

M I N U T E S

**SECOND MEETING 2022 OF THE SPECIALIZED GROUP FOR THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTION OF THE COMMUNITY OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES**

I. BACKGROUND

Based on article 2.2, subsection m., article 5.1 and article 5.2 of section I of the Procedures for the Organic Functioning of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), as well as article 7 of the Specialized Group for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption (SGPFC) Operational Guidelines, the Second Working Meeting of the Group was held virtually, on November 9, 2022, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In accordance with article 4 and article 6, section IV of the same Operational Guidelines, the meeting was chaired by the Anti-Corruption Office of the Presidency of the Nation of the Argentine Republic, country that in 2022 occupies the Presidency Pro Tempore (PPT) of CELAC, and these minutes were drawn up by the Ministry of Public Administration of the United Mexican States, which acts as the support mechanism of the SGPFC.

II. PARTICIPANTS

CELAC member States representatives of anti-corruption authorities participating in this meeting: Félix Crous, Deborah Hafford, Luis Villanueva, Vanina Mona, Nicolás Gómez, Yanina Ariotti (**Argentina**); Sergio Plata Careaga, Bayardo Martínez Villarroel (**Bolivia**); Carmen Paz Valenzuela, David Zavala Sanhueza (**Chile**); Roberth Nicolás Valencia Sierra, (**Colombia**); José Armando López Baltodano (**Costa Rica**); Vanesa Gutiérrez, Benjamín Vásconez, Verónica Gómez Ricaurte, Mayra Mejía Chávez, Lotty Andrade, Luis Arellano Jibaja (**Ecuador**); Julia Gironés, Claudia Orozco (**El Salvador**); Eunice Lemus, Jaime Rafael Muñoz Flores, Heidy Panjoj (**Guatemala**); Kavita Bhowani (**Guyana**), Jorge Arturo Reina (**Honduras**); Dálida C. Acosta Pimentel, Luis Enrique Pereda Trejo, Fanny Angélica Álvarez Hernández, Berenice Salazar Ayala (**Mexico**); Oscar Gutiérrez (**Nicaragua**); Giselle Minardi Laterra (**Paraguay**); Carlos Augusto Villena Changanáquí (**Peru**); N. Bourtokan (**Dominican Republic**); Narly Montilva, (**Venezuela**).

Guests¹: Marco Antonio Pérez Ruíz, Global Gneder Coordinator, Network Manager Región Andina, Alliance for Integrity (**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammen- narbeit, GIZ**).

¹ Based on article 13 of the Operational Guidelines of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States Specialized Group for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, adopted by consensus during the Fifth Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Prevention and Fight against Corruption of October 27, 2021.



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III. PROCEEDINGS

The Head of the Anti-Corruption Office, a decentralized agency of the Presidency of the Nation of Argentine, Félix Crous, opened the meeting, after welcoming and thanking the participants. He also informed the membership that due to difficulties in accessing the zoom platform, the Republic of Cuba would not be joining us during this meeting, however, the documents and conclusions generated at this meeting will be shared.

Félix Crous stated that he is pleased to reopen this space for dialogue after several months of intense work and a broad exchange among CELAC States. It is not easy to advance towards the institutional strengthening of an international forum such as CELAC, which covers so many issues and agendas in a period of one calendar year. We appreciate the efforts of each of the leaders of our states to strengthen dialogues to find shared solutions to common problems and where the coordination of public policies between our countries becomes a priority in areas such as health, post-pandemic economic recovery, climate change, energy, corruption prevention, scientific innovation, to mention some of the many aspects covered by CELAC.

He went on to comment that we are meeting today to continue with the work agenda and focus on listening to the experiences and initiatives of the member States, which will generously share their lessons learned, their strengths and difficulties, since sometimes the latter are more useful for continuing to grow.

He expressed that the Argentinian PPT, as an interlocutor, enthusiastically wishes to count once again with the presence of the Federative Republic of Brazil among the member countries of this space and that, as far as it is concerned, it will make the necessary efforts so that Brazil may soon be present again in the Latin American coordination that we all represent.

He pointed out that as Chair they have taken on the task of fulfilling the mandate received from their predecessors and consolidating a set of documents on general principles and good practices that contribute to the common vision and the implementation of coordinated strategies that support national efforts in the prevention and control of corruption that affects us as a region. He summarized that the present meeting will focus on the content of these documents that we will adopt as common principles and on the set of shared practices.

Luis Enrique Pereda Trejo, General Director of International Perception of Corruption of the Ministry of Public Administration of Mexico, was given the floor to thank the Argentinian PPT for its collaboration in all logistical aspects, organization of documents and selection of topics for the agenda. Likewise, public recognition was extended for the work and support provided throughout the year based on the experience gained in the previous two years.

Luis Enrique Pereda Trejo, in accordance with article 6 of the Operational Guidelines of the SGPFC, proceeded to read the agenda, in the role of the Mexican support mechanism.

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The presidency submitted the agenda to the approval of the members, voting in favor unanimously by those present (Annex I).

Continuing with the development of the agenda, Déborah Hafford, Director of Institutional Relations of the Anticorruption Office of Argentina, proceeded with a brief summary of what has been the work of the four documents bequeathed by the Mexican Pro Tempore Presidency and foreseen in the 2022 Work Plan of the SGPF, and which were drafted from their base by the current Presidency of Argentina, structuring these two central themes: the strengthening of ethics and integrity in the public sector and the promotion of business integrity. He pointed out that this November meeting has been reached with the construction of the principles with contributions from only a few States, which is why the Pro Tempore Presidency of Argentina wishes to propose the possibility that these first documents of principles be considered as a first phase in order to allow those States that have not yet made contributions to do so. They would be closed in this first phase, but open so that the remaining countries would have the opportunity to make their contributions at a later date. Likewise, in reference to the compendiums with contributions from 16 of the member states, a period of time should be granted so that they can share their information for the corresponding integration.

Deborah Hafford proceeded to give an overview of the structure of the CELAC Principles for the Strengthening of Ethics and Integrity in Public Service and the CELAC Principles for the Promotion of Business Integrity. He also invited the States to send their contributions regarding the Document for the Exchange of Experiences on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Whistleblowers against Corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Compendium of Citizen Participation Mechanisms to Combat Corruption.

The modification of the agenda was announced as a result of Cuba's non-participation due to the impossibility of accessing the zoom platform, and the First Panel began with the topic "Report on the participation of the Republic of Ecuador within the framework of the High-Level Round Table on Large-Scale Corruption in the International Sphere".

On behalf of Ecuador, Vanesa Gutiérrez, Undersecretary of Anti-Corruption Policy Management, at the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption Public Policy of the Presidency, took the floor, sharing that the Republic of Ecuador, as part of an initiative of the Government of Canada, was invited along with the Netherlands to the formation of a Core Group "Core Group Anticorruption", which had as a precedent the First Summit for Democracy held in Washington in December 2021, in which some priority issues were addressed, among them, the fight against corruption, particularly large-scale corruption that has transnational implications.

She continued by stating that the Group conducted a diagnostic study that covered the following topics: 1. International legal framework, 2. Gaps and innovative solutions and 3. The above resulted in a Memorandum of Public Policy with a multidimensional perspective that will serve as input for the High Level Round



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Table to be held in The Hague, on November 27-29, 2022, with the objective of signing a Ministerial Declaration of Principles at the II Summit for Democracy to be held in Washington during the first quarter of 2023, recognizing the need to generate political will and improve international cooperation to confront the new forms of international corruption (Annex II).

He then opened the floor to presentations on the Principles for the Promotion of Business Integrity document.

Mexico presented the topic "Business integrity and best practices in Mexico". Dálida C. Acosta Pimentel, General Coordinator of Citizenship and Defense of Corruption Victims of the Ministry of Public Administration, said that corruption as we know it is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a range of structural solutions, which is why the Ministry of Public Administration has implemented various citizen participation schemes for social, civil and business organizations.

She pointed out that, in the Mexican case, one of the fundamental strategies of the National Development Plan is the ethical transformation of both the public and private sectors. Therefore, in the sectorial program of the Ministry of Public Administration, it is a priority strategy to promote and encourage the adoption of good practices in the business sector and promote a culture of integrity in government-business relations and foster this honest and transparent behavior both in companies and in their relationship with the public sector, which can inhibit the commission of misconduct and regain the trust of the public. He pointed out that Mexico has a General Law of Administrative Responsibilities that provides that legal entities may also be administratively liable and it is considered as a mitigating factor those legal entities that have an integrity policy (the company must have a code of conduct, effective and adequate surveillance control systems, easily accessible whistle-blower systems, and a system of complaints), and that the company must have a code of conduct, effective and adequate surveillance control systems, easily accessible whistleblower systems, training systems, human resources policies that promote non-discrimination, and that also encourage the entry of persons who are committed to conduct of integrity, systems that guarantee transparency and that have organizational and procedural manuals).

Dálida Acosta shared that the Ministry of Public Administration is working on a Business Integrity Model, which is a guide that includes some of the best practices in each of the points mentioned above, as well as examples so that small and medium-sized companies can adopt these integrity programs according to their structures. Likewise, she added that the Agreement by which the Guidelines of the Business Integrity Distinctive Register of the Ministry of Public Administration are issued was published. The register includes companies (SMEs) that have an integrity policy and are committed to promoting a culture of ethics. The Business Integrity Distinction is a recognition granted by the Ministry of Public Administration to the companies listed in the registry that prove that their Integrity Policy complies with all the elements indicated in the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities (Annex III).



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Continuing with the agenda, Marco Antonio Pérez Ruiz, Global Gender Coordinator for the Andean Region of the Alliance for Integrity of the German Cooperation Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ, Germany), presented the topic "Multi-stakeholder (public-private) alliances" that strengthen integrity in the economic sector.

Marco Antonio Pérez pointed out that the Alliance for Integrity is a program that provides SMEs with an understanding of deontological, etymological and even legal concepts that can be complex, such as integrity, corruption and the gender-differentiated impact of the latter. As a reflection, he pointed out that integrity is a responsibility of the State, but it is also a co-responsibility of the private sector, civil society, with the participation of international donors, such as the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, GIZ, among others, and that it is reinforced with academia to have an integral vision.

He went on to note that it is a program that aims to promote integrity among companies, their business partners and other relevant actors in the economic system, with a broad network of anti-corruption and compliance experts, sharing knowledge and offering support to local and global partners to implement anti-corruption measures. And it offers services such as: peer-to-peer learning and international exchange, public-private dialogue, awareness raising and information exchange, training programs, gender and digital solutions. It has offices in Germany, India, Indonesia and Latin America, where it fosters spaces for exchanges to seek solutions. He shared one of the experiences presented in Indonesia regarding public-private dialogue, as well as some of the tools that have been developed in Alliance for Integrity, such as "No Excuses Pocket Guide", Compliance Bulletin, Business for Business training programs, Global Compact, Inclusion Guides, among others (Annex IV).

Then, the topic of "Public Policies for the incorporation of the private sector in the prevention of corruption" was announced. "Initiative Monitoring of Private Activities Before and After (MAPPAP) the exercise of the public function" by Luis Villanueva, Undersecretary of Integrity Policy Planning of the Anti-Corruption Office of Argentina, who said that this is an initiative of that office aimed at preventing corruption. This initiative is specifically focused on public officials and will make it possible to visualize private ties and interests, up to 3 years prior to entering high positions in the National State (senior authorities of the National Public Administration up to the level of undersecretary, and senior authorities of decentralized entities and State companies of equivalent hierarchy) and the activities carried out by public officials, up to one year after the end of their public mandate.

He pointed out that the Argentinean Law provides for two fundamental limitations, when a person enters and leaves the public service. In view of this, the Anti-Corruption Office proposes a change not only in the terms, but also tries to guarantee due control and transparency. The monitoring system tries to guarantee publicity, it is a great platform of active transparency in which all public agencies, civil society, journalism, etc. will be able to see in a sworn statement format the background and type of management in the private sphere that

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people made when entering the public service, the possibility that the servants themselves are clear that this information will be seen both by the control bodies, as well as by the citizenship.

To conclude on the subject, he commented that the ways of entering and leaving the public sector, from and to the private sector, entail risks that may harm the public interest and benefit specific private sectors. Among them: conflicts of interest, revolving door, state capture. In this scenario, the MAPPAP becomes fundamental since it facilitates the disclosure and publicity of public ethics duties, which is essential to adequately manage conflicts of interest and effectively control the fulfillment of such duties. He pointed out that there are currently no projects with similar tools for active transparency and citizen participation, neither in Argentina nor in other countries of the region (Annex V).

Finally, Luis Villanueva shared with the group that regarding the Integrity and Transparency Register for Companies and Entities of Argentina (RITE) that already had an anti-corruption component and is working on RITE 2, with a human rights, gender and environment component, through the development of forms with the participation of civil society, companies, universities, gender organizations, etc. It is intended to be available in March-April 2023. He expressed his interest in making all these initiatives known in the region, in order to share experiences and information with other countries' developments, since business is essentially multinational, with capital flowing from country to country.

After the presentations, a space was opened for consultation and exchange with the participating States. Chile, through Carmen Paz Valenzuela, asked Marco Antonio Pérez Ruiz of GIZ, what are the minimum requirements for a company to be considered transparent, in his opinion? In response, Marco Antonio expressed that as a practical network that accompanies SMEs in the implementation of integrity programs, the issue of transparency in the private sector can be approached from two different lines or perspectives: 1) thinking about the nature of the company and 2) thinking about communication (based on the United Nations Global Pact Guidelines and Guidelines).

He was then asked: How can they access the Alliance for Integrity's menu of cooperation and technical assistance in Latin America? Perez Ruiz shared the web page of www.allianceforintegrity.org/es/ whose information is public and commented that they do not have their own agenda, but act upon request and as a German cooperation agency all funds come from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Dálida Acosta shared that regarding the Chilean consultation on transparency, in the case of Mexico, for example, it establishes as one of the elements of the integrity policy that mechanisms must be established to ensure transparency and publicity of the interests of the companies at all times. In this sense, the Integrity Model of the Mexican State indicates that it is important to present the Manifest of Relationships with Public Servants that the main partners of the company have and that is foreseen in the Protocol of Action in Public

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Contracting, as well as to publish and make known the integrity policies of the companies, their interests and it must also be established that the working members of the company must collaborate with the investigations, audits, transparency of the financial statements, among others.

In the same sense, Luis Villanueva pointed out that, in the case of Argentina, which is similar to that mentioned by the Mexican state, the RITE also has a great deal of disaggregated information. For example, on the subject of the complaints channel: what the complaints channel is like, who can access it, how and when it is disseminated. And all this disaggregated information in the Integrity and Transparency Register is evaluated by public agencies.

Continuing with the meeting, Deborah Hafford yielded the floor to Guyana who had a query. Kavita Bhowan expressed her appreciation for the presentation of the MAPPAP initiative and asked: How long has the initiative been in existence and is there a concept note? In response, Luis Villanueva affirmed that there is and that he would be happy to share more information, that it is a very simple platform, that, with the management mechanism, each official uploads his or her background and that this information is what is reflected. In reply, he expressed his gratitude and stated that it is a control mechanism of great interest and that the concept note will be of great help.

Continuing with the agenda, the second panel began with a presentation on "Costa Rica's Experiences in Citizen Participation in the Fight against Corruption" by Armando López Baltodano, Director of Public Ethics of the Attorney General's Office, who presented a general outline of the mechanisms for citizen participation in Costa Rica. The Judicial Branch has the 1) Judicial Observatory (digital platform with statistics and indicators on the number of judicial processes, number of civil servants working in each judicial office, among others); 2) - National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice (CONAMAJ), which has among its programs: (a) Police Coffee Afternoons-Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ) (horizontal work session between OIJ personnel and citizens, which allows communities to make direct consultations to the personnel in charge or heads of units), and (b) National Service of Judicial Facilitators (to improve access to justice for people, especially those in vulnerable conditions in areas far from city centers. The judicial facilitators are volunteers, democratically elected, and carry out actions such as: community mediations, orientation, accompaniment and talks with the support of local judges). 3) Complaints and guidance to citizens for the presentation of complaints for acts of corruption, with full guarantee of the confidentiality of the complainant.

Armando López, commented that there is also the Costa Rica Integra (TI-CR) - Civil Society - National Integrity and Corruption Prevention Strategy (ENIPC) program, which consists of 5 axes and includes control and citizen participation. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic has among its mechanisms for citizen participation the Information System on Plans and Budgets (SIPP), which provides information on revenues and expenditures, as well as plans and results of execution of most state institutions (Annex VI).

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Continuing with the agenda, David Zavala Sanhueza, Analyst of the Studies and Data Unit of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Office of the Comptroller General, gave a presentation on the Republic of Chile on "Participatory construction of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic". He shared that it is one of the few strategies in the world that is developed by a supreme audit institution, built from its origin in conjunction with citizens, and whose participatory process involved a total of 159 activities in which 23,453 people and 77 organizations were involved. The elaboration process included: 1) Public Consultation, 2) Publication of the corruption radiography, 3) Process of dialogue workshops (with public officials, private sector, civil society and citizens), 4) Draft of the first version of the proposals, and 5) Participatory Review (citizen feedback on the proposals). A gender and regional perspective were incorporated in their construction, as well as the inclusion of marginalized groups.

He went into detail on each of the stages, mentioning that Chile, in addition to the results of the surveys, provided an X-ray of corruption, a major study that resulted in the publication of a Manual for the Participatory Development of Anti-Corruption Strategies.

Zavala Sanhueza emphasized that knots in corruption were identified such as: unjustified delays in the way the State responds, opacity, lack of organizational culture. He pointed out that after this, 15 proposals were presented to the public, resulting in 25 proposals for the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. He concluded that these processes must be participatory from the beginning, with a gender planning and approach, diversity and inclusion and finally with a communication close to citizens and transparent (Annex VII).

Giselle Minardi Laterra, General Director of Legal Counsel of the National Anticorruption Secretariat (SENAC) of the Republic of Paraguay, gave the final presentation on "Citizen Participation Mechanisms Developed and Implemented by SENAC". In this regard, he pointed out that SENAC is an institution that promotes policy work to improve institutional governance, through the establishment of guidelines that contribute to the establishment of a culture of integrity. This is carried out through the promotion of tools and mechanisms that contribute to the transparency of public management, citizen participation in the decision-making process, awareness of public servants on public ethics and accountability, always with a focus on citizen control. Clearly with the purpose of reinforcing the prevention of public corruption as the most important work of SENAC.

Minardi Laterra specified that due to time constraints she would focus on those mechanisms of citizen participation considered the most important implemented by SENAC. In this regard, she referred to the National Integrity, Transparency and Anti-Corruption Plan (PNI 2021-2025), which was promoted by the Integrity and Transparency team, the product of a collaborative process and which contains six strategic axes: (1) Transparency, Access to Public Information and Citizen Participation, (2) Development of the Integrity System and Culture, (3) Civil Service: Suitability and Merit, (4) Control Framework in Public Procurement and

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in Internal Control and Risk Systems, (5) Investigation and Sanctioning Capacity of the State in the face of Acts of Corruption, (6) Communication. (Annex VIII).

The speakers were thanked and a space was opened for consultations, during which Déborah Hafford asked, within the National Strategies or Plans presented, within the framework of the promotion of citizen participation, have measurement mechanisms or monitoring or evaluation systems been designed? And Dálida Acosta, on behalf of Mexico, also added for Chile, if they could elaborate a little on the council of civil associations of the Comptroller's Office and how has this linkage with civil organizations and societies been from the Comptroller's Office?

In response, Zavala Sanhueza of Chile commented that with respect to the first question regarding evaluation and monitoring, they carried out a process in which they operationalized the 25 measures into 75 concrete actions and 86 annual commitments, which were evaluated and reported twice to the Civil Society Council, in addition to internal accountability. Regarding the comptrollers, he pointed out that in Chile public institutions are obliged to have a Civil Society Council made up of legally constituted organizations of all types, which are periodically renewed and the institutions apply to be part of the Council according to their mission and it is the same civil society organizations that vote and define which institutions will be part of it, they are purely consultative Councils.

Continuous act, Armando López Baltodano of Costa Rica commented that the implementation of the National Integrity and Corruption Prevention Strategy is complemented by an integrity study presented in July by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which reviews institutional governance arrangements. With this collaboration with the OECD, specific indicators will be presented with which the issues will be evaluated and measured. This work is currently under construction in Costa Rica and will be reported at a later date.

Honduras, through Jorge Arturo Reina, stated that he is a member of the recently created Secretariat of Transparency and Fight against Corruption, derived from the exit of a time of opacity, exclusion and corruption that generated a strong movement in the last months that concluded in a mandate of open government and fight against corruption in last November's elections. He shared that under this open government standard, the construction of a National Transparency Strategy also began, which in order to become an instrument of inclusion and to be able to contribute to the other issues of national reconciliation and the recovery of the Rule of Law, they began to be absolutely open in citizen participation. He added that in Honduras the discussion for the creation of a new plan of action for open government began and for this purpose a discussion table was set up with the participation of professional associations, women's organizations, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, youth movement organizations and trustees, the private sector, workers and peasants organizations. This effort culminated in the drafting of a National Transparency Strategy, which is expected to be approved soon by the Presidency. He closed by mentioning that with the knowledge of other countries a common path has been found.

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In response to the general question regarding evaluation and follow-up mechanisms, Minardi Laterra of Paraguay commented that there is a unified public information portal that houses statistical data on requests for information made by citizens, including satisfaction with the service provided, and that there is constant monitoring of citizen participation. This is the country's Unified Public Information Portal.

Deborah Hafford thanked everyone for their participation and asked two specific questions for Costa Rica. First: whether the Strategy as a whole had been worked on in its entirety with the inclusion of civil society or only the axis of citizen participation. Second, regarding the evidence that was presented, a setback was observed between 2020 and 2021 in the transparency indicators presented, if they had been able to survey them. If the reason had been identified, if it was linked to the pandemic and if it was overcome.

In response, Costa Rica indicated that in the process of developing the Strategy, it was able to integrate twenty-five civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and institutions in its creation. Five specific civil society organizations were incorporated, there was also a public consultation process that was available to the public for about 22 days and feedback was obtained, but not to the same extent as in Chile. Plenary meetings were also held with civil society organizations. Regarding the second question, the follow-up corresponds to the Ombudsman's Office, but it is known that due to the pandemic, resources had to be channeled and prioritized for their attention, however, it is already being taken up again to strengthen the tools.

Déborah Hafford asked Paraguay a specific question regarding the construction of its five axes, among which the most vulnerable areas were mentioned. Which were these most vulnerable areas and if this was reflected in the prioritization of public policies contained in the Strategy?

In response, Paraguay pointed out that the areas identified in conjunction with the public were public procurement, management of people in public institutions, municipal management, public works concessions, and the provision of benefits, for which specific proposals were then generated that resulted in the generation of the Strategy. In addition to the above, he shared that they are going to renew the data from the public consultation through another consultation to be carried out this month, to see if the perception continues or if it has already changed.

To continue with the agenda, Deborah Hafford proceeded to the Third Panel: Reflections on Next Steps 2023, where the Chair of Argentina proposed that one of the topics for 2023 should be the identification of those instruments that can be exchanged and exported in the region and as another suggested topic, continuing the legacy of Mexico's PPT, that of business integrity so that it is not limited to a single year, since there is much work at the international level that needs to be known in order to continue to deepen. He proceeded to leave the floor open for the opinion of the participants.

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Luis Pereda from Mexico, after congratulating PPT Argentina for the extraordinary work carried out, expressed his agreement with continuing with the topic of corporate integrity, and suggested the subtopic of beneficial ownership as a subtopic, since it is of greater international importance. He pointed out that this Group is a great forum to begin to introduce it, that, within the framework of corporate integrity, beneficial owners may have a vision of combating corruption, combating money laundering, combating tax evasion, but undoubtedly part of this is to identify the individuals who benefit from illegal operations, many times through companies.

Luis Villanueva from Argentina, expressed his full agreement with Mexico's proposal, from the logic of business integrity. Likewise, he added that another issue could be the measurement of corruption, since currently the most notorious measurements are those made by some civil society organizations, profiled in some way, without making value judgments. He pointed out that it is worthwhile for the States to begin to discuss or include as part of their agendas the measurement of corruption, the evaluation of public policy and the generation of public policy as a consequence.

IV. AGREEMENTS AND DECISIONS

- **First:** The Chair of the SGPFCC will circulate minutes summarizing the issues discussed at the Second Meeting of the SGPFCC.
- **Second:** The Chair of the SGPFCC will make the presentations of the Second Meeting 2022 available to the membership and the general public.
- **Third:** The Chair of the SGPFCC will leave one more period open for those member States that wish to contribute to the 2022 Compendium of Good Practices on Citizen Participation Mechanisms to Combat Corruption, and to the 2022 Document for the exchange of experiences on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Alerters of Corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean and may be included.
- **Fourth:** The CELAC Principles for the Strengthening of Ethics and Integrity in Public Service and the CELAC Principles for the Promotion of Business Integrity are considered approved by the members participating in this meeting of the CELAC SGPFCC, in a first phase, and are open to be enriched at a later date.

The Argentine presidency of the SGPFCC concluded the **Second Meeting 2022**, having collected the main points of agreement and results in these Minutes, together with all its aforementioned Annexes, which are an integral part thereof.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 9, 2022.

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A N N E X E S Second Meeting of SGPFC 2022	
No.	Title / Link
I	<u>Shedule</u>
II	<u>Presentation "Report on the participation of the Republic of Ecuador in the framework of the High Level Round Table on Large Scale Corruption in the International Sphere CELAC Principles for the Strengthening of Ethics and Integrity in the Public Service"</u>
III	<u>Presentation "Business Integrity and Best Practices in Mexico"</u>
IV	<u>Presentation "Multi-stakeholder (public-private) partnerships that strengthen integrity in the economic sector"</u>
V	<u>Presentation "Public policies for the incorporation of the private sector in the prevention of corruption. Monitoring of Private Activities Before and After Public Service (MAPPAP) Initiative"</u>
VI	<u>Presentation "Experiences of Costa Rica in the field of Citizen Participation in the fight against Corruption"</u>
VII	<u>Presentation "Participatory construction of the National Anticorruption Strategy of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile "</u>
VIII	<u>Presentation "Citizen Participation Mechanisms Developed and Implemented by SENAC"</u>