



Sixth Global Conference Of Parliamentarians Against Corruption



YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

THE YOGYAKARTA DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF THE SIXTH GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION

We the members of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption, engaged in the fight against corruption in 106 countries across the globe;

GATHERED here in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 6-8 October 2015 for the sixth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption;

AFFIRM that access to healthcare, education, food and clean water are fundamental human rights necessary for an equitable world where all citizens can live in equality of opportunity and prosperity;

ACKNOWLEDGE that corruption, particularly grand corruption, is the global tyrant of our time that robs citizens of these fundamental human rights and undermines the ability of states to protect the most vulnerable in society;

RECOGNIZE that to deter and fight corruption, particularly grand corruption, the world needs strong international mechanisms, cooperation and collaboration;

DETERMINE to uphold and build upon our past commitments made at the fifth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption and the fifth Forum of Parliamentarians to work collaboratively across borders to bring perpetrators of corruption, particularly grand corruption, to justice;

DO HEREBY RESOLVE THAT GOPAC MEMBERS SHALL:

1. Express full support and solidarity with the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals and specifically No. 16 by the United Nations General Assembly that deals with governance and corruption;
2. Recommend that the United Nations Conference on Climate Change scheduled for 30 November 2015 include commitments that will cover governance and anti-corruption measures. This is in awareness of the severity of the human crisis emanating from the increased effects of climate change and in recognition that 30 per cent of all resources dedicated to supporting victims of the resultant human crisis are lost to corruption and poor governance;
3. Call upon States who have not ratified the UNCAC to do so and urge all parliaments to ensure the effective implementation of the UNCAC and provide full support for UNCAC review mechanisms, particularly its second cycle which will be held during 2015-2020;
4. Call upon the United Nations to remain seized in strengthening implementation mechanisms for UN conventions and resolutions, in particular the UNCAC;



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5. Call for the appointment of an United Nations Special Rapporteur on corruption and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights focusing on grand corruption and its impact on socio-economic and political rights;
6. Recommend that the United Nations consider the establishment of a new UNCAC protocol to establish an international court on corruption for the prosecution of perpetrators and collaborators of grand corruption;
7. Advocate for the development of tools to strengthen parliamentary inclusiveness, access to information, accountability and transparency that would encourage increased civil society partnership in the democratic process;
8. Endorse the transnational institutionalization of the battle against grand corruption and organized crime, according with the respective definitions of the United Nations conventions and in this sense, take into account the existence of the campaign for the creation of the Latin American and Caribbean Court Against Transnational Organized Crime (COPLA), opening the floor for the study and debate of such an important matter;
9. Endorse the use of legal actions to pursue perpetrators of grand corruption and stress the need to strengthen international cooperation in facilitating the return of stolen assets to those harmed by corruption;
10. Encourage countries to enact appropriate legislation and collaborate internationally for rapid response to freezing stolen assets;
11. Encourage legislators to utilise *Common Ethical Principles for Members of Parliament* which outlines both prescriptive rules as well as aspirational principles to be included in a parliamentary code of conduct or ethics;
12. Strengthen the capacity, engagement, and mechanisms for parliamentary oversight of national resources including development aid, in both donor and recipient countries, to ensure that national resources and aid are managed effectively and with integrity to attain national development priorities, with specific reference to the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Goals;
13. Strengthen parliamentary committees that deal with multi-billion dollar procurement processes;
14. Enact legal frameworks and strengthen the implementation of policies that promote gender equality, perspective and non-discrimination against all women and girls in non-traditional issues;
15. Call on countries to strengthen gender statistic collection that is disaggregated to assist in the making of policies, planning, budget allocation, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality measures;
16. Encourage countries to increase funding to transform unequal gender norms in particular in access to education;
17. Create a mentorship program to encourage more women to participate in parliamentary leadership roles and on parliamentary committees with traditionally low participation by women;
18. Encourage legislators to adopt legislation that puts limits to excessive spending by electoral candidates and political parties with the principle of transparency and accountability;



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19. Foster cooperation with media and civil society organizations (CSOs) to closely monitor the democratic process of election; and
20. Advocate for countries to implement innovative practices to mitigate corruption within electioneering campaign financing.

DONE IN THE CITY OF YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA, 8 OCTOBER 2015.