National Anti-Corruption System in Grenada

Presented by
Chairman of the Integrity Commission-Grenada
Lady A. Anande Trotman-Joseph

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Open Parliament Network
Beyond the Walls of Parliament:
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Case Study of Key aspects of Grenada’s public integrity regime

Important provisions within the law to regulate this issue

Good practices, policies or procedures that have been deemed effective to strengthen public integrity in government

Opportunities for parliamentary collaboration with civil society to support the effective implementation of relevant laws

Recommendations for parliament
HOW IT ALL BEGAN FOR GRENADA...

GRENADA RATIFIED AND ACCeded TO THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS:

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, RATIFIED IN 2002

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, ACCeded IN 2015
OAS Inter-American Convention Against Corruption

- To promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption.

- Oversight mechanism for treaty implementation: "MESICIC".

United Nations Convention Against Corruption

- The global treaty to which United Nations’ member states subscribe global framework, to harmonize anti-corruption efforts worldwide.

- Oversight mechanism for treaty implementation: "UNODC".
The main Acts below give a broad mandate to the Commission to enshrine integrity and anti-corruption systems in Grenada.

- Integrity in Public Life Act No. 14 of 2007: replaced and replaced by The Integrity in Public Life Act No. 24 of 2013 (the Act).

Oversight is by a seven person Commission, appointed by the Governor-General as follows–

- Chairperson,
- Certified accountant;
- Attorney-at-law;
- One person, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister;
- One person, on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition; and
- Two persons nominated by the Council of Churches and Alliance of Evangelical Churches
INDEPENDENCE
OF THE COMMISSION

The Act mandates the independence of the Commission:

“In the exercise of its functions under this Act, the Commission shall **not** be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority;”
KEY ASPECT: ASSET DECLARATIONS

2013 Integrity in Public Life Act 24 343

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM I (Section 28)

Declaration of Assets, Liabilities and Income

Declaration of assets and liabilities at ____________________________ (Declaration Date)

and of income for the period of twelve months (or other period where appropriate) ending on that date.

Note—

(a) Where any property is held by the declarant, declarant’s spouse or the declarant’s child or children in trust for any other person, this should be indicated by a note to that effect.

(b) The declaration date should be the date at which pursuant to section 29 the declaration is to be made.

(c) Where the space in this Form is inadequate a separate sheet of paper may be used and signed by the declarant.

Name of Declarant: ____________________________ Address of Declarant: ____________________________

Name of Declarant’s Spouse: ____________________________ Address of Declarant’s Spouse: ____________________________

Maiden Name (of Spouse): ____________________________

PARTICULARS OF DECLARANT’S CHILDREN

Name | Date of Birth | Address

|     |             |        |

Date | Signature of Declarant: ____________________________
The Act lists **33 categories** of person requires the filing of declarations. The filing of declarations aligns with Article 5 (2) of the UNCAC. To date, the Commission have received a total of **663** Declarations.

Declarations were filed with the Commission, commencing 2014 from the following groups:

- Parliamentarians who were the first to file;
- Custom Officers
- Police Officers
- Prison Officers
- Public officers from Ministries and Departments etc.
At the conclusion of the declaration process, all declarations undergo a Compliance Process.

Compliance includes the following:

- Checks for completeness and accuracy
- Conflict of interest
- Authenticity of supporting documents
- Consistency of information provided
As part of our mandate the Commission can conduct investigations based on (but not limited to):

- Complaints received from members of the public and in private;
- Information received from Stakeholder Groups
- Information received from other Public Officers
- Information garnered from the media following Commission’s analysis
KEY ASPECT:
PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ruayHxUolFw
“Integrity Commission Declaration Form”

Office of the Integrity Commission of Grenada

MASCOT COMPETITION

CUSTOMS OFFICERS TRAINING
BEST PRACTICE:
CODE OF CONDUCT

The Act provides for the first time in Grenada’s history, a Code of Conduct for Public Officials, which includes:

- Conflict of Interest
- Incompatible Outside Interests
- Political or Public Activity
- Reaction to Improper Offers
- Susceptibility to Influence by Others
- Information held by Public Boards
BEST PRACTICE:  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Within the Commission, there is a system in place which addresses the Integrity of all Commissioners and Staff.

Whenever there is a perceived or real conflict both Commissioners and Staff shall:

- Declare the Conflict and/or
- Recuse themselves
BEST PRACTICE:
ROUND TABLE MECHANISM

A system that was introduced, where our stakeholders can monitor the impact of Anti-Corruption Programmes and Activities aimed at sensitizing persons about corruption and the structures that they can introduced to monitor the anti-corruption initiatives and its effectiveness.
BEST PRACTICE: CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Noting of the physical movement and location of a declaration from the time of receipt to the time it is presented as evidence in Court.

- Following the Declaration Process, all declarations received on that day are recorded and secured.
- Retrieving a declaration from its secured location requires two officers. At all times such activities are recorded.

- Confidentiality - The Act highlights confidentiality: “All declarations filed with the Commission and the records of the Commission in respect of these declarations are secret and confidential.”
All Public Officials in accordance with the Prevention of Corruption and the Integrity in Public Life Acts shall not accept gifts or gratification, if gifts or gratification are accepted, the officer is required to disclose that gift to the Commission, who determines whether the gift is a personal gift or a state gift.
 BEST PRACTICE: TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

- Singapore's Anti-Corruption Strategies: Singapore, 2011 & 2017
- National Risk Assessment, World Bank & FIU: Grenada, 2017
  - Regional Training for Focal Points and Governmental Experts: Panama, 2016
- Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Workshop: Grenada, 2015-2019 - Sessions held with Key Stakeholders, including closed Session with Members of Cabinet, parliamentarians, public officers, political parties, churches and civil society.
- (CCAICACB), 2015 and continuous
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION continued..

- **Political will** across the parliamentary divide enables the implementation of effective integrity and anti-corruption regimes. Implementation requires an understanding on how regional and global corruption dynamics impact modern societies and economies.

- **Leadership**: Political and public sector leadership is required for the implementation of national anti-corruption systems, across the Latin American and Caribbean region.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION continued..

- **Policy frame works:** Comprehensive and intersecting national policies, require a paradigm shift to focus on the prevention of corruption and the entrenchment of integrity principles in public life (*Codes of Conduct, Risk Management, Conflict of Interest Management Protocols, Procurement and Disposal Practices*).

- **Legislative agendas:** Strong national commitments to good governance and the prevention of corruption which are responsive to society. Both national policies and legislation should have regard to ensuring the legislating of Codes of Conduct for all public officials.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION continued..

- **National strategies** should be comprehensive and inclusive. Key stakeholders should no longer operate in silos, but work together to manage corruption, enshrine integrity and risk management principles in public life.

- **Budgets**: Parliaments should approve budgets which allow the Commissions to be independent rather than dependent.
Training and Development should be undertaken by all tiers of the public sector so that there is “buy in” for the implementation of integrity and anti-corruption systems.

Public Education should be used as a way to educate all persons in public and civic life, including children. This will create a culture of integrity and good governance.

Parliamentary Oversight Committees should be appointed with reference to anti-corruption and integrity issues in societies. Also to ensure passage of relevant legislation.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION continued..

- Ensure transparency in tendering and procurement process through legislation and policies.

- Ensure good fiscal and organizational management of public sector Ministries, Departments and public funded bodies through enhanced legislation.

- Adopt a National Risk Management strategy.

- Political, Parliamentary and Public Sector Champions should be appointed for implementation.
THANK YOU!