

GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION

OCTOBER 13-16, 2002

CONFERENCE REPORT

*The **Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption** brought together over 150 parliamentarians, 107-plus observers and parliamentary staff to discuss issues of corruption, parliamentary oversight and effective governance. It officially launched GOPAC as an institution, approved a constitution and developed an improved global understanding of the nature of corruption and parliamentarians' role in fighting it. The conference was an opportunity for parliamentarians from around the world to discuss their shared experiences in the fight against corruption and establish strong networks for the road ahead.*

OTTAWA, CANADA

Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption Inaugural Conference

Acknowledgements

The Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption wishes to thank the following organizations for their contributions to the inaugural GOPAC conference.

Parliament of Canada
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAIT)
World Bank Institute (WBI)

Events Hosts

The Hon. Peter Milliken, Speaker of the House of Commons
The Hon. Dan Hays, Speaker of the Senate
Hon. Susan Whelan, P.C., M.P., Minister of International Cooperation
David Kilgour, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific)

Guest Speakers

The Hon. Bill Graham, P.C., M.P., Minister of Foreign Affairs
Franny Léautier, Vice President, World Bank Institute
Mr. Osei Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu, MP (Ghana)

Conference and Workshop Speakers

Conference Chair: John Williams, MP (Canada)

Naser Al-Sane, MP (Kuwait)
Marlene Catterall, MP (Canada)
Son Chhay MP, (Cambodia)

Londa Esadze, MP (Georgia)
Tom Levitt, MP (UK)
Johnson Nkuuhe, MP (Uganda)
Prince Chidbudom Nwuche, MP (Nigeria)
Beatriz Paredes, MP (Mexico)
Con Sciacca, MP (Australia)

Mirjana Feric-Vac, MP (Croatia)
Inder Jit, Former MP (India)
Mary Kay King, MP (Trinidad and Tobago)
Musikari Kombo, MP (Kenya)
Shafqat Mahmood, Former MP (Pakistan)
Sanjaasuren Oyun, MP (Mongolia)
Augustine Ruzindana, MP (Uganda)
Juan Adolfo Singer, MP (Uruguay)

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Department of Foreign Affairs

James Lynch, Deputy Director, Directorate
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World Bank

Frederick Stapenhurst, Senior Public Sector
Management Specialist

Office of John Williams, MP

Debra Bain, Constituency Affairs Manager
Athena Elton, Parliamentary Assistant
Jolyne Ferguson, Administrative Assistant
Garry Keller, Legislative Assistant
Lori Vrooman, Administrative Assistant

Parliamentary Centre

Steven Blais, Intern
Meaghan Campbell, Program Officer
Shari Currie, Executive Director for the
Center for Legislative Exchange
Geoff Dubrow, Program Manager
Helene Haddad, Administration Manager
Christine Ivory, Program Manager
Robert Miller, Executive Director
Martin Ulrich, Program Manager
Pramie Yip, Program Manager

Parliament of Canada

Luc Fortin, Deputy Principal Clerk,
Committee and Parliamentary Associations
Roseanne Karith, Parliamentary Exchanges
Officer
François Prigent, Parliamentary Exchanges
Officer
Astrid Ratzel, Logistics Officer
Karen Thriepland, Logistics Officer
Hugh Finsten, Director General,
Parliamentary Research Branch
Wolf Koerner, Research Staff
Brian O'Neal, Political and Social Affairs
Committee
James R. Robertson, Principal Law and
Government Division
Jack Stilborn, Political and Social Affairs
Division
House of Commons Pages, Catering, and
Translation

**Algonquin Travel & MKI Conference
Management**

Claudia Deschamps,
Senior Travel Advisor
Anil D'Souza, Manager, International
Services

GOPAC would like to extend sincere thanks to the Conference participants and observers for their interest in, and dedication to, the fight against corruption. May we have many successes in the years ahead!

(See Annex #5 for a complete list of participants)

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Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption
October 13-16th, 2002

Ottawa, Canada

Corruption is pervasive - transcending both physical and cultural boundaries. Although its incidence and impact varies across countries, its incidence is growing and its impact is uniformly negative. Corruption undermines economic well-being, weakens the rule of law and human rights, and destroys the trust on which democratic governance relies. While there have been many initiatives to reduce its incidence and impacts, notable successes appear to require political leadership and sustained effort.

The Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption confirmed this assessment, but also demonstrated that parliamentarians from around the world believe that more needs to be done – and done by parliamentarians working together on building integrity in governance. Their first step was to create the ***Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)***. GOPAC, they feel, can provide them with a global voice, a support network and the means to learn from the experiences of their colleagues.

In addition to establishing GOPAC and strengthening the personal networks of the participants, the Conference reviewed the GOPAC constitution, studied actions that could be taken by parliamentarians to fight corruption and build integrity, and took steps to create regional chapters. The remaining sections of this report describe each of these developments.

**MOTION TO CREATE THE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS
AGAINST CORRUPTION (GOPAC)**

Recognizing that

- Fighting corruption is important for the well-being of people everywhere, and
- Parliamentarians, as representatives of citizens, have an important role to play in building integrity in governance

We, the assembled parliamentarians from over 50 countries and all continents, **do hereby resolve to create an organization** of parliamentarians to fight corruption.

*Adopted by parliamentarians at the founding conference of GOPAC, Ottawa,
the 16th day of October, 2002*

Constitution

The draft constitution was discussed in both the opening and closing plenaries of the Conference. Participants expressed strong views about what was needed to provide parliamentarians with an effective vehicle to fight corruption. It was clear, however, that they were willing to put aside differences in order to move forward. With one change, the draft constitution was approved, along with a package of constitutional change proposals.

A two-step process was created to deal thoughtfully with the proposed changes to the constitution. First, the GOPAC website would provide a medium for the review of proposals for change. Second, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors would be established to monitor the website deliberations and prepare a package of constitutional proposals for consideration at the next GOPAC Global Conference in 2004.

Most participants felt that one change was urgent, namely the inclusion of parliaments as members of GOPAC. Many participants, as representatives of their parliaments felt it essential to include parliaments as formal members of GOPAC. The principal argument of those opposed seemed to be that, parliaments are sometimes controlled by a corrupt executive, and this could undermine the credibility and capacity of GOPAC.

Approving the Constitution had the effect of creating GOPAC's Board of Directors. The Board then, directly after the Conference, selected its Chair and Executive Committee:

GOPAC Board of Directors

Chair: John Williams (Canada)

Louis Chimango (Malawi)	Waldo Mora Longa (Chile)
Musikari Kombo (Kenya)	Cecilia Romero (Mexico)
Chidbudom Nwuche (Nigeria)	Angel Mario Salazar (Guatemala)
Mary Kay King (Trinidad and Tobago)	Abdullah Al-Nibari (Kuwait)
Con Sciacca (Australia)	Volodymyr Stretovych (Ukraine)
Immacula Bazile (Haiti)	Kim Yong Hwan (Korea)
Giovanni Kessler (Italy)	Edgardo Angara (Philippines)
Sergei Agapsov (Russia)	Charoen Kanthawongs (Thailand)
Valentin Chernyavsky (Russia)	Max Moein (Indonesia)
Valeri Galchenko (Russia)	Mohammed Abu Hena (Bangladesh)

Executive Committee

Chair: John Williams, (Canada)

Cecilia Romero (Mexico)	Son Chhay (Cambodia)
Kim Yong Hwan (South Korea)	Musikari Kombo (Kenya)
Naser Al-Sane (Kuwait)	Giovanni Kessler (Italy)

Global Workshop Report

Three global workshops brought together regionally balanced groups for discussion of the nature of corruption and parliament's role in building integrity in governance. The purpose was to develop a better global understanding of the issues and corrective actions. To ensure broad coverage, participants were asked to share their experiences from three perspectives, namely that of:

- a) the individual parliamentarian;
- b) parliament in its capacity as an instrument of government oversight; and
- c) parliament, as an institution that is effective and demonstrates integrity.

These workshops were chaired, respectively, by Sanjaasuren Oyun (MP, Mongolia), Augustine Ruzindana (MP, Uruguay) and, Juan Adolfo Singer (MP, Uruguay). With the help of a number of speakers, each session addresses i) the current situation; ii) solutions; and iii) next steps for GOPAC and its chapters. Reports on speakers and the discussion at each of the three global workshops are provided in Appendices #1-3. A summary is provided below.

Workshop A focused on what members of parliament, as individuals, can do in the fight against corruption and towards strengthening integrity. Participants agreed that the individual parliamentarian is only as effective as the institutions that surround him/her. Accordingly, institutional strengthening is an essential component for a GOPAC agenda. This included:

- ensuring effective oversight of the executive;
- limiting the power of political parties and ensuring that party discipline does not degenerate into executive dominance;
- ensuring the effectiveness of the opposition along with protection from retribution.

Participants decided that GOPAC, as an extra-parliamentary association, could best play a role in protecting individual parliamentarians who are engaged in anti-corruption activities. Activities such as publicizing the plight of individual parliamentarians who are active in anti-corruption activities, encouraging and ensuring transparency in International Financial Institutions and other international organisations, information dissemination and encouraging 'access to information' regulations were suggested.

Workshop B examined the role of parliament as an oversight institution. Participants concentrated on parliament as an institution that needs to operate with integrity. Parliament was included in the discussion as were institutions that work with parliament, such as auditor generals, ombudsmen, inspector generals, the media and civil society organisations.

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Participants maintained that in order for parliaments to operate as institutions of integrity, changes must start with the electoral systems in many countries. Campaign financing was also raised as an issue as was the role of political parties in choosing candidates.

In examining GOPAC's potential role in assisting parliamentarians, participants of Workshop B took a bottom - up approach. They agreed that GOPAC should assist the individual parliamentarian in accessing information including model anti-corruption legislation, best practices in the regional and local levels. Once GOPAC had strengthened institutions and parliamentarians on the local level it could consider strengthening international institutions.

Participants of Workshop C assessed parliament as an ethical institution including ethical practices by members, fair electoral practices, staff competencies, effective internal rules and procedures, and appropriate use of parliamentary privilege. It also included issues regarding political parties and how their practices affect parliaments effectiveness.

Many comments during this Workshop focussed on the need to raise public awareness in order to encourage the effectiveness of anti-corruption laws. Other practical measures were suggested such as increasing committee resources, hotlines and adequate regulation of multinationals etc.

The participants of Workshop C reached four points of consensus. They agreed that GOPAC should:

- give priority attention to the integrity of electoral processes;
- Communications and public education are of central importance;
- The problem of multinationals needs to be addressed;
- Membership in GOPAC should be open to Parliaments and individual parliamentarians.

Recommendations from each of the workshops will be considered by the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of GOPAC in designing future program goals.

Regional Chapter Workshop Reports

Africa (exclusive of the Middle East)

The African regional chapter was the first established chapter of GOPAC – in existence since 1999. Augustine Ruzindana, of Uganda, has chaired the Chapter since its formation. The African Regional Meeting included representatives from ten countries in Africa. Members agreed to endorse and recognise the existence of APNAC and meet again by no later than June of 2003 to take further steps to enhance its effectiveness and passed a formal motion, which states:

“This meeting of the African regional group endorses the existence of APNAC and empowers the current executive to continue as Interim Executive and, to represent APNAC within GOPAC. It will organize a conference no later than the end of June (2003) for the formal rebut of APNAC which will involve the amendment of the APNAC constitution, elect a new executive and facilitate the formation of national and/or local chapters.”

The Nigerian delegation, led by Prince Chidbudom Nwuche, offered to hold the regional meeting in Nigeria.

Asia

The Asian members met as a group as well as in sub-regional groups. While they felt there was value in maintaining an Asian perspective, they also felt Asia could benefit from smaller regional chapters (and lead member), namely:

- a) Southeast Asia
- b) Northeast Asia (Kim Yong Hwan, South Korea)
- c) South Asia (Mohammed Abu Hena, Bangladesh)
- d) South Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand (Con Sciacca, Australia)

The Asian group will be organized under an umbrella group known as ‘Asia’ that would meet annually (at a minimum) to discuss issues related to the chapters. The Asia umbrella group would be separate from, but part of, GOPAC.

Europe

A continental European group met, as did two separate groups: the Russian Federation and the Newly Independent States. Both of the two smaller groups had taken steps prior to the conference to establish regional chapters. Shortly after the Conference a further small regional group, the Caucuses was formed.

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The European regional chapter established an Interim Steering Committee, chaired by Giovanni Kessler of Italy. All fourteen countries forming the chapter are represented on the Interim Steering Committee. Members of the European Union, countries currently in the EU accession process as well Balkan countries are all within this group. The European Union chapter will be formally established as the Interim Steering Committee will invite all members of their parliaments to join upon their return home.

The other European chapters are:

- The **Russian Federations'** chapter was established in the spring of 2002 and is identified as *Parliamentarians for Parliamentary Control*. This past summer, the Russian chapter was legally incorporated in Russia. The chapter enjoys the support of former and current MPs, members of the Duma and the federation and is chaired by Valery Galchenko.
- NISPAC: The **Newly Independent States** (of the former USSR) chapter is chaired by Volodymyr Stretovych, of the Ukraine. The Newly Independent States chapter will focus on the realization of provisions of the accounting chambers and increasing their effectiveness. In addition they will inform the public of their anti-corruption activities through the use of the mass media. It also plans to strengthen the control over government's activities through the use of accountability and information circulation. They plan to study other countries anti-corruption activities and establish regional newsletters. NISPAC members agreed to establish an interim working committee including a chair and a secretary and will hold a meeting in December of 2002.
- Londa Esadze, of Georgia, chairs the **Caucuses** chapter. This chapter will include the following countries: Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Latin America

A chapter, tentatively denoted LAPAC (Latin American Parliamentarians Against Corruption), chaired on an interim basis by Senator Juan Adolfo Singer of Uruguay includes countries in South and Middle America, as well as Mexico. Their meeting discussed next steps, in particular reaching out to other countries in the region at next Parlatino meeting planned for Sao Paulo on November 5th. Parlatino is an existing organization of Latin American parliamentarians from over 20 different countries.

Middle East

Six countries from the Middle East met and decided to create a chapter for the Arab world. They also selected an Interim Chair, Abdullah Al-Nibari, of Kuwait as Interim Chair.

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North America and the Caribbean

The North American regional meeting included delegates from the English and French speaking Caribbean.

The **Canadian** chapter has been formally created, with John Williams as Chair. The chapter's ambition is to work towards a joint chapter with the United States.

The representatives from the **Caribbean** plan to establish English and French speaking Caribbean Chapters. Mary Kay King of Trinidad and Tobago is the Interim Chair of English Speaking Caribbean. Immacula Bazile of Haiti is the Interim Chair of the French speaking Caribbean

Comments from Observers

Observers attending the Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against corruption originated from a wide range of organizations – including representatives from the international financial institutions (the IMF, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank), bilateral donors (USAID and CIDA) and various civil society organizations.

Frederick Staphenurst, Senior Public Sector Management Specialist (World Bank), collected the views of several of the observers in attendance at the Global Conference on behalf of Conference Organizers. The following reflect the outcome of his discussions.

Observers felt that a good start was made to the development of a global network of parliamentarians united in the cause of fighting corruption. Broad leadership was demonstrated by participants in the way that the principles of GOPAC were endorsed, in the formation of regional chapters, the networking that was started and the very considerable expertise was brought to bear on the various aspects of the problem of corruption.

The observers noted the high degree of enthusiasm and dedication by participants. Some observers were inspired by seeing parliamentarians come together from around the globe and learn that the problems of fighting corruption were essentially the same, whether one is in Canada or Chad, in Australia or Algeria. Yet observers felt that one of the biggest challenges GOPAC will face is that of sustaining the high degree of enthusiasm that was generated. Vigorous follow-up and the support of the international donor community is required.

One way of garnering such support is to reach to other institutions – especially those from civil society. Once a clear GOPAC strategy and action plan is constructed for the regional and national chapters, international organizations will be able to become effective partners with the GOPAC institution.

In sum, observers felt that the Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption was an extremely productive step and look forward to continuing these nascent relationships with GOPAC.

Conclusion

157 parliamentarians and 107 observers from around the world attended the Global Conference. Participants represented all geographical regions and included a substantial number of women (16%) as well as members of opposition parties. The following conference declaration was adopted by voting participants¹:

GOPAC Conference Declaration

- **We assembled parliamentarians declare our commitment to providing leadership in the fight against corruption.**
- **To help accomplish that objective, we have created GOPAC - the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption.**
- **GOPAC will serve as a global, action-oriented network to strengthen the work of parliaments and parliamentarians in fighting corruption.**
- **We leave this founding conference with enthusiasm and with determination to create regional and national chapters of GOPAC as the front lines in the fight against corruption.**

Adopted by parliamentarians at the founding conference of GOPAC, Ottawa, the 16th day of October, 2002

The Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption was a significant achievement for all involved. The main accomplishment was the enthusiastic endorsement by the participants of GOPAC. As one participant commented:

“The ability to network, share, learn and seek support is invaluable to what we can become. There is great hope.”

The majority of delegates were also pleased with the substantive outcome. Mr. Con Sciacca MP (Australia) notably stated that he was “upbeat and bullish” about the future of GOPAC as an organization. The GOPAC constitution, a declaration, a Board of Directors and Executive Committee and the development of established, as well as new regional chapters all took place during the conference.

GOPAC’s potential is strong. Its challenge is to build a strong and engaged membership in all regions of the world. It can do this by creating strong regional chapters and linking them to international and regional organizations with complementary objectives. In this way, GOPAC can become *the* international voice for parliamentarians against corruption.

¹ In order to have voting rights, participants had to be current or former members of parliament.

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**For further information on GOPAC and its activities, please contact Meaghan
Campbell, Program Officer (GOPAC) at campbme@parl.gc.ca**

OR

www.parlcent.ca/anticorruption/gopac.html

Appendix #1:
Workshop A - The Individual Member of Parliament
Chair: Dr. Sanjaasuren Oyun, Mongolia
Rapporteur: Wolf Koerner

Session 1: Framing the Problem

It was noted that, since the end of the Cold War, democratic practices have spread to a large number of erstwhile authoritarian states. One can therefore conclude that a far greater number of people now possess opportunities to exercise a significant degree of collective control over the decisions of their government than ever before in human history.

This trend has also enhanced the role and authority of the elected member: a role which carries with it significant responsibilities.

A further sentiment shared by participants, was the belief that democracy is about the nature of legitimacy. It is therefore incumbent upon parliamentarians, as representatives, to ensure that the citizens, as the repository of that legitimacy, are able to exercise the power its possession imposes upon them.

It is the responsibility of parliamentarians to practice a critical, energetic and reflective politics. It is also imperative that they have the tools to do so.

All believed that political corruption, in its varied facets, must and can be overcome.

Session 2: Solutions

It was argued that the role of individual parliamentarians is only as effective as the structures surrounding them. Much conversation was then devoted to the need to ensure:

- Effective legislative oversight of the executive;
- Provision of effective Parliamentary officers such as the Auditor General;
- That party discipline does not degenerate into an excessive executive domination of the legislature; and
- That the parliamentary opposition is effective, and can go about its business without fear of retribution.

Several speakers stressed the need for a clear separation of executive, legislative and judicial functions. Of particular concern was the need to provide for an independent judiciary.

A theme that emerged from delegates of emerging democracies was that the state, in many instances, is still a vehicle for corruption. That is, entrepreneurs are still tied to a

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state network of nepotism and patronage. Here, regime change has not done away with political corruption.

One of the most serious problems noted was the lack of accountability with respect to international institutions. The lack of transparency with regard to monies lent by international financial institutions to developing countries was a matter of concern for many. Those commenting argued that there needs to be transparency and that organizations such as the IMF and World Bank should be open in letting citizens know how much and for what purpose monies have been lent. As well, better follow up on whether or not it has been spent appropriately would be welcome.

It was also argued that it is important for parliamentarians to accept the responsibility of educating their constituents. Parliamentarians need to ensure that those they represent are aware of the broader context in which policy decisions are made in today's world of increased globalization.

Delegates also stressed the increasingly important role of NGOs as sources of information. Given their research and access to client groups, NGOs can prove an important information base for legislators. Many are today arguing that NGOs, because of their experience and cultural sensitivity, are an essential ingredient in establishing long- term solutions to the many problems being faced by countries in the midst of domestic turmoil and internecine strife. Their reports and analysis offer a sound and important source of information.

Delegates also stressed the importance of Parliamentarians finding common cause in supporting colleagues in different countries who are fighting political corruption. The struggle against corruption will, needless to say, be more difficult in some jurisdictions than in others.

Session 3: Next Steps

When asking themselves the question 'where do we go from here?' participants concluded that the focus of effort should be on the safety of individual parliamentarians fighting corruption.

Generally, it was concluded that, if GOPAC is to become a force for democratization and the fight against corruption then, as an institution, it needs:

- To help publicize the plight of those parliamentarians fighting against corruption;
- To establish a mechanism for helping their legal battles with governments that oppress parliamentarians fighting corrupt regimes and practices;
- To ensure that transparency at all levels of decision making becomes a reality;
- To ensure that all participating nations of GOPAC adopt international regimes relevant to the fight against political corruption – especially those dealing with human rights and the sanctity of the individual;

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- To ensure that international monetary organizations adopt relevant practices of openness and transparency in their dealings with client governments;
- To establish a mechanism whereby relevant information concerning the fight against corruption can be shared by participating countries and their parliaments;
- To help participating countries establish relevant regimes of transparency and disclosure with respect to the financial holdings of parliamentarians and members of the executive;
- To help participating countries establish appropriate “access to information” guidelines;
- To help promote an independent media in host countries.

Appendix #2:
Workshop B - Parliament in its Oversight Capacity
Chair: Augustine Ruzindana, Uganda
Rapporteur: Brian O'Neal

Session 1 – Framing the Problem

The Chair opened the workshop by suggesting that the attendee's focus on the proposition that parliaments are institutions that must operate with integrity. He asked participants to consider both parliaments and institutions that can work with parliaments to fight corruption (e.g. auditors general, ombudsmen, and inspectors general).

Ms. Mirjana Feric-Vac (Croatia) gave the opening presentation. She indicated that Croatia is undergoing a transition to a market based economy, and that parliament has an important role, during such transitions, in establishing standards. Croatian delegates work with EU multidisciplinary groups to fight corruption, establishing agreements in areas such as codes of conduct. Because of the way it is structured, Croatia's parliament does not have a specialist body to deal with corruption, but it does have a committee on compliance which occasionally deals with such issues. There is also a Question Time that is broadcast live, but it is up to individual MPs to use this to best advantage. Ms Feric-Vac concluded with a call to all delegates to brainstorm and to exchange ideas and best practices about fighting corruption, the worst enemy of democracy.

The discussions that followed attracted thoughtful and impassioned participation from the delegates. They stressed that to be effective in fighting corruption; politicians and elected office holders must be trustworthy. Once elected, parliamentarians – especially those who are inexperienced – need special tools in order to deal effectively with experienced and often entrenched bureaucracies. Capacity building initiatives for parliaments include unfettered access to government information, and effective budget and public accounts committees.

Delegates also affirmed the usefulness of:

- anti-corruption commissions,
- implementation of legal measures to deal with corruption,
- international agreements expressing shared standards, and
- technical aid for countries fighting corruption,
- an effective media, especially in exposing corruption during election campaigns,
- closer cooperation and sharing of best practices between the private and public sectors, and
- a proactive approach to corruption, involving public education.

Several delegates identified continuing challenges. Corruptors located outside the country and are sheltered from sanctions, and in many countries judges are so poorly paid that they are vulnerable to corrupting influences themselves.

The Chair concluded the session with a summary stressing the challenges posed to effective oversight by the weakness of parliamentary committees in many countries, as well as the importance of parliamentary capacity building, an effective media, and adequate legal and institutional frameworks.

Session 2 - Solutions

The session began with a presentation by Mr. Inder Jit, of India, who argued that important problems remain to be addressed in India, despite 50 years of democracy. Reflecting a broader pattern, a scandal exposed in one of his newspaper columns in 1996 has yet to be resolved. Committees in India's Parliament table reports, but the governments respond to very few of them, despite an obligation to do so. Mr. Jit stressed that political will of the prime minister and the House Leader is needed to produce satisfactory results, without which governments will not be held to account between elections. Parliamentarians were also called to press for adequate codes of ethics.

In a second presentation, Mrs. Catterall of Canada spoke of the work done by Canadian parliamentarians on an all-party committee studying the business of supply. Parliamentary review of government spending plans is crucial, but it is a job that – at least in Canada – parliament currently does not do well. Many of the necessary tools are available, including an independent Auditor General, who can report four times a year; a functioning public accounts committee, opportunities to question ministers about spending and governmental performance, and a role for the finance committee in pre-budget consultations. Most recently, an estimates committee to look at government spending as a whole has been created. Yet additional opportunities continue to be needed. The importance of having a professional, non – partisan merit-based public service was stressed as a concluding observation.

In the discussion, delegates spoke of the importance of having a good electoral system and controls over campaign financing. The need to entrench anti-corruption measures in the constitutional framework was also stressed. The imperative importance of controlling offshore tax havens and other means for hiding the profits of corruption was also emphasized, and concerns about the impact of globalization in undermining the capacity of parliaments and governments to fight corruption were expressed.

The role of political parties in the fight against corruption received particular attention. Delegates noted that it is important to get a commitment from political parties to ensure that candidate selection is fair and free of corruption. Concerns were raised that elected parliamentarians are more responsive to the demands of their parties than they are to the people who elected them.

In his concluding summary, the Chair stressed importance ascribed by delegates to strengthening existing tools to fight corruption. In particular, anti-corruption laws and parliamentary committees capable of dealing with corruption must be fostered through active political will, and a broader public awareness founded on effective education.

Parliamentarians need to work for value change, inside their institutions and society at large, and must address political financing, transparency, accountability and party discipline issues that detract from their credibility in discussing corruption.

Session 3 – Next Steps

The Chairman began this session by posing a series of questions to the participants. How can parliamentarians strengthen parliament in its oversight role, and also strengthen associated institutions? How can they improve access to information for parliament and its members and committees? How can parliamentarians ensure that their decisions are adhered to, rather than ignored by executives? How can the challenges of campaign financing be met in a way that satisfies public expectations and, once elected, how do parliamentarians strengthen their moral authority through such mechanisms as codes of conduct and declaration of personal assets?

In discussion, delegates singled out the integrity of parliaments as institutions as an indispensable precondition to a successful fight against corruption. Delegates felt very strongly that measures need to be taken to ensure that only those who are free of corruption or criminal records can serve as members of parliament. The electoral process and the role of political parties ought to be examined next. Full disclosure of funding for political campaigns is needed, especially as a means of precluding interference from foreign sources. As well, laws that reduce costs of campaigns are needed, in conjunction with information sharing about inexpensive ways of conducting campaigns

The party system and party discipline are also partly responsible for corruption among some parliamentarians, and therefore must be examined. A comprehensive effort against corruption also needs to include institutions other than parliaments, such as the media, which are needed to fight corruption and promote good governance, and the judiciary. Weak legal systems are full of loopholes, weak judges and weak laws; as a result the guilty are rarely punished.

The discussion then turned to GOPAC's potential role in helping parliamentarians fight corruption. Delegates suggested that GOPAC:

- establish a monitoring and follow up mechanism to support actions of parliamentarians;
- develop model legislation – for example codes of conducts focused on financing campaigns – that could be used by local parliaments;
- assess rules and regulation in regional and local areas;
- identify and disseminate best practices, to help educate parliamentarians;
- assess needs for professional and technological resources in individual countries; and
- focus initially on the creation of national chapters, then regional chapters, and then ultimately on a strengthened international organization.

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In his closing comments, the Chair indicated that every country should have a strategy to fight corruption. The role of parliamentarians is to educate citizens about the risks and dangers associated with corruption. Parliaments can also help by setting standards, which enable societies to determine when corrupt acts have taken place, and by strengthening other preventative mechanisms such as rules and regulations, and laws. The enforcement role is also important. Once corruption has occurred, it must be investigated and punished. Parliament can play an important role in this area. Lastly, coalition building between parliaments and oversight institutions, the police, the judiciary, and everyone within society is essential. These relationships can foster the sharing of information on best practices.

GOPAC and its regional and country chapters can help parliamentarians know what is being done elsewhere and parliamentarians will thus not have to reinvent the wheel. Parliamentarians can then take these practices and experiences and adapt them to their own situation. And GOPAC can let them know that they are not alone.

Appendix #3:
Workshop C - Parliament as an Institution
Chair: Juan Adolpho Singer (Uruguay)
Rapporteur: Jack Stilborn

The workshops on Parliament as an ethical institution focused on whether Parliament has its own house in order, with respect to corruption, and on the most effective ways to achieve progress.

Session 1 – Framing the Problem

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood, of Pakistan, laid out the serious consequences of public perceptions that corruption is widespread, including loss of parliamentary legitimacy and public support for military coups. Central issues in Pakistan and elsewhere are:

- Campaign costs and the dependence of parliamentarians on special interests;
- Conflicts of interest created by the importance of individual funding sources;
- Parliamentary perks and privileges, and public resentments.

The second presentation, by Mr. Concetto Antonio Sciacca of Australia, discussed the problem from the perspective of established democracies. In Australia, the widespread belief that corruption is no longer an issue is based largely on what happens in the electoral process and inside Parliament. Practices outside these areas that compromise Parliament by implication, and are increasingly being addressed in legislation, include:

- The funding of political parties, and the influence of special interests; and
- Candidate selection processes, which are of decisive importance especially in safe seats.

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Discussion from the floor supported the issues raised by panellists. The role of vested interests in campaigns, and the vulnerability of parliamentarians to corruption as a result of their need for campaign financing, was seen as a key issue in both emerging and established democracies. Optimistic notes were added by several discussants, who noted that all elected parliamentarians retain the capacity to make choices and act for the national interest.

Belgium was cited as an established democracy that has put in place, in its electoral law, a range of transparency measures relating to campaign financing and the role of special interests. Also noted is the role of the state in funding political parties, which reduces dependence on special interests.

Participants from several emerging democracies outlined the distinctive problems and challenges they face. A continuing issue in some countries is the establishment of durable democratic institutions, including stable parties and an effective Opposition, as a basis for addressing corruption.

Session 2 - Solutions

Mr. Tom Levitt of the United Kingdom outlined the work of the House Standards and Privileges Select Committee, now chaired by an Opposition Member, on corruption issues. This Committee is supported by independent investigations conducted by the Commissioner of Standards, within a framework of codes of conduct and campaign legislation. The U.K. example suggests that self-regulation by parliamentarians can work.

Prince Chibudom Nwuche of Nigeria outlined the intimidating challenges faced by democratic institutions in situations where the role of parliamentary oversight, a stable party system and institutionalized Opposition remain to be fully established. The Nigerian example demonstrates that progress can be achieved, however. Adequate electoral laws are of critical importance in moving forward. As well, the role of the legislative assembly's Selection Committee in avoiding the creation of conflicts of interest, along with heightened transparency in parliamentary committees, are proving to be valuable tools for progress.

Discussion from the floor focused on goals and strategies that can guide work on parliamentary institutions, and the magnitude of the challenge in some circumstances. There was general agreement that ultimate goal should be to eliminate corruption, not merely manage or control it.

The need to give parliaments the legitimacy, and practical means, to perform their central role of overseeing the executive was a recurring theme. This means that GOPAC members must recognize the integrity of parliament as an institution as a priority challenge.

Comments from the floor fully reflected the diverse circumstances and levels of development of parliamentary institutions around the world. Approaches taken by GOPAC members will need to recognize this. The realities of regional diversity speak to the value the regional structure GOPAC has adopted.

The need for a range of practical measures, such as public education campaigns and hot-lines, was noted by several participants, who stressed the importance of public awareness as a basis for the effectiveness of anti-corruption laws. The importance of practical measures relating to Parliament as an institution, and addressing matters such as the resourcing of committees and their capacity to undertake independent investigation, was also emphasized. These examples all speak to the potential usefulness of GOPAC as a means of fostering progress and sharing best practices.

Session 3 - Next Steps

The discussion of goals in Session 2 included several comments on specific strategies, such as the importance of public awareness as a support for institution-building and the need for adequate resourcing for parliaments, that provided a basis for the discussion of next steps for GOPAC in Session 3. This discussion yielded a range of specific proposals, as follows:

- GOPAC should (a) become involved in combating electoral fraud, (b) be represented by its members within their parliaments, (c) work with other organizations that share its objectives, and (d) build strong regional associations.
- GOPAC needs to focus on the recovery of illegally obtained wealth that has been sequestered outside the country of its origin.
- GOPAC needs to include parliamentary institutions themselves within its focus. Specifically, it can (a) provide a forum for the exchange of information about best practices, and (b) provide a means for the auditing of parliaments by outside observers.
- Public education, possibly relying on the Internet to disseminate information, needs to be a priority.
- Interparliamentary liaison and cooperation needs to be fostered, and GOPAC should develop an annual status report on corruption, identifying problems in individual countries and commending progress.

The Chairman moved the discussion into a concluding phase with a summary presentation stressing the complexity of the problem, and the role of external agents such as multinationals (bribery and money-laundering) and the Western countries that do not adequately regulate them. The need for attention to this aspect was supported by a number of comments from the floor, and the vital importance of a serious commitment of funds by Western countries for capacity building in emerging democracies was emphasized as the session concluded.

The Chairman drew the session to a close by presenting a statement of four points of consensus: (a) that priority attention is needed to the integrity of electoral processes; (b)

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that communications and public education are of central importance; (c) that the problem of multinationals needs to be addressed, possibly by the development of a draft treaty for consideration at the United Nations; and (d) that membership in GOPAC should be open to Parliaments (and official representatives) and also to individuals (including individuals from countries that do not participate). There was general agreement on this statement as the basis for a report to the GOPAC plenary session.

Appendix #4:
Conference Agenda

Sunday, October 13

Arrival of Delegates in Ottawa
Macdonald-Cartier Airport

(Delegates will be transported from the Macdonald-Cartier Airport to the Ottawa Marriott Hotel by bus)

Check-in at the Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa

1200 hours
to 2200 hours

Registration of Delegates
Salon Lautrec, Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa

1830 hours

Welcoming Reception given by the Honourable David Kilgour, P.C.,
M.P.
Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific)
Salon Laurier, Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa

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Monday, October 14

- 0700 hours to
1000 hours Registration of Delegates
Salon Lautrec, Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa
- 0815 hours Departure of Delegates by bus for Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 0830 hours to
0900 hours Continental Breakfast
Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 0900 hours Welcoming Remarks given by the Honourable Dan Hays, Senator
Speaker of the Senate of Canada
and the Honourable Peter Milliken, M.P.
Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada
House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- Introductory Remarks given by John Williams
Member of Parliament of Canada
- Introduction of a Motion to create GOPAC
 - Introduction and Consideration of the GOPAC Constitution
 - Consideration and Discussion of the Global Constitution
 - Explanation of the Workshops by Martin Ulrich
- 1045 hours Coffee/Health Break
Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 1100 hours to
1230 hours Breakout Groups
Theme: Where are we now? Framing the Problem
- Workshop A**
Individual Parliamentarians Fighting Corruption
(Executive Dominance, Low Public Credibility)
Room 237-C, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- Workshop B**
Parliament as Premier Institution of Oversight
(Weak Budget Process, Inadequate Information)
Room 253-D, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

Workshop C

Parliament: An Institution Operating with Integrity
(Excessive Partisanship in Chamber, Political Party Financing)
Room 160-S, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

1230 hours Luncheon
Room 200, West Block, Parliament Hill

1400 hours Breakout Groups
Theme: Where are we going? Tools and Solutions

Workshop A

Individual Parliamentarians Fighting Corruption
(Engaging Civil Society, Facilities to Support Internet Access)
Room 237-C, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

Workshop B

Parliament's Oversight Role
(Public Accounts Committees and Auditors General, Using
Question Time Effectively)
Room 253-D, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

Workshop C

Parliament: an Institution Operating with Integrity
(Managed Partisanship/Balanced Rules, Effective Professional
Support)
Room 160-S, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

1530 hours Coffee/Health Break
Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

1545 hours to
1700 hours Plenary Session
Guest Speaker: Franny Léautier, Vice-President, World Bank Institute
House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

Regional Chapter Developments
House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

1700 hours Departure by bus from Centre Block, Parliament Hill for the Ottawa
Marriott Hotel

1830 hours Dinner
Mr. Osei Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu, MP, Ghana
Victoria Ballroom, Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa

Tuesday, October 15

- 0700 hours to 0830 hours Breakfast
Victoria Ballroom, Ottawa Marriott Hotel
100 Kent Street, Ottawa
- 0830 hours Departure of Delegates by bus for Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 0900 hours Opening of Day 2
House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 0915 hours to 1045 hours Breakout Groups
Theme: How do we get there? Next steps
- Workshop A**
Individual Parliamentarians Fighting Corruption
(Develop Code of Ethics, Undertake Global Public Awareness Campaign on the Cost of Corruption)
Room 237-C, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- Workshop B**
Parliament's Oversight Role
(Handbook on Engaging the Public in the Budget Process, Develop Financial Reporting Standards)
Room 253-D, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- Workshop C**
Parliament: an Institution Operating with Integrity
(Parliamentary Performance Indicators, International Initiative to Strengthen the Institution of Parliament)
Room 160-S, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 1045 hours Coffee/Health Break
Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 1115 hours Reports on Breakout Groups by Chairs of Workshops
Presentation and Discussion
House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
- 1230 hours Luncheon
Room 200, West Block, Parliament Hill
- 1400 hours Where do we go from here?
Breakout Groups for Regional Chapters

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1530 hours	Coffee/Health Break Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1545 hours to 1700 hours	Plenary Session Reports from Chairs of Regional Chapters House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1700 hours	Departure of Delegates by bus from Centre Block, Parliament Hill for the Ottawa Marriott Hotel
1830 hours	Dinner Guest Speaker: The Honourable Bill Graham, P.C., M.P. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada Victoria Ballroom, Ottawa Marriott Hotel 100 Kent Street, Ottawa

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Wednesday, October 16

0700 hours to 0830 hours	Breakfast Victoria Ballroom, Ottawa Marriott Hotel 100 Kent Street, Ottawa
0830 hours	Departure of Delegates by bus for Centre Block, Parliament Hill
0900 hours	Opening of Day 3 Adoption of the Constitution House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1045 hours	Coffee/Health Break Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1100 hours to 1220 hours	Recognition of the Board of Directors <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conference Declaration• Chair Elect's Statement• End of the Conference House of Commons Chamber, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1220 hours	Press Conference Room 130-S, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
1230 hours to 1400 hours	Luncheon Room 200, West Block, Parliament Hill
1400 hours to 1700 hours	Meeting of the elected GOPAC Board of Directors Room 160-S, Centre Block, Parliament Hill
Afternoon and Evening	Departure of Delegates <i>(Delegates will be transported from the Marriott Hotel to the Ottawa Airport)</i>

Appendix #5: Conference Participants

ALGERIA

Abdelhamid Mahi-Bahi Amar
Mohamed Mounir Hamdani
Boulefaa Benelmouaz

AUSTRALIA

Con Sciacca

BELGIUM

Marie-José Laloy
Hugo Coveliers

BENIN

Adrien Hounghbedji

BULGARIA

Roumiana guerguieva
Tatyana Toteva Doncheva

CANADA

Charles Caccia
Pat Martin
Shawn Murphy
Celine Hervieus-Payette
Odina Desrochers
Beth Phinney
John Williams

CHINA

Zungbin Hou
Huaide Shu
Yingchang Yang

CROATIA

Zdravka Busic
Jozo Rados
Mirjana Feric-Vac

EL SALVADOR

Gerardo Suvillaga
Jose Francisco Merino Lopez

FRANCE

Pierre Fauchon

ARGENTINA

Maria del Carmen Falbo
Margarita Stolbizer

BANGLADESH

Hamida Banu Shova
Mohammed Abu Hena
Rezaul Bari Dina
Rashiduzzaman Millat

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Nikola Spiric
Mariofil Ljubic

CAMBODIA

Buddhi Klock
Son Chhay
Prakath Pen
Tou Hay Hong
Chea Cheth

CHILE

Baldo Prokurica-Prokurica
Waldo Manuel Mora Longa
Carlos Alfredo Vilches
Jaime Naranio

COSTA RICA

Carlos Ricardo Benavides-Jimenez
Mario Calderon Castillo

EGYPT

Mohamed Fouad Badrawy
Abdelahad Gameleldin

ETHIOPIA

Debebe Barud
Asmelash Woldesalassie
Mohammed Sarhaye Hiddig
Abera Adugna

GABON

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GEORGIA

Londa Esadze

GERMANY

Herbert Mertin

GUATEMALA

Angel Mario Salzar Miron

HAITI

Immacula Bazile

Olide Bruno

Yves Cristalin

ITALY

Mario Cavallero

Monica Baldi

Giovanni Kessler

Luigi Bobbio

KENYA

Kiraitu Murungi

Martha Karua

George Ayacho Ochilo

Musikari Kombo

LEBANON

Jean Oghassabian

Abdallah Farhat

MALAWI

Louis Chimango

MEXICO

David Jimenez

Beatriz Paredes

José Tomas Lozano y Pardinas

Raul Efren Sicilia Salgado

Cecilia Romero

José Moises Castro Cervantes

MOZAMBIQUE

Abel Ernesto Safrao

Zelma Vasconcelos

Francisco Jose Dias

Martine Bondo

Jean Baptiste Mintsami Mba

Louis Daniel Akerey Rassaguiza

GHANA

Edward Doe Adjaho

Alban Sumana Bagbin

Osei Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu

INDIA

Inderjit

INDONESIA

Sudirman Sudirman

Baharuddin H. Aritonang

Max Moein

JORDAN

Rajai Dajani

Taher Hikmat

KOREA

Jae Hee Jeon

You Chul Won

Yong Hwan Kim

KUWAIT

Waleed Mousiad Al-Tabtbaey

Naser Al-Sane

Abdullah Mohamed Al Nibari

MALAYSIA

Azizah Mohd. Dun

Michael Chen Wing Sum

Kok Tiong Wee

MONGOLIA

Sanjaasuren Oyun

Dimdin Demberel

Tserenkhoo Sharavdorj

MOROCCO

Abdellah Cherqaoui

NIGERIA

Osita Ernest Igba

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NORWAY

Einar Holstad
Agot Valle

PAKISTAN

Shafqat Mahmood

POLAND

Michel Kaminiski
Bernard Drzezla

RUSSIA

Sergey Anatolievich Agaptsov
Yury Yakovlevich Kovalev
Valery Galchenko
Anatoly Aksakov
Yury Shehekochikhin

SOUTH AFRICA

Jacobus Tertius Delpont
Johannes Hendrik De Lange
Constance Nkuna
Vincent Smith

TANZANIA

Zainab Amir Gama

TCHAD

Ouchar Tourgoudi
Ndoadoumngue N. Elise Loum

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mark Kay King

UGANDA

Augustine Ruzindana
Johnson Nkuuhe

UNITED KINGDOM

Tom Levitt
David Heath

URUGUAY

Juan Adolfo Singer

John Azuta-Mbata

Vivien Ere Imanangha
Chibudom Nwuche
Agwu Nnachi
Adams Jagaba

PHILIPPINES

Leovigildo B. Banaag
Oscar Gozos
Edgardo Angara

ROMANIA

Stefan Cazimir
Ion Honcescu

SLOVENIA

Jozef Jerovsek
Roman Jakic

SPAIN

Damian Caneda Morales
Francisco Javier Rojo Garcia

SRI LANKA

A.H.M. Fowzie
Ranith Madumadduma Bandara
Joseph Michael Perera

THAILAND

Boonton Dockthaison
Poowanida Kunpalin
Charoen Kanthawongs
Pratin Santiprabhob
Lalita Lerksamran

UKRAINE

Oleksandr Kosianenko
Serhiy Kasyanov
Volodymyr Stretovych
Sergey Kiroyntn

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mark Green
Franny Léautier

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VENEZUELA
Julio Moreno
Conrado Pérez Brieno

YUGOSLAVIA
Boris Tadic
Lilijana

Appendix #6: Conference Observers

Country	First Name	Last Name	Title/Position
ALGERIA	Mohamed	Seoudi	Ministre Conseiller- Ambassade d'Algerie a Ottawa
ARGENTINA	Fracisco	Ferro	Minister- Embassy of Argentina in Ottawa
BANGLADESH	Moshin	Ali Khan	High Commissioner Bangladesh High Commission in Ottawa
	Muhammad	Imram	Counsellor – Bangladesh High Commission in Ottawa
BENIN	Francis	Loko	Ambassador – Embassy of Benin in Ottawa
	Thomas D'Aquin	Okoudjou	First Counsellor – Embassy of the Republic of Benin in Ottawa
BULGARIA	Ivan	Dantchev	Minister of the Embassy of Bulgaria in Ottawa
CANADA	Jean Jacques	Bastien	Director, Interamerican Program
	John	Lobsinger	Senior Governance Analyst and Deputy Director – CIDA
	Paul	Maillet	Director, Integrity Services, The Governance Network
	Talya	Cohen	Research Analyst, CIDA
	Anita Maroun	Vandenbeld Abou – Fayssal	Policy Analyst Development Officer, Maghreb Program, CIDA
	Warren	Kidd	Development

Carole	Pressault	Officer – CIDA Director of Government Affairs at CGA Canada
Ron	Thompson	Assistant Auditor General of Canada
John	Dickson	Vice President, Deloitte and Touche, Forensic and Investigative Services
Donald	McMaster	DG, Policy Planning Management, Americas Branch, CIDA
Helene Harld H	Kadi Splett	Economist, CIDA Former Candidate for the House of Commons
Richard	Lariviere	Senior Development Officer, CIDA
Ron	Gould	COGEL Representative and Consultant, Democracy and Elections
Jean	Coutourier	Country Program Manager, Central and Eastern Europe, CIDA
Catherine	Bragg	Director General, Central and Eastern Europe, CIDA
Genevieve	Gasser	Analyst in Governance, Policy and Strategic Planning, Africa and Middle East Branch
Denis	Desautels	Centre on Governance, University of Ottawa
Daniel	Bilak	Lawyer, Growling Lafeur and Henderson
Richard	Smith	Principal Finance

James	Lynch	and Economics, Office of the Auditor General of Canada Deputy Director, Cabinet and Parliamentary Affairs
Howard John	Wilson Pattison	Ethics Counsellor Senior Vice President, Regulatory and Corporate Affairs
Hilary	Humphrey	CIDA – Canada Fund for Africa Secretariat
Jean-Pierre	Kingsley	Chief Electoral Officer
Diane R.	Davidson	Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and Chief Legal Counsel
Janet	Marshall	Director, National Women’s Liberal Commission
Susan Mark Sharon	Anderson Schacter Sutherland	Professor, School of Policy Studies, Queens University
Delmer	Bjorklund	Senior Program Officer
Elwyn Edward	Hopkin	Advisor, Canadian Executive Services Overseas
Jean Marc Robert	Hamel Lawrence	COGEL Deputy Director, CIDA
Pierre	Martel	Public Service, Integrity Office
Jim	Armstrong	President, The Governance Network
Kristen	Ostling	Communications Coordinator
P.K.	Pal	Director,

			Transparency International, Canada
	Allan	Williams	Son of John Williams
	David	Zussman	President of the Public Policy Forum
CHILE	Melvin Alvaro	Chuck Zuniga	Observer Ambassador to the Chilean Embassy to Ottawa
	Jose Luis	Ilabaca	Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Chile in Ottawa
	Carlos	Cuadrado	Press Attache – Embassy of Chile in Ottawa
CHINA	Yao	Xin	Second Secretary at Chinese Embassy in Ottawa
COSTA RICA	Carlos	Miranda	Ambassador to Embassy of Costa Rica in Canada
	Lina	Ajoy	Minister Counsellor to Embassy of Costa Rica in Ottawa
EGYPT	Heba	Bassily	Second Secretary – Embassy of Egypt in Ottawa
	Hazem	Eltahry	Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Egypt in Ottawa
EL SALVADOR	Rafael Hernan	Contreras Rodriguez	Doctor/Presidente Corte de Cuentas
	Carolina	Calderon	Minister Counsellor, Embassy of El Salvador in Ottawa
	Herbert Santiago	Arevlao Cornejo	Engineer/General Administrative Coordinator of Corte de Cuentas de Republica
	Mauricio	Rosales	Ambassador, Embassy of El Salvador in Ottawa
ETHIOPIA	Berhanu	Kuma	Ambassador of

GABON	Christian	Gaboriaud	Ethiopian Embassy in Ottawa Counsellor, Embassy of Gabonese Republic in Ottawa
GERMANY	Georg	Birgelen	Minister Counsellor – German Embassy in Ottawa
GHANA	Eric	Odoi-Anim	Minister Counsellor from Office of the High commission for Ghana
GUATEMALA	Carlos	Jimenez	Ambassador of the Embassy of the Republic of Guatemala
	Myriam	De al Roca	Minister Counsellor – Embassy of Guatemala in Ottawa
HUNGARY	Szilveszter	Bus	Chargé d’Affaires Embassy of Hungary in Ottawa
INDONESIA	Adriana Hermin	Mala	Minister Counsellor – Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Ottawa
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	Oleh	Havrylyshyn	Deputy Director, IMF
KOREA	June-hyuck	Cho	Counsellor – Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Ottawa
KUWAIT	Faisal	Al-Mulaifi	Ambassador to Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Ottawa
LEBANON	Oussama	Khacheb	Charge d’Affaires of the Embassy of Lebanon in Ottawa
MALAWI	David	Kalilombe	First Secretary – Political, Malawi High Commission in Ottawa

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MALAYSIA	Rohana	Ramli	Counsellor –High Commission of Malaysia in Ottawa
MEXICO	Jorege	Sanchez Catano	Politica Interna – Embassy of Mexico
	Cecilia	Jaber	Deputy Head of the Embassy of Mexico
	Flor de Lis	Vasquez	Observer with the Mexican Embassy
	Ma Teresa	Garcia de Madero	Ambassador of the Mexican Embassy
MONGOLIA	Badarch	Ganbat	First Secretary and Consul, Embassy of Mongolia
MOROCCO	Aziz	Zellou	Conseiller Politique pres de l’Ambassade du Royaume du Maroc
	Abdelkader	Lecheheb	Ambassador to the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in Ottawa
NIGERIA	Johnny	Yakuba	Senior Counsellor of High Commission of Nigeria in Ottawa
	Rebecca Dare	Sako-John Bejide	Executive Director Nigerian High Commissioner to Canada
NORWAY	Nisoere Elin Bergithe	Walson-Jack Rognlie	Executive Director Secretary of Norwegian Embassy
PERU	Alfredo	Fortes	Member of Embassy of Peru
PHILIPPINES	Medardo	Macaraig	Consul – Philippine Embassy in Ottawa
ROMANIA	Dragos	Tigau	Chargé d ‘Affaires of Romania to Canada
RUSSIA	Alexander	Sukhov	Counsellor – Russian Embassy in Ottawa
SAUDIA ARABIA	Boris Khaled	Grouchine Al Sehli	Correspondent Head of Consular Section, Saudi

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SLOVENIA	Veronika	Stabej	Arabian Embassy in Ottawa Her Excellency, Ambassador to Slovenian Embassy in Ottawa
SRI LANKA	Geetha	De Silva	Her Excellency , High Commissioner of Sri Lanka
THAILAND	Twekia	Janprajak	First Secretary – Royal Thai Embassy in Ottawa
UKRAINE	Belokolos	Oleh	First Secretary, Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa
	Oksana	Syroyid	Parliamentary Advisor to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Constitutional Change of the Committee on Legal Policy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
	Andriy	Yahodvskyi	First Secretary – Ukrainian Embassy
	Modes	Cmoc	Director, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ottawa Office
UNITED KINGDOM	Denis	Marshall	Secretary General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	K. Scott	Hubli	Senior Governance Advisor, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
	Keith	Schulz	Legislative Strengthening Advisor, Office of Democracy and Governance, USAID

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	Sabina	Bhatia	Senior Public Affairs Officer, International Monetary Fund
	Brian	Flora	US Embassy in Ottawa
	Frederick	Stapenhurst	Senior Public Sector Specialist, WBI
	Marlene	Kaufmann	Counsel, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
URUGUAY (Inter American Development Bank)	Rosina	De Souza	Attorney, Inter American Development Bank

Appendix #7: Conference Declaration

GOPAC Conference Declaration

- We assembled parliamentarians declare our commitment to providing leadership in the fight against corruption.
- To help accomplish that objective, we have created GOPAC - the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption.
- GOPAC will serve as a global, action-oriented network to strengthen the work of parliaments and parliamentarians in fighting corruption.
- We leave this founding conference with enthusiasm and with determination to create regional and national chapters of GOPAC as the front lines in the fight against corruption.

**Adopted by parliamentarians at the founding conference of GOPAC, Ottawa, the
16th day of October, 2002**

Déclaration des participants à la conférence de la GOPAC

- Nous, parlementaires ici assemblés, nous engageons à faire preuve de leadership dans la lutte contre la corruption.
- Pour nous aider à atteindre notre objectif, nous avons créé la GOPAC - l'Organisation mondiale des parlementaires contre la corruption.
- La GOPAC prendra la forme d'un réseau mondiale axé sur l'action et visant à appuyer les efforts des parlements et des parlementaires leur lutte contre la corruption.
- Nous quittons cette conférence inaugurale pleins d'enthousiasme et déterminés à créer des chapitres régionaux et nationaux de la GOPAC pour combattre la corruption sur la ligne de front.

**Déclaration adoptée par les parlementaires à l'occasion de la conférence inaugurale
de la GOPAC - Ottawa, le 16^e jour d'octobre, 2002.**

Declaración del Congreso de la OMPCC

- Nosotros, los parlamentarios reunidos, declaramos nuestro compromiso de proveer liderazgo en la lucha contra la corrupción.
- A fin de ayudar a alcanzar ese objetivo hemos creado la OMPCC - la Organización Mundial de Parlamentarios contra la Corrupción.
- La OMPCC funcionará como una red mundial, orientada a la acción con el fin de reforzar el trabajo realizado por los parlamentos y parlamentarios en su lucha contra la corrupción.

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- Dejamos este congreso de fundación con entusiasmo y la determinación de crear secciones regionales y nacionales de la OMPCC como primera línea de combate contra la corrupción.

**Adoptada por los parlamentarios en el congreso de fundación de la OMPCC -
Ottawa, El 16 de Octubre de 2002.**