A CULTURE OF LEADERSHIP
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 GOPAC knows that this can change and that we have the power to make it change. With our members – leaders from over 50 countries – we can push for change in our governments. We can work with our like-minded partners and together, lead the world towards a corruption-free future.

Dr. Naser Al Sane
Chair, GOPAC
A MESSAGE FROM OUR CHAIR

Over the past year, societies across the world have been overtaken by new allegations of corruption. This corruption is endemic – no country is immune, no society left untouched or unaffected. Many see it almost as a given and show little shock when a political figure or high ranking official joins the ranks of the accused.

GOPAC knows that this can change and that we have the power to make it change. With our members – leaders from over 50 countries – we can push for change in our governments. We can work with our like-minded partners and together, lead the world towards a corruption-free future.

For GOPAC, the 2011-2012 fiscal year has been a year of growth and maturation. It has been a year when we have strived to cultivate a Culture of Leadership. This theme is not only a reflection of our membership and of our programming over the past year; it is a vision of where we are going and what we want to achieve as an organization dedicated to the fight against corruption.

GOPAC has had much to be proud of this past year. We have encouraged participation from legislators in countries with whom we became newly engaged, and we strengthened the knowledge-base of legislators who have been with us since the beginning. Not only has our membership grown this year in terms of individual numbers – GOPAC now counts over 700 members worldwide – but we have also welcomed 5 new national chapters and we are in the process of developing new regional chapters as well.

GOPAC knows that good leaders develop strong partners. That is why we have been forging relationships with new partners and strengthening existing partnerships. At our workshops and events this year, we have worked with partner organizations like the United Nations Development Programme, Westminster Foundation for Democracy, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Revenue Watch Institute, the World Bank Institute, and Transparency International, ensuring that our membership is provided with balanced views and diverse knowledge. We continue to build these relationships and we look forward to strengthening them further in years to come.

Once again, we are enormously grateful for the great generosity of the Government of Kuwait, which provides core-funding to our organization. This funding ensures that our members have the support of our Global Secretariat and the programs that help them stand as anti-corruption leaders in their countries. We also thank the Canadian International Development Agency for its support.

Finally, I would like to recognise the work of our management team, and the staff at the Global and Chapter Secretariats. These teams of dedicated individuals provided support to our membership around the world, and I commend them all for their hard work. I also commend our global, regional and national GOPAC parliamentary leaders who volunteer throughout the year to put anti-corruption at the forefront of parliamentary agendas around the world.

Dr. Naser Al Sane
Chair, GOPAC
 GOPAC is the beacon that shines the light of accountability on parliamentarians who want to use their office for personal unjustifiable gain. The world will be a better place when all who hold public office know that they are answerable directly to the people who put their trust in them.

John G. Williams, F.C.G.A.
Member of Parliament (Canada) (retired)
CEO, GOPAC
While drafting a speech for the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meetings in Quebec City, Canada, in October 2012, I contemplated the differences between parliamentary immunity and parliamentary inviolability including their effects on democratic and accountable governance.

Both systems have their roots in the democracies developing in Europe a few hundred years ago but the outcomes have been vastly different.

Parliamentary immunity emerged first in the United Kingdom. When William of Orange invaded at the request of some of the English aristocracy, he claimed the throne of England but was required to sign and accept legislation establishing parliamentary supremacy over the government. That legislation was the Bill of Rights and signed into law in 1689. The Bill stated, among other things, that the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament. It is one of the pieces of legislation considered constitutional law in the United Kingdom and is part of the constitution of many other countries.

Parliamentary inviolability came into being during the French Revolution. The King at the time was quite willing to arrest people who criticised him and send them to the guillotine. To counter the King’s over-zealous desire to arrest anyone opposing him, the members of Parliament declared themselves beyond the reach of the King and his men. They could not be accused of or arrested for any crime.

A government has tremendous power, but that power should never exceed the power of a democratic parliament. With parliamentary immunity, parliaments can criticise and demand accountability from government. With parliamentary inviolability, parliamentarians are protected at all times from being accountable for any crime committed. Parliamentary inviolability undermines the rule of law. No one – not even parliamentarians – should be above the law.

Parliamentary inviolability breeds corruption where democracy is weak. It is not uncommon for people to run for public office to shield themselves and their illegal activities from the law. Parliamentary inviolability has no place in any country that says it is democratic and respects the rule of law.

GOPAC is the beacon that shines the light of accountability on parliamentarians who want to use their office for personal unjustifiable gain. The world will be a better place when all who hold public office know that they are answerable directly to the people who put their trust in them.

GOPAC as an organisation serving ethical parliamentarians continues to expand its programming. We now have six Global Task Forces focussed on engaging parliamentarians around the world on anti-corruption agendas. We are continuing to see new chapters created, mostly from parliamentarians who have heard of GOPAC and want a chapter in their own parliament. More workshops are being planned for parliamentarians who see the need for information and knowledge to fight corruption.

But GOPAC is more than programming. It is about the personal commitment of all members to advance the cause of fighting corruption. GOPAC is about building a coalition of ethical parliamentarians who recognise that they have a unique opportunity and responsibility to advance the welfare of their citizens. By working as a coalition and using the authority given by the electorate to promote accountability and oversight, GOPAC can be the vehicle that starts to bring democratic accountability and prosperity to nations.

The Global Secretariat in Ottawa is always ready to assist members around the world with programming and organisational assistance. Let us build an organisation that not only makes us proud but can be a catalyst for democratic development.

I especially want to thank the Government of Kuwait for their very generous grant that provides core funding for our secretariat. Their contribution provides immeasurable benefits to GOPAC and our members.

I would also be remiss if I didn’t thank the executive, staff and members who have given so willingly to this important cause.

John G. Williams, F.C.G.A.
Member of Parliament (Canada) (retired)
CEO, GOPAC
Money laundering is the conversion of criminal proceeds to disguise their illegal origin. By implementing effective anti-money laundering systems and other preventative measures in their respective jurisdictions, legislators can take an important step in the fight against corruption.

GOPAC first took a leadership role in international anti-money laundering at the 2nd Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption with the establishment of the GOPAC Anti-Money Laundering Global Task Force (GTF-AML). Since then, GOPAC has held numerous workshops on combatting money laundering and published a resource guide. The GTF-AML is comprised of GOPAC members from each of our five GOPAC regions who are leaders amongst their peers in anti-money laundering.
PUBLICATIONS

**GOPAC Anti-Money Laundering Guide for Parliamentarians**

GOPAC launched its *Anti-Money Laundering Guide for Parliamentarians* on 26 October 2011 at the Fourth Forum of Parliamentarians in Marrakech, Morocco. Following the forum, the guide was made available to legislators around the world by download from the GOPAC website and in hardcopy at anti-money laundering workshops. The guide provides legislators with the information to become actively engaged through their legislatures in the fight against money laundering. The guide not only demonstrates how to introduce anti-money laundering legislation, but also lays out how to build a coalition with other legislators to police and prosecute money laundering at the national level.

WORKSHOPS

**Philippines Workshop**

On 16 March 2011, Southeast Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SEAPAC) hosted a workshop in Manila, Philippines that included a session on anti-money laundering. The event was to help equip Filipino legislators with the information to push forward anti-money laundering legislation in their country. Participants were from parliament, government, and civil society organizations from the Philippines, and also included the President of the Senate and the Vice-President of the National Assembly of Thailand.

The event allowed for a productive and candid assessment of the country’s anti-corruption efforts through the Philippines’ Anti-Money Laundering Act.

**Tanzania Workshop**

GOPAC partnered with its regional chapter in Africa, the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC), to host two days of workshops in June 2012, in Dodoma, Tanzania. The event welcomed over 140 members of Parliament and stakeholders. The event focussed on anti-money laundering and on parliamentary capacity-building with respect to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

The event reached out to new MPs elected in Tanzania’s 2010 general election.

The anti-money laundering session was developed to transfer knowledge on how to build a stronger anti-money laundering system, and to introduce participants to the *GOPAC Anti-Money Laundering Action Guide for Parliamentarians*. Discussions were led by the Hon Roy Cullen, Chair of GOPAC’s Anti-Money Laundering Global Task Force.

The workshop resulted in APNAC-Tanzania committing to work with the Eastern and South African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESSAAMLG) to better understand the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) review of the anti-money laundering regime in Tanzania and what steps, if any, the Tanzanian government has taken to correct shortfalls. Their analysis will be used to draft and table legislative amendments, with the help of ESSAAMLG and GOPAC.

SUCCESSES

**Stronger Anti-Money Laundering Laws in the Philippines**

In 2012, members of GOPAC Philippines were instrumental in implementing significant amendments to the Philippines’ anti-money laundering laws. The amendments broaden the definition of money laundering and expand the list of predicate crimes to include bribery, human trafficking, tax evasion, and environmental offences.

As a result of these legislative changes, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) upgraded the Philippines from the “dark gray” list to the “gray list”, indicating that the country is making “sufficient progress” in meeting international standards for fighting money laundering. Prior to the efforts of our members in the Philippines, the country had been in danger of being downgraded to the far more severe “blacklist”.

Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption
The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) entered into force 14 December 2005. To date, the convention has been ratified by 164 countries. The Convention obliges State Parties to implement a wide and detailed range of anti-corruption measures affecting their laws, institutions, and practices, including international co-operation.

GOPAC initiated its leadership role in the UNCAC through participation at the Merida, Mexico signing ceremony in October 2003, officially declaring GOPAC’s support for the UNCAC. GOPAC noted that strong parliamentary oversight would be essential to the UNCAC’s implementation. In 2006, GOPAC resolved to develop a United Nations Convention Against Corruption Global Task Force (GTF-UNCAC) to promote the effective implementation of the UNCAC and to identify complementary improvements in the governance roles of parliamentarians.
At the conclusion of the Forum, the group approved a Declaration that was later presented to the CoSP to the UNCAC. The Declaration stated:

- Parliamentarians need to actively promote UNCAC in their respective parliaments;
- The Executive Branch needs to fully implement the UNCAC;
- The Executive Branch needs to ensure that there is an annual review mechanism, and that the review mechanism report is tabled in parliament and shared in an open and transparent manner; and
- The issues raised in the UNCAC review process must be openly debated in parliament.

GOPAC and its partners recommitted themselves to work on each aspect of the Declaration, towards the implementation of the UNCAC in their respective countries.

**Burkina Faso**

GOPAC’s national chapter in Burkina Faso, the Burkindi Network, partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), between 12-13 January 2012, to host a workshop to help parliamentarians complete the UNCAC self-evaluation tool. Over 55 per cent of Representatives from the National Assembly participated in the workshop, along with anti-corruption stakeholders including: government institutions; civil society organizations; independent experts from research institutes and universities; and media.

Participants actively participated in discussions during the workshop, demonstrating a strong political will to fight corruption. Recommendations from the workshop included the development of a tool for monitoring efforts and progress, and a tool for strengthening capacities in the National Assembly and the Burkindi Network.
Timor Leste
Following the Timor Leste Government’s recent ratification of the UNCAC, GOPAC Timor Leste hosted a two-day workshop on the UNCAC in March 2012. The workshop was a knowledge-sharing session to raise awareness of what is needed to implement the UNCAC and improve transparency in the country. GOPAC members, other members of Parliament (MPs), and representatives from other state institutions in Timor Leste attended. This important event was a partnership between GOPAC, the National Parliament, the European Union, the Asia Foundation, and the UNDP. Representatives of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Prosecutor General, and non-governmental organizations also attended.

Morocco
Moroccan Parliamentarians Against Corruption, the Moroccan chapter of Arab Parliamentarians Against Corruption (ARPAC), in partnership with GOPAC and the UNDP, organized a workshop on the UNCAC in Marrakech, Morocco, at the beginning of May 2012.

“Eighteen Moroccan parliamentarians came together to complete the self-assessment tool for parliamentarians on the fight against corruption.”

The workshop produced a number of recommendations to aid the fight against corruption in Morocco, and more specifically, the implementation of the UNCAC. Participants expressed the need for the government to present their anti-corruption strategy to the public and to inform Parliament on progress in the implementation of the UNCAC; pressed for the creation of a parliamentary sub-committee to follow up on the implementation of the UNCAC; and pressed for collaboration on the enactment of a law to enable the integrity and anti-corruption committee framed in the constitution to fulfill its mandate to prevent corruption, investigate of corruption cases.

The meeting highlighted the important role of parliamentarians in implementing the UNCAC.
**ARPAC Region**

On 16-17 March 2012, twenty-nine Arab Parliamentarians Against Corruption (ARPAC) members gathered in Beirut, Lebanon for a two-day workshop on ways to implement the UNCAC in their respective countries. After providing individual country reports, the members worked to identify opportunities for more effectively implementing and evaluating the UNCAC at a national level using the GOPAC Global Monitoring Survey. The group committed to holding subsequent meetings with all the members of its respective national chapters to complete the survey.

After the workshop, a delegation of members met with the Prime Minister of Lebanon to press for the development of a national anti-corruption strategy, to include creation of an independent implementation body. The members’ concerns stemmed from the fact that though Lebanon has ratified the UNCAC, the government has not taken steps to implement the anti-corruption measures prescribed by the convention.

**Latin America and the Caribbean Region**

Lead by Senator Ricardo Garcia Cervantes, Chair of GOPAC America Latina y el Caribe and of GOPAC Mexico, legislators from Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean gathered in the Senate of Mexico to study the UNCAC and other international instruments that enable legislators to hold governments to account. The workshop, held in August 2012, focussed on keeping parliamentarians abreast of developments in international law and engaged with the global instruments in the fight against corruption.

**SUCCESSES**

The GOPAC Iraq national chapter presented a draft anti-corruption law in parliament. GOPAC Members in Iraq are currently rallying support to accelerate its approval.
Parliamentary oversight is one of the three core democratic roles of parliamentarians. GOPAC’s focus is on oversight as related to government financial and operational integrity, rather than broader economic or social policy.

Oversight of financial integrity includes the review of all sources of revenue and expenditures, including tax expenditures (preferences); legislation and other parliamentary rules related to government budgeting, debt management, expenditure operations, and financial reporting; and legislation and other rules that guide and enable parliament to effectively oversee the implementation of the government’s obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

GOPAC has been a leader in parliamentary oversight since its inception. It was a key issue at the first GOPAC Global Conference and it continues to be an issue of critical importance to GOPAC. The Parliamentary Oversight Global Task Force was created following the 2006 Global Conference. It is the duty of parliamentarians to require the Executive Branch to follow the rules related to financial operations, and for the government to report openly to parliament on its exercise of executive powers and its management of public resources.
PUBLICATIONS

Oversight Resources

In September 2012, GOPAC, the World Bank Institute (WBI), and the European Parliament’s Office for the Promotion of Parliamentary Democracy (OPPD) hosted the International Study Group on Oversight and Accountability in Presidential and Semi-Presidential Systems, in Brussels, Belgium. The event brought together current and former legislators with expertise in legislative oversight, and provided participants with peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

The study group is part of a larger collaboration between GOPAC and WBI to further legislators’ capacity to enforce government oversight. The collaboration will produce a number of publications on oversight in both parliamentary and presidential systems. The project was designed to address the challenge of oversight in presidential systems, an issue GOPAC members raised at the Fourth Global Conference of Parliamentarians Against Corruption in March 2011.

WORKSHOPS

Zambia

On 16-17 December 2011, in Siavonga, Zambia, APNAC-Zambia conducted a workshop to build the capacity of members of Parliament (MPs) in the fight against corruption. The workshop promoted APNAC’s role in the fight. Conference topics included: how and why corruption needs to be hunted down; laws and institutions; and parliamentary oversight and scrutiny.

Bangladesh

In April 2012, GOPAC, in partnership with the World Bank Institute (WBI), hosted a workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh for 18 MPs from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka interested in the fight against corruption. The event was an opportunity to educate participants on oversight issues, to inspire the creation of GOPAC national chapters in countries in the region that did not have them, and to reconnect with countries in the region that do have national chapters. In addition, the MPs took the opportunity to establish GOPAC South Asia, our newest GOPAC Regional Chapter.

Australia

Under the leadership of GOPAC Australia Chair John Hyde, legislators from the states of Western Australia and Victoria met in August 2012 for an inaugural working meeting, to advance anti-corruption efforts across Australia. At the event, participants studied anti-corruption commissions in different Australian jurisdictions. In particular, legislators from Western Australia shared their experiences of their state anti-corruption commission, to assist other legislators attempting to create an anti-corruption commission in Victoria. Two researchers for the Western Australia anti-corruption commission supported the discussion by providing significant insights into their commission’s processes.

In a wrap-up of the meeting, GOPAC Australia resolved to make a formal presentation at a conference of Australian anti-corruption bodies in November 2013. It also committed to hosting a workshop on parliamentary oversight as a conference companion event.
Burkina Faso

In April 2012, Burkindi Network, GOPAC’s national chapter in Burkina Faso, partnered with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and presented a joint study on improving the mechanisms to fight corruption. Participants were particularly interested in a proposed law on the declaration of benefits and assets and higher penalties for economic and financial offences. Cases of clear corruption reported in previous workshops motivated participants to give their full support to strong legislation to ensure that no offenders escape justice.

The following month, the Burkindi Network hosted a workshop for MPs and civil society organizations to strengthen the skills of national elected officials in budget analysis and in the fight against corruption. The event was a partnership between the Burkindi Network, the Committee on Finance and Budget (COMFIB) of the National Assembly, and NDI.

Iraq

Arab Region Parliamentarians against Corruption (ARPAC), with support from Revenue Watch Institute, organized a three-day workshop for Iraqi MPs on transparency in Oil and Gas management and on the oversight role of parliamentarians. The event was held in Beirut, Lebanon 17-19 November 2011. Participants reviewed the three draft laws on oil resource management in Iraq from a transparency in management perspective.

The workshop ended with recommendations from MPs. Participants recommended repeating the workshop in the Iraqi Parliament, to share the knowledge gained from the workshop with more parliamentarians. They emphasised the need for transparent policies for the sector’s management. MPs also suggested forming a committee of MPs to discuss the technical aspects of the law and to bridge the political differences.
APNAC-Mali Celebrates Victory in Fight Against Corruption

On 25 June 2012, GOPAC’s national chapter in Mali, the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption -Mali (APNAC-Mali), publicly called for a national management audit. Two days later, the Government of Mali adopted a Cabinet directive, subjecting all state institutions and projects to management audits.

“This is a landmark step in increasing oversight and integrity in management of Mali’s public resources, which will help root-out corruption and mismanagement, and bring guilty parties to justice.”

SUCCESSES
Parliamentarians in Lebanon Make Successful Strides in Fight Against Corruption

Our national chapter in Lebanon, Lebanese Parliamentarians Against Corruption (LebPAC), has been working to strengthen its network of legislators, to enhance transparency and accountability, and to strengthen the rule of law. Their approach has resulted in the drafting and tabling of two critical bills in the Parliament of Lebanon, on access to information and on whistleblower protection. For two years, LebPAC, as part of the National Network for the Right of Access to Information, hosted a group of legal and policy experts charged with drafting the bills. The group presented Parliament with the Access to Information bill on 9 April 2009 and the Whistleblower Protection bill on 24 June 2010.

LebPAC and the National Network for the Right of Access to Information are committed to raising awareness of these issues and continuing to lobby for adoption of the two laws. They remain dedicated to ensuring that citizens have the ability to claim their right to information, and to protection when reporting corruption.
Surveys of public trust in professions often rank parliamentarians among the least trusted by the public. This lack of trust seriously undermines democracy. In order to counter this lack of trust, we need to build an ethical culture among parliamentarians that reflects the standards of their communities.

GOPAC recognised the need for guidance in the field of parliamentary ethics and conduct at its inaugural Global Conference in 2002. GOPAC took the lead by establishing the Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct Global Task Force (GTF-PEC) to develop a policy position on parliamentary conduct, provide tools and training materials, and promote ethics and conduct systems aimed at building greater public trust in parliamentarians. The GTF-PEC’s signature resource is the *Handbook on Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct*, a guide that is currently available in five languages.
PUBLICATIONS
Handbook on Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct
In September 2012, to complement existing English and Arabic versions, GOPAC released hardcopy versions of the *Handbook on Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct* in French and Spanish. The document was first published in 2010 by GOPAC and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy. It was designed as a companion guide to workshops on parliamentary ethics and conduct, to help parliamentarians develop the building blocks of an effective ethics and conduct system, relevant to the political and cultural context.

WORKSHOPS
Chile
In June 2012, GOPAC collaborated with the Senate of Chile’s Ethics and Transparency Committee on a workshop on parliamentary ethics and conduct. GOPAC was part of a multinational discussion, including legislators from Chile, Argentina, El Salvador, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico. GOPAC CEO John Williams introduced participants to the *Handbook on Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct*. He was joined at the event by GOPAC America Latina y el Caribe Chair, Senator Ricardo Garcia Cervantes, GOPAC America Latina y el Caribe Vice-Chair, Fernando Pérez Noriega, and GOPAC member from Colombia, Senator Juan Manuel Galán.

SUCCESSES
APNAC-Zambia Members Affirm Code of Ethics
On 17 March 2012, the GOPAC national chapter in Zambia, African Parliamentarians’ Network Against Corruption - Zambia (APNAC-Zambia), held an Affirmation to the Code of Ethics Ceremony at its second Annual General Meeting in Lusaka, Zambia. Sixty-eight members of Parliament affirmed their commitment to the Code of Ethics, which was witnessed by a high level delegation of representatives from government agencies, diplomatic missions, corporate organizations, and civil society, as well as media and members of the public.
LEADERS IN PARTICIPATION OF SOCIETY

When citizens feel that their rights to information and their freedom to express public concern about corruption are diminished, civil unrest, political instability and a general breakdown of law and order often follow.

There are a number of well accepted practices that support the participation of society in the fight against corruption and in the effective oversight of government, including: access to information and whistleblowing legislation; the establishment of independent reporting and investigative bodies; and making administrative and parliamentary committees more transparent through televised hearings, open meetings, and invitations to witnesses.

GOPAC has taken a leadership role through the creation of the Participation of Society Global Task Force (GTF-PoS), which first took shape in 2010. The GTF-PoS highlights the importance of parliamentarians engaging with their constituents and working collaboratively with civil society to raise awareness of corruption issues and to lobby for legislative and administrative changes. It focuses on the representational role of parliamentarians in ensuring that the voice of the people is heard by government and reflected in appropriate anti-corruption legislation. It also demonstrates the advantages of incorporating the technical expertise of civil society organizations in formulating policy and legislation.
WORKSHOPS
Zambia

In February 2012, the GOPAC national chapter in Zambia, African Parliamentarians’ Network Against Corruption - Zambia (APNAC-Zambia), reached out to Zambians in an effort to make the fight against corruption a collective one. It used awareness programs to engage constituents in targeted districts, gathering information on corruption issues affecting the community. It also strived to establish how local leadership and communities can work with area members of Parliament. The initiative was conducted in collaboration the Finnish Embassy.

On 9 December 2011, APNAC-Zambia spearheaded an initiative for International Anti-Corruption Day. A number of activities were executed, including public rallies, information displays, media programs, and a march. The initiative was collaborative and included an organizing committee comprised of representatives from the Anti-Corruption Commission, Zambia Revenue Authority, Human Rights Commission, Caritas Zambia, and APNAC-Zambia.

SUCCESES

New Access to Information Legislation in Yemen

GOPAC Yemen member, Mr Ali Ashal, played a pivotal role in the Access to Information Law passed in Yemen. The bill was presented to parliament in April 2012 and passed following presidential amendments in July 2012. When implemented, this law will increase transparency and accountability.

GOPAC Yemen presented the original draft of the law in 2008. The draft law was focussed on the Right of Access to Information. For several years, parliament was unable to pass the bill – and many parliamentarians reportedly saw the bill as controversial.

The new law will give citizens a better idea of how officials are conducting the country’s affairs. Media and concerned citizens will be better able to report on corrupt acts by officials. This will expose and deter corrupt acts. When implemented, the legislation will greatly improve the accountability of officials.

The law will also improve the quality of information that parliamentarians receive, because it includes the appointment of an information commissioner who will have responsibility for regularly reporting to parliament. Dr Biqis Abu Osba, the Deputy Head of the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption (SNACC), stated that this is one of the most important laws ever to have been passed by the Yemeni Parliament and will enable SNACC to better combat corruption.
GOPAC MEMBERS LEADING THE FIGHT
Over 700 Members Worldwide

Over 50 National Chapters
- Albania
- Algeria
- Aruba
- Australia
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Chad
- Chile
- Cook Islands
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- El Salvador
- Ghana
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Mali
- Mexico
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Palestine
- Philippines
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- United Kingdom
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

6 Regional Chapters
- African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption (APNAC)
- Arab Region Parliamentarians Against Corruption (ARPAC)
- GOPAC América Latina y el Caribe
- GOPAC Oceania
- South Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SAPAC)
- South East Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SEAPAC)
NEW CHAPTERS

Canada
Current and former members of Parliament in Canada launched GOPAC Canada at an inaugural meeting in May 2012. The meeting welcomed 10 new members, and since then, the group has grown to 37. Leading the group is Daryl Kramp, GOPAC Canada Chair, who is joined by Vice-Chair Yasmin Ratansi, Secretary Pat Martin, and Treasurer Garry Breitkreuz.

Albania
Seventeen current and former MPs gathered at the end of March 2012 for their first GOPAC Albania meeting. At the meeting, members elected an Executive Board, naming Mr. Namik Dokle as Chair of GOPAC Albania, Mr. Ardian Turku as Vice-Chair, and Mr. Musa Ulqini as Secretary.

Australia
Ten Australian parliamentarians met in Perth this September 2011 to establish GOPAC Australia. Members adopted a constitution and elected an Executive Board: John Hyde, Chair; Hon Lynda Voltz, Vice-chair; Max Trenorden, Secretary; Hon Nick Goiran, Treasurer; and Melissa Parker and Dr Alex Douglas, members of the Executive. Since the inaugural meeting, GOPAC Australia has grown to 24 members.

El Salvador
In February 2012, GOPAC welcomed a new national chapter in El Salvador. The official launch, held in San Salvador, El Salvador, was presided over by the President of the El Salvador Legislative Assembly, Representative Sigfrido Reyes, and Representative Margarita Velado Puentes. There are currently 6 members of GOPAC El Salvador.

Chile
In September 2012, Chair of GOPAC América Latina y el Caribe, Ricardo Garcia Cervantes, and Chair of GOPAC Chile, Senator Hernán Larraín, signed the official documents launching the GOPAC chapter in Chile. The signing took place in Brussels, Belgium following the International Study Group on Oversight and Accountability in Presidential and Semi-Presidential Systems hosted by GOPAC, the World Bank Institute, and the European Parliament’s Office for the Promotion of Parliamentary Democracy.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Committee
1. Dr. Naser Al Sane
   Chair
   Kuwait

2. Sen. Edgardo J. Angara
   Vice-Chair
   Philippines

3. Sen. Ricardo Garcia Cervantes
   Vice-Chair
   Mexico

4. Hon. Given Lubinda
   Vice-Chair
   Zambia

5. Mrs Mary King
   Secretary
   Trinidad and Tobago

Board Members
6. Dr. Mamdouh Al Abbadi
   Jordan

7. Hon. Mahi Bahi Ammar
   Algeria

8. Hon. Ndye Gaye Cissé
   Senegal

9. Hon. John Hyde
   Australia

10. Hon. Musikari Kombo
    Kenya
**EVENTS**

**GOPAC Chair Attends 18th Arab Parliamentary Union Conference**

GOPAC Chair, Dr. Naser Al Sane, participated in the Third Conference of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network in Fes, Morocco 19-21 December 2011. The conference provided a unique opportunity for an open debate on the role of civil society in anti-corruption efforts and the mechanisms needed to enhance this role. It also allowed for genuine partnerships to be forged between anti-corruption authorities and societies in Arab countries.

**GOPAC Vice-Chair Presented with Medal for Legislative Spirit**

On 17 April 2012, in honour of his political career and his 18 years in Congress, GOPAC Vice-Chair, Ricardo García Cervantes received the Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon Medal for Legislative Spirit, presented by the Mexican Institute of Legislative Studies. The Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon Medal was also presented to Senator Manlio Fabio Beltrones, president of the Political Coordination Board of the Upper House and a member of GOPAC Mexico.

**Colombia Recognises GOPAC Chair for Tireless Anti-Corruption Work**

On 28 May 2012, GOPAC Chair, Dr. Naser Al Sane, was appointed a Grand Officer of the Order of the Congress of Colombia in recognition of his work fighting corruption globally, through inter-parliamentary relations. The appointment was made during Dr. Naser Al Sane’s participation as a guest speaker at the Legislature’s Against Corruption forum, hosted by the Ethics Committee of the Congress of Colombia.

**SOCIAL MEDIA**

**facebook**

GOPAC quadruples its reach on facebook

FACEBOOK.COM/GOPACNETWORK

**twitter**

GOPAC twitter followers double

@GOPAC_ENG

**KLOUT**

GOPAC doubles its KLOUT

GOPAC launches new website 09-12-11

GOPACNETWORK.ORG

Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption 25
GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

The Global Secretariat is made up of dedicated anti-corruption supporters who are responsible for supporting our members around the world. The Global Secretariat collects and disseminates information concerning GOPAC and our chapters and ensures that our members have the necessary tools for a successful fight against corruption.

In the 2011-2012 fiscal year, the following Global Secretariat staff supported our membership:

**John Williams**  
Chief Executive Officer

**Andrea Blake**  
Director

**Akaash Maharaj**  
Chief Operating Officer

**John McCook**  
Director of Partnerships

**Roy Cullen**  
Member of Management Committee

**Yaye Barry**  
Program Assistant

**Vicki Baxter Amade**  
GTF Program Advisor, Participation of Society

**Lindsey Belaire**  
Administrative Assistant

**Lesley Burns**  
GTF Program Advisor, Parliamentary Oversight and Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct

**Pamela Groh**  
Program Officer, Latin America

**Emilie Lemieux**  
Office Manager

**Rob McIntosh**  
Finance Officer

**Ann Marie Paquet**  
Communications Officer

**Ashley Pereira**  
Executive Assistant to the CEO

**Amy Smart**  
Administrative Assistant

**Jacqueline Schneider**  
Administrative Assistant

**Priya Sood**  
GTF Program Advisor, UNCAC and Anti-Money Laundering

**Jean Robert Souza**  
Membership Coordinator

**Lynda Sprague**  
Finance Officer

**Shelley Ziola**  
Executive Assistant to the CEO
FUNDERS AND PARTNERS

GOPAC’s commitment to fighting corruption and improving good governance the world over would not be possible without the generous support of our funders and partners.

GOPAC FUNDERS

- Government of Canada
- Gouvernement du Canada
- The World Bank
- Revenue Watch Institute

GOPAC PARTNERS

- Asia Foundation
- Affiliated Network for Social Accountability
- Committee on Finance and Budget, National Assembly of Burkina Faso
- Ethics and Transparency Committee, Senate of Chile
- European Union
- Global Partners and Associates
- Good Governance Foundation
- Institute of Directors
- National Democratic Institute
- National Parliament of Timor Leste
- Office for the Promotion of Parliamentary Democracy, European Parliament
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Parliamentary Centre
- ParlAmericas
- Parliamentary Institute of South Africa
- Tearfund
- Transparency International
- UNCAC Coalition
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Westminster Foundation for Democracy
- World Bank Institute
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT
ON GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION
NOVEMBER 27, 2012
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE:  
GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS  
AGAINST CORRUPTION

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at September 30, 2012, and the Statements Of Operations And Changes in Net Assets, and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors’ Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the organization’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption as at September 30, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Parker Prins Lebano Chartered Accountants Professional Corporation
Authorized to practice public accounting by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Ottawa, Ontario
November 27, 2012
# Financial Summary

**Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption**

Statement of Financial Position as at September 30, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and unrestricted cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 1,535,407</td>
<td>$ 1,574,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>$ 59,842</td>
<td>$ 44,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>$ 64,290</td>
<td>$ 22,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,659,539</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,641,371</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESTRICTED CASH EQUIVALENTS (note 3)</strong></td>
<td>$ 100,000</td>
<td>$ 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL ASSETS (note 4)</strong></td>
<td>$ 61,761</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,821,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,741,371</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$ 80,797</td>
<td>$ 114,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$ 32,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held in trust</td>
<td>$ 1,615</td>
<td>$ 1,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Parliamentary Centre - Le Centre parlementaire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$ 6,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 82,412</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 154,949</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,738,888</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,586,422</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,821,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,741,371</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency grant</td>
<td>$32,836</td>
<td>$648,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait government</td>
<td>$2,038,799</td>
<td>$1,960,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development grant (ARPAC program)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$166,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>$43,861</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and miscellaneous</td>
<td>$11,056</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,126,552</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,776,136</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>$15,894</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee salaries, benefits and overhead</td>
<td>$934,804</td>
<td>$783,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive secretary fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$24,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>$14,821</td>
<td>$6,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expense</td>
<td>$402,833</td>
<td>$168,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming expense</td>
<td>$226,926</td>
<td>$91,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$378,808</td>
<td>$157,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,974,086</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,231,751</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Excess of Revenue over Expenses** | **$152,466** | **$1,544,385** |

**Net Assets, Beginning of Year** | **$1,586,422** | **$42,037** |

**Net Assets, End of Year** | **$1,738,888** | **$1,586,422** |