



Australia's stance on corruption – will all roads lead to Nauru (and Manus)?

By Sam Koim
15 June 2015

The allegations report in the Australian media of an Australian mining company bribing high ranking Nauru politicians is a real test for Australia. The stakes are high. Nauru hosts one of the asylum detention centres under Australia's "Pacific Solution" policy. Nauru, together with Manus in Papua New Guinea, has relieved Australia of the influx of boat people to Australia and the Australian Government needs the ongoing political support of the host nations to continue the operation of the detention centres.

Thanks must go to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) who, without fear or favour, investigated this case, which could potentially harm Australia's relationship with Nauru. From the media reports, it seems that the AFP is at an advanced stage of the investigation and arrests might be made soon.

Australia is a member of the OECD Working Group on Bribery and a party to the key international conventions concerned with combating foreign bribery, such as the [Anti-Bribery Convention](#) and the [United Nations Convention against Corruption](#).

Australia is also the immediate past president of the G20. According to the fifth principle of the [G20 Guiding Principles on Enforcement of the Foreign Bribery Offence](#), "Investigation and prosecution of foreign bribery should not be subject to improper influence based on concerns of the national economic interest, the potential effect upon relations with another State, or the identity of the natural or legal person involved."

To remain a corruption-free trading partner in the region, Australia needs to show the way in dealing with bribery allegations such as this, even if it comes at a cost.

There is some scepticism that Australia is held over a barrel with the asylum seekers deal and is willingly turning a blind eye [to the corruption and rule of law problems that are plaguing the host nations](#) -PNG and Nauru. This case will test those claims.

Australia also has to contend with the [recent adverse findings of the Financial Action Task-Force \(FATF\)](#) [pdf] that, "Australia remains at significant risk of an inflow of illicit funds

from persons in foreign countries who find Australia a suitable place to hold and invest funds, including in real estate.”

When it comes to bribery of foreign government officials, it takes two to tango: the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. Getax, the Australian mining company alleged to have been involved in supplying the bribe, may have its directors and the company itself prosecuted by the AFP under the Australian law. But we should not forget the Nauru officials who may have demanded the alleged bribe.

Under the Australian *Criminal Code Act 1995*, only Australian companies and individuals engaged in bribing an official in a foreign country can be prosecuted. This is not dissimilar to the United States *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977* (FCPA). There is, however, a way around it. If the proceeds of the predicate or underlying offence, in this case bribery, are found to have been laundered to Australia, then Australia can mount money-laundering actions against the persons implicated under the *Proceeds of Crimes Act 2002* (POCA).

Prosecuting any Nauru officials will require the cooperation of the Nauru authorities. The Nauru *Anti-Money Laundering Act 2008* makes provisions for cooperation with a foreign state in the investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences (see section 80 of the Act). Nauru itself can prosecute citizens who launder the proceeds of a bribe overseas (see section 6 of the Act). Nauru also has the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2004*, which directly corresponds with the Australian *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* to facilitate cooperation in the prosecution of persons for criminal matters.

The precedent that Australia sets in this case could assure the rest of the Pacific Island countries that Australia does not tolerate corruption and is prepared to pay the price to combat cross-border corruption. Or it could send a message that in cases of corruption Australia will only go after the bribe-giver, and not government officials. It seems that the cat has now been let out of the bag and there is only one way – investigate *all* the offenders.

Sam Koim is Chairman of the multi-agency, anti-corruption body Taskforce Sweep and Principal Legal Officer at the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Papua New Guinea.

About the author/s

Sam Koim

Sam Koim is a Papua New Guinean lawyer whose career has focused on anti-corruption efforts. He was a Principal Legal Officer at the PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General, before becoming Chairman of Investigation Task Force Sweep, PNG’s multi-agency

anti-corruption body. He is also a Council Member of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology.

Link: <https://devpolicy.org/australias-stance-on-corruption-will-all-roads-lead-to-nauru-and-manus-20150614/>

Date downloaded: 31 March 2023



Australian
National
University

The Devpolicy Blog is based at the Development Policy Centre, Crawford School of Public Policy, College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University.