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.
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)  Mirjana Feric-Vac, MP (Croatia)
Marlene Catterall, MP (Canada)  Inder Jit, Former MP (India)
Son Chhay MP, (Cambodia)  Mary Kay King, MP (Trinidad and Tobago)
Londa Esadze, MP (Georgia)  Musikari Kombo, MP (Kenya)
Tom Levitt, MP (UK)  Shafqat Mahmood, Former MP (Pakistan)
Johnson Nkuuhe, MP (Uganda)  Sanjaasuren Oyun, MP (Mongolia)
Prince Chidbudom Nwuche, MP (Nigeria)  Augustine Ruzindana, MP (Uganda)
Beatriz Paredes, MP (Mexico)  Juan Adolfo Singer, MP (Uruguay)
Con Sciacca, MP (Australia)
GOPAC wishes to thank the following individuals for their significant contribution to the conference and administration:

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Nader Abou-Guendia, Intern

**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
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Praimie Yip, Program Manager

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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
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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)
Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Constitution
3. Global Workshop Report
4. Regional Workshop Report
5. Comments from Observers
6. Conclusion
7. Appendices
   - Appendix #1: Workshop A: The Individual Member of Parliament
     Chair: Dr. Sanjaasuren Oyun (MP, Mongolia)
   - Appendix #2: Workshop B: Parliament in its Oversight Capacity
     Chair: Augustine Ruzindana (MP, Uganda)
   - Appendix #3: Workshop C: Parliament as an Institution
     Chair: Juan Adolfo Singer (MP, Uruguay)
   - Appendix #4: Conference Agenda
   - Appendix #5: Conference Participants
   - Appendix #6: Conference Observers
   - Appendix #7: Conference Declaration
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)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Louis Chimango (Malawi)</th>
<th>Waldo Mora Longa (Chile)</th>
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<td>Musikari Kombo (Kenya)</td>
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<td>Mary Kay King (Trinidad and Tobago)</td>
<td>Abdullah Al-Nibari (Kuwait)</td>
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<td>Con Sciacca (Australia)</td>
<td>Volodymyr Stretovych (Ukraine)</td>
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<td>Immacula Bazile (Haiti)</td>
<td>Kim Yong Hwan (Korea)</td>
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<td>Giovanni Kessler (Italy)</td>
<td>Edgardo Angara (Philippines)</td>
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<td>Sergei Agaptsos (Russia)</td>
<td>Charoen Kanthawongs (Thailand)</td>
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<td>Valentim Chernyavsky (Russia)</td>
<td>Max Moein (Indonesia)</td>
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<td>Valeri Galchenko (Russia)</td>
<td>Mohammed Abu Hena (Bangladesh)</td>
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**Executive Committee**

Chair: John Williams, (Canada)

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<th>Cecilia Romero (Mexico)</th>
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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.
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.
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.
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 Stapenhurst, 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 participants:\(^1\):

**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.

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\(^1\) In order to have voting rights, participants had to be current or former members of parliament.
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
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
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;
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.
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 Adolfo 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.
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)
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
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
1530 hours  Coffee/Health Break
  Government and Opposition Lobbies, Centre Block, Parliament Hill

1545 hours to 1700 hours  Plenary Session
1700 hours  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
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
- 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
(Delegates will be transported from the Marriott Hotel to the Ottawa Airport)
## Appendix #5: Conference Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALGERIA</th>
<th>ARGENTINA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdelhamid Mahi-Bahi Amar</td>
<td>Maria del Carmen Falbo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohamed Mounir Hamdani</td>
<td>Margarita Stolbizer</td>
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<td>Boulefaa Benelmouaz</td>
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<tr>
<th>AUSTRALIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Con Sciacca</td>
<td>Hamida Banu Shova</td>
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<td>Mohammed Abu Hena</td>
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<td>Rezaul Bari Dina</td>
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<td>Rashiduzzaman Millat</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Rezaul Bari Dina</td>
<td>Nikola Spiric</td>
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<td>Marie-José Laloy</td>
<td>Mariofil Ljubic</td>
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<td>Hugo Coveliens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adrien Houngbedji</td>
<td>Buddhi Klock</td>
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<td>Son Chhay</td>
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<td>Prakath Pen</td>
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<td>Tou Hay Hong</td>
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<td>Chea Cheth</td>
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<th>CANADA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Caccia</td>
<td>Baldo Prokurica-Prokurica</td>
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<td>Pat Martin</td>
<td>Waldo Manuel Mora Longa</td>
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<td>Shawn Murphy</td>
<td>Carlos Alfredo Vilches</td>
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<td>Celine Hervieux-Payette</td>
<td>Jaime Naranio</td>
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<td>Odina Desrochers</td>
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<td>Beth Phinney</td>
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<td>John Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zungbin Hou</td>
<td>Carlos Ricardo Benavides-Jimenez</td>
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<td>Huaidle Shu</td>
<td>Mario Calderon Castillo</td>
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<td>Yingchang Yang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zdravka Busic</td>
<td>Mohamed Fouad Badrawy</td>
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<td>Jozo Rados</td>
<td>Abdelahad Gameleldin</td>
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<td>Mirjana Feric-Vac</td>
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<th>EL SALVADOR</th>
<th>ETHIOPIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gerardo Suvillaga</td>
<td>Debebe Barud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jose Francisco Merino Lopez</td>
<td>Asmelash Woldeaslassie</td>
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<td>Mohammed Sarhaye Hiddig</td>
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<td>Abera Adugna</td>
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<th>FRANCE</th>
<th>GABON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pierre Fauchon</td>
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## Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)

### Conference Report

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEORGIA</strong></td>
<td>Martine Bondo &lt;br&gt; Jean Baptiste Mintsa mi Mba &lt;br&gt; Louis Daniel Akerey Rassaguiza</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>GERMANY</strong> &lt;br&gt; Herbert Mertin</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>GUATEMALA</strong> &lt;br&gt; Angel Mario Salzar Miron</td>
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<td><strong>HAITI</strong></td>
<td>Martine Bondo &lt;br&gt; Jean Baptiste Mintsa mi Mba &lt;br&gt; Louis Daniel Akerey Rassaguiza</td>
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<td>Inder Jit</td>
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<td><strong>INDONESIA</strong></td>
<td>Sudirman Sudirman &lt;br&gt; Baharuddin H. Aritonang &lt;br&gt; Max Moein</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ITALY</strong></td>
<td>Giovanni Kessler &lt;br&gt; Luigi Bobbio</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MALAWI</strong></td>
<td>Kiraitu Murungi &lt;br&gt; Martha Karua &lt;br&gt; George Ayacho Ochilo &lt;br&gt; Musikari Kombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEBANON</strong></td>
<td>Waleed Mousiad Al-Tabtbaey &lt;br&gt; Naser Al-Sane &lt;br&gt; Abdullah Mohamed Al Nibari</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MALAYSIA</strong></td>
<td>Azizah Mohd. Dun &lt;br&gt; Michael Chen Wing Sum &lt;br&gt; Kok Tiong Wee</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MEXICO</strong></td>
<td>David Jimenez &lt;br&gt; Beatriz Paredes &lt;br&gt; José Tomas Lozano y Pardinas &lt;br&gt; Raul Efren Sicilia Salgado &lt;br&gt; Cecilia Romero &lt;br&gt; José Moises Castro Cervantes</td>
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<td><strong>MONGOLIA</strong></td>
<td>Sanjaasuren Oyun &lt;br&gt; Dimdin Demberel &lt;br&gt; Tserenkhuu Sharavdorj</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MOROCCO</strong></td>
<td>Abdellah Cherqaoui</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NIGERIA</strong></td>
<td>Osita Ernest Igba</td>
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</table>
Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)
Conference Report

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 Shchekochikhin

SOUTH AFRICA
Jacobus Tertius Delport
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 Dockthaisong
Poowanida Kunpalin
Charoen Kanthawongs
Pratin Santiprabhob
Lalita Lerksamran

UKRAINE
Oleksandr Kosianenko
Serhiy Kasyanov
Volodymyr Streтович
Sergey Kiroynco

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Mark Green
Franny Léautier
Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)
Conference Report

VENEZUELA
Julio Moreno
Conrado Pérez Brieno

YUGOSLAVIA
Boris Tadic
Lilijana
### Appendix #6: Conference Observers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALGERIA</td>
<td>Mohamed</td>
<td>Seoudi</td>
<td>Ministre Conseiller-Ambassade d’Algerie a Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Fracisco</td>
<td>Ferro</td>
<td>Minister- Embassy of Argentina in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANGLADESH</td>
<td>Moshin</td>
<td>Ali Khan</td>
<td>High Commissioner Bangladesh High Commission in Ottawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Muhammad</td>
<td>Imram</td>
<td>Counsellor – Bangladesh High Commission in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BENIN</td>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>Loko</td>
<td>Ambassador – Embassy of Benin in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas D’Aquin</td>
<td>Okoudjou</td>
<td>First Counsellor – Embassy of the Republic of Benin in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>Ivan</td>
<td>Dantchev</td>
<td>Minister of the Embassy of Bulgaria in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>Jean Jacques</td>
<td>Bastien</td>
<td>Director, Interamerican Program</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Lobsinger</td>
<td>Senior Governance Analyst and Deputy Director – CIDA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>Maillet</td>
<td>Director, Integrity Services, The Governance Network</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Talya</td>
<td>Cohen</td>
<td>Research Analyst, CIDA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anita</td>
<td>Vandenbeld</td>
<td>Policy Analyst</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maroun</td>
<td>Abou – Fayssal</td>
<td>Development Officer, Maghrebe Program, CIDA</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
<td>Kidd</td>
<td>Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carole</td>
<td>Pressault Officer – CIDA Doctor of Government Affairs at CGA Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>Thompson Assistant Auditor General of Canada</td>
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<td>John</td>
<td>Dickson Vice President, Deloitte and Touche, Forensic and Investigative Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald</td>
<td>McMaster DG, Policy Planning Management, Americas Branch, CIDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helene</td>
<td>Kadi Economist, CIDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harld H</td>
<td>Splett Former Candidate for the House of Commons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Lariviere Senior Development Officer, CIDA</td>
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<td>Ron</td>
<td>Gould COGEL Representative and Consultant, Democracy and Elections</td>
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<td>Jean</td>
<td>Coutourier Country Program Manager, Central and Eastern Europe, CIDA</td>
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<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Bragg Director General, Central and Eastern Europe, CIDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genevieve</td>
<td>Gasser Analyst in Governance, Policy and Strategic Planning, Africa and Middle East Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denis</td>
<td>Desautels Centre on Governance, University of Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Bilak Lawyer, Growling Lafeur and Henderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Smith Principal Finance</td>
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Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)
Conference Report

James Lynch
Deputy Director, Cabinet and Parliamentary Affairs

Howard Wilson
Ethics Counsellor
Senior Vice President, Regulatory and Corporate Affairs

John Pattison

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 Anderson

Mark Schacter
Professor, School of Policy Studies, Queens University

Sharon Sutherland

Delmer Bjorklund
Senior Program Officer

Elwyn Edward Hopkin
Advisor, Canadian Executive Services Overseas

Jean Marc Hamel
COGEL

Robert Lawrence
Deputy Director, CIDA

Pierre Martel
Public Service, Integrity Office President, The Governance Network

Jim Armstrong

Kristen Ostling
Communications Coordinator

P.K. Pal
Director,
<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Name 1</th>
<th>Name 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>Allan Williams</td>
<td>Son of John Williams</td>
<td>Transparency International, Canada</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David Zussman</td>
<td>President of the Public Policy Forum Observer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Melvin Chuck Zuniga</td>
<td>Ambassador to the Chilean Embassy to Ottawa</td>
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<td>Alvaro Jose Luis Ilabaca</td>
<td>Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Chile in Ottawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carlos Cuadrado</td>
<td>Press Attaché – Embassy of Chile in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Yao Xin</td>
<td>Second Secretary at Chinese Embassy in Ottawa</td>
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<td>COSTA RICA</td>
<td>Carlos Miranda</td>
<td>Ambassador to Embassy of Costa Rica in Canada</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lina Ajoy</td>
<td>Minister Counsellor to Embassy of Costa Rica in Ottawa</td>
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<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>Heba Bassily</td>
<td>Second Secretary – Embassy of Egypt in Ottawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hazem Eltahry</td>
<td>Chargé d’Affaires, Embassy of Egypt in Ottawa</td>
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<td>EL SALVADOR</td>
<td>Rafael Hernan Contreras</td>
<td>Doctor/Presidente Corte de Cuentas</td>
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<td>Carolina Calderon</td>
<td>Minister Counsellor, Embassy of El Salvador in Ottawa</td>
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<td>Herbert Santiago Arevalo</td>
<td>Engineer/General Administrative Coordinator of Corte de Cuentas de Republica</td>
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<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>Mauricio Rosales</td>
<td>Ambassador, Embassy of El Salvador in Ottawa</td>
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<td>Berhanu Kuma</td>
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Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)
Conference Report
Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)  
Conference Report

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’Affairs of the Embassy of Lebanon in Ottawa

MALAWI
David Kalilombe
First Secretary – Political, Malawi High Commission in Ottawa
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td>Rohana Ramli</td>
<td>Counsellor – High Commission of Malaysia in Ottawa</td>
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<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>Jorege Sanchez Catano</td>
<td>Politica Interna – Embassy of Mexico Deputy Head of the Embassy of Mexico</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cecilia Jaber</td>
<td>Observer with the Mexican Embassy</td>
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<td>Flor de Lis Vasquez</td>
<td>Ambassador of the Mexican Embassy</td>
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<td>Ma Teresa Garcia de Madero</td>
<td>First Secretary and Consul, Embassy of Mongolia</td>
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<td>MONGOLIA</td>
<td>Badarch Ganbat</td>
<td>Conseiller Politique pres de l’Ambassade du Royaume du Moroc</td>
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<td>MOROCCO</td>
<td>Aziz Zellou</td>
<td>Conseiller Politique pres de l’Ambassade du Royaume du Moroc</td>
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<td>Abdelkader Lecheheb</td>
<td>Consul of the Embassy of Morocco in Ottawa</td>
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<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>Johnny Yakuba</td>
<td>Senior Counsellor of High Commission of Nigeria in Ottawa</td>
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<td>Rebecca Dare Sako-John Bejide</td>
<td>Executive Director Nigerian High Commissioner to Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Elin Bergithe Rognlie</td>
<td>Secretary of Norwegien Embassy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>Alfredo Fortes</td>
<td>Member of Embassy of Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>Medardo Macaraig</td>
<td>Consul – Philippine Embassy in Ottawa</td>
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<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>Dragos Tigau</td>
<td>Chargé d’Affaires of Romania to Canada</td>
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<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Alexander Sukhov</td>
<td>Counsellor – Russian Embassy in Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUDIA ARABIA</td>
<td>Boris Khaled Grouchine Al Sehli</td>
<td>Correspondent Head of Consular Section, Saudi</td>
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Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (October 13-16, 2002)
Conference Report
DRAFT  
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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>SLOVENIA</td>
<td>Veronika Stabej</td>
<td>Her Excellency, Ambassador to Slovenian Embassy in Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRI LANKA</td>
<td>Geetha De Silva</td>
<td>Her Excellency, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>Twekia Janprajak</td>
<td>First Secretary – Royal Thai Embassy in Ottawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Belokolos Oleh</td>
<td>First Secretary, Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oksana Syroyid</td>
<td>Parliamentary Advisor to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on</td>
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<td>Constitutional Change of the Committee on Legal Policy of the</td>
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<td>Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine</td>
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<td>Andriy Yahodvskyi</td>
<td>First Secretary – Ukrainian Embassy</td>
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<td>Modes Cmoc</td>
<td>Director, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ottawa Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>Denis Marshall</td>
<td>Secretary General, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>K. Scott Hubli</td>
<td>Senior Governance Advisor, National Democratic Institute for</td>
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<td>OF AMERICA</td>
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<td>International Affairs</td>
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<td>Keith Schulz</td>
<td>Legislative Strengthening Advisor, Office of Democracy and Governance, USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sabina Bhatia</td>
<td>Senior Public Affairs Officer, International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>Brian Flora</td>
<td>US Embassy in Ottawa</td>
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<td>Frederick Stapenhurst</td>
<td>Senior Public Sector Specialist, WBI</td>
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<td>Marlene Kaufmann</td>
<td>Counsel, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
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<td>Rosina De Souza</td>
<td>Attorney, Inter American Development Bank</td>
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<td>URUGUAY (Inter American Development Bank)</td>
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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 conference 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’Organization mondiale des parlementaires contre la corruption.
- La GOPAC prendra la forme d’un réseau mondiale axé sure 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 determines à créer des chapitres régionaux et nationaux de la GOPAC pour combattre la corruption sure la ligne de front.

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

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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 comm 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.
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.