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**Balances and challenges of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption from Latin America and the Caribbean perspective, and the Venezuela situation**

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# The path toward a supranational approach on corruption in the Inter-American system

- Resolution N° 1159, adopted by the OAS's General Assembly in 1992, about corruption in international commerce
- The Belm Do Par Declaration, adopted in 1994 by the foreign ministers to promote the legal coordination against corruption
- Resolution N° 1346, adopted by the General Assembly in 1995, reinforces the relevance of anti-corruption policies to protect democracy
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC), adopted in 1996

**The tension between the non-intervention principle and supranational policies against corruption**

# The enforcement of the IACAC

- The IACAC has a double scope:
  - ✓ Coordination in national anti-corruption policies
  - ✓ Coordination of supranational corruption policies
- The IACAC does not include any enforcement mechanism
- Is the IACA a soft law?
- The 2001 Buenos Aires Text and the follow-up mechanism: the MESICIC



- A network aimed to promote cooperation and technical assessment
- The Expert Committee is based on a peer-review of the implementation of the IACAC, guided by a consensual approach
- Despite its consultive nature, the MESICIC has contributed to strengthening anti-corruption policies in the Western Hemisphere.



- In the Fragile States, anti-corruption policies require something more than international rules
- International cooperation can promote the reconstruction of anti-corruption state capacities
- The case of the pervasive corruption in Honduras
- The Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH) was created in 2016
- The MACCIH contributed to building anti-corruption capacities, in the public and private sector
- But in 2020 the Mission was terminated as a result of tensions with the non-intervention principle

# The challenges:

- Transnational corruption requires a Global Law and innovative enforcement mechanisms
- International cooperation can create alternative compliance mechanisms: the MESICIC
- Fragile states require something more than rules: the MACCHI and the anti-corruption capacities in the public and private sector
- Instead of designing new institutions (an Inter-American Anti-Corruption Court), it is necessary to strengthen the current institutions
- Latin America and the Caribbean require a holistic approach from the Global South: corruption, development, and democratic governance

