsibility of management for the prevention of financial misconduct rests with both those charged with the governance and the management of an entity. Management needs to set the proper tone, create and maintain a culture of honesty and high ethics and establish appropriate controls to prevent and detect financial misconduct within an entity. One of the most effective ways for management to prevent financial misconduct is to institute a sound system of internal control, (sound internal checks and balances).
- **Auditor-General responsibility** - The Auditor-General is primarily responsible to audit the financial statements, accounts and financial management of entities in the public sector as prescribed in the Public Audit Act, 2004.
- **Expectation that the external audit should prevent and detect financial misconduct** - There appears to be a general expectation that external auditors are responsible for the prevention and detection of financial misconduct. When an external audit is performed, it is based on audit standards to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are a fair representation of the affairs and transactions of an entity for a specific period. This does not require the external auditor to provide ultimate assurance that the transactions are free from financial misconduct. However, certain additional procedures are performed when financial misconduct is identified during an audit to quantify the impact thereof on the fair presentation of the financial statements.

FINDINGS OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL IN 2003

During this period the following was found that could relate to financial misconduct as contained in the PFMA and the MFMA:

Irregular expenditure : R 30,2 million
Unauthorised expenditure : R 111,5 million
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: R 0,4 million

This represents 0,1% of the total expenditure of the national departments for the 2003/04 financial year.

During investigations that were conducted, including performing company searches for officials at specific national and provincial departments and municipalities, the AG found that only a limited number of employees had declared their own or their families' interest in businesses that transacted with their employers or other spheres of government.

Ethics in the public sector

Ethics in the public sector is governed by a code of conduct that has been developed by the Public Service Commission.

- The code of conduct prescribes the manner in which employees must conduct themselves to achieve an acceptable level of ethics within the public sector.
- Declaration of interest : one of the ways in which the code of conduct instills acceptable ethics in the public sector is to require all employees to declare interests that they have in businesses transacting in the public sector.
- An enforced code of conduct should deal effectively with those suspected of transgressions. Effective action, as prescribed in the disciplinary policies and related legislation, needs to be complied with when dealing with transgressions. The mandatory reporting requirements as per the PFMA and the MFMA should also be complied with rigorously.

CONCLUSION

In an attempt to combat irregular activities in all spheres of government, it is imperative that an effective code of conduct be implemented and followed. It is the responsibility of each and every South African to contribute to an ethical society to prevent irregular activities from taking place.



SECTION 5

Report-backs from Commission Sessions

INTRODUCTION

The reports from the Commissions were combined i.e. Commissions 1 and 2, Commissions 3 and 4 and Commissions 5 and 6 and consolidated into one report each. These reports were jointly presented by the Rapporteurs of the Commissions to the plenary session.

Commissions 1 and 2 dealt with Ethics and Prevention of Corruption. The concern in these two commissions was on how to influence organizational culture in order to encourage ethical behaviour. Some of the salient points which emerged from the commissions include the need for clear ethical leadership within organizations, the integration of the observance of codes of conduct into the key performance indicators of employees and the development of early-warning signals against corruption.

Commissions 3 and 4 were concerned with the Combating of Corruption. Some of the key issues which emanated from these two commissions include the development of a simple definition of corruption for ordinary people to understand, the adequate resourcing of the commercial crime units of the SAPS, the reporting of the successful prosecution of corruption and the general strengthening of the resources and mandates of anti-corruption agencies.

Commissions 5 and 6 were concerned with Transparency, Oversight and Accountability. Some of the issues which emerged are that the recommendations of SCOPA should be properly monitored to ensure effective implementation, declarations of interest within government and there should be more rigorous interrogation of departmental reports by Portfolio Committees.

17.1 COMMISSIONS 1 and 2 : ETHICS AND PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (RAPPORTEURS : MS LORINDA NEL⁴⁷ AND MR JOHN MAFUNISA).⁴⁸

Culture is about the way things are done. Rules influence but do not change a culture. Values are about ongoing choices made day-by-day on how a person wants to live his/her life. Compliance does not necessarily mean “buy-in”. A law or a programme is not a culture, nor does it become engrained in an individual who has different values.

The following issues have been identified as issues that need to be addressed in order to drive the issue of culture into organizations, government and society:

⁴⁷ Ms Lorinda Nel is with Business Against Crime (BAC).

⁴⁸ John Mafunisa is with the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

- Clear leadership needs to be provided for. It is said that: “a fish rots from the head down”. If a company or organization is corrupt at the top, it is guaranteed that the bottom end thereof will also be corrupted.
- Staff need to be in an environment in which they feel comfortable and protected. When that is the case corruption would be less prevalent.
- All companies and organizations need to adopt codes of ethics to spell out exactly what is expected of them. There needs to be a clear distinction between the fact that people are free to lead their private lives as they wish. This need to be balanced with the fact that within a working environment, certain sets of rules and regulations ought to exist that would manage a person’s behaviour and how he/she acts and what he/she does.
- Training in policy procedures need to be offered by all organizations. Pre-training in the enforcement of rules and regulations is highly essential.
- Ethical codes of conduct must be integrated into the key performance indicators of employees. Employees need to know exactly what is expected of them, how they are supposed to act and, should they be guilty of wrongdoing they should be disciplined.
- A culture of transparency ought to be facilitated. Responsible media broadcasting is extremely important because if one sends out distorted messages it could create a feeling of uneasiness in communities.
- The private, public and civil society sectors need to act collectively in the fight against corruption.
- Members of the public need to know why certain pieces of legislation are in place. If they understand the “why”, the “how” will follow automatically. Legislation may also lead to uncertainty as many pieces of legislation are not properly disseminated.
- Regarding individual company or government organizational issues, the matter of early-warning signs is extremely important. A structure within which early-warning signs (red flag) could be picked up must be provided for. Such signals will differ from company to company. It is very important that leaders and managers are trained in these early-warning signals and recognize them in their respective areas of competencies.
- Internal audits are important too. Internal audits are much wider than only the finances of a company or a department. Audits will give an indication of very long telephone conversations, no lunch hours, or too many lunch hours, no leave, etc. There are reasons for these and it could serve as indicators that something is

wrong with an employee. External audits would function more on the finances of a company.

- Finally, it is recommended that a communication structure be brought to life that could deal specifically with policy procedures and to integrate prevention capacities, to align ethics training and to share different protocols.

17.2 COMISSIONS 3 and 4 : COMBATING CORRUPTION (RAPPORTEURS : MS KOKO MOKGALONG⁴⁹ AND MS KAREN BORCHER⁵⁰)

The proposals of Commissions 3 and 4 are as follows:

- Information-sharing and research should be broadened within the tri-partite sectors. Co-operation within the different sectors would be needed, especially on issues that deal with anti-corruption. These ties need to be strengthened to tap into specific resources.
- There is a need for a paradigm shift in terms of conceptualizing the concept of corruption. This means that corruption needs to be clearly defined because people understand corruption in different ways.
- The introduction of a code of ethics for professional bodies is mandatory.
- There needs to be concerted media campaigns to manage perceptions pertaining to the reality of combating corruption.
- Commercial crime units need to be adequately resourced and made accessible to the public. They also need to report on their conviction rates. People need to know their success rates.
- There is a need for the creation of a common database for blacklisting across all sectors.
- The Secretariat of the NACF needs to be strengthened. It needs to be adequately resourced and also be given powers to convene at least once a quarter to call for reports from all the various sectors and to engage in co-ordinated and joint sectoral programmes.
- There is a need for the standardization of documents by departments as well as provision for the electronic verification of documents in order to avoid presentation of fraudulent documents, especially with regard to tender processes.
- There is a need to simplify legislation. The introduction of legislation needs to be

⁴⁹ Ms Koko Mokgalong is a Commissioner with the Public Service Commission (PSC).

⁵⁰ Ms Karen Borchler is with Business Against Crime (BAC).

accompanied by simple guidelines.

- Existing legislation must be enforced in a systematic manner rather than revising it.
- Prosecution in terms of cases of corruption needs to be reported on.
- Regarding investigations, prosecutions and adjudications - all the relevant agencies need to be strengthened and their mandates need to be clearly defined.
- Best practice from regional and international agencies should be used as resources.
- There is a need for a transfer of appropriate skills into anti-corruption agencies.
- Departments and the public should be made aware of the different investigating and anti-corruption units. They should be advised on the different mandates of such units in order to enhance clarity on where to report cases of corruption.
- Whistleblowers need to be afforded more and better protection.

17.3 COMMISSIONS 5 and 6 : TRANSPARENCY, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (RAPPORTEURS): DR M. S. RAMAITE⁵¹ AND DR NORMAN MAHARAJ⁵²

There is agreement that corruption is an obstacle to development. None of the sectors or parties represented at the Summit have a stake in defending corruption or corrupt activities within any of the sectors. That is a statement of fact. The delegates must heed the call by the President when he enjoins everybody to unite in the fight against corruption. The amount of progress that has been made in this fight needs to be commended and acknowledge.

The proposal of Commissions 5 and 6 are:

- The delegates must take care that in the effort to expose corruption that it is done from a properly informed position on the basis of evidence, thereby not hindering the cause of sincere efforts in this very difficult arena.
- Efforts should be focused on restoring confidence in the organs that were established to fight corruption. Specifically, financial management and control within government departments need to be strengthened in order to effectively track incidents of corruption.
- The oversight functions of parliamentary structures at provincial and national levels

⁵¹ Dr Silas Ramaite is Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions: National Prosecuting Authority.

⁵² Dr Norman Maharaj is a Commissioner with the Public Service Commission.

should be strengthened, including the oversight role of the Executive and the Judiciary and there should be a greater interrogation of reports by Portfolio Committees.

- SCOPA recommendations should be properly monitored to ensure effective implementation.
- The expectation gaps with regard to the roles and functions of the various anti-corruption organs should be clarified through better communication and in so doing, create a better understanding of the areas of focus, emphasis and limitations.
- The improved functionality of the NACF should be addressed by the NACF with specific consideration in terms of drawing in other structures.
- Declarations of financial interests and issues of conflicts of interest should be better managed and all government officials should declare financial interests in any companies doing business with government.
- The very basics of internal financial control and minimum anti-corruption capacity should be established in all government departments.
- Appropriate legislation are in place, but there should be better emphasis on the enforcement of such legislation, for example, there should be an enforced Code of Conduct for all employees.
- Empowerment of civil society in the fight against corruption should be seriously looked at.
- There should be co-ordination and collaboration between the Public Protector, the Attorney General and the Public Service Commission on the promotion of whistleblowing. There should be a South African or a national anti-corruption strategy as opposed to just a public sector anti-corruption strategy which would address very specifically the lack of accountability structures both within the private and civil society sectors as well.



SECTION 6

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION : THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT, 2000 (Act No.26 of 2000)

INTRODUCTION

The Protected Disclosures Act (PDA) was passed in 2000. Since the promulgation of the Act, various officials sought to use its protection. Some officials were successful, others not. The South-African Reform Commission has since 2004 called for comment on the proposed revision of the Act, in order to address on what has been perceived as certain weaknesses with respect to both its content and implementation. For this reason a roundtable discussion on the Act was thought to be appropriate for the Summit.

Discussion on the PDA was prefaced by presentations from officials as indicated in the Table A hereunder.

TABLE A: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: PANELLISTS

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Mr Tim Modise (Chairperson)	SABC
Adv Johnny de Lange	Deputy Minister - Justice & Constitutional Development
Prof Stan Sangweni	Public Service Commission
Ms Lorraine Stober	Open democracy Advice Centre
Ms Alison Tilley	Open democracy Advice Centre
Ms Dallene Clark	SA Law Reform Commission
Ms Petronella Branford	Office of the Public Protector
Ms Prakashnee Govender	Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cape Town)
Mr Thami Maseko	Secretariat – NEDLAC

The presentations made by the representatives as indicated in the above-mentioned Table A became the basis for the plenary discussion which followed. Some of the concerns raised in plenary were that some whistleblowers were physically threatened. Also, there is no stipulation in the PDA to indicate that managers are obliged to investigate specific allegations. Moreover, there is a need to translate the PDA into all official languages and each government department should develop a policy on whistleblowing.

18.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. 26 OF 2000) BY ADV. JOHNNY DE LANGE⁵³

Following recent debate in the newspapers, I have realized that members of the media and the general public do not really understand the issue of whistleblowing. There is a general belief that no matter what one does – how or when it was done – whistleblowers would be covered regardless, simply by virtue of the Protected Disclosures Act (PDA). Perpetrators of crime themselves often blow the whistle on fellow partners in crime as a way of detracting attention from their own wrongdoing. So, I first need to ensure that you understand the PDA clearly. The PDA is not a free for all and there are very clear procedures and jurisdictional facts that one has to comply with to be able to fall within the parameters of the PDA.

The study of whistleblowing legislation in the rest of the world revealed that protection was incredibly narrow. In some countries, it was only for public servants or public employees, and only when certain types of evidence were disclosed. We realized this concept was not adequate for this country and drew up our own ideas. You may like to read Clauses 1 and 2 of the PDA so that you understanding the aims and objectives of the Act. There are really three components to it:

- what is being protected;
- what are the remedies for a person once they have to be protected in law; and
- what are the procedures they have to follow when they make these disclosures.

To put it differently, what are the jurisdictional facts that a person must comply with before he/she falls within the parameters of this Act and what procedures he/she must follow? What one cannot do to a person if he/she falls into the first two categories, and if one does something to a person that is not allowed, what will happen then?

Let's look at the applications that need to be complied with before a whistleblower falls within the parameters of the PDA:

- i) only employees receive protection - so we are only dealing here with employment relationships;
- ii) this act is applicable to public employees and private employees, so it is applicable to the private sphere. This is most important and South Africa is probably the only

⁵³ Johnny de Lange is the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development.

country in the world that does (because our Constitution allows horizontal and vertical application of rights);

- iii) only certain specific types of disclosures are protected, thus not all information in the workplace is eligible. It is only particular types of information that are covered, i.e. mainly information emanating from, or concerning the conduct of, the employer or an employee in the workplace. The types of information include the following:
- any kind of criminal offence (clearly as a society we would want people to disclose criminal offences in the workplace);
 - if one has failed to comply with any particular legal obligation (we have created laws and legal obligations and we want them to be complied with);
 - if there is a miscarriage of justice or the possibility of a miscarriage of justice (this is very wide and almost anything can be read as a miscarriage of justice);
 - if the health or safety of an individual is going to be endangered;
 - if one's environment will be damaged through some action of that department or employer;
 - if there is an unfair discrimination in terms of the promotion of equality legislation; and
 - lastly, if you try and conceal any of the above.

So, it is very specific types of information that can be disclosed and covered by the PDA.

- iv) it is important to note that this act works retrospectively. This Act specifically states that a protected disclosure can involve issues that arose before the PDA (prior to 1991). In other words, if someone committed a crime in 1960 it would be possible to make a protected disclose on that information; and
- v) no contract of employment is allowed to undermine or exclude any aspect of this legislation. One cannot sign a contract with an employee specifying that the employee will not disclose illegal or incorrect acts or information. If such a contract is signed, the PDA will over-ride this proviso and the contract would be void.

Once an employee falls within the parameters of this Act and wishes to disclosure certain information, there are then certain procedures to be followed. Our explanatory booklet on the PDA itemizes these procedures under the heading "the door through which you should go" (in order to be eligible for protection). There are five "doors" and each one of them has different requirements to be complied with.

- i) As a 'whistleblower' one can seek advice from a legal practitioner or from someone else capable of giving advice (i.e. a shop steward). Choosing this "door" has specific requirements: it doesn't have to be in good faith - as long as one seeks advice and that advice is confidential.
- ii) Where one discloses the information to an employer. Obviously one wants to encourage this method so that the employer himself or herself can deal with the issue. This "door" has to be in good faith; and should substantially be in accordance with whatever procedures the employer provides for. However, when there are no procedures, the PDA specifies what should happen then. Again, this second "door" is comparatively easy to go through. To a large extent it is just good faith and following existing procedures.
- iii) Disclosure to either a member of Cabinet or Executive Council (i.e. to a political authority within a government department). Here again one needs good faith in making the disclosure. The individual body that one discloses to should fall within the parameters of that department, so that that department can deal with it. So, clearly whatever one complains about needs to fall in the ambit of that particular department.
- iv) There are certain regulatory bodies that one could raise the problem with. The Public Protector and the Auditor General are two such bodies (and we have allowed through regulations to expand these regulatory bodies). Here again one needs to ensure good faith; and ensure that one's choice of body falls within the mandate of the Public Protector or the Auditor General or they will have no authority or no legal mandate to deal with it. For the first time, this "door" includes the proviso that one must reasonably believe that the information is substantially true. Thus it can be seen that hurdles are getting higher when these mechanisms are followed.
- v) The fifth and last "door" is an approach to the media or similar institutions. There are five hurdles or steps that one has to pass through in order to go through this "door":
 - a) good faith;
 - b) a reasonable belief that the information one is disclosing is substantially true;
 - c) one may not disclose for personal gain (very, very important!). So if there is any reward involved the person concerned would not be eligible for protection under the PDA;
 - d) it must be reasonable for one to make the general disclosure under the circumstances; and
 - e) one must have met one of four conditions:

- that the impropriety is of an exceptionally serious nature;
- that one is too wary of disclosing to an employer suspecting that no action would be taken within a reasonable period;
- a reasonable belief that the evidence will be concealed and therefore it would be pointless to disclose to the employer; and
- a belief that one would be subjected to occupational detriment.

One or more of these “doors” can be used at any given time as long as the relevant steps within the respective “doors” are complied with. Now one needs to consider:

- have the jurisdictional facts been complied with; and
- have all the procedures been complied with?

If the jurisdictional facts and the relevant procedures have been complied with correctly, there are certain ‘occupational detriments’ (as they are called in the PDA) that may not be applied to the person disclosing. The whistleblower may not:

- be subject to disciplinary action;
- be dismissed, suspended, demoted, harassed or intimidated;
- be restricted from transfer or promotion;
- have their contract subject to any additional terms or conditions of employment;
- have their retirement brought forward or altered at all; and
- be refused a reference or given an adverse reference.

There are other detriments to which an employee may not be subjected by the employer, but these I have listed will give an idea of protection afforded to a genuine whistleblower who has taken the correct steps before disclosing. However, should any detriment be inflicted by the employer, the employee can take any of the following steps (which are dealt with under “Remedies” in Section 4 of the PDA). The employee may:

- go to any court or use any other process that is provided, i.e. the CCMA;
- resort to the Labour Relations Act (in as far as an unfair dismissal in breach of Section 3, will be deemed an unfair labour practice). One would not have to prove an unfair labour practice, it would be “deemed” as such;
- also resort to the full range of determined ‘occupational detriments’ (other than a dismissal in breach of Section 3.) and dealt with it in terms of a different chapter

within the Labour Relations Act. So in this Act we have taken the Labour Relations Act and linked it up with the PDA to ensure that one has these protections; and

- ask for a transfer within the department if one feels adversely affected (such a transfer may not be less favourable than one's present position). The employer must comply with this request - if it is reasonable.

Of course there are other more specific regulations and guidelines which I will not go into detail about now and there are still certain aspects of the PDA that need further investigation and have been referred to the SA Law Reform Commission for consideration. A few of these aspects are listed hereunder:

- i) Should the PDA go beyond the employment relationship to protect people? For example, where there are contractual relationships or where corruption is witnessed by a member of public; should there be some form of protection?
- ii) The Open Democracy Bill provided certain civil and criminal immunities for whistleblowers (we thought this was a terrible suggestion because it undermines the basic civil and criminal law that exists in this regard).
- iii) Should a whistleblower be entitled to sue their employer and seek punitive damages?
- iv) When an employer actually commits a detrimental act against a whistleblower in his/her employ, should it be deemed an offence? In other words, should it be criminalized?

We have not had time to look at all the possible consequences of the PDA and have requested the Law Commission to look into these.

I have noticed that the Law Commission has also included another issue – whether the identity of the whistleblower could remain a secret? Parliament was absolutely opposed to this concept as it completely undermines the whole concept of whistleblowing, so I look forward to hearing the outcome of the Law Commission's research in this regard.

18.2 ADVOCACY ROLE IN PROMOTING THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT, 2000 BY PROF STAN SANGWENI⁵⁴

I have three points to share with you.

Firstly, the Public Service Commission is not included in the PDA as one of the regulated bodies to whom disclosures could be made, for the simple reason that this would have created a conflict of interest in terms of the PSC's role as a body of recourse for grievances from the public sector. The PSC has played a very prominent role in promoting this Act:

- After the PDA had been promulgated in 2000, the PSC organized several workshops for officials in the provinces and at national level to publicize the Act and its provisions.
- As part of the PSC's advocacy role we issued an explanatory booklet. We produced this booklet in association with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and the Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC). It is a very useful, user-friendly booklet which outlines in very simple, straightforward terms how the various parts of the Act apply.
- The PSC has been prominent in the media to publicize the PDA. There have been numerous appearances on television and in the electronic media and interviews in the printed media.

Although the PSC headed a diverse publicity campaign on the PDA, there is still a great deal of ignorance and a clear lack of knowledge and understanding on the part of public officials concerning the provisions of the Act. It is difficult to discern the reasons for lack of awareness on their part. We are inclined to think that it is probably because the regulations and guidelines required under the PDA, have not been sufficiently published, but one would have thought that the kind of advocacy that we have played and our extensive publicity had been adequately covered, to at least inform officials of the basic procedures – but it seems not.

In most instances where whistleblowers would appear to have been victimized or have run into problems after disclosing, it is invariably because they have failed to follow the correct procedures. There is an unfortunate trend of resorting to the media and ignoring the correct channels. I have actually yet to hear of an instance where somebody ran into problems because they reported the matter through the correct channels. The PSC has made a particular effort to advise public officials that if they do resort to the media, there are five conditions they should first fulfill. The matter:

⁵⁴ Prof Stan Sangweni is the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission (PSC).

- i) must have been reported to an employer or to the Auditor-General or to the Public Protector – who had then failed to address the matter;
- ii) was not reported to any of these prescribed people because of a personal conviction that it would not be adequately attended to;
- iii) was not reported to any of the prescribed people because of a fear of victimization;
- iv) was not reported to any of the prescribed people because it was of an exceptionally serious nature; and the matter
- v) must be of public interest and must not be an issue of personal concern or result in personal gain.

Practically none of these reasons can be applied to cases that have been reported to the media in recent times.

Finally, I would like to say that the PSC interacted with the Minister of Justice & Constitutional Development on the issue of guidelines and a regulatory framework and we are reliably informed that the guidelines are in the process of preparation and therefore should come to hand in the near future.

18.3 RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAW REFORM COMMISSION - A DUAL PRESENTATION BY MS DALLENE CLARK⁵⁵ AND MS PETRONELLA BRANFORD⁵⁶

The SA Law Reform Commission (SALRC) is in the process of compiling a report on the review of the Protected Disclosures Act, 2000 (PDA) and has published two documents thus far: an issue paper in January 2003 and a discussion paper in August 2004. The main focus of the report is the extension of the ambit of the Act. Areas highlighted for discussion during the compilation of the report are:

- the extension of the PDA beyond the employer/employee relationship regarding wrongdoing in the workplace;
- providing immunity from criminal and civil liability;
- providing protection for the identity of whistleblowers;
- providing additional remedies; and
- the creation of offences within the PDA.

⁵⁵ Ms Clark is with the South African Law Reform Commission.

⁵⁶ Ms Branford is with the Office of the Public Protector.

With regard to the extension of the ambit of the PDA, the SALRC has seen a notable increase in the use of part-time and temporary workers and also the trend of outsourcing. The SALRC therefore recommends that the ambit of the Act be extended to include independent contractors, consultants, agents and other workers.

Relating to the extension of the PDA, the SALRC has also found that a number of statutes allow for persons to blow the whistle but that they are not protected against being victimized on account of their disclosure. Without making recommendations in this regard, the SALRC has posed the question for public debate whether citizens' whistleblowing should be included? The Office of the Public Protector (OPP) agreed with the more inclusive approach defining the term "employer" or "worker". This should indeed be adopted. It accords with the practical experience of the Office of the Public Protector and the express need to expand the scope of the application of the PDA.

Regarding the extension of the PDA to include citizens' whistleblowing – we are of the view that the expansion hereof would entail defining a number of issues such as: detriment against which protection would be applicable, the remedies available, etc. Experience has shown that extending a statute to cover areas not originally intended by the legislature, often result in serious interpretation and implementation difficulties. The view is therefore held that the concept of protecting the citizen 'whistleblower' should not be incorporated into the PDA at this stage.

If the recommendation that the PDA be extended, is accepted, then the SALRC recommends that the definition of "employee" be amended to bring it in line with the proposed extended PDA. It also proposes that the word "employee" be changed throughout the Act to "worker". A worker would then be any person who, in any manner, assists in carrying on or conducting a business of an employer or client including, but not limited to, any independent contractor, consultant, agent or person rendering services to a client, or being employed by a temporary employment service.

The Office of the Public Protector supported this amendment of the definition of "employee" but we would like to make a further recommendation. One of the complaints investigated by our office illustrated the plight of whistleblowers who are former employees. In this case the whistleblower decided to disclose irregularities after he had resigned from the municipality. Although no longer an employee, he shared similar fears to 'whistleblowers' who are protected in terms of the PDA: civil action for defamation, breach of confidentiality, etc. We also noted that Section 3. of the New Zealand Protected Disclosures Act defined an employee to include former employees, and we think former employees should be included in the definition.

As the concept of “client” is included in the new definition of “worker”, it is necessary to insert a matching reference into the definition of employer. The result would be that an employee of an employment service who is rendering services to a client will, in fact, have two employers as far as the PDA is concerned: firstly, an employer in a strict sense (temporary employment service) and an employer who is the hirer of the services or the client.

The SALRC has also questioned whether a new term such as “work-giver” should be created in the PDA to replace “employer”.

The Office of the Public Protector found that it might even be feasible to invent a new term, such as “work provider” to avoid any confusion and to distinguish the meaning of “employer” to that in the labour law.

With regards to occupational detriment, the SALRC is of the view that the definition of “occupational detriment” should be extended to include reprisals such as defamation suits and suits based on alleged breach of confidentiality agreement or duty. Such suits are frequently used to intimidate would-be ‘whistleblowers’. The SALRC also proposes to include a detrimentivity experience by contract workers – the loss of contract – or the otherwise inexplicable failure to be given a contract.

It is common cause that employees are generally subject to confidentiality by law, agreement, oath or practice. For instance, the Public Service Regulations imposes a duty on an employee when handling official information and papers not to release these unless they have the necessary authority. In one of the case studies considered by the Office of the Public Protector, Mr X was charged in a disciplinary enquiry inter alia contravening this regulation. The Presiding Officer found that as Mr X went further than disclosing to the designated entities (he released it to the public) that the PDA was no longer applicable. The question whether or not Mr X met the requirements of a general protected disclosure provided for in Section 9 of the PDA, was never considered. Similarly, it seemed that the employer representative argued that when the said regulation had been contravened, it was a secret matter that constituted misconduct. Although it might be argued that it could clearly not have been the intention of the drafters of the said regulation to prohibit disclosures of improper, unlawful or irregular conduct, we felt that it would be in the interest of legal certainty to add the phrase “or disciplinary action” to the proposed sub-paragraph H of the definition.

The SALRC also proposes that a list of forms of occupational detriment be left open-ended to allow the recognition of further types of victimization, on the understanding that

any form of victimization suffered by a ‘whistleblower’ would have to be shown to be causally linked, or at least partly, to an act of whistleblowing.

With regards to extending the list of persons to whom disclosures are made, it is already possible to disclose to the Public Protector and the Auditor-General. The SALRC finds that there is no good reason to limit the list to just these two bodies. The Constitution lists a number of other state institutions supporting constitutional democracy to whom it would be equally appropriate to make disclosures.

We suggested that the following additional institutions be added to Sub-Section 1:

- the South African Revenue Service (SARS) – in relation to tax irregularities;
- the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC)– regarding money-laundering activities;
- the Pension Funds Adjudicator;
- the Independent Complaints Directorate – regarding misconduct by members of the SAPS:
- the Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons – if related to treatment of prisoners and conditions and practices in prisons: and
- the Public Service Commission (PSC).

With regard to the proposed inclusion of the term “ombudsman” in the discussion paper, it should be mentioned that some institutions use this term ombudsman even though they are not independent or recognized oversight agencies. It is suggested therefore that this term be more closely defined, for instance “recognized industry ombudsman”.

Regarding immunity from criminal and civil liability, the SALRC has found that potential ‘whistleblowers’ who have themselves been involved in wrongdoing, might easily be inhibited from disclosing due to fear of criminal prosecution and some may be deterred by threats of defamation suits and/or official secrets suits.

Immunity from criminal and civil liability is provided for in New Zealand and such immunity is widely regarded as a most valuable protection given to whistleblowers. The SALRC is of the opinion that if granted immunity from criminal and civil liability, whistleblowers may be more willing to reveal their identities and this would, in turn, defeat the problem of anonymous, frivolous or malicious disclosures. On this point the SALRC has not made a recommendation and has invited comment on whether immunity should be granted.

There appears to be a significant body of opinion suggesting that it would make no sense to shield whistleblowers against victimization and occupational detriment by not affording them the indemnity from possible criminal and civil liability arising out of a protected disclosure. The Deputy Minister made mention of whistleblowers being found with their hands in the cookie jar, in situations where the whistleblower was involved in the illegal activity, can be problematic. The opinion is that to hand out immunity in this regard could lead to serious abuse of the PDA, we felt that the Queensland Whistleblowers Protection Act managed to strike a balance between adequate protection of the whistleblowers and possible abuse of the whistleblowing regime and therefore we suggested that we introduce a similar provision in the PDA.

With regard to the identity of the whistleblowers the SALRC felt that a provision expressly creating a duty to protect the identity of a whistleblower would provide a positive incentive to whistleblowers.

Consultation with whistleblowers revealed that confidentiality and the protection of identity are their primary concerns. It is, however, anticipated that recipients of disclosures could be in a precarious position if they are faced with an application for access to information in terms of the Promotion of Access of Information Act, 2000. Accordingly, a recipient of a disclosure may be requested to provide access of information relating to a disclosure which might include the identity of the 'whistleblower'. In view of the need to protect the identity of 'whistleblowers' it is recommended that grounds for refusal of access to records be expanded.

From the side of the Office of the Public Protector there is thought of a possible amendment to the PDA to add the phrase: "...or person who made a protected disclosure in terms of the Protected Disclosures Act".

A number of new remedies are addressed in the discussion paper. One of them relates to the claims for damages with no ceiling. The SALRC found that there may be a need to provide expressly for claims for damages without a ceiling and requested comment on whether the Act should create a more explicit link between the amount of compensation awarded and the actual loss or damage suffered by the worker concerned.

As the PDA is not specific in dealing with remedies to prevent or cure harm caused by or threatened to a whistleblower, the Commission recommends that specific remedies such as interdicts, including mandatory interdicts, should be available to a broader category of workers. The proposed amendments to clarify and extend the remedies at

the disposal of the 'whistleblower' are concurred with by the OPP. It is also noteworthy in this sense that some foreign laws place a duty on the public sector entities to protect the officers from reprisals, for example, Section 44 of the Queensland Whistleblower Protection Act. You all know that Section 41 (b) of the PDA currently provides for an employee who may pursue any other process allowed or prescribed by law. It is noted that the proposed amendments to Section 4 focuses primarily on legal remedies. From the Public Protector's side, we however interpreted this section to include the lodging of a complaint and the investigation thereof by the OPP. Accordingly, the Public Protector could, in appropriate circumstances, provide a suitable remedy at no cost to whistleblowers. These remarks could also apply to other ombudsmen or oversight institutions. However, if a matter is to be adjudicated in the Labour Law or the High Court, it might have considerable financial implications for workers. The suggestion that the Legal Aid Board is requested to make provision for such cases was informally discussed with a member of the board who indicated a willingness to consider the matter. It was, however, indicated that additional funds would be required. This possibility might be explored further.

With regards to punitive damages, all the respondents to our issue paper are opposed to the concept of punitive damages. The SALRC has found that as it is foreign to South African law, it should not be introduced into the PDA.

With regard to the creation of offences within the PDA, the PDA does not make it an offence for an employer to subject an employee to an occupational detriment and it is not an offence for an employee to knowingly make a false disclosure. The 'whistleblower' merely forfeits the protection of the Act and it may be a crime in common law (criminal defamation or *crimen injuria*). The SALRC has provisionally found that employees or workers actions should not be criminalized where he or she makes a false disclosure. The SALRC also does not recommend that it should be an offence to subject an employee or worker to an occupational detriment, this would just add unnecessary tension to employment relationships and jeopardize good labour relations.

Furthermore, the SALRC recommends that protected disclosures to legal advisors should be made in good faith, or alternatively recommend that disclosures made to a trade union representative should be protected in the same way as disclosures to legal advisors.

The contention that these actions should not be criminalized is supported by the OPP. We are of the view that the good faith requirement when making a disclosure to a legal representative is unnecessary when disclosures are made to legal practitioners, in fact,

this provision appears to be based on the concept of legal professional privilege. Accordingly, even if a whistleblower has other motives, a legal practitioner to whom a disclosure is made when providing legal advice, may not disclose such information. It is important to note, however, that the aforesaid principle does not apply to trade union representatives and the proposed addition thereof is not supported by our office.

With regard to conducive workplace environments, there is a wide acceptance of a duty on employers to provide an open and transparent work environment that facilitates the implementation of the PDA. The SALRC has invited comment on whether a specific duty should be placed on employers to inform workers of their rights and obligations under the PDA.

Whistleblowers are particularly vulnerable if they do not know the requirements for making a protected disclosure. They should also be aware of the employer's internal procedures. The proposal that a duty be placed on employers to put in place and implement internal procedures for making disclosures is supported by the OPP. It should be mentioned here that the Public Service Commission published a guide for public sector management together with a draft whistleblowing policy and the view is therefore held that the PDA should require all work providers to take similar steps.

18.4 CONCERNS ARISING OUT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC DISCLOSURES ACT, 2000 BY MS LORRAINE STOBER⁵⁷

The Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC) came into being in 2001 to assist with the implementation of the Protected Disclosures Act and the Promotion of Access to Information Act. In terms of the PDA – ODAC offers:

- a tollfree help line giving legal advice (that is Door 1 that the Deputy Minister spoke about);
- assistance to whistleblowers if they want to know how to blow the whistle – and on what they can blow the whistle;
- assistance to employers who phone ODAC on the PDA; and
- and also assistance to employers in the private and public sector with implementing whistleblowing policies (these polices are very important so that employees know how to blow the whistle and to whom – often employees don't know whom to go to when they see wrongdoing in their workplace).

⁵⁷ Ms Lorraine Stober is with the Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC).

ODAC's main aim is to promote a culture that is supportive of whistleblowing so that it can become a safe alternative to silence. ODAC also published a book on whistleblowing around the world, by looking at what is happening in other countries and thereby contributing towards the promotion of a culture of whistleblowing.

Some of the problems noted on the helpline are that the messenger gets prosecuted and the message gets lost. The whistleblower often becomes so embroiled in fighting his disciplinary hearing in a court case and when one asks what actually happened to the wrongdoing, nothing has actually happened! This is a most unfortunate situation. In that respect the following cases serve as examples:

- Andre du Toit at Beige Holdings who blew the whistle and subsequently became embroiled in a lengthy battle to save his job (he was eventually dismissed).
- There was also a whistleblower with a big insurance firm who wanted to blow the whistle on equity policies that were not instituted. In fact his firm had reneged completely on the equity policies. He became embroiled in an expensive lengthy legal battle at the Labour Court. (This is why it is so important to get the Legal Aid Board to assist people in terms of the PDA).

Some successes in whistleblowing include the following :

- The Mpumalanga Education Department is not prosecuting the whistleblower who blew the whistle on the exams scam at the end of last year.
- Two whistleblowers blew the whistle on a large national transport carrier which perpetuated very unsafe practices. In the beginning, the employer also hauled the whistleblowers before a disciplinary hearing, but they eventually settled and fortunately they eventually got their jobs back. That was also quite successful.
- There was also Mr Tatolo Setlai who has been re-employed, but not without a long drawn-out court case, unfortunately.

Quite a few speakers raised the issue of confidentiality and anonymity. At ODAC we like to distinguish between the two. ODAC is not in favour of anonymous whistleblowing; ODAC calls that a cloak for the malevolent! Anybody can raise anything if they are anonymous. What we like is confidential whistleblowing and we would like to see the Act actually have that as a protection: that one's identity is protected and that the 'whistleblower' himself has to give written approval for his identify to be revealed. There is a sad case I heard of not so long ago where Employee A blew the whistle on Employee B and the senior manager actually told B who the employee was. B is now suing that employee for defamation of character.

Also, whistleblowing is not about accusing anybody. It is about raising a suspected wrongdoing with one's employer for investigation. The employer will do his/her own investigation into the matter and decide what to do when an employee is found guilty. So, ODAC does not support anonymous whistleblowing but it does support confidential whistleblowing.

There is also a senior versus junior type of employee problem. I did some training in one of the smaller provinces and the attendees were all from the various legal departments of the provincial government. All of them said that the raising of wrongdoing by people who were very senior was very difficult. One often finds junior people not able to expose the wrongdoing of senior personnel. A case in point was the very sad case in Britain where Dr Shipman killed lots of elderly patients. One person who suspected Dr Shipman's crimes, was the taxi driver who drove a lot of the patients to him. He said: "who would listen to me – I'm a mere taxi driver"? That perception is also prevalent in South Africa.

Something that the Deputy Minister also mentioned was the need for the PDA to be extended to non-employees. When the PDA was passed by Parliament the Justice Portfolio Committee was concerned about the types of occupational detriment suffered by 'whistleblowers' who were not employees. The SA Law Reform Commission is looking into this situation and will come up with recommendations I'm sure.

It has been a problem that there have been no guidelines or regulations and I was pleased to hear from Prof Sangweni that these will be coming out shortly.

The remedies offered in terms of the PDA. As the Deputy Minister said: "Whistleblowing follows a labour relations route and therefore, a dismissal pertaining to whistleblowing is automatically regarded as an unfair dismissal." In terms of the Labour Relations Act, the cap on an automatically unfair dismissal is 24 months salary. That is very little if one has blown the whistle and been dismissed as a result. Also, what I have mentioned are the litigation costs which are high. At ODAC we would like to see the Legal Aid Board being able to take on PDA cases in order to assist legitimate candidates.

18.5 A COSATU PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURES ACT, 2000 BY MS PRAKASHNEE GOVENDER⁵⁸

INTRODUCTION

Labour made a detailed submission to NEDLAC on the draft version of the Discussion Paper on Protected Disclosures on 24 April 2004. After considering public comments, the SALRC published a redrafted discussion paper. It is the purpose of this memo to respond to this redrafted version. Accordingly, this constitutes the Labour Constituency's formal response. However, this must be read together with our April submission for additional details and context.

Comments on specific recommendations in the discussion paper

i) Extending ambit beyond employment relationship

Paragraph 4.17 reflects that the SALRC has provisionally decided to recommend extending the application of the Protected Disclosures Act (PDA) beyond the employment relationship. We strongly support this.

We note that there is a minority view that is opposed to widening its application on the grounds that whistleblowers are “trouble makers”. This reflects a profound lack of understanding of the role and nature of this type of legislation, which is to provide protection for individuals from reprisals for assisting in rooting out corruption. Further, it is illogical to assume that this is relevant only to the employment context. In addition, detractors must provide compelling reasons to show why South Africa should go against international precedent favouring a wider application.

ii) Replacement of definition of “employee” with “worker”

The Draft Discussion Paper proposed that the definition of “employee” be replaced with that of “worker”, in the process significantly widening its scope to include amongst others, independent contractors. We strongly supported this proposal as it would address serious concerns where employers prevent employees from exercising their labour rights by classifying them as independent contractors. This is to be distinguished from cases where a person is a genuine independent contractor.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Ms Prakashnee Govender is a member of the Labour Task Team of Cosatu.

⁵⁹ However, note that we said that we would revert to our earlier position calling for the incorporation of the presumption in the Labour Relations Act (LRA) against independent contracting in the event that the SALRC chose not to adopt the proposed definition of a “worker”.

- **Independent contractors**

Not surprisingly the Business Constituency at NEDLAC has opposed the proposed widening of the definition and specifically the inclusion of independent contractors. The SALRC has called for further comment on this question. Labour questions the logic of the arguments offered by Business against the proposed definition. Firstly, Business argues that “all other employment legislation specifically excludes independent contractors”. We do not believe that the PDA can be classified as “employment legislation”, merely on the basis that it is currently limited to employment relationships. In fact it has always been the intention to investigate the widening of the PDA beyond the employment relationships in the long-term. Relevant to this is the fact that the line function department responsible for the legislation is the Justice Department and not the Labour Department.

Secondly, Business argues that “all other employment legislation specifically excludes independent contractors”. The intention of employment legislation (which we disagree that the PDA forms part of) to exclude genuine independent contractors is based on the lack of relevance that labour law sometimes has to them. For example it would be illogical for a person contracted by a client to install computer cabling in a once-off commercial contract to be able to claim maternity or annual leave from that client. However, the same contractor may have observed serious health and safety violations at the client’s premises. There is no rational reason to deny such a contractor protection for making a disclosure. In fact, failure to provide protection will discourage disclosure for fear of losing the contract or even further business from the client.

Business alleges that widening the definition is likely to cause confusion, but has offered spurious grounds in support of this. The question that must be asked is what is at risk for not providing independent contractors with protection for making disclosures, especially where this affects compelling broader social or national interests?

- **Inclusion of “work-seeker” and unemployed person”**

In our April submission we proposed that the definition of “worker” should also include a “work-seeker” or “unemployed person“, which is the approach adopted by the Skills Development Act 97 1998 in relation to the definition of a “worker”. However, the SALRC has neither incorporated this suggestion nor has it responded to our proposals in this regard. Accordingly, on this question a response from the SALRC is required.

There are compelling reasons to include work-seekers and unemployed persons. For example, a work-seeker may be subject to a lengthy recruitment and assessment procedure in the course affording her/him the opportunity to observe violations by a potential employer or in the workplace. The work-seeker, however, is unlikely to make a disclosure if this is at the risk of not being appointed. The proposed reform directed at providing compensation for damages in such case would make inclusion of this category more viable.

iii) Definition of “employer”

The SALRC is proposing to extend the definition of “employer” to include temporary employment services, which we strongly support. In noting that affected employees here effectively have two employers, we also argued that a further amendment was required explicitly making both employers jointly and severally liable for compliance with the PDA. We also pointed out that a similar approach has been adopted in section 82(3) of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA), which states: “The temporary employment service and the client are jointly and severally liable if the temporary employment service, in respect of any employee who provides services to that client, does not comply with this Act....”

Under paragraph 4.21 the SALRC, in response to our suggestion, is asking for comment on how temporary service employees should be treated. We believe that joint and several liability would promote better enforcement of the PDA in this respect. Accordingly, we are calling on the SALRC to insert a provision replicating the BCEA provision above.

iv) Including disclosures relevant to the Employment Equity Act

Ironically, while the PDA is limited to employment relationships, it currently only provides protection for disclosures on unfair discrimination if this relates to the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA). No mention is made of the Employment Equity Act (EEA). We retain our support, as stated in our previous submission, for the SALRC’s proposal to extend application of the PDA to the EEA. However, we disagree with the suggestion under paragraph 4.23 that this should be limited to Chapter II of the EEA. It should rather incorporate application of the Act as a whole. Chapter III of the EEA deals with employment equity and affirmative action, and entails many very specific obligations (for e.g. consultation with workers on employment equity plans and reports) that also require the protection of the PDA from violations.

v) **Extending the definition of occupational detriment**

Again we wish to register support for the SALRC's proposal to extend the definition of "occupational detriment" to include defamation suits and suits based on the alleged breach of confidentiality as well as the loss of or failure to be given a contract. These are classic mechanisms employed to discourage legitimate disclosures. We are also calling for the list of occupational detriments to be made open-ended as the approach in the PDA is currently close-ended.

vi) **Extending the list of persons/bodies to whom disclosures may be made**

We again register our support for the SALRC's proposal to extend the above list to include amongst others the South African Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Gender Equality, the Independent Authority to Regulate Broadcasting, ombudsmen etc. We are also grateful that the SALRC has taken our proposal on board regarding the inclusion of the labour inspectorate as well.

vii) **Citizens' whistleblowing**

The SALRC is inviting comments on extending the PDA to cover what is often termed as "citizens' whistleblowing". As indicated in our earlier submission this broader category of disclosure is highly desirable. Below are Labour's responses to the questions posed by the SALRC on this issue:

- Who should be able to disclose?
"Who" should be defined as widely as possible, with the emphasis on any limitation rather being on the disclosure being bona fide. Further, while references to citizens have been used for the sake of convenience, we would disagree with this being limited to citizens since permanent or temporary residents should also qualify. For example, an asylum seeker may witness irregularities or corruption by Home Affairs Department Officials, but may be reluctant to make a disclosure if this would mean risking not being granted refugee status.
- What sort of wrongdoing (and which wrongdoers) should the disclosure relate to?

The range of issues in respect of which a disclosure may be made is currently quite broadly defined in the PDA. We believe that this is directly applicable to citizens whistleblowing.

- To which bodies or persons should disclosures be made?

This would naturally be determined by the content or subject matter of the disclosure as well as the location/environment of the violation. In order to cover a wider range of contexts, it may be necessary to insert a general provision requiring the initial disclosure to be made to a person who has authority over or is in control of an area that is the subject of the disclosure. Further, the proposed extended list of persons to whom disclosures may be made is even more relevant in this context. The retention of the current limitation to the Public Protector and Auditor-General would make implementing a citizens' whistleblowing mechanism, unviable.

- What other requirements ought there to be in order for the disclosure to attract protection?

The PDA should not be heavily prescriptive in order for protection to be invoked as this would be counterproductive. The emphasis should remain on bona fide disclosures and on disclosing to appropriate persons or bodies.

- How should detrimental action be defined?

Again, because of the wide ranging potential contexts there may be a need to provide for a generally worded provision, which would focus on harm, detriment, prejudice, discrimination and hardship that the whistleblower would not have suffered in the absence of making the disclosure. The facts of each particular incident will have to be examined on a case-by-case basis.

- What remedies should be provided for?

Remedies could include interdicts, awards of compensation for damages, provisions allowing courts the authority to reinstate or restore the position that the whistleblower was in prior to the disclosure etc.

- Should a public body's contravention of the PDA be a criminal offence?

Yes, as a mechanism of deterrence, but for obvious reasons this should more correctly be applied to the public official who is responsible. However, we question why this should be limited to public bodies. There have been numerous high profile corporate scandals (more recently involving Enron and Parmalat), which illustrate the extensive social and economic devastation that is possible as a result of corruption at the hands of private entities.

- From a drafting point of view, and given certain differences such as the nature of the detriments likely to be suffered, is it feasible to combine citizens' whistleblowing with 'workplace' whistleblowing? Would it be better to divide the two into separate parts or chapters of the PDA?

We would support the separation of these two mechanisms into separate chapters or parts. The employment context has specific mechanisms and remedies that are not generally applicable. To combine these may create interpretational problems, which should be avoided.

viii) Immunity from criminal and civil liability

As reflected in our April submission, we continue to support the SALRC's proposal to introduce immunity from civil and criminal liability for making a protected disclosure. After all, a bona fide disclosure can hardly be regarded as protected if it opens up a person to prosecution or civil law suits and would therefore discourage disclosures. There is adequate protection in the PDA currently from abuse since any disclosure that is not bona fide, will be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability.

The poor enforcement and low level of reliance on the PDA is an indication of the need for additional protection to encourage whistleblowing. Accordingly, we support the proposed amendment of clause 9A by the SALRC under paragraph 4.51, which explicitly excludes workers from civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings as well as the exemption from liability for breach of contract, oath, confidentiality etc.

ix) Protection of identity of whistleblower

As indicated in our earlier submission, we support the SALRC's proposal to provide for the protection of the identity of the worker making the disclosure, unless the worker's written consent is obtained or the disclosure of the identity is necessary. We are also grateful that the SALRC has taken on board our proposal that any disclosure of identity should only be to necessary parties. Accordingly, we support the proposed amendment by the SALRC under paragraph 4.52. Again, the need for additional protective mechanisms is relevant to encourage reliance on the PDA.

x) Damages for compensation

As reflected in our earlier submission we support the SALRC's proposal to remove the two-year salary ceiling currently applicable to unfair dismissals in breach of the PDA. We also appreciate that the SALRC has recognised Labour's concerns about problems facing workers who are subject to unfair labour practices (i.e. that stop short of dismissal) and the discretionary awards of compensation that are applicable. Comments are now being asked regarding our proposals to address this by linking compensation to actual loss or damage suffered by the worker. In support of this proposal, we believe that it is important to take into account the impact of an unfair labour practice on a worker's life and consequently its potential

to discourage disclosure. Loss in income is not limited to dismissals since, a demotion for e.g. could also have major economic consequences and which would be more acute for more vulnerable workers.

xi) Interdicts

As reflected in our earlier submission we support the proposed introduction of interdicts. The emphasis would be on preventing the imposition of a threatened occupational detriment.

xii) Offences

- Workers who knowingly make false disclosures

As reflected in our earlier submission, we support the SALRC's view that an employee or worker should not be criminalised for knowingly making a false disclosure. This would discourage reliance on the Act to the point that even bona fide whistleblowers would choose not to disclose because of the risks. On the other hand the PDA only provides protection for bona fide disclosures. Therefore someone who knowingly makes a false disclosure is open to a range of civil actions including defamation, breach of contract etc.

- Should it be a criminal offence for an employer to subject a worker to an occupational detriment?

We are not in agreement with the SALRC's view that it should not be a criminal offence for an employer to subject a worker to an occupational detriment, especially since there is little deterrent value in the current setup.

xiii) Disclosures to Trade Union Representatives

Under paragraph 4.98 the SALRC has acknowledged our concerns regarding the need to provide disclosures to trade union representatives with the same level of protection as those made to legal advisers and has asked for comments in this respect. On this issue it needs to be pointed out that workers who can afford access to a legal adviser are a bare minority in this country. A further advantage of protecting such disclosures relates to the trade union representative's proximity to the workplace and general role in mitigating highly uneven power imbalances in employment relationships. Ideally, a trade union representative should then be allowed to accompany and assist a worker in making a disclosure to an employer/superior, which would thereby significantly reduce the possibility of the worker being subject to victimization or intimidation.

xiv) Creation of a conducive workplace environment

We appreciate that the SALRC has recognised our concerns on this issue and has invited public comment in this respect. We reiterate that employers should play a role in creating an environment that would facilitate the implementation of the PDA. As with labour legislation like the BCEA and LRA, this should include posting summaries and guidelines on the PDA at strategic points in a workplace.

18.6 COMMENTS/CONCERNS AND PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE PRESENTATIONS MADE REGARDING THE PROTECTED DISCLOSURE ACT, 2000.

Comments/concerns on the presentations were raised on the Protected Disclosure Act, 2000 (PDA) by the delegates who attended the Roundtable discussion. Some of these included the following:

- There are good intentions and clear objectives behind the PDA and it is supposed to serve the interests of broader South Africa. However, the PDA cannot be a cure for all corruption! Inevitably, there would be a problem for an illiterate person to understand their rights or be able to follow the five correct procedures as outlined by the presenters.
- Looking at a typical scenario of petty corruption; the offender does not threaten firing, he/she says – “I will kill you!” How can a whistleblower be protected against physical reprisal? Demotion at work is the least of his worries when his life is at risk.
- Concern was expressed regarding a lack of input to the SALRC’s proposals regarding the PDA. More relevant bodies should have been approached or invited to participate. A representative from the SA Law Reform Commission confirmed that a discussion paper is open for public comment. The discussion paper has been published in newspapers, and has been circulated to various role players around the country. Comment is welcome from all. The paper may be viewed on the SALRC’s website.
- Public hearings should be organized when introducing new legislation. It is important to get input from the general public at large before a new piece of legislation becomes law.
- One of the downfalls of the PDA is that there is no duty to investigate. It was pointed out that this omission worried several whistleblowers who were interviewed in this regard.

- There should be no provision for whistleblowers to submit their information confidentially. The PDA is a mechanism of protection – a shield – not a sword.
- Offending employers can be extremely innovative. They may get rid of people in many ways without ever being able to prove that they have broken the parameters of the PDA.
- It is vital to translate the PDA into all languages. Deputy Minister de Lange undertook to liaise with Prof Sangweni to determine if there are ways that such translation could be fast tracked. It was noted that there is no word for “corruption” in several of the official languages.
- Many people claim to be whistleblowers for their own hidden agendas. Care must be taken not to frustrate legitimate business - whether in the private sector or in Government. If everybody blows a whistle around something which may turn out to be legitimate, the beneficiary of services won't receive it timeously as it may take time to investigate and resolve a particular matter.
- A forensic auditor mentioned that he came across prospective whistleblowers who expected a high degree of protection before disclosing. In this regard, many whistleblowers believe that they will be afforded protection along the lines of a ‘witness protection’ scenario. Clarity ought to be given to such whistleblowers between the message they are getting (partial whistleblower protection for super-specific circumstances) and the witness protection context which relates to crimes. A normal employee does not understand such difference. Getting the message across to people is where the challenge lies. In the finalized Act it must be ensured that it is as close as possible to the scenario that the whistleblower expects.
- Ultimately what one would like to see in South Africa is that each Government department has a particular policy encouraging whistleblowing within a department, together with a firm policy to act on information given.
- There should be no negative consequences attached to whistleblowing. Thus, it must be possible for a whistleblower to make wild claims and defamations without suffering any ill consequences. By simply blowing the whistle, the whistleblower should have civil and criminal immunity.
- Whistleblowing need to be strengthened for what it is - a shield. That shield should be inculcated in the way organizations are managed. Citizens should have certainty into what will happen if they come forward with damaging information. That is why it is necessary that the whistle should be blown at a high level for example, at the Auditor-General and the Public Protector. The information should be given to people with authority who can take follow-up action.

- Legitimate whistleblowing can become a David-versus-Goliath situation. Few whistleblowers would be able to afford adequate legal defence if they are financially victimized by a wealthy organization. In this regard it is necessary that the Legal Aid Board should provide services to legitimate whistleblowers. In an additional comment it was mentioned that whistleblowing cases could prove to be very expensive and that the Legal Aid Board's current mandate is very narrow and that it is severely overworked. In the future, it may be possible to expand legal aid through clinics but presently there is certainly no indication that the Legal Aid Board will ever be able to cope with whistleblowing aid.





SECTION 7

PLENARY SESSION:

- (1) CLOSURE**
- (2) RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-
CORRUPTION SUMMIT**

INTRODUCTION

This section contains the closing remarks of the Chairperson of the NACF, Minister Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi and the resolutions adopted by the Second National Anti-Corruption Summit. These resolutions will become the basis for anti-corruption work by the NACF as a whole (joint projects) and respectively by the various sectors.

19. CLOSING ADDRESS BY MINISTER G J FRASER-MOLEKETI

In bringing this event to a close, I would like to thank the delegates and office bearers at this particular Summit for the good spirit which has prevailed throughout. I would especially like to thank John Ernstzen for chairing the plenary sessions so efficiently. The co-operative atmosphere of this gathering has ensured that the discussion and in-depth debates have been fruitful and that a set of resolutions, capturing the mood of the various commissions, will come out of it. Representatives from Government, civil society and the private sector have successfully joined together at this Summit in an effort to fight corruption as a shared responsibility. The Summit has been an opportunity for us to expand co-operative efforts in a national anti-corruption programme that can be implemented by all sectors with tangible outcomes (with emphasis on “tangible” outcomes).

We have reiterated over the past day-and-a-half that the National Anti-Corruption Summit provides a platform for Government and its partners to build on progress. It is important that we are critical over our progress at fighting corruption - but we also need to acknowledge our successes. We need to be critical in order to deepen the delivery of the challenge before us, so let us do it with enthusiasm. Let us do it with a commitment to co-operation and let us do it with an understanding that sometimes we will differ. I think it is always important for us to understand our commitment to the larger agenda than about what we consider in terms of our own ego and our own selves.

As chairperson of this Summit, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank our partners who not only contributed to the cost of this Summit, but also assisted the various sectors to organize and prepare for what I believe has been quite a historic Summit. In this respect, my sincere thanks go to the:

- United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC). A special word of thanks goes to Jonathan Lucas of the UN Regional Office for Southern Africa, we have really appreciated the input you've made and we look forward to a long working relationship into the future;

- the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom – for their co-operation and collaboration with us;
- the Government of France through the auspices of the French Embassy; and
- GTZ - our German partner.

Above all, I want to thank you, the delegates. You have all seen the centrality of this focus on dealing with the challenge of corruption in an appropriate way. We will walk this path together – and it won't be an easy one. In due course, we must ensure that preventative measures are put into place as we build a society that has no tolerance for corruption and that says resources must be utilized for the public, and by the public, and should be done so appropriately.

20. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DELEGATES AT THE SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT

We, the delegates drawn from various sectors in South African society, do acknowledge that corruption is an obstacle to development and that all sectors represented here should unite in preventing and combating corruption. We recognize that during the years of struggle against apartheid, South Africa was a fragmented country and the majority of its people were subjected to a politically, socially, economically, and morally corrupt regime. In 1994 the Government that was elected democratically by the majority of people embarked upon a programme to reconstruct and develop South Africa to the benefit of all its people. The programme of growth, reconstruction and development was fraught with obstacles and legacies created by the apartheid regime such as the prevalence of corruption and poor service delivery.

We heed the President's call to unite in the fight against corruption and recommit ourselves to this cause. We commend the positive progress that has been made in implementing the resolutions made in the first anti-corruption Summit. However, we recognize that there are still a number of outstanding challenges, which we need to tackle together.

In the fight against corruption we commit ourselves to ensure that the South African legal framework fully complies with international conventions of the UN, AU, and SADC in respect of corruption.

We therefore, as the basis of a national strategy to fight corruption, resolve to implement the following resolutions:

A. Ethics, Awareness and Prevention

1. To promote leadership in all sectors of society that is committed to the creation of a culture of integrity and to restore confidence in the fight against corruption.
2. To foster a greater culture of transparency and accountability in all sectors.
3. To encourage whistle blowing and reporting in all sectors, and strengthen measures to protect all persons from victimization where they expose corrupt and unethical practices.
4. Ethics training must form a critical part of the ethics and awareness programme of all sectors, including incorporation in the school curricula.

5. Values and principles of Codes of conducts of the various sectors must be established, promoted and enforced through a defined programme.
6. To conduct a joint research programme to audit the state of professional ethics in each sector.

B. Combating

1. To promote, support and strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between and within the different sectors.
2. To ensure better co-ordination among the different agencies responsible for combating corruption.
3. To acknowledge the role-played by government in the establishment of a database for blacklisting, and to further support this initiative by the creation of a common database for blacklisting across all sectors. A mechanism for information sharing across all sectors should be developed.
4. To strengthen capacity for the implementation of anti-corruption legislation, at institutions of service delivery especially at Provincial and Local government.
5. Where corruption is endemic, initiatives such as the Joint Anti-corruption Task Team should be instituted to combat corruption, particularly at Provincial and Local government.
6. The shortcomings of the Protected Disclosure Act should be addressed and resolved by the Law Commission and a report to be provided to the Parliamentary Committees on Justice by the end of 2005.
7. To encourage regulation of post public sector employment to ensure a "cooling off" period to avoid conflict of interest.
8. To strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement agencies to identify and recover assets obtained through illicit or corrupt means in line with Chapter 5 of the UN Convention Against Corruption.

C. Oversight, Transparency and Accountability

1. All oversight structures at Provincial and National levels should be strengthened.
2. Establish a joint research initiative to evaluate the implementation by the Executive of resolutions made by Parliament and its committees pertaining to corruption.

3. To review the Financial Disclosure Framework of public representatives, and senior public managers and where necessary to ensure better management through greater compliance, timeous submission, improved procedures and the enforcement of penalties/sanctions in the absence of compliance.
4. The Financial Disclosure framework should be extended to include senior management in Local Government, parastatals and other public officials with designated responsibilities in procurement.
5. Encourage Business and Civil Society to apply financial disclosure provisions to senior people at director level in their sectors.

D. National Anti-corruption Forum (NACF)

We recommit our support to the NACF as an appropriate multi-sectoral structure to drive a joint national anti-corruption strategy.

1. We support the initiatives taken to strengthen the secretariat but more resources are needed to implement the programme of action of the NACF.
2. The relevant resolutions of this Summit should be translated into a programme of action of the NACF within 3 months.
3. The NACF must establish tasks teams to implement the action plan.
4. The NACF will coordinate a national cross-sectoral educational campaign to promote whistle blowing and the reporting of corruption in all sectors.
5. The Executive of the NACF should meet quarterly and the forum as a whole should meet annually between bi-annual Summits.
6. Each sector should have a plan of action with regard to representation of the NACF within 3 months of the Summit. The NACF will strive to ensure participation of the professions.
7. Civil Society will prepare a research report on crimes of corruption under Apartheid and present these to the NACF for consideration within 6 months.
8. The NACF will encourage the participation of all National and Provincial constitutional and oversight bodies in appropriate events.

SECTION 8

ANNEXURES

- 1. BACKGROUND DOCUMENT ON THE NACF**
- 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**
- 3. LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SECOND NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT.**

ANNEXURE 1: **THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION FORUM (NACF).**

This is a background document on the National Anti-Corruption Summit made available to all delegates at the Summit.

1. Introduction

The first public-sector anti-corruption conference was held in Cape Town on 10th and 11th November 1998. At this conference, a call was made for the anti-corruption effort to become a national concern, which would include all sectors of South African society. Subsequently, a National Anti-Corruption Summit was convened in April 1999. At the Summit, a resolution was passed calling for a national anti-corruption forum to be established. Two years later, after much debate and preparation, the National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) was launched in Cape Town .

2. Composition of the NACF

The NACF is comprised of three sectors, viz: civil society, business and Government. Each sector is represented by 10 members nominated by their respective constituencies. The current chairperson is the Minister for Public Service and Administration, Ms Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi.

3. Report to Parliament

On the 26th March 2003, the NACF reported to Parliament on its activities since its inception in 2001. Details below are highlights extracted from this presentation to Parliament

3.1 CIVIL SOCIETY

Various civil society organizations promote transparency and good governance. They are:

- The Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC) – ODAC provides advice and training on the Protected Disclosures Act of 2000 and on the Promotion of Access to

Information Act of 2000. This legal advice centre is an initiative of the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) in partnership with the University of Cape Town Law Department and the Black Sash Trust.

- Transparency South Africa (T-SA) – As part of an international network of NGOs working to promote systemic reform, Transparency South Africa is the only national NGO with anti-corruption at the core of its activities. They have played an important role in bringing together civil society organizations concerned with corruption and related issues.
- Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) – The PSAM, based at Rhodes University, is a provincial initiative which reports on cases of misconduct and corruption in the public sector in the Eastern Cape. This organization has established a searchable Internet-based database, which has drawn attention both locally and abroad.
- Public Information and Monitoring Services (PIMS) – The PIMS is an IDASA programme based in Cape Town with a focus on advocacy, research and training. It has contributed to the development of legislation combating corruption and promoting accountability.
- Institute for Security Studies (ISS) – The ISS is the only applied policy research organization with a dedicated anti-corruption programme. Amongst other projects, it has undertaken an expert panel survey on the perceived nature and extent of corruption in South Africa.

3.2 PRIVATE SECTOR

The business presentation highlighted some of the following challenges it faces:

- 54% of all stolen vehicles are re-registered through corrupt officials at the local licensing departments.
- The insurance industry pays out an estimated R3 billion annually in “fake dead” claims.
- According to an ISS study, an estimated 35 tons of gold is stolen from South African mines annually. This translates to US \$400 million.

Some of the major initiatives against fraud and corruption include:

- The launching of the second King Report (II) on Governance – an instrument well respected internationally.

- The establishment of an information sharing database by the short-term insurance industry. Clients who have been found guilty of fraud and or corruption will find it difficult to repeat similar offences at different institutions.
- An insurance fraudline was introduced in October 2002. This has led to the uncovering of large-scale organized fraud scams.
- Under the auspices of the Banking Council, the South African Fraud Prevention Service was formed in September 2000. Members share fraud data amongst themselves thus reducing the risk of exposure.
- The mining industry has taken various measures, in conjunction with the South African Police Services, to combat the theft of gold and other precious metals.
- Business Against Crime (BAC) has donated huge cash amounts to support the fight against crime, as well as partaking in various projects to improve the capacity of police services.

3.3 PUBLIC SECTOR

The public sector in the NACF has been particularly concerned to make the NACF a viable body. A quick survey of some of the efforts of Government since the 1st National Anti-Corruption Summit will show that Government has taken its anti-corruption mandate quite seriously:

- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act – the new Act makes provision for a much more detailed list of offences and penalties, unlike the Corruption Act of 1992. It will be more effective and detailed than it's predecessor.
- Financial Intelligence Act – The Act sets up a regulatory anti-money laundering regime which is intended to break the cycle used by organized criminal groups to benefit from illegitimate profits.
- Protected Disclosures Act – This Act makes it easier for whistleblowers to inform on corruption by protecting the whistleblower against occupational detriment in the workplace.
- Promotion of Access to Information Act – This Act is vital in terms of its intentions. It allows for:
 - scrutinizing the actions of Government;
 - keeps Government accountable;
 - creates the basis for proper informed debate;
 - ensures that tendering processes are transparent;
 - encourages open competition.

- Financial Disclosures Framework – This framework makes it compulsory for senior managers to disclose financial interests as well as gifts valued over R350 in order to avoid conflicts of interest.

4. CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE NACF

As can be seen from the above, all three sectors have been busy in the anti-corruption area. The major challenge is to synchronize all these efforts in order to create a united, cohesive effort in the fight against corruption. The implementation of the resolutions arising out of this Second National Anti-Corruption Summit is viewed as major challenges for the future.

ANNEXURE 2: **GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AFE	-	Association of Fraud Examiners
AFU	-	Asset Forfeiture Unit
A-G	-	Auditor-General
AU	-	African Union
BAC	-	Business Against Crime
BIFAWU	-	Banking, Insurance, Finance and Allied Workers' Union
BCSA	-	Banking Council of South Africa
BUSA	-	Business Unity South Africa
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer
Cosatu	-	Congress of South African Trade Unions
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBPE	-	Centre for Business and Professional Ethics, University of Pretoria
CSNAC	-	Civil Society Network Against Corruption
CSO	-	Civil society organizations
DBSA	-	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFID	-	Department for International Development (UK)
DHA	-	Department of Home Affairs
DPLG	-	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DPSA	-	Department of Public Service and Communication
DSO	-	Directorate of Special Operations
ECSA	-	Engineering Council of South Africa
EISA	-	Ethics Institute of South Africa
ELRC	-	Education Labour Relation Council
FEDUSA	-	Federation of Union of South Africa
FICA	-	Financial Intelligence Centre Act (2001)
GTZ	-	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
HSRC	-	Human Sciences Research Council
ICD	-	Internal Complaints Directorate
IDASA	-	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IMU	-	Integrity Management Unit (NPA)
ISS	-	Institute for Security Studies
JACTT	-	Joint Anti-Corruption Task Team
JIT	-	Joint Investigations Team
JSE	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
MEC	-	Member of the Executive Committee

MFMA	-	Municipal Finance Management Act
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MRM	-	Moral Regeneration Movement
NAAMSA	-	National Association of Automobile Manufacturers South Africa
NAC	-	Network Against Corruption
NACF	-	National Anti-Corruption Forum
NADL	-	National Association of Democratic Lawyers
NEDLAC	-	National Economic Development Labour Council
NEHAWU	-	National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NIA	-	National Intelligence Agency
NPA	-	National Prosecuting Authority
NPO	-	Not for profit organizations
NRLF	-	National Religious Leaders Forum
ODAC	-	Open Democracy Advice Centre
OPP	-	Office of the Public Protector
OPSC	-	Office of the Public Service Commission
OSEO	-	Office for Serious Economic Offences
OTASA	-	Occupational Therapy Association of South Africa
OVAC	-	Organization for Victims Against Corruption
PAIA	-	Promotion of Access to Information Act (2000)
PDA	-	Protected Disclosures Act
PFMA	-	Public Finance Management Act
PIMS	-	Public Information and Monitoring Services
PMAA	-	Performing Musical Arts Association
PP	-	Public Prosecutor
PSAM	-	Public Service Accountability Monitor
PSC	-	Public Service Commission
SABC	-	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SACE	-	South African Council for Educators
SACOB	-	South African Chamber of Business
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SAFPS	-	South African Fraud Prevention Service
SAIA	-	South African Insurance Association
SAICE	-	South African Institution of Civil Engineers
SALGA	-	South African Local Government Association
SAMDI	-	SA Management Development Institution
SANGOCO	-	South African Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition

- SAPA - South African Press Association
- SAPS - South African Police Service
- SARS - South African Revenue Service
- SC - Senior Counsel
- SCCU - Special Commercial Crimes Unit
- SCOPA - Standing Committee on Public Accounts
- SIU - Special Investigating Unit
- SOE - State Owned Enterprise
- TAC - Treatment Action Campaign
- T-SA - Transparency South Africa (was TI-SA – Transparency International)
- UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- VESA - Vehicle Security Association of South Africa



ANNEXURE 3

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SUMMIT

PUBLIC SECTOR

SURNAME AND INITIALS	ORGANIZATION
Anthea G.	National Parliament
Assegai T.	Office of the Premier: North West Province
Bain E.G.	Public Service Commission
Baloyi B.	Office of the Premier: North West Province
Baloyi H.	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Bandile S.	Department of Public Service and Administration
Bloem P.	National Parliament
Bodasingh I.	Department of Public Service & Administration
Bongco U.	Department of Public Service & Administration
Branford P.	Office of the Public Protector
Breytenbach J.	National Treasury
Brink J.	Gauteng Shared Services Centre
Bussier P.	Independent Commission Against Corruption: Mauritius
Chohan F.	National Parliament
Cwati S.	Department of Public Service & Administration
Cwele S.C.	National Parliament
Dauids R.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Dauids F.	Special Investigations Unit
De Jager B.	Office of the Premier: Mpumalanga
De Jager H.	South African Institute of Government Auditors
De Kock J.	National Intelligence Agency
De Lange J.	Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development
Dippenaar L.	Independent Complaints Directorate
Douw J.	South African Local Government Association: North West
Du Plessis N.	National Treasury
Dube S.	Gauteng Shared Service Centre
Ernstzen J.	Public Service Commission
Fakie S.	Auditor-General
Fraser A.	Department of Home Affairs

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Fraser-Moleketi	G.J.	Minister of Public Service and Administration
Gerber	J.S.	Department of Correctional Services
Gios	A.C.L.	Embassy of Brazil
Gomomo	P.J.	Public Service and Administration: Portfolio Committee
Gordhan	P.	South African Revenue Services
Helepi	P.	Public Service Commission
Hinrichsen	T.	Office of the Premier: Western Cape Province
Hofmeyr	W.	Special Investigations Unit
Janse van Rensburg	A.	Office of the Auditor General
Jordaan	C.	National Prosecuting Authority
Kasienyane	O.R.	National Parliament
Kekana	L.	Department of Public Service and Administration
Kgoedi	J.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Kgomo	C.	Department of Housing: Gauteng
Kgosiemang	M.	Office of the Premier: North-West Province
Kgwete	N.	Department of Public Service Administration
Khohli	S.	Department of Communications
Khoza	M.	South African Local Government Association
Khuzwayo	C.	Office of the Premier: KZN
Kitshoff	R.	Department of Public Service & Administration
Klaas	L.	Government Communication and Information System
Lawrence	G.	Office of the Premier: Western Cape Province
Ledwaba	G.	National Prosecuting Authority
Levin	R.	Department of Public Service & Administration
Lodi	M.	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Madzivhandila	M.	Department of Public Enterprises
Mafa	L.	South African Management Development Institute
Maharaj	N.V.	Public Service Commission
Mahlangu	S.	Public Service Commission
Mahlare	B.	Corporate Communications: Department of Defence
Mahole	B.A.	DSO : Eastern Cape Province
Makoka	K.	Road Accident Fund
Malatsi	M.	Department of Correctional Services
Maloka	D.	Department of Social Development
Manuel	T.	Minister of Finance
Marakalala	W.	South African Revenue Services
Mashego	D.	Public Service Commission
Mashele	G.	Office of the Premier : Gauteng Province

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Mathebula	A.	Corporate Communications: Dept of Defence
Mathews	K.	Public Service Commission
Mathiba	G.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Mavundla	E.	South African Revenue Services
Mbombo	Z.	Department of Public Service and Administration
McCarthy	L.	National Prosecuting Authority
Mckenzie	K.D.	Independent Complaints Directorate
Mcystal	U.	Financial Intelligence Centre
Mdaka	T.	Department of Housing
Mxakato-Diseko	N.	Public Service Commission
Mxakwe	M.	Department of Public Service and Administration
Melane	A.	Office of the Premier: Eastern Cape Province
Meyer	S.	Special Investigations Unit
Mfenyane	B.M.	Department of Sports Arts & Culture
Mgengo	L.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Mgijima	R.R.	Public Service Commission
Milovanovic	Z.	US Embassy
Mitchell	C.	South African Police Services
Mlangeni	N.	Swaziland High Commission
Moai	M	Dept of Social Development
Moatshe	P.	National Parliament
Modisane	T.	Government Communication and Information System
Modiselle	M.	Department of Safety & Liason : Gauteng
Mofokeng	M.	Department of Housing: Gauteng
Mogotlhe	P.	Department of Safety & Liason: Gauteng
Mohai	K.	Public Service Commission
Mohale	M.N.	Public Service Commission
Mohamed	M.	National Parliament
Mokgalong	M.R.V.	Public Service Commission
Mokotedi	P.	National Prosecuting Authority
Molekoa	P	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Moleleki	J.S.	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Molelle	E.	Department of Foreign Affairs
Molewa	E.	Office of the Premier: North-West Province
Molise	D.	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
Molotsi	S.	Road Accident Fund
Monakedi	R.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Monama	M.B.	Office of the Premier: Limpopo Province

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Monyele	M.	Office of the Premiers Office: Limpopo Province
Moorcroft	G.	South African Police Services
Moraladi	T.	Office of the Premier: Northern Cape Province
Mphahlele	J.	Office of the Premier: Limpopo Province
Mpshe	M.	National Prosecuting Authority
Mqobi	T.	Department of Correctional Services
Msimang	M.	SITA
Msoki	M.	Public Service Commission
Msomi	S.	South African Revenue Services
Mti	L.	Commissioner: Correctional Services
Mushwana	L.	Office of the Public Protector
Mvimbi	P.	SITA
Nadikane	Z.	Office of the Premier: Eastern Cape Province
Naidoo	I.A.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Ndhove	J.	Office of the Premier: Free State Province
Ngcobo	N.	National Parliament
Nomvalo	F.	National Treasury
Ntladi	A.	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Ntsaluba	A.	Department of Foreign Affairs
Ntshauba	I.	South African Management Development Institute
Nxumalo	S.	Road Accident Fund
Nyanga	R.	Zambian High Commission
Nkese	S.	SA Post Office
Nkonoame	T.	Presidency
Padayachie	R.R.	Department of Public Service and Administration
Patricio	H.	High Commission of Mozambique
Pikoli	V.	National Prosecuting Authority
Pulmer	C.	National Parliament
Ramadikela	M.	Dept of Correctional Services
Ramaite	S.	National Prosecuting Authority
Ramsingh	O.R.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Rangata	M.	Department of Provincial and Local Government
Rwantsho	S.	Government Communication Information System
Sangweni	S.	Public Service Commission
Santho	M.	Office of the Public Service Commission
Sanyane	R.	Government Communication Information System
Simcock	A.	British High Commission
Simpson	A.	Office of the Public Service Commission

SURNAME AND INITIALS

Singh A.
 Sithole M.J.
 Telite T.
 Tengen P.
 Thetele K.
 Thobane N.
 Tshabalala T.
 Tshweu M.
 Tyikwe Z.
 Vahard P.
 van Aarde S.
 Van Graan N.
 van der Merwe N.
 Volmink P.
 Van Vreden H.
 Venter N.
 Walters G.

ORGANIZATION

Special Investigations Unit
 Presidency
 Office of the Premier: KZN
 Public Service Commission
 South African Secret Services
 Department of Justice & Constitutional Development
 Independent Complaints Directorate
 Financial Intelligence Centre
 Office of the Premier: Eastern Cape Province
 African Union
 Office of the Premier: Western Cape Province
 South African Police Services
 Office of the Auditor-General
 Asset Forfeiture Unit
 National Intelligence Agency
 Department of Public Service and Administration
 SITA

CIVIL SOCIETY SECTOR**SURNAME AND INITIALS**

Allan C.
 Arenstien J.
 Baloyi L.
 Bassie S.
 Bassie D.
 Basson A.
 Brown K.
 Botha S.
 Bright-wright L.
 Buthelezi M.
 Button M.
 Capel J.
 Chauke G.
 Clark D.
 Cloete M.
 Cooke B.

ORGANIZATION

PSAM
 SANGOCO
 SANGOCO
 Zabo AV
 Zabo AV
 Beeld
 Independent Newspapers
 NAAMSA
 SANGOCO
 SANGOCO
 Ecocirile Holdings
 SANGOCO
 SANGOCO
 SA Law Reform Commission
 SANGOCO
 BIFAWU

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Cornish	J.J.	RADIO 702
Daka	A.	Transparency International Zambia
Capel	J.	SANGOCO
Daka	A.	Transparency International Zambia
Dhorat	M.	SANGOCO
Dixon	T.	SANGOCO
Dlamini	C.	Basebenzi Investment
Dwayisa	T.	Sunday Times
February	J.	CSNAC
Folotiya	C.	Transparency International Zambia
Giyose	M.P.	SANGOCO
Goldman	N.	SANGOCO
Govendar	P.	NEDLAC
Gqibani	M.	Nehawu
Green	M.	SANGOCO
Hills	C.	SAPA
Honey	P.	Financial Mail
Kapafu	L.	Kala Graphics Media
Kgaffe	N.	NAFCOC NW
Kgagudi	N.	MEWUSA
Khatlake	P.	SANGOCO
Khotloke	P.	OVAC
Khoza	M.	SALGA
Kolk	T.	SAPA
Koloi	M.	SANGOCO
Kruger	E.	NAAMSA
Le Roux	D.	FEDUSA
Lebona	T.	SANGOCO
Loape	J.	SANGOCO
Capel	J.	SANGOCO
Lorgat	H.	SANGOCO
Mabusa	K.	SA National Council for the Blind
Mabuza	S.	FEDUSA
Madlala	N.	SANGOCO
Mgeyane	M.	KWANALOGA
Mapley	K.	FEDUSA
Mateta	M.	SAPO
Maqhasha	N.	SANGOCO



SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Maloka	S.	COSATU
Mapley	K.	FEDUSA
Maqhasha	N.	SANGOCO
Maseko	N.	SANGOCO
Matiea	D.	SANGOCO
Matlala	L.	OCBA
Mbalo	Z.	SABC
Mbonani	N.	SANGOCO
Menatsi	R.	NRLF
Milani	C.	FEDUSA
Modise	T.	Radio 702
Moetsabi	T.	SANGOCO
Mokonane	A.	SANGOCO
Mokotong	E.	RC Church
Motiea	D.	OVAC
Msezani	T.	Sithabile Child and Youth Centre
Mtintso	M.	SANGOCO
Mokalaba	K.	Institute of Security Studies
Mulibana	M.	Advocacy & Government Relations Centre
Mvimbi	J.	AYOB Mungalee Association
Mxunya	N.	SANGOCO
Ndoni	O.	Black Lawyers Association
Ngoetjane	F.	SACWU
Nguenha	S.	SANGOCO
Nhlengethwa	M.	SANGOCO
Nicol	K.	SALGA : Western Cape
Nicole	K.	CEO Weclogo SALGA
Nkele	L.	SANGOCO
Nkosi	P.	NUFBSAW
Oswald	D.	SANGOCO
Phalama	S.	MESHAWU
Phoko	N.	CDW UNIT
Pitsa	S.	Fame distributors
Polelo	T.	SANGOCO
Radebe	C.	SANGOCO
Radebe	M.	SA Congress for ECD
Ranthako	S.	NAPWA
Rantsonyane	T.	SANGOCO

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Segoete	M.	SANGOCO
Segoete	M.	SANGOCO
Sekwere	M.	SANGOCO
Seloane	J.J.	TAWU
Seoka	J.	SACC
Skhosana	M.	NACTU
Ren	S.	SANGOCO
Sokomani	A.	Institute of Security Studies
Solomon	B.	Zabo AV
Sotaka	L.	Nehawu
Stober	L.	ODAC
Taba	M.	Napwa
Tilley	A.	ODAC
Tsholo	P.	SANGOCO
Tshweu	R.	SANGOCO
Van Vuuren	H.	Institute of Security Studies
Vermaak	A.	SANGOCO
Wilimiec	J.	FEDUSA
Yeni	P.	SANGOCO
Zonao	Z.	SABC
Zondi	M.	SANGOCO
Zondi	S.	E-TV
Zulu	T.	HOTELICCA



PRIVATE SECTOR

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Afrikaner	K.	Telkom
Beale	T.	Vodacom
Beatell	F.F.	SA Eagle Insurance
Borcher	K.	BAC
Botha	S.	NEDCOR
Button	M.	Ecocirile Holdings
Cilliers	E.	
Coovadia	C.	S.A. Banking Council
Curnow	B.	Santam
Da Silva	C.	S.A. Insurance Association

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Dlamini	C.	Basebenzi Investments
Donaldson	D.	ITC
Dowie	F.	BUSA
Du Preez	V.	SA Institute of Internal Auditors
Edrich	J.T	GOBODO Forensic Accountability
Fazekas	M.	Association of Fraud Examiners
Fihle	K.	BAC
Garbett	R.	BUSA
Garbett	C.	BUSA
Gerhard	B.	Standard bank
Goss	P.	PriceWaterhouseCoopers
Grobler	S.	Banking Association of SA
Hitchcock	C.	SAIA
Hutton	W.	Institute of Directors
Kgaffe	N.	NAFCOC NW
King	M.E.	Brait Société Anonyme
Khahli	S.	SA Institute of Internal Auditors
Koster	J.	
Kotze	M.	
Latchman	R.	
Lengosane	D.	OMEGA
Lining	S.	SA Institute of Architects
Lloyd	P.	Standardbank
Mbalo	Z.	South African Broadcasting Corporation
Minnaar-Van Veijeren	J.	I-Value Risk Management
Makhetha	P.	Gobodo
Makhudu	M.	Geasefire Campaign
Maphterly	A.	NAFCOC NW
Mariti	A.	Eskom
Motsepe	P.	BUSA
Musamirapamwe	Z.	Teba Bank
Nel	L.	BAC
Otto	D.	Inline Trading
Paris	G.	Alpha Milliard Chartered Accountants
Prins	T.	Deloitte & Touche
Rapea	A.	BAC
Shevlan	M.	BUSA
Swart	B.	MWEB

SURNAME AND INITIALS	ORGANIZATION
Thomas B.	Vodacom
Venter A.T.	TELKOM
Vermaak A.	

PROFESSIONS

SURNAME AND INITIALS	ORGANIZATION
Ahmed Y.	Vaal University of Technology
Breedt E.	OTASA Institute
Brijraj R.	SA Council for Educators
Chabalala C.	SA Optometric Association
Cunningham P.	S.A. Fraud Prevention Services
Du Plessis C.	Cyanre
Coetzee T.	OTASA Institute
Djolov G.	
Duvenhage W.	
Fourie J.	
Herbert R.	SA Institute of International Affairs
Karras A.	Wits University
Mafunisa J.	HSRC
Montjane L.	SA Foundation
Moolman N.	University of Limpopo
Mosikidi N.	ACER Africa
Mosoma D.L.	University of SA
Myburgh M.O.	Cyanre
Myburgh D.	Cyanre
Ndlovu A.M.	Technikon Mangosuthu
Painter-Morland M.	Center for Buss & Professional Ethics
Pillay T.	Law Society of South Africa
Ronald G.	AA OF SA
Senekal A.	UJHB Sociology
Singh D.	UNISA
Sneag B.	SA Optometric Association
Trevino L.	Ethics Institute of South Africa
Van Zyl H.	VESA
Vink S.	Association of Fraud Examiners
Watermeyer R.	SAICE
Wortman E.	Association of SA Quantity Surveyors



DONOR AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Gopane	T.	UNODC
Hubert	K.	GTZ
Hustådt	E.	GTZ
Khawe	B.	Embassy of Denmark
Kimaryo	S.	UNODC
Lucas	J.	UNODC
Meyer	N	GTZ

LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF WHO ASSISTED AT THE SUMMIT

SURNAME AND INITIALS		ORGANIZATION
Muthusamy	M.	OPSC
Viviers	F.	OPSC
Pool	A.	OPSC
Govendor	C.	OPSC
Ngema	S.	OPSC
Chale	M.	OPSC
Davids	R.	OPSC
Mentoor	J.	OPSC
Mudau	J.	OPSC
Le Roux	A.	OPSC
Nesamari	K.	OPSC
Khunou	J.	OPSC
Chauke	L.	OPSC
Botma	D.	OPSC
Motlhatlego	L.	OPSC
Mngomezulu	G.	OPSC
Ramafoko	H.	OPSC
Makwela	M.	OPSC
Ramaite	R.	OPSC
Ntshangase	B.	OPSC



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