

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

# **SIXTH GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION**



**Yogyakarta, Indonesia**  
**6-8 October 2015**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Opening Session.....	1
Session 1.....	5
Session 2.....	8
Session 3.....	11
Session 4.....	14
Session 5.....	17
Session 6.....	23
Partner Session 1.....	25
Partner Session 2.....	28
Partner Session 3.....	31
Partner Session 4.....	33
Closing Session.....	35
Declaration.....	37

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## **OPENING SESSION**

**Tuesday, 6 October 2015, 09.00-11.00**

### **Welcome Address by Dr Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Chair of the Indonesian Office of the Global Conference Steering Committee**

Dr Nurhayati Ali Assegaf welcomed delegates to the sixth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption in the spirit to create a better world, free from corruption. She shared that prior to the event the Indonesian office of the Global Conference Steering Committee organized a Focus Group Discussion to seek input from experts and specialists into the content of the conference. She highlighted that the most important step in the fight against corruption is to bring perpetrators of grand corruption to justice. Under the GOPAC Conference, she reminded delegates that parliamentarians can find concrete ways for international cooperation on criminalization of grand corruption. She informed the audience that as much as 270 participants from 79 countries are participating in the event and that this signified great commitment by parliamentarians world-wide to combat corruption. Dr Assegaf further underlined that through the conference, parliamentarians shall contribute to the movement against corruption towards justice, equity, and prosperity for the people.

### **Address by HE Fadli Zon, GOPAC Indonesia Chair**

HE Fadli Zon stated that the world is undergoing a great battle against corruption. In 2013, GOPAC agreed to bring to justice perpetrators of grand corruption, beyond territorial boundaries. He said that corruption denies the rights of others. He quoted Lord Acton, saying that "power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Under the democratic system in Indonesia however, the national constitution provides limited power for elected leaders. As a state party to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), Indonesia established the Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi) in 2003 with great power to investigate and bring perpetrators of corruption to justice. He further deliberated that all are equal before the law, regardless of political power. He highlighted that we should not be trapped in the contest of capturing people. But more importantly, we have to prevent corruption from taken place through the development of a robust anti-corruption system. The Indonesian House of Representatives established the GOPAC Indonesia national chapter in 2012 which since has been promoting good governance, early detection of corruption, and strengthening law enforcers. He acknowledged that corruption and grand corruption hide behind the power, making them untouchable. Nonetheless, by advocating for the poorest people and promoting their rights towards better living condition, parliamentarians can strive so that (political) power is used for the good of mankind. He concluded his statement by expressing his appreciation to the delegates for taking their time to participate in the conference.

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**Address by Hon Osei Kyei Mensah Bonsu, GOPAC Vice-Chair**

Hon Osei Kyei Mensah Bonsu, on behalf of the GOPAC Executive Committee, extended a warm welcome to all delegates and members of Global Organization Parliamentarians Against Corruptions (GOPAC) to the sixth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption to the cultural city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on the 6 October 2015. He also thanked conference funders: the House of Representative of Indonesia and the United Nations Development Program which supported the participation of many delegates.

Hon Kyei Mensah Bonsu expressed that the road travelled and the distance covered to arrive in Yogyakarta symbolizes the long road to endure in the fight against corruption. But hand-in-hand, in a common spirit, the efforts would be fruitful for the next generations to come.

He shared that the devastating effect of corruption damaged human life and welfare but mobilizes nations to help create better communities. He stated that together GOPAC could bring down this endemic issue and, with GOPAC's 57 chapter, could surely help the world stop corruption. He added that strength and collaboration provide the foundation for and is vital to GOPAC's success. GOPAC was founded, by John Williams, in the spirit of upholding justice and creating equity and prosperity.

**Address by Mr Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, Coordinating Minister of Politics, Law and Security**

Mr Luhut Binsar Panjaitan greeted distinguish guests on behalf of the President of the Republic of Indonesia HE Joko Widodo, and stated that it was an honor for him to represent the President at the sixth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption.

He expressed that President Joko Widodo welcomed delegates, the diplomatic communities and Members of Parliaments to this event in the historic and cultural city of Yogyakarta. He also shared that the President deeply apologized that he was unable to attend this important event.

Mr Panjaitan said that corruption cannot be tolerated, and to fight this war, global support is needed. He said the support and coordination of legislatives, governments and the public is deeply important to help this effort and eradicate corruption. He added that the prosperity of citizens correlates with the fight against corruption and that to create a better welfare for citizens we must join hands and work together to fight this battle.

He shared that since the 1999 Reform, Indonesia has continued to fight against corruption, collusion and nepotism and that the Indonesian government would continue its effort to eliminate corruption. In addition, he said fighting corruption has been placed as one of the top priority of ASEAN member countries, an

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important part of creating a better prosperity. He further expressed that currently, the situation in Indonesia still needs improvement; however, Indonesia is more than happy and willing to share its best practices in the fight against corruption.

**Opening address by HE Setya Novanto, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives and Chair of SEAPAC**

HE Setya Novanto extended his deepest gratitude for the attendance of all delegates to the sixth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption in Yogyakarta. He explained that the city was once the capital city of Indonesia and is known today as the city of education with strong cultural heritage, art, and historical background.

He stated that the conference is convened under the theme of “bringing perpetrators of grand corruption to justice” to accelerate sustainable development, where the people can live in equity and prosperity. He reiterated the importance of building effective and accountable institution at all levels to create a peaceful and inclusive society. He expressed his appreciation to the role of GOPAC which has provide effective measures to eradicate grand corruption as a specific phenomenon which is different from other types of corruption. He shared that grand corruption is unique because it involves the policy makers and therefore, affects the rights of citizens to sustainable living conditions.

He acknowledged that perpetrators of grand corruption can escape justice and control law enforcers. He shared that it is projected that the flow of illicit fund has reached 1 trillion USD. This came from developing countries where the people are still striving for prosperity and decent livelihoods. He also said that it is estimated that 100 billion USD is required for us to achieve sustainable development, a small percentage of the entire funds lost from grand corruption. Therefore, by fighting against grand corruption we can achieve prosperity.

He spoke about the fifth Global Conference declaration and how all nations should cooperate in fighting against corruption. He said this is not an easy task, but that the international system through the form of UNCAC is important and Indonesia ratified the UNCAC in 2006. He added that Indonesia recognizes the importance of UNCAC as an international legal instrument to prevent and eradicate corruption and shared that UNCAC offers asset recovery mechanism to prevent, investigate, and reclaim stolen assets both domestically and internationally, an essential Mutual Legal Agreement in criminal matters. He said that UNCAC has provided a comprehensive formal legal instrument to bring perpetrators of grand corruption to justice. He deliberated his idea that the next step for parliamentarians would be to consider how solidarity built through GOPAC can strengthen international cooperation in the fight against corruption by utilizing international legal instruments.

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He extended his expectation for GOPAC to play an active role in advocating and promoting the fight against grand corruption. It is important for parliamentarians to support the executive in implementing the agreed decision made in international forums. The achievement of GOPAC's mission will serve as a strong foundation in the fight against corruption.

#### **Presentation of GOPAC International Anti-Corruption Award**

The inaugural GOPAC International Award was presented to Hon Ali Hussein Othman Ashal, a Member of Parliament from Yemen, by John Williams, the founder of GOPAC. In his acceptance speech Hon Ashal expressed his appreciation for Indonesia as the host country for its hospitality. He explained that he joined GOPAC in 2005 and expressed his assurance that through this conference, effective interaction between parliamentarians can produce an important outcome for global movement against corruption. He acknowledged that there are a lot of pressures for parliamentarians to fight for a clean country and clean parliament. In Yemen particularly, as a country plagued by poverty, the corrupt government controls natural resources and has resulted in the lack of democracy and low living standards. He further expressed his aspirations that GOPAC and this conference can change the world from good to better; and all the goals that we have set can be achieved.

#### **GOPAC Report by Akaash Maharaj, GOPAC CEO and John Hyde, Treasurer of GOPAC's Board of Directors.**

Akaash Maharaj, GOPAC CEO presented a report on the work of the Global Secretariat and the organization over the last two years since the last conference. Following his report, John Hyde, Treasurer of GOPAC's Board of Directors, presented a report on the current finances of GOPAC and the possible closer of the Global Secretariat.

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)  
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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **SESSION 1**

### **Stop Stealing from us: Tools and Mechanism to Build Anti-Corruption Prevention System Tuesday, October 6, 2015, 13.00-15.00**

**Moderator:** Teguh Juwarno, Vice Chair of Indonesian House Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation

**Speakers:** HE Fadli Zon, Vice-Speaker of House of representatives Indonesia, GOPAC Indonesia Chair  
Annika Wythes, Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNODC  
Hon Kamarudin Jaffar, Chair of UNCAC Global Task Force, Member of Parliament, Malaysia

HE Fadli Zon was the first speaker in Session 1. He highlighted that prevention was not given the due consideration it deserves despite its strategic importance as the basis for eradicating corruption. He also emphasized that corruption is not a domestic or national problem but a trans-national issue that needs international cooperation. He mentioned Indonesia's experiences with the amendment of a law on anti-corruption adopted on 19 September 2006 which was in line with the UNCAC. He also shared that Indonesia is actively participating in regional and international anti-corruption and like-minded organizations in order to expand its network and cooperate on issues of corruption. The establishment of GOPAC Indonesia and its active participation in SEAPAC is expected to strengthen Indonesia's endeavor in the fight against corruption.

HE Zon was followed by Ms Annika Wythes. She presented an update on UNCAC and mentioned Tuvalu as the latest country adopting the Convention. She highlighted prevention of corruption in the Chapter II of UNCAC and that it put an emphasis on the significance of prevention rather than a cure. UNCAC has an advisory role in implementing Chapter II. She gave the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) role in the development of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Anti-Corruption Strategies as an example of this. She said that UNODC plays a role in facilitating and assisting national and regional meetings on anti-corruption strategies and that one work of UNODC that is significant is on asset declaration. It sets guidelines and is a capacity building program that led to the adoption of Dakar Declaration of Asset Disclosure and national legislative guideline.

Ms Wythes shared other works of UNODC, including Public procurement on public private partnership; Anti-corruption in major public and sporting events; Transparency on public administration and access to information; Protection of reporting person; Judicial integrity through implementation guide criminal justice and evaluative framework (UNCAC Chapter 11); Prevention of corruption in law enforcement; and Education and academic activities and other initiatives such as international anti-corruption academy and regional anti-corruption for Central America and the Caribbean. She also added that there are different country specific strategies by the UNODC and that they are working closely with academics on some initiatives in 30 different

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Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



institutions. The information is accessible at [www.track.unodc.org](http://www.track.unodc.org) with academic tools, as well as studies in different languages.

The session's third speaker was Hon Kamarudin Jaffar where he underlined Malaysia's Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) efforts in the last six to seven years to create situations conducive for anti-corruption endeavors in Malaysia. MACC transformed itself from 2008 to 2015 to play a greater role in tackling corruption in Malaysia through the Government Transformation Programme (GTP). The GTP is an effort by Malaysia's current government to address seven key areas concerning the people of the country. MACC received positive responses from Malaysians and the countries Corruption Perception Index ranking improved from 53 in 2013 to 50 in 2014. Hon Jaffar shared details of MACC's program consisting of 21 initiatives grouped into four of enforcement agency: grand corruption, government procurement, education and public support. To date, he shared that 16 of the initiatives have already been implemented. In addition, the Lower House and Upper House passed the Whistleblower Protection Act 2010. All five key agencies now have whistleblower reporting mechanisms and serve as a model to others.

### **Open discussion from the floor**

The discussion from the floor began with questions from delegate from Malaysia on the independence of MACC in Malaysia and KPK in Indonesia in carrying out anti-corruption work and the effectiveness of the law enforcement. From Zimbabwe, a delegate introduced the fact that corruption is stated on his Constitution. He saw the importance of independent oversight body that must not be appointed by the executive but by the legislative.

An MP from Thailand shared that he has received some assistance from UNODC regarding anti-corruption laws extending to legal personalities and statute of limitation. Authority of the countries must be recognized by all institutions and must be well-equipped to carry on the task to fight against corruption. Nationwide, people should be instilled with norm and mindset to create public awareness about anti-corruption. The private sector also plays a role. He also suggested enriching the Declaration through linking the works of GOPAC and SDGs. Those statements were strongly supported by Bangladesh.

A delegate from Indonesia welcomed the beginning of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, and said that there have been a lot of discussion on this issue but there should be an opportunity or possibility to have international body handling corruption. He also reminded that GOPAC, UNODC, and UNCAC with their efforts can facilitate MPs in their fights against corruption. There should already be a concrete regional and bilateral anti-corruption cooperation such as extradition. As a response to this insight, Ms Wythes stressed that UNCAC as an instrument is sufficient to perform as tool in combating  
6 corruption at trans-national level. There is also a convention as legal basis, for fewer treaties when it comes

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DPR RI penyelenggara  
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to bilateral cooperation. And Malaysia still has a low presence of MPs participating in workshops or training on anti-corruption which is a sign that most MPs are probably still reluctant to understand more on anti-corruption issues. Hon Jaffar replied that the challenge is in political will. The law is already in place but hasn't really done much to fight corruption.

A delegate from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) highlighted the importance of encouraging families to educate children. This idea was supported by a delegate from Ecuador. He asked whether the UNODC has any activities to support families and children in their fight against corruption and reiterated that their needs to be educational curriculum on anti-corruption introduced and possibly funded by government. Considering the work of UNODC in the Pacific, a delegate from the DRC asked for further assistance to regions other than the Pacific. In reply to this, Ms Wythes mentioned that they have advisor programs across the globe. The initiative is also online, and provided the example of youth and a school in Brunei Darussalam that have integrity curriculum.

A delegate from Canada stressed the idea that measuring corruption is difficult, and that it is even more difficult to measure the results of the fight against corruption.

As Malaysia has five external bodies in combating corruption, a delegate from Ecuador asked what the working mechanism among government, parliament, and the five external bodies are. He wanted to know who will watch the watchman.

A delegate from Ghana asked about the definition of corruption. He was followed by a delegate from Kuwait who reminded that corrupt people are very strong and people tend to see parliament as one of the corrupt groups. He said that through GOPAC and the conferences, members should be able to go back to the people and tell them which mechanism is working in fight against corruption.

A delegate from Bangladesh who has been a member of GOPAC since 2009 shared that GOPAC Bangladesh continues to show zero tolerance for corruption. They are in full conformity and the current campaign is curbing corruption internally and focusing on awareness towards moral and ethical responsibly and good governance. They have an Anti-Corruption Commission to work at grass root level. The delegate then asked about the drawbacks in building anti-corruption systems.

Hon Jaffar stated that the difficulty for MACC is the fact that they can investigate and give charge, but the final say on prosecution is on the hand of Attorney General. Therefore they hope to ensure, not only in the case of Malaysia but also in other countries that they have an equally determined Attorney General. Malaysia has amended constitutional provisions on the appointment of judges, advising the Prime Minister, King, and the ruler councils.

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Against Corruption  
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## **SESSION 2**

**Grand Corruption: Let us bring them to justice  
Tuesday, October 6, 2015, 13.00-15.00**

**Moderator:** Dr Aziz Syamsuddin, Chair, Indonesia House Commission on Law, Human Rights and National Security

**Speakers:** Prof Hikmahanto Juwana SH, LL.M, Ph.D, Law Faculty of the University of Indonesia  
Prof Fernando A. Iglesias, Director, COPLA  
John Hyde, Chair of GOPAC Oceania

The first speaker for Session 2 was Professor Hikmahanto Juwana and he shared the Indonesian perspective. He said that Indonesia has taken a wide range of measures to suppress corruption. They have amended the Anti-Corruption Act of 1971 in 1999; established the Corruption Eradication Commission (“KPK”) in 2002; and established a specialize court to bring justice for the Crime of Corruption in 2009. He explained that the establishment of KPK was the first state institution in Indonesia vested with broad powers to combat corruption, including wiretapping persons suspected of committing corruption.

He explained that Indonesia is currently debating whether the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Law should be accommodated in the new Criminal Code. Some people fear that corruption would no longer be considered an extraordinary crime and special measures would be unnecessary. It is also believed that it would significantly reduce the KPK’s powers including removing their ability to wiretap. He shared that this is an important measure taken by KPK in bringing perpetrator to justice.

Prof Juwana also shared that while corruption needs to be eradicated completely, we musn’t forget that the efforts to eradicate corruption must not be contrary to the basic principles of criminal law. Corruption should require a clear mens rea or criminal intent on the part of the perpetrator. The current Laws Against Corruption requires only to establish actus rea as long as there are State’s financial losses and any act which was reasonably taken in good faith may be mistaken for corruption. People often forget that the measures to combat corruption must not disregard the presumption of innocence and other basic principles of criminal law.

Prof. Juwana concluded that in order for Indonesia to improve its law enforcement against corruption, they need to revise its current Laws Against Corruption so that it embodies provisions under the UNCAC; they need to modify some provisions under the UNCAC to fit in the context of corruption in Indonesia; and they need to harmonize the future Law Against Corruption with other related legislations, such as the Penal Code (KUHP), the Code on Criminal Procedure (KUHAP), the Law on KPK, and the Law on the Courts against Corruption.

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Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



Professor Fernando Iglesias was the second speaker of the session and started by sharing information about COPLA, the organization he leads which is made up of Latin-American Parliamentarians dedicated to the fight against trans-national organized crimes. He shared that the involvement of parliamentarians and political parties in the fight against corruption promotes transparency and good governance and thus preventing corruption. He explained that the Palermo is an official UN Convention against Trans-National Organized Crime which has been ratified by most Latin American countries. He expressed that the world needs a new international instrument related to both corruption and organized crime. COPLA has been actively promoting the fight against trans-national organized crime through massive socialization by using information and communication technology (ICT). Many well-known figures of Argentina have become supporters of COPLA and what COPLA is seeking now is international support beyond Latin-America.

Prof Iglesias accentuated the need to establish regional criminal courts. He stated that the establishment of a Latin-American Criminal Court, for example, would ignite the creation of regional criminal courts in other parts of the world. He concluded that parliamentarians work together to establish the best strategy to fight organized crime. He called on all delegates to think about a world in which we have an instrument to address global problems. GOPAC and COPLA are two sides of the same coin. GOPAC is focused on management issues, while COPLA is focused on institution building.

The session's third speaker, GOPAC Oceania Chair John Hyde, explained that there's no universally accepted definition of corruption, even at the UN. However, we have similar understanding that corruption affects human life, human wealth, and human welfare across border. It changes lives and has major effect. There are some corrupt acts that are so graves that they affect human rights. These acts of grand corruption distort and undermine the rule of law. Perpetrators of grand corruption can shield themselves from the rule of law and are the least likely to face justice. Parliamentarians have the key role in terms of legislation to fight grand corruption. Good legislation will not occur unless parliamentarians are working with civil society. Until nine years ago, there were no countries in the Oceania that has signed the UNCAC. Today, 15 countries across the region have signed its membership to uphold and fight against corruption.

### **Open discussion from the floor**

A delegate from Kenya reminded the speakers that the issue of grand corruption has not been accommodated internationally and that there seems to be a major hurdle making grand corruption a priority for international organizations. He said that Kenya still has problems with regard to prosecute perpetrators of grand corruption. However in the last 6 months, there have been ample efforts in the fight against corruption whereby a number of high officials have stepped down from office to be investigated for alleged corruption.

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



A delegate from Iran shared that Iran has set strategies to fight against corruption, including the establishment of the Headquarters for Fighting Economic Corruption; the adoption of anti-corruption laws; the prioritization of anti-corruption efforts among active elements of the society; and the privatization of state-owned corporations/economic institutions. He underlined that the imposition of sanctions against independent countries have weakened efforts in combating corruption. He also asked that developed countries facilitate the recovery of stolen assets taken from developing countries.

A delegate from the DRC said that in the DRC corruption has lessened the capacity of the government to provide public services and free education. They are in the process of formulating legislation to criminalize corruption.

A delegate from Indonesia asked if we really need a new convention.

Prof Iglesias responded to the discussion from the floor by reminding participants that democracy is a condition, the rule of law and that grand Corruption is a system related issue involving politicians, law enforcement and the people. Very similar to drug trafficking and sex labor, it is organized. There should be an international body or court/coalition. Regarding national resistance, we have to stop corruption and organized crime locally, from within. We must prepare the basic requirements to provide justice for the perpetrators before we create a larger court. We need to push local governments to create better society as the foundation of welfare people.

Prof Juwana responded said that corruption is not an international crime, each state or country must combat this crime. However, the neighboring states can offer assistances through sharing of best practices. He shared that to fight this battle, we need a common understanding on the issues, and that support by and from law enforcement is a must.

Mr Hyde explained that we have to enable enforcers to arrest anyone that is convicted to corruption, collusion and nepotism and that to uphold this we need a strong enforcer.

The moderator presented the delegates with draft resolutions that would appear in the concluding conference declaration. A delegate from Indonesia they should also call upon the UN Human Rights Council to seek ways to consider grand corruption as a violation of human rights.

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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **SESSION 3**

### **Paralysing Grand Corruption and Recovering Stolen Assets Tuesday, October 6, 2015, 15.15-17.15**

**Moderator:** Hon Ali Ashal, MP, Yemen and member of ARPAC

**Speakers:** George Kroup, Attorney, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP and lead on anti-corruption work of Cyrus R. Vance Center for International Justice  
Adnan Pandu Praja, Vice Chair, Indonesian House Corruption Eradication Commission  
Shervin Majlessi, Senior Legal Adviser, World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

The moderator opened session 3 by stating that grand corruption is a real threat, locally and globally with multiplying effects to the global citizens. He said it takes advantage and benefit from the society for various personal gains. He spoke about the former President of Yemen who took an estimated of USD \$60 billion from Yemen's rich natural resources for his personal gain.

The first speaker, George Kroup, focused on civil society and international justice. He talked about how everyone can agree that grand corruption is an international crime as it harms society as a whole. He shared that more and more corruption violates human rights and we must work together on criminal and civil side to eliminate the violation of human rights.

Adnan Pandu Praja stated that the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has investigated at least 250 corruption cases with 100 per cent success rate, saving around \$50 million USD. He also shared that the KPK is working to prevent corruption by collaborating with international institutions and by upholding the UNCAC. They will focus on grand corruption conducted by political leaders and high officials in governmental institutions. He also shared that bribery is the most common act of corruption in Indonesia and that corruption cases are usually increased prior to election. He said that to hide their stolen assets, these perpetrators use their families and colleagues in a certain way in which the stolen assets are being kept under the name of their family members. He shared that some of the challenges with regard to stolen assets recovery are that the principle of a single identity number has not been implemented in Indonesia and that there are differences in the legal systems from one country to the next.

Shervin Majlessi spoke about the role of parliamentarian play in the asset recovery process and how they can help to find, freeze, confiscate and returned stolen asset. This process can only be conducted if there is mutual legal assistance and coordination/cooperation among countries, regions, officials and parliamentarians. But many challenges will occur in the process including lack of trust; lack of a comprehensive recovery policy;

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DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



deficit resources; lack of adherence to and enforcement of Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing measures; lack of coordination; Legal barriers and requirements; operational barrier; and communication. He recommended that parliamentarians take part in providing solutions to support the process through helping formalize solution such as frameworks, tools and political will; generating political will; adopting legal reforms; and establishing oversight as the base line.

#### **Open discussion from the floor**

A delegate from Albania asked about the tangible mechanisms and procedures that can carry out asset recovery. He stressed that without concrete steps, we cannot obtain good result. He also added that in China, severe punishment has been implemented for corruption.

A delegate from Peru requested further elaboration from the presenters about the strategy that could be implemented in Peru. Peru receives assistance from the UN, but unfortunately there are corruption within the UN projects and the perpetrators are being protected by immunity rights. Peru has been suffering from bankruptcy and is deemed as one of the most corrupt countries in the world. International investigators cannot provide enough evidence and solution to the problem.

A delegate from Fiji raised that stolen assets and their recovery will depend on our understanding to the flow of illegal transactions. The next step should be to understand the direction or the flow of money laundering and how to stop the flow.

A delegate from Canada stated that it may be good to take up civil actions for those who have been the victims of corruption. He asked if there is any civil action that could challenged unfair competition practices in the public procurement process as well as which courts can adjudicate corruption cases. He reminded the audience that the world has become a global village and we need a set of global instruments that can address the developments of corruption cases world-wide. Some corruption cases involve civil servants, public officials, and foreign-sponsored contractors. They use cash instead of transfers and use foreign currencies. There were cases where these perpetrators borrow money and gain profit from foreign exchange. We should be able to create a series of laws to help us in minimizing and eliminating corruption.

A delegate shared that he is concern that there are no competent courts to assess these cases. He wanted suggestions on how to confront those involved in grand corruption. He shared that in Africa, legislators are persuaded to formulate legislations in favor of certain corporations and some are under the control of corporations. He also asked what could be done with those countries that become safe havens for stolen assets such as Switzerland and the UK and how the problem can be addressed.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



A delegate from Bangladesh raised the question on how can we use national legislation in a truthful manner and what the necessary steps to recover the stolen assets. He explained that since 2009, Bangladesh has investigated 3695 corruption cases, including those involving high officials and professionals. Around 46 per cent of those alleged perpetrators were deemed guilty, saving a significant number of state assets.

A delegate from Nigeria shared information about a case where only a small fraction of stolen assets that could be returned to the origin country. He asked what StAR could do to increase the number of stolen asset recovery? He added that he believed the cost to recover stolen assets is too high and often as much as the value of the stolen asset itself. He further enquired as to the role of StAR in ensuring that the stolen assets are recovered and utilized in favor of the people.

A delegate raised the importance of addressing the moral dimension of corruption. He questioned whether those who stole \$1 million USD should be punished harder than those who stole less. He also questioned if there were any measure to continue prosecuting perpetrators and recovering stolen assets if many countries have not ratify the international legal instruments.

In response to the questions from the floor, Mr Kroup responded that the civil actions he was referring to in his presentation presumed that the courts mentioned are the courts in our respective countries. In addition, with regards to bringing perpetrators to justice, he assumed that the anti-corruption regime in each respective country has the necessary authority. Immunity also depends on the regulation in each country.

Mr Praja said that in regard to tackling corruption within the Anti-Corruption Institution, support from the executives is necessary and that staff of these institutions should have strong integrity and should be able to follow the rule of law. He added that without integrity, we won't be able to fight corruption. In regards to the KPK recruitment process, he shared that there were 150 competitors but only 1 was hired by the institution. He also added that it is important to foster cooperation with safe haven countries. For example, he said that on the issue of illegal logging the European Union has committed not to buy illegal logs originating from Indonesia. Since then, the number of illegal logging has continuously decreased.

Mr Majlessi shared that in addition to putting people behind bar, we have to ensure that they won't be able to enjoy the profit gained from corruption. With regards to immunity, he said the organization related to the alleged perpetrator should eliminate the immunity for the respective person. He also spoke about prevention and that the tools and mechanism to evaluate money laundering are readily available. He added that the use of such mechanism can prevent the flow of illicit fund from the origin country and that all kinds of corruption can be addressed through existing laws and regulations. He said that some countries such as the US and China have adequate legislations with regard to anti-corruption strategy beyond their jurisdiction. He warned that the process of stolen asset recovery is complicated. He reminded participants that asset management, transparency, and accountability are necessary in managing the stolen assets along with complementary mechanisms, such as the UNODC.

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
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JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **SESSION 4**

### **Ethics, Conduct, and Governance for Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels Tuesday, October 6, 2015, 15.15-17.15**

**Moderator:** HE Fahri Hamzah, Vice Speaker of Indonesia House Coordinator of People's Welfare

**Speakers:** Scott Hubli, Director of National Democratic Institute  
Laura Sanz-Levia, Principal Administrator of Group of States Against Corruption  
Hon Willias Madzimure, APNAC Zimbabwe

Session 4 was opened by Scott Hubli shared the latest document developed by members of the Open Government Partnership's Legislative Openness Working Group and the broader parliamentary openness community. The Common Ethical Principles for Members of Parliament is a set of normative standards on the conduct and behavior of individual members of parliament. The document is the product of extensive public feedback and draws upon the existing body of international standards for legislatures. He went on to talk about the current environment where citizen nowadays are more demanding and politics is becoming more fractious and polarized. He also mentioned the filter bubble, whereby people are filtering the information from media with the information that reconfirms their own view. He also shared information about NDI's works on guidelines for parliamentarians in serving the public, which focuses on five sections: safeguarding democracy; serving and engaging constituents; ensuring public integrity; acting professionally; and valuing pluralism and diversity.

Laura Sanz-Levia was the second speaker for the session and introduced GRECO as the part of the Council of Europe concerns with fighting corruption through multidisciplinary approaches. She explained that GRECO was created in 1949 and composed of 47 member states (Europe and USA). It is a clear monitoring mechanism that applies similar but different rules with UNCAC and focuses on prevention, legislation and implementation of the rule. She added that in 2007 GRECO started monitoring political actors with emphasis on transparency of party funding and prevention of corruption in parliament. She informed participants that there are two different systems involved in evaluation: transparency and control. She said that GRECO monitored countries with the realization there is no one unique model for all. She said codes of conduct should be shared standards, references and sources of guidance for legislators and once adopted, they should become the training, advice, counsel and enforcement mechanism. She concluded by saying that disclosure of assets is encouraged with a view to achieve the right balance between public interest and right to privacy. She was also identified immunity as the main challenge to adjudication of corruption.

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



The final speaker, Hon Willias Madzimure, stressed the importance of code of conduct for parliamentarians. He explained that total disclosure of information is sometimes an issue for a Code of Conduct. While it is important for the public to have information on their representatives, full access of information could jeopardize a parliamentarians' right to privacy. In his presentation, he refers the Code of Conduct as a set of rules that deals with social rules and norms and responsibilities; that provide guidance to the conduct of people. He shared that in Zimbabwe, a lifestyle audit is carried out as the way of asset disclosure. The law on this audit has specific sanctions on the breach of the law. Reflecting on that, he emphasized the significance of asset declaration for public officials once they have been sworn into office.

#### **Open discussion from the floor**

A delegate from Zimbabwe pondered on the question on ethics of the parliamentarians in the country under unjustified sanctions. Parliamentarians in those countries often find themselves on the verge of doing corrupt practices to the sanctions. Was it ethical for those parliamentarians to take 'illegitimate' or corrupt actions for greater good of the people?

A delegate from Indonesia reinforced the need to prioritize and strengthen the Code of Ethics because corruption is a great challenge.

A delegate from Kuwait questioned what should be the independence of a national anti-corruption commission and also asked about the possibility of implement GRECO in another regional setting.

A delegate from Thailand emphasized the importance of educating the younger generation. He shared that Thailand is currently developing their educational system with the focus on moral education, to teach children to not engage in corrupt practices. The key measures of anti-corruption efforts in Thailand are including a good network of ministries of education, culture, private sectors, and supports from the Crown King of Thailand, property bureau, as well as engagement of private sector. In addition to a Code of Conduct, the Kingdom of Thailand is promoting aspiration. Among the aspiration, the King introduced a sufficiency economy philosophy built on the principle of moderation, reasonableness, risk management, knowledge and ethics. In line to that, parliamentarians can create aspiration from higher ground and take the leading role in campaign for a better ethics.

In response to the comments from the floor, Hon Madzimure agreed on the significance of teaching the values of integrity at early age and encouraged participants to introducing anti-corruption understanding on their national curriculum.

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



For her part, Ms Sanz-Levia commented that there has been doing some work to assist anti-corruption commissions in Europe. She agreed that parliament should have its internal accountability committee and internal corruption commission. Based on her experience, external accountability committees sometimes cannot understand the working of the parliament and can be too invasive in their work. She also agreed with developing cultural integrity through education. However, she added that it must be combined with political will and with sanctions. She mentioned the possibility of implementing GRECO in other regional settings as it is a tool to enhance the work of the parliament. However, it will be very challenging because commitment to GRECO requires a parliament's maturity and willingness to accept GRECO's recommendations. She mentioned alternatives to working together under the umbrella of multilateral bodies such as the UN.

Mr Hubli reminded the floor that the fight against corruption should not only start from just the top, the bottom, or the middle. It should be solve from multiple angles with whatever tools you have. This is the reason for a model code like GRECO. Mr Hubli also shared that civil society can also play an effective role in the fight. The Open Government Partnership is modeling GRECO on border countries. He said the example from Thailand showed us that introduction to the fight against corruption through education and culture is bound to relate to political culture.

As closing remarks, the Moderator stated that one of the problems in democratic countries and countries undergoing transition is that the parliament is considered as similar to other institutions. However, parliament is elected by people with people's mandate to supervise the government. The point is to have a clear line that the parliament should not lose its popularity to the auxiliary body that is established by the parliament. Consolidating democracy goes hand in hand with credibility, by ensuring all institutions respect the law. All government institutions are equals and all those institutions must uphold equal standards of moral credibility.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **SESSION 5**

### **Increasing Women Parliamentarians' Leadership on Non-Traditional Issues Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 09.00-11.00**

**Moderator:** Fernanda Borges, GOPAC Audit Committee Chair

**Speakers:** Dr Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Chairperson of the Indonesian House Committee for the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Chair GTF-PoS  
Avgustina Tzvetkova, Former Deputy Minister of Defence, Bulgaria  
Paula Bertol, Chair of GOPAC Argentina

Session moderator Fernanda Borges opened the session by underlining that the results of the Millennium Development Goals vary across countries. Some countries achieved great progress by 2015, while others are still struggling to meet the targets. She said that in response to this situation world leaders at Rio+20 agreed to establish an inter-governmental process aimed at accelerating sustainable development. In the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the fifth goal explicitly stated "We recognize that gender equality and women empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future." And therefore, we must elevate women's equal rights and opportunities for participation and leadership both in public life and politics. She explained that the session would address the fifth SDG and seek ways to increase women participation.

The session was opened by Dr Nurhayati Ali Assegaf where she underlined the importance of partnerships between men and women for advancement of women. She referred to the Beijing Declaration and Goal 5 of the SDGs that reinforce the advancement of the role of women, particularly in non-traditional issues. Reflecting on the experiences of the House of Representatives of Indonesia, the quota system has allowed for improvement in the number of women elected to the office. However, women candidates in Indonesia are still facing challenges. Challenges included limited opportunity within the political party and political financing. Currently, political parties are still practicing gender bias in the assignment system in the House with most women legislators in the House of Representatives assigned to Commission VIII and Commission IX that deals with social issues.

Dr Ali Assegaf also identified some of the current challenges faced by women to be involved in non-traditional sectors such as access to education, masculine industries with lack of facilities to support women's needs and limited network for promotion. In her conclusion, she underlined some strategies to improve women's participation in non-traditional sectors including improving access to technical education of non-traditional

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



jobs for young women, creating an action plan to prepare women for non-traditional employment, and creating network of women legislators that aims to provide education on non-traditional sectors and mentorship to young women.

In her presentation, Avgustina Tzvetkova focused on the issue of the fight against corruption in the defence and security sector, an area where women have limited access and insufficient decision making power. She has three years of experience as the Deputy Defence Minister of Bulgaria, and in her position, she has encountered daily connection/communication with the military personnel, calling her “Mister” Deputy Minister, instead of Ms. They had to change their mind because for so many years, only men were seated in the position. Women’s involvement in defence is relatively new.

On corruption, she strongly stated that it is a security risk. She examined women’s contribution in the fight against corruption. She shared that Bulgaria made a strong contribution in NATO’s initiative of Defence Reform. The country focused on a regional approach and succeeded in bringing in all Ministers of Defence of Balkan countries to this initiative to work together in fighting corruption. She also said that Bulgaria has succeeded in bringing women’s issues to the discussion. She highlighted the importance of a regional approach, an idea that was echoed by Prof Fernando Iglesias during the Panel Session 2. A regional approach in curbing corruption is valuable and provides a possibility for future development.

Ms Tzvetkova explained that both genders should be involved in the decision making process and that women have different views of justice, thus providing valuable contribution to the fight against corruption. She said that reducing the risk of corruption in the defence sector is challenging due to its secrecy and limited access and that this requires stronger parliamentary oversight and engagement. A 2013 study concluded that legislative oversight of defence has been neglected for too long at the expense of the citizens. It is critical therefore, to introduce and implement transparency in the defence sector.

With regard to anti-corruption policies, values, ethics, and norms should be at the heart of the debate. Legal matters should be implemented alongside ethical norms. Women parliamentarians can be instrumental in preventing corruption by drafting laws and building a strong legal base for anti-corruption policy. They can promote the introduction of code of conduct and code of ethics to uphold personal integrity of public servants. Further, women parliamentarians can provide inspiration and guidance on the implementation of transparency in the most undisclosed area of defence and security.

The defence sector has a high risk of corruption. Women leadership in decision making is vital. Women parliamentarians have the responsibility in regulatory matters to exercise effective oversight over the executive while continuously promoting good governance, accountability, transparency, and integrity.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



As a conclusion, she stated that we need to have a similar understanding of corruption as a security risk. Women parliamentarians have great opportunity to introduce: transparency as the principle of decision making; effectiveness of public delivery system; and good governance. Women should improve their capacity to fully implement the parliamentary functions. In formulating anti-corruption policy, we must involve the entire society, exercise strong political will, effectively oversight the executives, enhance good governance, and promote effectiveness and accountability.

She underlined “3T” (three Ts) as the secret formula in the fight against corruption, which comprises fully of: 1) Transparency; 2) Transparency; and 3) Transparency. By bringing transparency to the most secret areas, we can really focus to the issue and be useful to the society. Corrupt-free defence sector can encourage other institution to increase transparency and accountability.

The final speaker for the session was Paula Bertol who highlighted two key issues in her presentation: the benefit of quota system to bring more women to parliament and crosscutting issues on gender that influences women at any decision level they undertake. She shared that SDG 5 is expected to bring plenty of advancement to women. However, she noted that women are still dealing with many obstacles shown by rampant cases of sexual and domestic violence, injustice for women and inequality between men and women. While women are given more opportunities to participate in workplaces, glass ceilings, such as different remuneration between men and women, still exist. She mentioned Obama’s policy on equal pay for women as one of the strategies to address this issue.

Based on her experiences in politics, she highlighted that there is a different preconstruction of gender between women and men, and prejudgements on the issue of masculine versus feminine are still in existence. She was disagreeing with the notion that more women lead to less corruption. In her view, when dealing with political corruption, it is the system that must be modified like the system developed by GOPAC with transparency and good governance as its main features.

Some of the tools that could be employed to engage more women in politics are employment of quota system and partisan parity. Reflecting on her experiences in endorsing the implementation of affirmative action in Argentina, the enactment of such law has facilitated more access to parliament. While partisan parity has built conscience amongst political parties that women should be empowered and that more opportunity for women in non-traditional issues like defence and security should be endorsed.

### **Open discussion from the floor**

A delegate from Sudan shared that participation of Sudanese women and the women movement in Sudan since its independence were very critical as they worked together with their men counterparts in fighting for

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



national independence. In 2001, there were 25 per cent of women representatives and in 2015 that increased to 30 per cent. Three deputy speakers are women. Women parliamentarians also lead 4 Commissions and 8 Ministries. Women in Sudan have held important positions. He realizes that women's leadership in Sudan has resulted in improving the public delivery system, including social welfare, education, health, human resources, justice, and increased employment opportunities. By holding important positions, women in Sudan have the authority to curb corruption. Sudan's national constitution guarantees the rights of women in public life and politics. Women also have the right to obtain free healthcare.

A delegate from Zimbabwe called for an increase in men's involvement in the discussion. He expressed that he felt there should have been one or two male panellists instead of none, because gender equality is not only about women. In next meeting, he asked that should be involved as panellist. He also stressed the importance of ensuring access towards education for girls to increase their capacity and capability in holding high-ranking positions. Later, he expressed his concern about gender stereotypes. He highlighted that both gender should be freed from such stereotypes. Further, in order for women to be able to take part in public policy making, political parties should put gender equality as the major principle in recruiting political candidates. He also shared that in Zimbabwe 34 per cent of parliamentarians are women.

A delegate from Indonesia stated that women representation in Indonesia has increased, which can be shown by the number of women representation at all levels. In Indonesia, 17.32 per cent of parliamentarians are women. With regard to anti-corruption measures, many women in Indonesia have suffered from corruption made by their spouses. It is important to address this matter (women's vulnerability) under the framework of GOPAC. She also acknowledged that corruption undermines the state's capability in accelerating development.

A delegate from Albania shared his thoughts on women empowerment. In a few cases, women have high positions but are powerless. He believes it is important for them to influence the decision making process. In the executive, seven Ministers are women, including in Defense and Infrastructure.

A delegate from Algeria shared that the country has made improvements since its independence 50 years ago. The amendment of the national constitution has provided opportunity for women to hold important positions. Algeria introduced 30 per cent quota system for women representatives. Algeria has no significant issues related to women representation in politics. Men and women work together for the people of Algeria. Women are the symbol of harvest and fertility. In every civilization, there are wars and conflicts but women have continuously be the source of peace, love, and stability.

A Delegate from Sierra-Leone expressed his opinion that GOPAC should also discuss the failure of quota system in the parliament, because in reality, only a small percentage of women can be elected as representatives. He questioned whether there are failures with regard to women's education or do they have a lack of capacity to compete?

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



A delegate from Bangladesh shared that the Prime Minister, the Opposition Leader, and the Speaker of Parliament are all women. There are 71 women out of 350 parliamentarians. Bangladesh has shown good progress in gender equality; however, women's contribution is still limited to traditional issues. Women parliamentarians are seldom involved in non-traditional related issues. Women should be able to deliver their opinion in non-traditional issues. We recognize that many traditional problems should be addressed, but women in Bangladesh have requested more authority to be involved in the decision making process of non-traditional issues. If we cannot deliver our ideas, we cannot contribute to provide the solution.

A delegate from Congo shared his opinion on gender equality. As a father of four girls, and a brother of his sisters, he has listened closely about the role of women in society. He has the impression that women are complaining about the status quo of gender equality. If women want to commit to do something, nothing can really hamper them to achieve that goal. If women are willing to vote for women, then gender equality at the parliament can be achieved. Unfortunately, most women do not vote for women. Women who stay at home often disapprove of other women in high position. But women who stay in households also have an important role because women are the ultimate educators for our future children. Women should stand in the forefront of the battle against corruption. When women decide to eradicate corruption, we will be successful in doing this. Congo allows women to join the police forces and sometimes they have problems with domestic violence. It is actually very saddening. The regulation in Congo has provided 30 per cent quota for women.

A delegate from Ecuador highlighted that Ecuador does not have issues with access to women in parliament. Currently there are 77 women MPs with three women in leadership position and 10 women ministers. This is considered an acknowledgement and appreciation of the importance of women in parliament. He underlined that equal opportunity between men and women should be translated in a more meaningful way rather than mere symbolic.

A Delegate from Timor Leste shared that Timor Leste has implemented a Quota Law with mandatory 30 per cent of women. Currently, women constitute 35 per cent of members of parliament. Timor Leste also has women holding important ministries position. A mechanism is also in place to scrutinize on budget. There is also a Women's Caucus to gather women legislators under one umbrella to coordinate the debate on gender issues. Timor Leste proposed to discuss gender issues in future GOPAC meeting.

A delegate from Tuvalu mentioned that Pacific islands shared the same challenges. In terms of empowering of women in the Pacific islands, Tuvalu has more than 80 per cent of women in medicine and law, but few make it to decision making roles. Considering this issue as vital, Tuvalu encourages members of GOPAC to work together in addressing this issue.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



A delegate from Jordan said that over 50 per cent of MPs and Senators are women including four ministers in strategic positions and a special Committee for Women in parliament to facilitate Jordanian women's participation in regional and international events. In this occasion, Jordan invites GOPAC Members to explore possible cooperation with Jordan on this issue.

A delegate from Saudi Arabia shared that Saudi Arabia women are paid great attention by the government to enable women to contribute in the area of development and security.

A delegate from Pakistan took the opportunity to clarify that Pakistan upholds equality between men and women as a fundamental right. Pakistan had a Muslim woman as Prime Minister and currently there are 33 per cent women MPs. To support women financially, they created a scheme of income support called Bhenazir income support. Women in Pakistan are mostly politically aware and religion was never been an issue that restrict women's participation in all areas of development.

A delegate from Nepal shared that Nepal has adopted a new constitution that is more women friendly. Under the new constitution, if there are not elected to at least 33 per cent of the seats then a proportional system is employed to secure 33 per cent of women in the parliament. Nepal has also adopted inclusive and proportional legislation in non-traditional sectors such as army and defence. Nepal concluded by suggesting an agenda for GOPAC to encourage at least 50 per cent of women participation in GOPAC.

As a response, Dr. Ali Assegaf mentioned that women need access to education and finance. She agreed with the view from other participants that stereotyping exist regardless of race and religion. Empowerment of women is essential to enable women to be independent and to sustain themselves. Quota systems will only works if supporting mechanism are in places such as funding to support women candidate's campaign financing.

Avgustina Tzvetkova highlighted that gender perspective on issues are important but expertise and capabilities are also important.

Paula Bertol concluded that quota is not enough. Women's participation in parliament has to be complemented with the power of decision-making. Laws and regulations are insufficient because the main question is how to implement that laws and regulation and how to facilitate equal power sharing of men and women to implement.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **SESSION 6**

### **The High Cost and Its Adverse to Good Governance Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 09.00-11.00**

**Moderator:** HE Fadli Zon, Vice-Speaker of House of Representatives Indonesia, GOPAC Indonesia Chair

**Speakers:** Hon Bryon Wilfert P.C., Former MP, Canada and Senior Strategic Advisor, Tactix Consulting Inc.  
Oce Madril, Director of Anti-Corruption Research Centre

Session two was opened by Hon Bryon Wilfert who shared that a set regulation is needed to ensure that available money to finance campaigns does not damage the democratic system. He spoke about the varying systems from one country to another with some countries having a lot of regulations, while others have none. In addition, he shared that each country has its own preferences based on situation, challenges, beliefs, and issues they face. He added that how politics is viewed and regulated is also a factor in political financing. There are some challenges that can affect the desired results including accountability, transparency, political tradition, and public demands. Politics and money will always commonly be related and wealthy interests can cause an uneven playing field. Speaking about political tradition or political culture of different countries, he stated that what is good for one country might not be good for another. In addition, he shared that as the public plays an important role in the livelihood of a political system, they demand transparency and accountability from the governments, legislators, law enforcement agency. Political funding and sponsorship should be limited. He also warned that regulations and terms & conditions will not be effective if they are not enforced.

The second speaker, Oce Madril spoke about the high cost of democracy. He shared that wealth interests play important roles in politics and he questioned whether democracy is possible with fewer funds. He said that the KPK was established, Indonesia started to improve the implementation of good governance in relation to corruption and political funding. He shared that improving the political environment requires the enforcement of rigid laws and regulations and the willingness of the people to participate. Mr Madril also shared that in Indonesia during the previous election era, candidates could spend a tremendous amount of money depending on their position. Although such expenses must be reported to the Election Commission, until now no exact numbers have not been validated due to non-standard report submissions. He told the audience that political financing requires a set of rules, and solid terms and condition and that without these political funding will be misused. He also stressed the importance of establishing an independent monitoring agency with consistent procedures to bring criminals to justice.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



### **Open discussion from the floor**

A delegate from Hongkong asked how the KPK is overseeing parliament while it is in the process of revising the KPK Law. A delegate from Thailand further asked what the KPK has done to date and a delegate from Iran wanted to learn more about the KPK and its “absolute” power.

In relation to the high-cost of democracy, Mr Wilfert had mentioned several instruments but a delegate from Thailand asked for further clarification on additional aspects that need to be considered by political parties.

A delegate from Indonesia suggested the possibility of governments funding political parties to cut corruption. A further solution from a delegate from Zimbabwe included how in Zimbabwe there is the Political Parties Finance Act and that funding allocations are given a threshold. However, he still believes their need to be a mechanism to make sure that the money is not hijacked.

Delegates raised the many challenges faced throughout the world. A delegate from Ecuador shared that it is not easy for a Member of Congress to use public funds and he expressed concerns over who would control the funding and who would oversee the controller. The delegate from Zimbabwe followed with the concern of incumbencies in the election process and implementing a clear line when an incumbent could use the resources or use his own finances and stop using official resources. A delegate from Somaliland raised the issue of biased treatment of different political parties due to ideological backgrounds.

A delegate from Congo shared that while the floor is talking about the parliament, they should not forget about the government or the executive as well as the judiciary. This forum is a good forum to start sharing about the way for parliamentarians to work with the government in fighting corruption that took place not just in the parliament but also in the government. A delegate from Thailand also brought up the importance of an independent state agency in handling high-cost democracy as well as the role of law enforcers.

Mr Wilfert impressed upon the delegates that civil society plays an important role in pressing parliament in relation to those challenges. He also stressed that nobody is above the law. He said the government, the police, and even legislators are not above the law yet he fears some people in these positions believe they are.

Mr Madril responded that it is necessary that political parties not benefit exclusively from the state. As the case in Indonesia, he shared that the ruling party often benefited from the government, and this has now been regulated. There were also regulations on the length of campaigns, the use of media, campaign expenditures, and state funding for political activities.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **PARTNER SESSION 1**

### **Succeeding the SDG Challenge: Improving development aid efficiency through parliamentary oversight Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 11.15-13.00**

**Moderator:** Willias Madzimure, member of GOPAC Global Task Force on Parliamentary Oversight (Zimbabwe)

**Speakers:** Abdul Razzak Khalil Lababidi, Director, Group Integrity Office, Islamic Development Bank  
Olivier Pierre-Louveau, Programme Specialist, UNDP  
Claudia Buentjen, Governance and Capacity Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank  
HE Fadli Zon, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia  
Hon Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed, Member of GOPAC Board, MPs from Kenya  
Carlos Alberto Perez Cuevas, GOPAC Board Member and Congressman, Mexico

Abdul Razzak Khalil Lababidi opened the session and introduced Islamic Development Bank's (IDB) mission as well as its vision that includes improving welfare and turning the bank into a world class development bank. He shared that the bank has undergone a transformation, from a financing institution to an education and knowledge provider. It is currently comprised of 56 member countries and works mainly for cooperation and economic development and community building characterized by social progress. It received 'Triple A' rating for zero risk characterized by a low leverage track record in terms of asset quality, preferred creditor status, strong commitment from shareholders, and strong liquidity. It is different from other financial institutions as it has a unique model of cooperation and a global presence. The World Bank and IDB have developed cross-organizational agreements. They provide assistances to states with a view to enable state ownership and fighting corruption through nation wide anti-corruption strategies as well as endorsing greater transparency and good governance. Finally, IDB is collaborating with GOPAC to promote integrity within GOPAC member countries.

In his presentation, Olivier Pierre-Louveau stated that parliaments are at the center of good governance, accountability and main development strategies. He shared that parliaments are the representative institutions that can drive a country's future developments and manage debates on contentious issues. Lack of transparency by a multilateral and domestic budget process undermines the role of parliamentarians. He went on to say that the UNDP has come to the realization that oversight over the disbursement of development aid is critical in ensuring country ownership over development projects.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
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6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



The Busan High Level Forum acknowledged the role of parliament in linking development projects to beneficiaries and recognized the need to strengthen the role of parliamentarian in monitoring development aid. Goal 16 of SDGs is of particular importance to promote inclusiveness, justice, effectiveness and accountability. Parliaments are at the forefront of achieving these goals. He presented several challenges that have been identified by the UNDP including weak capacity; lack of access to national account and national development plan; and difficulty in monitoring donor activity on the ground. The UNDP is currently producing a development assessment guide for parliamentarians in cooperation with GOPAC and the IDB with the main objective of developing clear and concise guidance to promote oversight over development activities.

Claudia Buentjen explained that Asian Development Bank's (ADB) core mission is poverty reduction and improvement in quality of life through work on infrastructure and social issues. It was recently expanded to include issues such as climate change. She shared that lending was the traditional core business of ADB but its role has been increasingly shifted to providing technical assistance. ADB's public communication policy is advancing inclusiveness and transparency through communications with principles of presumption in favour of information disclosure. The policy is also facilitating two-way communication by recognizing the right of people to seek and access impartial information and promoting proactive knowledge sharing. However, ADB is expanding its commitment to transparency beyond its public communication policy to ensure it mitigates any risks. It has brought in an anti-corruption framework to address vulnerabilities that are embedded from weak national PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) and procurement systems. ADB also promotes the active engagement of parliamentarians on budget scrutiny beyond PEFA.

HE Fadli Zon endorsed the GOPAC, IDB and UNDP project to help parliamentarians improve oversight in the management of development aid. He emphasized the direct correlation between improved governance and decreased level of corruption and its role in encouraging economic gains. He said the result is particularly notable in emerging democracies and countries going through transition.

Hon Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed shared the African perspective on aid and development funding. He criticized the World Bank, ADB and international donors for its opaque system that funds project in need of greater transparency. He said that parliamentarians often find themselves lured with inducement fees that challenge their unbiased position toward development proposals from donor. Lack of transparency from the government also limits the capacity of parliamentarians to perform their oversight role. He encouraged donor country and state organization to strengthen credibility checks.

The final speaker for this session, Carlos Alberto Perez Cuevas, emphasized the effective role of parliamentarians in the oversight of SDGs. He said that development requires changing paradigm to empower people and to incorporate humanity into development to bring meaningful results. He added that political will is important and that it is parliamentarians' social responsibility. Currently, only four countries in Latin America

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Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



have been able to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty. Corruption and corrupt practices have contributed to this failure. Learning from Mexico, aid development often doesn't reach the poor and marginalized in communities. He concluded that parliamentarians must convince many parties to have the political will to support the achievement of SDGs.

### **Open discussion from the floor**

During discussion, a delegate from Algeria mentioned that Algeria has a special unit that supervises public expenditure. He also mentioned corrupt cases in Algeria.

A delegate from Democratic Republic of Congo commented that development aid for Africa, in particular for Congo, usually has a specific target group. He stated that corruption is usually perpetrated by the higher level officials. He encouraged the availability of clear information and exchange of information among parliamentarian within the framework of GOPAC especially about the use of aid and the channelling of development aid.

Hon Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed encouraged World Bank and ADB to work together with both recipient and donor countries. He emphasized that information disclosure is important because the organizations managing the funds could act to bridge the communication between donor and recipient. He concluded that openness and transparency is the keys to facilitating effective cooperation.

The session concluded with the signing of the project agreement between GOPAC and the IDB.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **PARTNER SESSION 2**

### **Partnership to Curtail Corruption in the Pacific Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 11.15-13.00**

**Moderator:** John Hyde, UNDP

**Speakers:** Annika Wythes, UNODC  
Luisa Senibulu, UNODC  
Hon Nandie Glassie, Cook Island  
Hon Puakena Boreham, Tuvalu  
Hon Biman Prasad, Fiji  
Lord Fusitu'a, Tonga

The session's first speaker was Anika Wythes who remarked that the Pacific covers 1/3 of the world's total surface area, but is involved in less than 1/3 of global issues. She shared that parliamentarians are crucial to the global effort against corruption. She went on to speak about the SDGs and how they have brought us to the next step where corruption has been acknowledged as a threat to global development, as stated in SDG 16. She explained that it is no longer about why we should eliminate corruption, but about how we should eliminate it. She further underlined that the UNCAC provides an ample platform for strong international cooperation in the fight against corruption and portrays the commitment of nation-states in fighting corruption. She explained that the first and foremost step would be to nurture transparency, accountability, and law supremacy. She concluded by stating that the UNODC and UNDP have been working with civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, media, and parliaments.

Ms Wythes colleague, Luisa Senibulu, introduced the UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UNPRAC) Project involving parliamentarians from 13 Pacific countries, civil society, and media. She said that UNPRAC is a joint project of UNDP and UNODC and it is aimed at encourage the ratification of the UNCAC, providing support for Pacific Countries to implement UNCAC, and encouraging the full implementation of the UNCAC. The project is funded by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade with a value of \$4.1 million USD.

Ms Senibulu went on to explain the importance of involving parliamentarians, civil society, and media, the major actors involved in the UNPRAC Project. She said it was critical to start this project with parliaments because parliamentarians are the policy makers and the representatives of the people and parliaments have the responsibility to lead the fight against corruption. In regards to civil society, she mentioned Article 13 of the UNCAC which underlines the role of civil society. She also went on to share that the religious community

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



is also an important part of CSOs in the Pacific. Finally, she spoke about the involvement of media to promote and protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish, and disseminate information on corruption. She added that media should be able to work freely without the intervention of politicians.

Ms Senibulu also shared that UNPRAC has completed several activities, including: awareness raising sessions with legislators in Kiribati, Samoa, and Tonga; a parliamentary induction program; and workshops. She said that for Pacific countries, a partnership with GOPAC is important and has led to the establishment of GOPAC national chapters in Cook Island, Kiribati, and Tonga. In addition, she shared that Tonga, through close cooperation with GOPAC, has established an Anti-Corruption Standing Committee.

In addition to work with GOPAC, Ms Senibulu explained that UNPRAC promotes engagement with non-state actors through awareness raising sessions; regional and international workshops; the Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption; anti-corruption workshop for Pacific CSOs; accountability grants; and Transparency International PNG. She added that working with media, UNPRAC organized several programs, including: UNCAC Awareness training for media; the promotion of citizens' rights to information; the building of media's understanding on existing anti-corruption mechanism in the Pacific; and improvement to the role of media in highlighting UNCAC and influencing policy making. She concluded that as a way forward, UNPRAC values relationship with legislators, CSOs, and media in the region and will continue to seek opportunities to enhance their roles in anti-corruption measures. She also said that UNPRAC will be involved in the next cycle of the UNCAC review and will continuously increase media engagement in the process.

The session's third speaker, Hon Nandi Glassie, spoke about his experience in Cook Islands. He shared that foreign investment in Cook Island mostly originated from illegal funds and that the perpetrators used the country as a safe haven for money laundering. In 1990s, Hon Glassie said that Cook Islands introduced reformation in financial institutions and since then, has been undergoing decentralization. He further explained that while partnership in the Pacific should be formal, countries also need to partner with civil society, media and NGOs all strong stakeholders who could lend an important voice in monitoring and fighting corruption. He added that before supporting partnership with stakeholders, it is important for us to strengthen democracy. He said that Cook Islands uses three basic principles of the national law: public service commission act, economic management law, and public expenditure review committee and audit act. He also emphasized the importance of fostering partnerships among GOPAC national chapters and international institutions as it could serve as the foundation for GOPAC activities in the future. He concluded his presentation by stating that corruption in the Cook Islands happened in various forms and was often displayed through conflict of interests among members of parliament. He said in the past bribery was perceived as common but that in the last election two candidates who heavily entertained the voters were brought to justice.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

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Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



The next speaker, Hon Puakena Boreham, was the first women parliamentarian in Tuvalu. She focused her presentation on the Gender Perspective of Anti-Corruption in the Pacific Islands. She shared that Tuvalu has the world's lowest record of women representation in politics. She also shared that in many countries (such as Sweden - whereby 45 per cent of legislators are women), more women in parliament resulted in lower rate of corruption and signify clean democracy. She added that women's voice should be heard and they should be among the decision makers. She explained that when she joined the election, she faced a number of challenges and was rejected by the local community. However, now that she is in the government, she holds an important position in the ministry. She added that becoming a parliamentarian is a non-traditional role in the Pacific but that our needs to curb corruption cannot be fulfilled through the works done by male representatives alone. She urged for balanced representatives as a condition in parliament and increased capacity building for women parliamentarians if they are to be effectively engaged in parliamentary functions. She reminded the audience that women have to be active participants in determining the development agenda and combating corruption. She went on explaining that while 50 per cent of the population is women, only a small percentage of women hold high positions in governments and politics.

Hon Boreham's colleague, Hon Biman Prasad, was the next speaker and he explained that GOPAC played a significant role in the capacity and knowledge building of parliament in Fiji and that the Public Accounts Committee has a critical role in Fiji with regards to curbing corruption. He said the oversight function of the parliament is vital. He added that Fiji is working on establishing GOPAC national chapter in the near future. He said that Fiji in the last seven years has been challenged under the administration of the military. He added that the Public Accounts Committee produces recommendations for the government and addresses problems resulting from mismanagement. In his conclusion he stated that the role of Public Account Committee is very important and that member of such committees should be equipped with the necessary capacity. In addition, he said it is important to nurture the independency of oversight committees.

The final speaker for the session was Lord Fusitu'a who focused on the establishment of GOPAC Tonga which was initiated through a discussion between a number of legislators, representatives from the UNODC, and GOPAC. He explained that Tonga has an Anti-Corruption Commission Act to investigate allegations of corruption. In addition, he shared that Tonga is in the process of establishing Anti-Corruption Standing Committee in the Parliament and that this would be the first among the Pacific countries. He explained that the committee is aimed at promote transparency by formulating and adopting a number of resolutions. He added that Tonga has also been working with UNPRAC and CSOs to fight corruption.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

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DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **PARTNER SESSION 3**

### **The Role of FIUs and the Egmont Group of FIUs in Combating Corruption Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 11.15-13.00**

**Moderator:** Syahril Ramadhan

**Speakers:** John Visser, Global Network of the Egmont Group of FIUs  
Dr Muhammad Yusuf, Head of PPATK  
Hon Roy Cullen, GOPAC Member

The session's first speaker, John Visser, started his presentation by explaining Financial Intelligence Units (FIU). He mentioned that an FIU is a national body that receives suspicious transaction reports and information relevant to money laundering. It analyses these reports and information and disseminates the results to other FIUs and domestic partner agencies. He explained that FIUs conduct two types of analysis: operational and strategic. He added that there are other capacities for some FIUs including the power to freeze transactions and completion of national risk assessments.

Mr Visser explained that the Egmont Group of FIUs on the other hand is a non-political, voluntary, international entity of operational FIUs and it works towards the implementation of its Strategic Plan. The key mandates of the Egmont Group are to improve an effective exchange of information between FIUs; promote the development of effective FIUs; support members to enhance their capacity; and promote adherence to international standards. He went on to explain that FIUs also work on anti-corruption issue since it has significant effect on economic development, political stability, and transnational crime. He also added that bribery of foreign officials is considered a widespread phenomenon in international business transaction. He provided the following examples of money laundering in politics: use of corporate vehicles; use of third parties; use of professional facilitators, lawyer, accountant; use of international funds transfers; and international trade in services payments.

The session's second speaker was Dr Muhammad Yusuf. He started with short video presentation on the work of PPATK. He explained that PPATK has an analytical function of the FIU's, that enable the exchange of information domestically and internationally. PPATK also supervises, guides, and contributes the policy of anti-corruption at the national level.

Dr Yusuf explained that from 2003 to 2015, PPATK received more than 17,542,950 cash transaction reports and 232,716 of those were considered suspicious transaction reports. As part of the strategic analysis, PPATK also collects and disseminates relevant information related to potential instances of corruption to anti-corruption law enforcement agencies. He added that PPATK also exchange information with different counterparts domestically by using secure online communication and provides input on financial transactions reports

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



for state officials. He went on to explained that internationally, PPATK the under PPATK-Austrac Partnership Program, conducted an analyses exchange program in cases related to money laundering and financing terrorism. He shared that PPATK could also exchange information between FIUs. In total, PPTAK participates in up to 375 information exchanges internationally.

He concluded his presentation by stating that corruption in Indonesia is not easy to combat for several reasons, namely: organized crime in some cases involve high level official; intellectual perpetrator that are often not directly involved in the crimes; increasingly sophisticated crimes; and crimes are often complex and involve third parties. He explained that PPATK has new paradigm of 'following the money' and this has proven to be effective in the returning of state losses.

On behalf of GOPAC, the third speaker, Hon Roy Cullen, talked about GOPAC's anti-money laundering initiatives and success stories. He explained that when GOPAC started its fight against corruption, members recognized the importance of fighting money laundering and that there are a few publications on money-laundering and the fight against corruption, helping members recover assets. He said that Anti-Money Laundering regimes provide knowledge of where laundered money goes. He explained that money laundering could be in the form of drug money, terrorism financing, human trafficking, tax evasion, corruption, and others.

Hon Cullen went on to speaker about how Egmont group brings together most FIUs in the world with training, education, information sharing across FIUs. He explained that GOPAC members helped implement government policy that to some extend led the parliament to establishment of an FIU in Kyrgyzstan. He said that there are different models of FIUs, but that there is one specific element of independence on day-to-day operations. An FIU is often housed within the ministry of finance but regardless FIUs usually report back to a minister on the subject of suspicious transactions.

GOPAC works to improve knowledge on money laundering as this is still a technical area that most legislators are not comfortable with. As part of this commitment GOPAC released its Anti-Money Laundering Action Guide which is available for download on GOPAC website. The publication tries to demystified money laundering, its jargon, conventions, and rules. It also can be used as a template for anti-money laundering regimes.

Hon Cullen concluded his presentation by talking about beneficial ownership and transparency and urged participants that ultimate transparency is required with respect to public ownership.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



**PARTNER SESSION 4**  
**South East Asian Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) and KPK**  
**Wednesday, October 7, 2015, 11.15-13.00**

**Speaker:** Adnan Pandu Praja, Vice Chair, the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia

To begin the session, Adnan Pandu Praja elaborate the brief history of the South East Asian Parties Against Corruption (SEA-PAC) since its initiation in 15 December 2004. He explained that SEA-PAC consists of 10 member countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Those member countries work together by sharing country's best practices with a mission to fight against corruption regionally, and the vision to create a better region.

Mr Praja went on to explain that Indonesia established the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to help assist in the fight against corruption following the 1999 reform. He highlighted that Indonesian efforts in the fight against corruption have brought tremendous results. He explained that since the establishment of the KPK, it has investigated, processed and finalized various cases with a 100 per cent success rate. It has processed more than 400 cases, of which 78 involved members of parliaments; 22 involved ministerial/head of Ministerial Level; 13 involved governors; 45 involved mayors and Head of Regents/Districts; 7 involved Commissioners of General Election; 4 involved ambassadors; and 4 involved General Councils; 1 involved the Governor of the Central Bank; 4 involved Deputy Governors; 10 involved Judges; 2 involved prosecutors; 117 involved high ranking government officials; and 109 involved CEOs of State Own Enterprises.

**Open discussion from the floor**

During the discussion, delegates requested elaboration on the KPK of Indonesia. Mr Praja explained that KPK was created and established as the brainchild of the legislators with the help of the People and Government of Indonesia at the time. He said the idea was created from a discussion on best practice with a similar body Hong Kong, whereby the idea was to create an independent body to help participate in the fight against corruption from a neutral perspective. He explained that it has the power of attorney to investigate and prosecute ministerial offices involved in corruption. With this power and ability, this independent Commission has pursued major cases involving suspected corrupt members of parliaments and government officials.

The KPK should be independent and maintain its neutrality from the influence of government and the public. In the early days of the Commission it received pros and cons with regards to its power and positions in the Indonesia system.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**



The KPK has formed a cooperation with a similar body in Timor Leste based on a common understanding of the importance of corruption eradication efforts. On a bilateral level, both the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Timor Leste have developed strategic cooperation to eliminate corruption in the region. Currently, Timor Leste is undergoing the process to become a member country of SEA-PAC. In this process, Timor Leste must create a national blue print against corruption. As one of the closest neighbours with a longstanding history, Indonesia is willing to share the knowledge and technical know-how related to the fight against corruption.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

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DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015

## **REPORT OF THE PLENARY AND CLOSING SESSIONS**

### **Thursday, October 8, 2015, 09.00-12.00**

The Closing Plenary Session was chaired by GOPAC Board Member Dr Naser Al Sane and Hon Osei Kyei Mensah Bonsu, GOPAC Vice-Chair.

In his remarks, Dr Al Sane impressed that corruption must be fought and eliminated for the greater good. He shared that the fight against corruption must be based on the value and willingness to stop corruption itself, and in hand with a strong blueprint of knowledge and technical know-hows to eradicate corruption. Without the personal willingness and the ability to protect the people, technical knowledge itself will not be adequate to eradicate corruption. Having such understanding, Member of Parliaments, as representatives of the people must be able to convey, uphold and help creating the system to eradicate corruption nationally, regionally, and globally. The fight against corruption must be made under the spirit of unity. He concluded by sharing that the members of GOPAC came to the Global Conference for a cause, to fight against corruption. He implored all delegated to return to their countries with a new insight, a new perspective, to produce concrete results that could contribute to our efforts in fighting corruption. Dr Al Sane then invited representatives from each Regional Chapter to the stage to deliver a Report on the activities in their regions from the past two years.

Following the Regional Reports, Hon Kyei Mensah Bonsu where he introduced GOPAC's newly elected Chair HE Fadli Zon.

In his acceptance speech, Mr Zon extended his gratitude to the Board of Directors who have entrusted him to lead the GOPAC Board of Directors and the organization. He also thanked outgoing Chair, Ricardo García Cervantes for his hard-work. He promised that under his leadership, GOPAC will continue to strengthen and empower parliaments in combating corruption. He stressed that corruption not only undermines the rule of law; it destroys. He also reiterated the importance of emphasizing international instruments to combat corruption, in particular the UNCAC.

Mr Zon went on the talk about GOPAC's financial situation and committed to establishing a satellite office of the Global Secretariat in Jakarta to secure the management of the Executive Committee. He shared that alternative sources of funding are of necessary. He welcomed the newly-elected Executive Committee which consists of Hon Kyei Mensah Bonsu and Paula Bertol as the Vice-Chairs, John Hyde as the Secretary and Mary King as the Treasurer. He also expressed his gratitude for the support and guidance that has been provided by Dr Naser Al Sane as the Executive Committee Member at-Large and John Williams as President Emeritus as well as for the works of Fernanda Borges and the Audit Committee for their generous support in strengthening the governance of the organization. He further expressed his appreciation to the GOPAC's Chief Executive Officer, Akaash Maharaj. He concluded by commending the participants for their strong dedication and commitment to the fight against corruption.

**The Sixth Global Conference of  
Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)**  
6 to 8 October 2015, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
**JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY**

**DPR Anti Korupsi!!**  
DPR RI penyelenggara  
Sidang the 6th Global Parliamentarians  
Against Corruption  
Yogyakarta, 6 - 8 October 2015



Hon Kyei Mensah Bonsu carried on the meeting by delivering the GOPAC Yogyakarta Declaration which represents GOPAC's commitments over the next two years. Through this Declaration, GOPAC Members agreed to protect the most vulnerable of the societies from the impact of corruption and determined to bring the perpetrators of grand corruption to justice. The Declaration resolves that GOPAC members shall enact appropriate legislations and foster international collaboration to freeze stolen assets, including through the adoption and the implementation of the UNCAC. It also encouraged its members to foster cooperation with civil society organizations and media to uphold the principles of democracy. Once brought to a vote, the GOPAC members agreed to adopt the GOPAC Yogyakarta Declaration. Members were also called upon to vote on the proposed amendments to the GOPAC Constitution which they accepted.

Hon Kyei Mensah Bonsu in his closing remarks acknowledged that grand corruption destroys the confidence and the integrity of institutions. He shared that parliamentarians under GOPAC have come together to share best practices in the fight against corruption. He added that GOPAC has taken the position to confront the heinous crime of corruption, a crime against humanity and that GOPAC will continue to promote equitable human development, freedom, and justice.



# Sixth Global Conference Of Parliamentarians Against Corruption



YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

## THE YOGYAKARTA DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF THE SIXTH GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION

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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 of mechanisms for UN conventions and resolutions, in particular the UNCAC;



# Sixth Global Conference Of Parliamentarians Against Corruption



YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

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;



# Sixth Global Conference Of Parliamentarians Against Corruption



**YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA**

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.