



## Network of Corruption Prevention Authorities

### Virtual Plenary Meeting

20 April 2021

### Keynote Speech by the President of the Italian National Anti-Corruption

Authority,

**Mr Giuseppe Busia**

Mr President, thank you very much for this occasion to intervene today.

I will take only a few minutes to inform you about the speech I gave on the occasion of the first G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) under the Italian Presidency, which was held from 29 March to 1 April.

As you may know, the Anti-Corruption Working Group is considered a fundamental forum for shaping anti-corruption policies at a global level and one of the G20's most dynamic work-streams.

In that occasion, I addressed the issue of Measuring corruption by monitoring public procurement, which is probably the area most exposed to the risk of corruption.

Indeed, in this period, we can rightly argue that the public sector is fighting two pandemics: COVID-19 and risk of corruption in public procurement. That, because of the growth of public investment and the urgency of the procedures.

At this regard, it is undeniable that the Italian legislator showed great intuition in centralizing in our National Anti-Corruption Authority - ANAC the competences regarding the prevention of corruption together with those relating to the regulation and oversight of public procurement.

I must also emphasize that ANAC's experience in measuring corruption through public procurement monitoring is based on our strategic asset, the National Public Procurement Database.

Our Database collects data from over 5 million public procurement procedures registered in 2020, and around 60 million contracts over the last 10 years, for a total value of approximately 2,240 billion euros. Thanks to the National Public Contracts Database, all procurement activities are transparent and available to auditors and citizens in real time, so that they can monitor spending, in order to prevent cost inefficiencies and corruption.

Having open and transparent data serves various purposes. For example, the data can be used as a tool for tracking and comparing processes relating to essential goods, to avoid unnecessary spending. Having this data, makes it possible to detect cases of overcharging and potential fraud.

As I said at the beginning, it is not my intention to go any further into these topics today, and I hope to be able to discuss this with you in more detail, perhaps in one of the next plenary sessions.

The only thing that I would really like to emphasize is that, in my view, an effective fight against corruption cannot be separated from public procurement oversight.

Many thanks, President Sikimić, for allowing me to speak and thanks to all of you for listening to me.



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PREVENTION AUTHORITIES

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Agenda

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<b>14:00 - 14:05</b>	<b>Opening remarks</b>  Mr. Dragan Sikimić, Director of the Serbian Agency for Prevention of Corruption (APC) and 2021 NCPA President
<b>14:05 - 14:10</b>	<b>First meeting of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (G20 ACWG)</b>  Mr. Giuseppe Busia, President of the Italian National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC)
<b>14:10 - 14:30</b>	<b>Updates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Information on new members and partners</li><li>◆ Potential amendments to the NCPA Charter related to the election of the Steering Committee members</li><li>◆ Confidentiality issues</li></ul>
<b>14:30 - 15:30</b>	<b>Results and latest developments of ongoing projects</b>  Participants will present the results and latest developments of ongoing projects, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Using modern tools and technologies to prevent and detect corruption (Italy)</li><li>◆ Guidance on facilitation payments (France)</li><li>◆ Key success factors in anti-corruption training (France)</li><li>◆ Corruption risk mapping (France)</li><li>◆ Asset declarations (Croatia and Serbia)</li><li>◆ Transparency in the legislative process and citizens incentives for integrity (Albania)</li><li>◆ Whistleblowing (North Macedonia)</li><li>◆ Transparency in the business sector (Estonia and Tunisia)</li><li>◆ Impacts of national anti-corruption strategies and corruption risk assessment methodology (Morocco)</li><li>◆ Public integrity (Slovak Republic)</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The role of media in corruption prevention and detection efforts (Palestinian Authority)</li> <li>◆ Information exchange sessions on the prevention mandate of members (Ecuador)</li> <li>◆ Challenges and good practices identified in the monitoring process of the implementation of national anti-corruption strategies (Romania)</li> </ul>
<b>15:30 - 15:50</b>	<p><b>Proposals for new projects and initiatives</b></p> <p>-Basel Institute on Governance</p>
<b>15:50 - 16:00</b>	<p><b>Closing remarks of the NCPA Presidency and participants</b></p>