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WELCOME MESSAGE

Transparency and accountability are among the most important prerequisites of efficient democratic governance. A political society can only mobilize its citizens towards coping with the challenges it faces, if first it succeeds in creating an environment of trust, legitimacy and justice.

The 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference held in Athens by Transparency International will examine the many ways in which planning for a sustainable future is connected with the fight against corruption. I am certain that Transparency International will once again help produce strategies for setting up institutional frameworks that can and will promote sustainability through sincere and efficient cooperation of all parties involved.

Kostas Karamanlis
Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic
The 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) to be held in Athens-Greece is the proof of a universal willingness to build an agenda on ethics that will correct existing unbalanced social, economic and political realities and will put forward corrective commitments for the benefit of the mankind.

It is important to clarify that workable decisions will strengthen the necessary cumulative effect that will enable institutional and civil entities to marginalize corruption.

We all claim to need a clean world. Such a world will be sustainable when the pollution of corruption is minimized.

Sotiris Hatzigakis
Minister of Justice of the Hellenic Republic
WELCOME MESSAGE

On behalf of the Board of Directors of TI Greece and all its members, it is a pleasure and an honor to welcome you all to the 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference that takes place in Athens.

Under the shade of Acropolis, the eternal symbol of democracy, we shall have the opportunity to debate the crucial issue of corruption, that plagues modern societies and even threatens democracy itself.

Active citizens of the world with legitimate concerns and continuous vigilance we shall exchange ideas and shall propose solutions to overcome corruption so that we achieve peace and security, a better environment, an effective management of energy resources and a sustainable future.

We wish to all of you a creative and productive stay in Athens.

Costas Bakouris
Chair – TI Greece
Dear IACC Participants,

We come together this year because corruption continues to threaten lives around the world and although the challenges are many, we are heartened and inspired to join forces and find solutions.

This year’s International Anti-Corruption Conference provides an opportunity to collectively tackle corruption in its many forms. In seeking to clear the path for millions trying to escape poverty, instability and insecurity, our aim is to address some of the most pressing questions of our time: Why is fighting corruption essential to a sustainable future?, How does corruption feed human insecurity?, How does corruption threaten our energy supplies and exacerbate the effects of climate change?

Now in its 13th edition, the IACC remains at the forefront of the global anti-corruption movement by focusing on timely global challenges and providing an arena for grappling with obstacles and proposing realistic, practical solutions to overcome the corruption that corrodes the very foundations of our societies.

Transparency International thanks the Greek government for their generous efforts in hosting the global anti-corruption movement. We look forward to this IACC becoming a beacon of hope for a world where corruption is not simply evaded but uprooted.

Huguette Labelle
Chair, Transparency International
Dear Friends of the Anti-Corruption Movement,

Welcome to the 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Athens, Greece. 2008 is significant in the history of the IACC and the anti-corruption movement as it marks the 25th anniversary of the IACC series. Over the course of the past twenty five years, the IACC has become the world’s premier forum for discussion of issues related to corruption and the formulation of practical action plans to combat it. It has brought the problem of corruption to the world’s attention and has served and continues to serve as a platform for advocacy and a forum for innovation bringing together individuals from the public and private sectors as well as civil society to share their knowledge and experiences. Today, the IACC is acknowledged as a major catalyst for the development of a unified, global anti-corruption movement.

The 13th IACC will address the roles of corruption and governance in relation to some of the most pressing questions of our time: sustainability, globalisation, climate change and the exploitation of natural resources. Why is the fight against corruption such an important element in the global warming and climate change debates? What are the links between corruption and the un-sustainable exploitation of natural resources? How can transparency and accountability in the energy market allow more equitable and sustainable development? What is the role of the private sector in ensuring sustainable globalisation? What should be done?

Unifying the existing anti-corruption movement and expanding it to include new stakeholders are crucial in today’s context as many nations have regrettably become complacent about corruption. As a result the world is plagued by ever new forms of corruption that impede development and allow, indeed encourage, a widening gap in equality between the haves and the have-nots, the developed and the developing countries and the north and south of the planet. In these circumstances it is the obligation of the anti-corruption movement to confront these new challenges with innovation, renewed determination, vigilance and perseverance.

The objective of the 13th IACC is to re-invigorate the current anti-corruption milieu through the creation of new ideas, partnerships and propositions that expand the current focus of the anti-corruption movement to take account of the depth and complexity of corruption in the 21st century.

Over the past twelve months a dedicated international team (all of whom I thank most sincerely) has collaborated with the IACC Secretariat to produce the Conference. I would also like to thank in a special way our host, the Government of Greece, for its hospitality and to congratulate it on its recent ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Together we have organised what promises to be the best IACC ever. May you all enjoy it and learn from it.

Hon. Justice Barry O’Keefe AM (Ret)
Chairman of the IACC Council
The Greek Government

The Greek Government is the host of the conference.

Conference Organisers

The IACC Council

The IACC Council oversees the IACC Conference series. It was established in September 1996, with Transparency International as its secretariat. The council's principal goal is to provide advice and assistance to the host of each conference and to ensure that the conference is conducted in accordance with the principles contained in the established guidelines.

Along with TI, the Council contributes greatly to the success and follow-up of every IACC, they provide integral support for the objectives of the conference. The guidelines state that the objectives are “…to stimulate the global exchange of experience and methodology in controlling corruption and foster international cooperation among citizens and institutions from all parts of the world”.

The IACC Programme Committee

The IACC Programme Committee provides guidance for the design of the Conference programme. The Committee is composed of up to 15 members which includes the Chair of the IACC Council, one representative of the Host Government, TI National Chapter and TI. The remaining members include representatives of international partner institutions or other independent institutions that are distinguished in the area of anti-corruption.

Transparency International – the Secretariat

TI acts as Secretariat to the IACC Council and to the Programme Committee of each conference. TI provides advice and assistance to the host of each conference on behalf of the IACC Council. TI is also responsible for preparing and implementing the conference programme; this includes communicating with a wide range of organisations and individuals involved at the forefront of anti-corruption work. TI also prepares the conference’s plenary sessions and workshops. Additionally, TI helps the host country with marketing and logistics.

Transparency International Greece

The national chapter in Greece, TI Hellas, hires and oversees the work of the Conference Organising Company. TI Greece is responsible for reporting to the Greek government, participates in the Programme Committee and supports conference marketing.
13th IACC Council Membership

Chair
Hon. Justice Barry O’Keefe AM (ret)

Secretary
Miklos Marschall, Acting Secretary

Members
• Akere Muna, Vice Chair, Transparency International
• Jermyn Brooks, Director of Global Private Sector Programmes, Transparency International
• Augustin Ruzindana, Member of Parliament (MP), Uganda
• Franz Brüner, Director, OLAF, EU
• José Ugaz, Senior Partner and Team Leader of the Criminal Division of Benites, Forno & Ugaz
• Katherine Marshall, Senior Fellow, Georgetown’s Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs and Visiting Professor. Senior Advisor, World Bank
• Medhi Krongkaew, Thailand National Counter Corruption Commission / Commissioner

13th IACC Programme Committee Membership

Chair
Hon. Justice Barry O’Keefe AM (ret), Chair of the IACC Council

Members
• Birgit Errath, Consultant United Nations Global Compact, the Int. Business Leaders Forum and Transparency International
• Jason Langrish, President, The Energy Roundtable Ltd, Canada and– the Canada Europe Roundtable for Business (CERT)
• Phil Matsheza, Anticorruption Advisor, UNDP
• Larry Haas, Senior Water and Energy Consultant
• Kirstine Drew, Manager, UNICORN (Global Unions Anti-corruption Network), UK
• Christiana Poortman, Director of Global Programmes Transparency International
• Dimitri Lalas, Director of FACE3TS, Ltd.Energy

13th IACC Council and Programme Committee Secretariat

• Miklos Marschall, IACC Director and Acting Secretary for the IACC Council, Transparency International
• Roberto Pérez Rocha, IACC Manager, Transparency International
• Nikolai Schweingruber, Assistant Programme Coordinator, Transparency International
• Paula O’Malley, Assistant Programme Coordinator, Transparency International

Transparency International – Greece

Chair
Costas Bakouris

CEO
Aristomenis (Aris) M. Syngros

Project Manager – member of TI-Greece
Andreas Antipas

Professional Congress Organiser

AC&C Professional Congress Organiser
Member of C&C Group of Companies
Pierias 1A, 144 51 Athens, Greece • Tel.: +30 210 6889 130, Fax.: +30 210 6844 777
Conference e-mail: info@13iacc.org • Conference website: www.13iacc.org
Greece Today

Geography
Greece, officially known as The Hellenic Republic, is the southernmost country on the European mainland. With an area of 131,940 square kilometres, Greece is about the same size as England or the state of New York. Greece's longest border is with the sea. Over 3,000 Greek islands are scattered about the eastern Mediterranean, roughly 200 of them inhabited. The Greek mainland shares land borders with Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Bulgaria and Turkey.

Population
Greece's capital city, Athens, (Population: 3,072,922) is also its largest, and is served by Piraeus, which is the country's main port. Although more than half the population is classified as urban, rural life retains a powerful influence. A strong sense of community and family ties prevail even in the busiest of metropolitan centres.

Sex distribution
Male 49.49%, female: 50.51% (2001).

Religion
Most Greeks belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, which is governed by a synod of metropolitan bishops, presided over by the Archbishop of Athens. The largest religious minority is the concentration of Greek Muslims in northeastern Thrace. Some islands in the Ionian and Aegean have a significant number of Catholics.

Government
The Hellenic Republic is a parliamentary democracy with a 300 member house, the Vouli or Parliament, headed by the Prime Minister. Parliamentary sessions normally last for four years, followed by elections held on the basis of direct, secret, and universal ballot. The head of the Greek State is the President, who is elected by Parliament. The President, who has limited political powers, may hold office for a maximum of two five-year terms. Greece has been a member of the European Union since 1981. The elements that most clearly define the Greece of today are: Political stability under a moderate social democratic government, sound economic progress as an increasingly significant partner in the European Union, and an international role, with particular influence in southeast Europe.

Athens
Athens has a lot to offer to its visitors. There are many things to see not only at the historical centre but also a few kilometers away.

Athens Walking Tour
You can start from the commercial heart of the city, Omonoia Square, which combines modern and neoclassical architecture. Walk up Panepistimiou (University) street passing by the National Library, the University of Athens, the National Academy, the Catholic Cathedral and many other impressive buildings of the Modern Greek era.
By then, you should have reached **Syntagma (Constitution) Square**, one of the busiest places of Athens, where the Parliament is located. You will know you are in the right place when you see the Evzones – the presidential guard- in front of the monument of the Unknown Soldier.

On your right is Amalias Avenue where you will find the gate of the National Garden. Walk amongst typical and rare plants and trees until the Zappeion (Conference and Exhibition Hall), appears before you. A few meters away stands the Panathinaikon Stadium, the cradle of the modern Olympic Games (1896).

On your way to the **Acropolis**, stop to visit the Corinthian pillars, remains of Zeus’ temple and the Arch of the Emperor Hadrian, where the pedestrian street, Dionisiou Aeropagitou, begins to lead you to the Odeon of Herodus Atticus at the foot of the Acropolis Sacred Rock. Walking up the hill, you will enter the site through Propylea and visit the Parthenon, the most important and characteristic monument of the ancient Greek civilization which still remains its international symbol, the Temple of Athena Nike, the Erectheion and the Museum of the Acropolis.

With these pictures in mind, walk downhill to **Plaka**, the oldest neighbourhood of Athens, and taste the typical Greek cuisine in one of the traditional tavernas or have a frappe (iced coffee) in one of the numerous cafes. This walking tour should last approximately 45 minutes.

Other highlights you should not miss: Archaeological Museum, Museum of Cycladic Art, Benaki Museum, National Gallery, Byzantine Museum, Frissiras Museum of Contemporary Greek and European Painting, Lycabetus Hill, Monastiraki, Thiseion, the Olympic Athletic Center of Athens (OAKA), Faliro-Glyfada coastline by tramway. For an Athenian night out, choose between Psiri (city center) bars and taverns, and seaside cafes and restaurants.
General Information

Banks
Banks are open from Monday to Thursday 08:00-14:00 and on Friday 08:00-13:00. Central branches of some banks may be found open until 20:00 daily, and from 10:00 - 16:30 on Saturdays.

Climate
In Athens, southern Greece and the islands, the climate is typical mediterranean with warm and dry summers and mild winters. In October and November temperature ranges between 15°C (59°F) and 20°C (68°F).

Credit cards
All major credit cards are accepted in almost all hotels, shops and restaurants. Stickers in the front windows will advise you as to which cards are accepted.

Currency
EURO is the official currency. Information about exchange rates can be found at hotel lobbies and banks.

Emergency phone numbers
Ambulance ............................................................166
Emergency Fire Brigade ....................................199
Emergency Hospitals .........................................1434
English-greek medical information ..............210 8983146
Forest Service ........................................................191
Athens International Airport ...........................210 3530000
Pharmacies on duty ............................................1434
Poisoning Treatment Center ............................210 7793777
Police ........................................................................112
SOS Doctors ...........................................................1016
Telephone Directory Service .........................11888
Tourist Police ..............................................................171

Healthcare
Emergency treatment is free to all in public hospitals. Public and private hospitals can be found in big cities. Small and large islands usually have hospitals and health centres.

Language
Greek is the official language, however most Greeks also speak English as a foreign language.

Religion
The majority of Greeks (95%) are Christian Orthodox.

Restaurants
Restaurants and tavernas are normally open for lunch from 12:30 to 16:00 and for dinner from 19:00 to midnight. Fast food and souvlaki shops usually serve food all day long, and some of them stay open till late at night. Cafes and bars are open all day from about 8:00 until late in the night.
Shopping hours

Varying: Downtown Monday-Friday 9:00-20:00 non-stop, Saturday 9:00-15:00; Suburbs Monday-Wednesday 9:00-14:30, Tuesday-Thursday-Friday 9:00-14:00 and 15:30-20:30, Saturday 9:00-15:00; Supermarkets: Monday-Friday 9:00-21:00, Saturday 9:00-20:00; On Sundays all shops are closed, except tourist shops.

Telecommunications

The international access code for Greece is +30. The outgoing code is 00 followed by the relevant country code (e.g. 001 for the USA or Canada, 0044 for the United Kingdom). Public payphones are available all over Greece and use phone cards, which can be purchased from kiosks. For information concerning mobile phone use in Greece (telephone transmissions are based on GSM technology), please ask your provider.

Time

Greece is GMT+2. Greece 12:00 - London 10:00 - New York 05:00 - Sydney 20:00.

Tipping

Tipping is not compulsory but is quite usual in Greece.

Transportation

Athens has a broad transportation network comprising of buses, trolley busses, tramway, metro, suburban railway and taxis (trips at affordable prices).

Water

Tap water is drinkable in Athens. For places outside Athens water quality varies, so please ask at your hotel reception.

Practical Information

Accessibility and local transportation

Athens is comfortably accessible from all European countries and most international destinations around the world.

Athens International Airport

The Athens International Airport is located 33 km east of Athens and is accessible by car via the Athens City Ring Road (Attiki Odos), by bus (Express Line E96, & E95), by suburban railway and by metro. A taxi from the airport to the city centre will cost you approximately €25 - €30.

Athens Metro

Athens Metro network consists of 2 lines (Line 2 and Line 3) and 23 stations, serving 500,000 passengers daily with trains arriving every 3 minutes at rush hours and every 5-10 minutes at all other times. An additional line (Line 1) of the ISAP network (www.isap.gr), which already existed in Athens connecting the Port of Piraeus to the northern suburb of Kifisia, commutes another 415,000 passengers per day. The Athens Metro connects Syntagma Square to the Athens International Airport in 27 minutes.

Hours of operation

Lines 2 and 3 operate daily from 05:30 – 24:00.
Line 1 operates daily from 05:00-00:30.
**Useful tips**
While inside the train, announcements are made before every stop. Metro tickets are sold at the stations cashier's and by automatic tellers. Remember to validate your ticket before you move on to the platform.

**Suburban train**
The suburban train of Athens, a modern project inaugurated in July 2004, connects the centre of Athens (Larissis train station) to the Athens International Airport via 9 stations in 41 minutes. The suburban train operates from 04:26 to 23:36, with departures every half an hour. The coaches are modern and offer plenty of facilities for the comfort of passengers.

**Tram**
The tram was enthusiastically welcomed in Athens, in July 2004, approximately 40 years after the old tram routes were terminated in the Greek capital. Its 5 routes operate daily on a 24-hour basis, serving 47 stations. Tram vehicles arrive every 8 minutes between 06:00-01:00 and every 40 minutes between 01:00-06:00.

**Buses**
The broad bus network of Athens covers almost every point of the city and the suburbs with 7,500 stops. The fleet consists mainly of modern buses, environmentally friendly, with air conditioning and facilities for the elderly and passengers with special needs.
Useful tips: Tickets must be bought before boarding (from bus terminals and from the majority of kiosks) and validated in the designated machines (orange coloured) within the vehicles. To stop a bus for embarkation you must make a hand signal to the driver. To disembark you have to notify the driver by pressing the “stop” button in time. The OASA Call Centre (185 – dialing from within Greece) operates from 07:00-21:00 on weekdays and from 09:00-17:00 on weekends.

**Taxis**
Taxis are yellow with a red-letter taxi-sign on top. Have in mind that taxis in Athens can be stopped on their way with a hand signal (just like buses) and they often take more than one passenger at a time embarking and disembarking at different points. For exclusive use of a taxi you are advised to call a “radio taxi”. In any case you can request a taxi from your hotel's concierge.
About the IACC Series

As recognition of the need to combat corruption grows, so does the need for information exchange. An increasing number of institutions are involved in addressing corruption and have developed a range of strategies for counteracting the problem in varying contexts. With this in mind, the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) brings together practitioners and academics working on corruption issues to share their knowledge and experiences.

The idea for the conference first arose among a number of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies, including Hong Kong’s Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Inspector General for the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.) and the New York City Department of Investigation. Initially, the focus was on law enforcement issues. Strategies and tactics were developed to deter and investigate official corruption and the scope of the conference grew quickly. The conference now involves the entire spectrum of stakeholders in its effort to combat corruption and fraud throughout the world.

The IACC serves as the premier global forum for the networking and cross-fertilisation that are indispensable for effective advocacy and action, on a global and national level. The conferences attract politicians, national and local government officials, representatives of the world of business, the judiciary, law enforcement and accounting professionals, researchers, international development organisations, the media, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In short, all those who come into contact with forms of corruption through their work, alongside those who are concerned with the prevention or prosecution of corrupt practices.

The IACC series draws attention to corruption by raising awareness and stimulating debate. It fosters the global exchange of experience and methodologies in controlling corruption. The conferences promote international cooperation among agencies and citizens from all parts of the world. They also help to develop personal relationships by providing the opportunity for face-to-face dialogue and direct liaison between representatives from the agencies and organisations taking part.

Fighting corruption for a sustainable future

Human security, climate change, compromised livelihoods and energy security - these are some of the critical issues which will define our common future. To tackle the unprecedented challenges they pose to our society, fighting corruption must form an integral part of the solutions proposed.

Transparency and accountability serve as the prerequisites for positive and equitable change to happen. At the 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), leading practitioners and experts on sustainability, good governance, risk mitigation and transparency will meet to discuss the role of corruption and governance in the crucial questions that will make or break a sustainable future.

The IACC is the premier forum to engage in innovative and open debates about corruption challenges for our future. Representatives of civil society, government and the private sector from around the world will engage in spirited and frank debates to find effective solutions for tackling corruption and limiting its pervasive impact on people’s lives, particularly on the most vulnerable.
Conference venue

Megaron Athens International Conference Centre
Vas. Sofias & Kokkali,
115 21 Athens, Greece
Tel.: +30 210 72 82 333

Accessibility

By Metro
There is direct access from the airport and the city centre to the venue from the metro station “Megaron Moussikis” on metro line 3 (blue line). Please visit the Athens Metro website for detailed information at www.ametro.gr

By Bus
The following buses, express buses and trolley buses pass and stop near Megaron Athens International Conference Centre:
• Buses: 450, 550, 601, 603
• Express Buses: X95 (direct airport line), A5, E6, E7, X14
• Cable “Trolley” Buses: 3, 7, 8, 13
For more information about the public transportation network in Athens please visit: www.oasa.gr

Megaron Athens International Conference Centre is easily accessible to the physically disabled in all its levels.

From the airport
Athens International Airport “Eleftherios Venizelos” is located in Spata, 33 km southeast of Athens and serves all international and domestic flights. The airport is easily accessible from the Congress Venue and the city centre via motorway, express bus or metro.

Venue Accessibility for the physically disabled
The 13th IACC Conference Venue has received the European Union’s ‘Helios’ award in the public buildings category for accessibility to those with special needs. The entrance to the Venue and all the indoor areas inside are easily accessible, and there are also restrooms for the physically disabled in all levels of the building.

Conference

Badges
Delegate’s badges will be available at the Conference Secretariat at the Conference Venue from October 30th to November 2nd 2008. It is necessary for all participants to wear their badges at all times.

Language
English is the official language of the Conference. Simultaneous translations into English, Greek and French or Spanish will be provided during all sessions, and into the six U.N languages plus Greek in all Plenary Sessions.

Conference Materials
Where possible, all materials used during the conference are environmentally friendly.

Press Room
A press room will operate within the Conference Venue from October 30th till November 2nd 2008, providing work stations, PCs, as well as printing and photocopying facilities for accredited media representatives.
Business Centre
The Business Centre will operate within the Conference Venue from October 30th till November 2nd 2008, providing work stations, PCs, internet access as well as printing and photocopying facilities for all conference participants.

Electronic Messaging System
The electronic messaging system will be operating in all Business Centres, in the following areas:
• Business Centre for Panellists and Participants, Level -1
• MC 3.5, Business Centre for Rapporteurs, Level -1
• Press Centre, Level 1
The messaging system will be offering participants the opportunity to communicate with each other via electronic messages. Each participant will log in with his name and password that will be provided during accreditation hours, and will be able to trace through the system’s database and message instantly any conference participant.

Lunch & Coffee Breaks
During the Conference, coffee breaks and lunches will be offered on a daily basis. The coffee and lunch breaks are scheduled as following:
Thursday, 30 October: Coffee Break 16:30-17:30
Friday, 31 October: Coffee Break 10:30-11:00 & 16:00-17:00 ▶ Lunch: 13:00-14:00
Saturday, 1 November: Coffee Break 10:30-11:00 & 16:00-17:00 ▶ Lunch: 13:00-14:00
Sunday 2, November: Coffee Break 10:30-11:00 & 13:00-13:30

Mobile Phones / Smoking Policy
Delegates are kindly requested to switch off their mobile phones while in session halls. Smoking is not allowed in the indoor areas of the Conference Venue.

First Aid
First aid is provided on site. In case of emergency please notify the Congress Secretariat at the registration area, located at Level 0.

Registration
Congress registration fees on-site
Regular Fee .......................................................... € 650
Reduced Fee (Civil Society Organisations, Academic Institution & Students) ................. € 400
Accompanying persons .......................................... € 300
Day Pass ............................................................... € 300 per day

Registration Entitlements
• Attendance to the plenary sessions
• Participation in the Welcome Reception
• Light Lunches
• Participation in the Official Conference Dinner & the Networking Event

The Registration Fee for Accompanying Persons includes
• Participation in the Welcome Reception
• Participation in the Official Conference Dinner & the Networking Event
• Participation in the Farewell Social Event
• Half Day Athens’ City Tour
### Conference Thematic Streams

#### Stream 1: Peace & Security
This stream aims to explore corruption in security and justice institutions, and its impact on human security. Topics include:
- State capture, organised crime and shadow networks.
- Illegal trafficking (human, drug, arms) and illicit money flows.
- Justice and security institutions, transparency, accountability and reform.
- Corruption and terrorism.
- Corrupt institutions, human rights abuses and impunity.
- Aid and assistance during and after conflict and crisis situations.

#### Stream 2: Corruption in the Natural Resources & Energy Sectors
The aim of this stream is to take a close look at the causes and consequences of corruption in these sectors while discussing its impact on the environment. Topics include:
- Corruption in the extraction, management and commerce of natural resources (forestry, water, land, fishery and whaling, mining, oil and gas).
- Strategies for the sustainable and transparent extraction, and preservation of natural resources.
- Transparency and accountability in extractive industries (payments, investments, reserves, market manipulation, contracting, revenue management, social investment, compliance to international regulation).
- Civil society, private and public sector projects and partnerships (EITI, PWYP, RTP among others).
- Future trends in the energy market (i.e. renewable such as hydropower, geothermal, biofuels etc.), corruption threats and strategies for overcoming them.

#### Stream 3: Climate Change & Corruption
This stream shall focus on discussing how corruption fuels climate change and can significantly reduce the impact of actions against it. Topics include:
- Linking the climate change discourse with anti-corruption work.
- Effects of corruption in natural resources and energy markets and its impact on climate change.
- Essential anti-corruption strategies, tools and measures for addressing and preventing climate change.
- Transparency and accountability as determinants to effectively cope with climate change effects (i.e. relief and aid for post disaster, drought, flood, food scarcity, mass migration).
- Accountability and transparency on preventive climate change strategies (i.e. construction projects, green branding, carbon trading schemes and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects etc.).

#### Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation
The purpose of this stream is to examine the challenges and effectiveness of leading anti-corruption and governance work, with a focus on actors, innovation and partnerships. Topics include:
- International instruments and cooperation for tackling corruption (UNCAC, OECD etc.), judicial corruption, prosecution and enforcement.
- Anti-corruption/bribery programmes, public contracting, public-private partnerships, voluntary initiatives (such as Global Compact, PACI) and emerging trends in private sector corruption.
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), ethical and socially responsible investment, Foreign aid (development assistance (ODA) and other aid flows) MDGs, transparency in basic service delivery (health, education, sanitation etc.)
- Measures and cooperation against shadow economies, tax havens and corruption in political finance.
- Research and Development (R&D) and technological innovation.
- Access to information and new information technologies.
- Investigative journalism and whistle blowing.
- Civil Society Organisations (CSO) governance.
Programme at a Glance

Day one: **Thursday, 30 October**

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Day two: **Friday, 31 October**

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## Programme at a Glance

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13th IACC Programme

Thursday, 30 October

09:00 – 14:00  Conference Registration

09:00 – 13:00  Side Event

**Title of Side Event:** A StAR (Stolen Asset Recovery) Initiative Dialogue with Civil Society on Asset Recovery

**Coordinator:**

Stuart C. Gilman  Deputy Director, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), World Bank and Senior Advisor, Governance, Security and Rule of Law, UN Office on Drugs and Crime

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank Group (WBG) to respond to the theft of public assets from developing countries launched the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative jointly in September 2007. By putting corrupt leaders on notice that stolen assets will be traced, seized, confiscated, and returned to the victim country, StAR would constitute a formidable deterrent to corruption.

Given the nature of the problem of kleptocracy, long term success will depend upon forging and strengthening partnerships among developed and developing countries, as well as other bilateral and multilateral agencies, and civil society. The role of civil society is critical and, for that reason, the results of this side event will result in a white paper to guide StAR’s work with civil society on asset recovery. A draft of the white paper will be circulated for comment to all participants in the side event, and the document will be edited to reflect these inputs, before final publication.

Specifically, this four-hour programme will be divided into three linked parts.

1. The first session will be a briefing by the Director and Deputy Director of StAR highlighting some of the country successes of StAR as well as areas where obstacles to progress have been identified.

2. The second session will be a community dialogue with a Moderator. The Moderator will ensure that as large a number of individuals will have a voice in the discussion, rather than dominated by two or three individuals.

3. The last session will be devoted to understanding regional problems. For this reason, the group would be divided into geographic sections: the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The audience would be invited to join a group either representing their country or where they have a particular interest.

**Speakers:**

Dimitri Vlassis,  Chief, Corruption and Economic Crimes Section, UNODC

Adrian Fozzard,  Director StAR

Stuart C. Gilman,  Deputy Director, StAR

Professor Anita Ramasastry,  Secondment to the StAR Initiative, Professor of Law, University of Washington (USA)

Edouard Al-Dahdah,  Economist, the StAR Initiative and World Bank Institute

Mark Vlasic,  Counsel, StAR Initiative
11:00 – 12:30 Side Event

Making our Voices Heard: Civic Action to Fight Corruption

The 13th IACC has stated that “citizen participation” is a key area of focus in terms of the central role of fighting corruption vis-à-vis development, peace and human security. But what power do people have, and how can they make their collective voice heard and pressure those sustaining or engaging in corruption? Around the world, anti-corruption advocates are mobilizing their fellow citizens to curb corruption - using nonviolent strategies and tactics, such as noncooperation, civil disobedience, protests, digital technology communications, and coordinated, low risk mass actions. From one million boy and girl scouts counting books in the Philippines, to thousands using mobile phones to document fraudulent election practices in Egypt, to 30 million Turkish citizens turning off their lights to demand specific reforms, people can and are making their voices heard.

This interactive workshop will introduce key concepts of civic empowerment and action, and anti-corruption advocates will share lessons learned from recent grass-roots, citizen participation campaigns. Participants will have the opportunity to present other cases as well as their own experiences. Complementary educational materials will be distributed.

Panellists: Shaazka Beyerle, Senior Advisor, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, USA
        Annie Enriquez Geron, General Secretary, Public Services Labor Independent Confederation, Philippines
        Arwa Hassan, Senior Programme Coordinator, Middle East and North Africa, Transparency International, Germany
        Amalia Konstanyan, Chairwoman, Transparency International - Armenia
14:00 – 15:00  Conference Opening

Opening Remarks

Barry O’Keefe  
Chair, IACC Council

Costas Bakouris  
Chair, Transparency International Greece

Huguette Labelle  
Chair, Transparency International

Sotirios Hatzigakis  
Minister of Justice, Greece

Dimitrios G. Sioufas  
President of the Hellenic Parliament

Kostas Karamanlis  
Prime Minister, Greece

15:00 – 16:30  Plenary 1: Corruption, Peace & Security

Panellists:

HAH Bartholomew  
Ecumenical Patriarch

Siim Kallas  
Vice-President of the European Commission

Nikos Passas  
Professor, Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice

Rodolfo Stavenhagen  
Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous peoples

Mark Pieth  
Professor of Criminal Law at Basel University, Chairman, OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions

Irene Khan  
Secretary General, Amnesty International

**Moderator:** José Ugaz  
Senior Partner and Team Leader of the Criminal Division of Benites, Forno & Ugaz

16:30 - 17:30  Coffee Break
17:30 – 19:30 Workshop Session 1

Dimitris Mitropoulos Hall / L. 0

17:30 – 19:30 Workshop 1.1

Global Standards in Political Finance: Transparency and Accountability

Stream 1: Peace & Security

Coordinator:
Marcin Walecki
Senior Advisor for Political Finance, International Foundation for Electoral Systems

Different basic guidelines and rules have recently been advocated by a number of international governmental and non-governmental anti-corruption organizations. Many of the proposals, coming from organs of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Council of Europe (CoE), the World Bank, African Union, ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, and Transparency International, are an indication in which direction the future anti-corruption political finance regulations are moving. Not surprisingly, all of the above organizations emphasize strategies based on public disclosure and most address the question of monitoring. The proposed workshop will assemble a group of researchers, experts, anti-corruption activists, and practitioners in the field of political finance to debate and hopefully to agree on a set of global standards that clarify and define UNCAC article 7 (3) both within the context of the UN Convention Against Corruption and the emerging set of global best-practices. The Workshop will seek to galvanize the debate and identify a set of best practices for global standards. The discussion will start with a brief presentation of papers justifying a few basic rules on political financing and existing standards. Lessons learned, best practices and case studies from several countries will be highlighted.

Moderator: Marcin Walecki, Senior Advisor for Political Finance, International Foundation for Electoral Systems
Rapporteur: Delia Ferreira, CEMA and ESEADE University, Buenos Aires
Panellists: Abdul-Monem Al-Mashat, Dean Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Future University
Varuzhan Hoktanyan, Vice Chair, Transparency International Anti-corruption Center Armenia
Job Ogonda, Executive Director Transparency International Kenya
Bruno Speck, Senior Advisor for Latin America, Transparency International

17:30 – 19:30 Workshop 1.2

MC 3.2 / L. -1

Lessons Learned in the Implementation of the “Guatemala Declaration for a Region Free of Corruption”

Stream 1: Peace & Security

Coordinator:
Alejandro Urizar, Director, Acción Ciudadana

During the inauguration of the 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference, the presidents of Central America, Belize, Panama and Dominican Republic, signed the “Guatemala Declaration for a Region Free of Corruption” with the objective of harmonizing laws and regional politics against corruption by the year 2010. In the framework of the declaration, the governments of the signatory countries have been developing efforts to carry out the agreements, at the same time civil society organizations have
contributed with the monitoring of the implementation of those agreements. The importance of the declaration is that it has become a starting point close to the national realities and framed in international references, contributing in this way in the implementation of instruments such as the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The objective of the workshop is to present the declaration as a product of the 12IACC and its results to this day. Likewise, the workshop will evaluate and show from different perspectives the regional and national progress on the subject; but above all it will put forward the lessons learned from its implementation, in order to collectively construct good practices that are adaptable to different regions of the world.

Moderator: Alejandro Salas, Regional Director for the Americas, Transparency International
Rapporteur: Alejandro Urizar Acción Ciudadana
Panellists: Gilberto Calderon, Public Ethics Attorney, Costa Rica
Manfredo Marroquin, Regional Coordinator for Central America, Transparency International
Gerardo Berthin, Chief of Party, Casals and Associates.
Jorge A. Perez M., Executive Secretary, Vice-presidency of Guatemala and Transparency Commission
Evelyn Villareal, Research Coordinator, Estado de la Region

17:30 – 19:30

Workshop 1.3

Corruption, Conflict and Contestation in Natural Resource Governance

Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Jim Schweithelm, Senior Associate, ARD Inc

The workshop will draw upon recent work in Asia and Africa to analyze and discuss the types, root causes, drivers, enablers and approaches to reducing conflict and corruption found in natural resource governance. The workshop will work to identify the extent to which state and non-state actors have used both renewable, e.g., timber, and non-renewable resources, e.g., oil, diamonds, etc., to finance armed conflict and drive other types of conflict. It will also analyze how these actors have also corrupted and captured governance systems for licensing, operation, finance and trade to legitimise and sanitize their corrupt practices. This has resulted in environmental degradation and depletion of resources, increased levels and intensity of civil and military conflict, money laundering, and weakened state structures and institutional integrity. Using case studies, the panellists will describe programmatic interventions used to counter corrupt practices, promote sustainable resource management, and defuse and decelerate conflict.

Moderator: Jim Schweithelm, Senior Associate, ARD Inc
Rapporteur: Stephen Carpenter, ARD Inc
Panellists: Regina Birner, Senior Research, Development Strategy and Governance Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute
Donald Bowser, Senior Associate, ARD Inc.
Lorenzo Delesgues, Director, Integrity Watch Afghanistan
John R. Heilbrunn, Associate Professor, International Political Economy, Colorado School of Mines
Ange-Maxime Kazagui, Director of Africa and Central African Representative for Independent Diamond Valuators
Climate change is arguably the key public policy dilemma facing the world today. Although the Earth Summit in Rio and the subsequent UNFCCC put this issue firmly on the international agenda after 1992, the ensuing debates about the extent or very existence of climate change prevented progress in the reduction of CO2 gases and hampered appropriate governance structures being put into place to manage this global challenge. The coming into force in 2005 of the Kyoto Protocol, which set targets and deadlines for reducing carbon emissions, and the subsequent introduction of carbon credits trading markets, such as the Clean Development Mechanism and the EU emissions trading scheme, were a significant step forward, the impact and effectiveness of which are only just becoming clear. In the climate change arena, therefore, a number of relatively new institutions and processes now govern the international community’s approach, but there is scant evidence as to whether this international regime on climate change reflects best practice in good governance, accountability and transparency for stakeholders -- or how corruption may be distorting the emerging system.

**Moderator:** Robin Hodess, Policy and Research Director, TI  
**Rapporteur:** Farzana Nawaz, Policy and Research Department, TI  
**Panellists:** Jacob Werksman, Programme Director, Institutions and Governance Programme, World Resources Institute  
Richard Calland, Executive Director, Open Democracy Advice Centre, Cape Town; Associate Professor, Public Law Dept., University of Cape Town

In spite of the growth in transparency and reporting by companies on their anti-bribery policies and activities stakeholders remain sceptical of company claims. External assurance will provide a means of lending credibility to corporate statements and reports on anti-bribery. The world’s six leading accounting firms are working with Transparency International and the World Economic Forum’s Partnering against Corruption Initiative (PACI) to develop a framework for third party assurance of anti-bribery programmes. The approach aims to bring greater credibility of corporate anti-bribery efforts assessed against management's assertions and commitments made to voluntary anti-bribery codes. Development of an assurance framework would bring anti-bribery efforts into line with developments in assurance of sustainability.
and corporate social responsibility practices. In the meantime, some companies are already seeking the services of professional firms to assess their anti-corruption programmes but this remains limited and the process is not standardised. This workshop will address some of the issues and opportunities that relate to anti-bribery assurance. What assertions would be needed from management? Who would be the users of assurance results? Can anti-bribery efforts in fact be assured adequately? The speakers participating in this workshop will be experts, drawn from the accounting firms, assurance providers, assurance users, the investor community and civil society. The workshop will provide an opportunity to present and discuss the anti-bribery external assurance framework whose development is being led by Transparency International. It will also highlight the perspective of the investor community as well as that of firms already engaged in ethics anti-corruption audits and will attempt to draw from the experience of more mature assurance processes in the labour and/or environmental arenas.

**Moderator:** Ronald E. Berenbeim, Principal Researcher, Business Ethics, The Conference Board  
**Rapporteur:** Birgit Errath, Advisor, Transparency International; Special Advisor, International Business Leaders Forum  
**Panellists:** David Jansen, Partner, Forensic & Anticorruption Services, Pricewaterhousecoopers  
Hans Christoph Hirt, Associate Director, Hermes Equity Ownership Services  
Jean-Pierre Mean, Managing Director, Ethic Intelligence Suisse

17:30 – 19:30  Workshop 1.6  
**The Fight Against Corruption by the Multilateral Development Banks**  
**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**  
**Coordinator:**  
Steve Zimmermann, Chief of the Office of Institutional Integrity, Inter-American Development Bank

The Integrity offices of the six leading multilateral development banks will present and discuss the most recent developments in their anti-corruption programmes. The discussion will focus on:

- the status of the implementation of the International Financial Institutions Uniform Framework against Corruption and efforts to harmonize anti-corruption activities by the MDBs
- discussion of specific findings and investigative results as examples of the types of corruption and actions taken by the MDBs;
- discussion of preventative and proactive steps taken by the MDBs, including detailed implementation reviews, project procurement related audits; development of red flags matrices and involvement of integrity offices in project design in an effort to improve prevention of corruption.
- efforts to ensure integrity in private sector lending activities.

**Moderator:** Steve Zimmermann, Chief of the Office of Institutional Integrity, Inter-American Development Bank  
**Rapporteur:** Fernando Carrillo-Flores, Principal Advisor, Inter-American Development Bank Office in Europe  
**Panellists:** Seward Cooper, Chief Counsel for Governance, African Development Bank  
Clare Wee, Director, Integrity Division, Asian Development Bank  
Enery Quinones, Chief Compliance Officer, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)  
Jan Willem van der Kaaij, Inspector General, European Investment Bank  
Lee Marler, Lead Institutional Integrity Officer, Vice Presidency for Integrity, The World Bank
Assets recovery is a relatively new issue in the world of anti-corruption initiatives and the asset recovery process involves multitudes of players; in the forefront governments, law enforcement agencies and financial institutions of various countries. This topic has rapidly gained in attention since the entry into force of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Despite its critical contribution to a number of the recovery cases, which can be considered fairly successful (e.g. Abach), the role of the civil society remains underestimated, inadequately analysed and insufficiently made use of.

The workshop will analyse past experiences and will explore future lines of action in light of three work streams where civil society proved to have a very useful role, namely: the promotion of reform through CSOs and their role in advocacy and raising awareness efforts; the information channelling by CSOs to make cases go forward; and the monitoring of assets by CSOs. The focus of the workshop will rather be on the role played by CSOs based in Northern countries (requested countries) and the way they can interact with NGOs based in requesting countries.

**Moderator:** Anne Lugon-Moulin, Co-Executive Director, International Centre for Asset Recovery, Basel Institute on Governance

**Rapporteur:** Craig Fagan, Senior Policy Coordinator, TI

**Panellists:**
- Kamal Hossain, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, and Member of the TI Advisory Council
- Stuart Gilman, Deputy Director, StAR
- Anne Lugon-Moulin, International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR), Basel Institute on Governance
- Gillian Dell, Global Programmes Manager, TI
- Chandrashekar Krishnan, Executive Director, TI-UK
- Maud Perdriel-Vaissière, Sherpa
- Anne-Kathrin Glatz, The Bern Declaration, Swiss NGO coalition

**19:30 – 24:00**

**Welcome Cocktail**
Friday, 31 October

09:00 – 10:30  Plenary 2: Corruption in Natural Resources & Energy Markets

Panellists:

Mary Robinson  
Former President of Ireland and Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Patrick Alley  
Director & Co Founder, Global Witness

Ngozi Okonjo Iweala,  
Managing Director, the World Bank

Peter Eigen  
Chair, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Karin Lissakers  
Executive Director, Revenue Watch Institute

Moderator: Michael Peel  
Legal Correspondent, Financial Times

10:30 – 11:00  Coffee Break

11:00 – 13:00  Workshop Session 2

11:00 – 13:00  Workshop 2.1  Tackling Corruption in the Defence and Security Sector  
Stream 1: Peace & Security

Coordinator:  
Dominic Scott, Project Co-ordinator, Defence Against Corruption Transparency International-UK

This expert panel debate will allow for the presentation of views from government, military, defence industry, civil society, and multilaterals on defence sector reform efforts so far, remaining obstacles and how to overcome them. It will cover Stream 1 ‘Peace & Security’ issues including ‘security institutions transparency, accountability and reform’. Speakers will assess reform efforts so far, identify obstacles that remain and measures for overcoming them, and raise awareness of anti-corruption defence sector tools.

Moderator: Mark Pyman, Project Director, Defence Against Corruption, Transparency International-UK

Rapporteur: Dominic Scott, Project Co-ordinator, Defence Against Corruption, Transparency International-UK

Panellists: Steven Shaw, Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Air Force Debarring and Suspending Official  
Maciej Wnuk, Department of International Security Policy in the Polish Ministry of National Defense  
Liliana Serban, Director of the Research Department (ROU-CIV), NATO School Oberammergau  
Dominique Lamoureux, Vice President, Ethics & Corporate Responsibility, Thales International  
Sung-Goo Kang, Chief Ombudsman, Defense Acquisition Programme Administration (DAPA), Korea
Implementation of Anti-Corruption Strategies in the Balkans: Achievements and Challenges
Stream 1: Peace & Security

Coordinator: 
Marijana Trivunovic, Adviser, Fund for an Open Society – Serbia

Considering that the IACC is taking place in Greece this year, it appears appropriate to dedicate a workshop to a regional perspective on global challenges. This workshop, therefore, proposes an examination of key corruption challenges in the Western Balkans, lessons for all EU Accession countries, as well as elsewhere. The workshop will examine key corruption-related challenges in sustainable development, natural resource management, and energy sectors, as well as the relationship between corruption and organized crime. It will then turn to the strategies that have been employed to tackle corruption, focusing in particular on the incentive of EU accession, which widely regarded as the most powerful instrument available in the region. Lessons will be brought in from the Bulgaria, as a country that has joined the EU without sufficiently reducing corruption and organized crime. Finally, the workshop will examine the existing limitations of the EU integration process in addressing corruption challenges, and seek to identify measures that can assist the EU and national actors in more effectively promoting the necessary reforms.

Moderator: Jadranka Jelincic, Executive Director, Fund for an Open Society - Serbia
Rapporteur: Nemanja Nenadic, Programme Director, Transparency Serbia
Panellists: Therese Sobieski, Head of Unit, Montenegro, Serbia; European Commission Directorate General Enlargement
Ognyan Minchev, Chairman, Transparency International – Bulgaria; Executive Director, Institute for Regional and International Studies (IRIS)
Munir Podumjak, President, Partnership for Social Development, Croatia
Dejan Milovac, Coordinator, Spatial Planning & Construction Industry, The Network for Affirmation of NGO Sector – MANS, Montenegro
Miodrag Milosavljevic, Project Coordinator, Fund for an Open Society - Serbia

Transparency in the Extractive Industries – Making the Case for a Global Standard
Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator: 
Tim Bittiger, Regional Director, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI

This workshop explores the effects which a transparent management of revenues from the extractive industries can have in enhancing energy security, in improving the investment climate, and in ensuring responsible governance and social engagement by resource-rich countries and extractive industry companies. The EITI is on its way of becoming a global standard for ensuring such transparency, with 23 Candidate countries and 37 major companies and 80 investors endorsing the initiative. The panel in this workshop will discuss benefits as well as challenges of this initiative. High-level representatives
from governments, leading companies and civil society coalitions will analyse past experience and best practice in implementing the initiative worldwide, from the perspective of their specific interest group. The panel will also explore how the EITI can help in creating a level playing field in the increasing scramble for resources, and what role emerging economies can play to provide regional leadership in setting global standards.

**Moderator:** Jonas Moberg, Head of Secretariat, EITI Secretariat  
**Rapporteur:** Tim Bittiger, Regional Director, EITI  
**Panellists:** Hélder Luis Paes Moreira Leite, Equity Investor Manager, Petrobras Investor Relations Department  
Radhika Sarin, Coordinator, Organisation Publish What You Pay, and EITI Board Member  
Bennett Freeman, Oxfam America/Oxfam International and EITI Board Member  
Humphrey Assisi Asobie, Chairman EITI Nigeria and EITI Board Member

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11:00 – 13:00  
**Workshop 2.4**  
**Governance and Corruption in Land and Natural Resource Tenure**  
**Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy**  
**Coordinator:**  
Mika-Petteri Törhönen, Land Tenure Officer, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Land is the single greatest resource in most countries. People require land and related resources such as forests and water for food. Land provides a place for shelter, and is a basic factor of economic production as well as a basis for social, cultural and religious values and practices. Good governance in land and natural resource tenure can help to reduce hunger and poverty and to support social and economic development. Weak governance, in contrast, has adverse consequences for society. Weak governance is found in formal statutory land administration as well as in informal and customary tenure arrangements. The poor are particularly vulnerable to the effects of weak governance as they lack the ability to protect their rights to land and other natural resources. Weak governance promotes gender inequality as poor women tend to be less able to secure their rights.  
Reversing weak governance requires overcoming opposition from those who benefit from it. It demands the strong commitment of the people involved, and the development of capacity in order to make changes possible. Achieving good governance in land and natural resource tenure and its administration is not easy, but it is attainable.  
FAO with partners, GTZ, the World Bank, UN-Habitat, IFAD, FIAN and the Government of Finland announces a new initiative to assist countries wishing to develop a formal policy response to the problems of weak governance and corruption. This work is intended to result in voluntary guidelines for good governance in land and natural resource tenure prepared jointly by governments, civil society and international organizations and approved by FAO’s member nations, as well as other interested parties.  
The workshop will address the questions of governance and corruption in the context of land and natural resource tenure seeking advice and support for adoption of the voluntary guidelines for good governance in land and natural resource tenure.

**Moderator:** Willi Zimmermann, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)  
**Rapporteur:** Mika-Petteri Törhönen, Land Tenure Officer, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Panellists: Mika-Petteri Törhönen, Land Tenure Officer, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)  
Klaus Deininger, the World Bank  
Victor Endo, Independent Land Administration Specialist  
Lusugga Kironde, UCLAS University, Tanzania  
Orapan Nabangchang, Sukhothai Thammamritrat Open University, and Coordinator of Land Forum Thailand (NGO)

11:00 – 13:00  
Workshop 2.5  
Making Public Awareness Campaigns Work! A Multi-Media Experience  
Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation  
Coordinator:  
Olga Nazario, Senior Associate, Casals & Associates Inc.

Public Awareness campaigns, when used effectively, are key tools in preventing and fighting corruption. They are often the first step in raising citizens’ awareness on how corruption impacts their lives by wasting resources that should be allocated to basic services. Successful campaigns require determining audience, attention to message development, such as what to get across and how depending on the characteristics of the audience, cost effectiveness, repetition and symmetry of message, and have realistic goals. Also, citizens need to be empowered to take ownership of the message and public servants must be prepared and/or trained to receive and respond to the message. The workshop will show all steps required for successful campaigns and why others fail. These will be done through presentations by experts and by re-creating the impact of past campaigns through a multi-media experience.

Moderator: Beatriz Casals, President, Casals & Associates Inc.  
Rapporteur: Olga Nazario, Senior Associate, Casals & Associates Inc.  
Panellists: Lawrence Ott, Director of Strategic Communications, Casals & Associates Inc.  
Sally Taylor, Senior Technical Advisor, Casals & Associates Inc.  
Thusitha Pilapitiya, Senior Technical Advisor, Casals & Associates Inc.  
Erich de la Fuente, President, EDF Communications

11:00 – 13:00  
Workshop 2.6  
Protecting the Whistleblowers – Asian and European Perspectives  
Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation  
Coordinator:  
Peter Ryan, Director for Intellectual Exchange, Asia-Europe Foundation

One of the most important issues affecting transitional countries in Asia and Europe alike is good governance. Integrity and ethical conduct are major components to implement good governance in both the public and private sectors. However, for action against corruption to be successful, the involvement of the community and non-governmental actors is crucial. Sound legal and ethical frameworks, on one hand, are needed to ensure accountability; on the other hand the role of civil society has to be strengthened and
citizens need to be encouraged to report on any form of malfeasance. Debates in parliaments over legal protection for whistleblowers are growing across Asia and Europe. To prevent these so-called whistleblowers from being victimised, protection needs to be guaranteed and a culture of transparency and accountability has to be promoted. Whistleblowing refers to the disclosure by a person, in a government agency or private enterprise; to the public or to those in authority, of mismanagement, corruption, illegality, or some other wrongdoing. Citizens who do report significant misconduct are usually put in some form of danger or persecution. Persecution of whistleblowers has become a serious issue, particularly in countries undergoing political transition in Asia and Europe. Legal protection for whistleblowing varies from country to country. In many countries, legal protection for whistleblowers still does not exist or access to it is limited; in authoritarian regimes there is usually no motivation from the government to provide such protection. The debate however is opening now in countries undergoing political transition. Further, when examining possible legislation concerning whistleblowers, should recommended laws apply to both the public sector and the private sector? Should governments and parliaments extend the same legal protection for whistleblowers in the public sector to those that expose corporate crime? Or is it up to the private sector itself to take action?

Moderator: Sriprapha Petcharamesree, Director, Office for Human Rights and Social Development, Mahidol University Thailand
Rapporteur: Roel Fernhout, Professor of Law, University of Nijmegen The Netherlands, Former National Ombudsman of the Netherlands
Panellists: Sriprapha Petcharamesree, Director, Office for Human Rights and Social Development, Mahidol University Thailand
Roel Fernhout, Professor of Law, University of Nijmegen The Netherlands, and Former National Ombudsman of the Netherlands
Ian Harden, Secretary-General, European Ombudsman’s Office
In-Jae Park, Vice President and Acting Secretary General, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission Korea
Mircea Toma, Director, Media Monitoring Agency Romania
Melinda Quintos, de Jesus, Executive Director, Center for Media Freedom & Responsibility, Philippines

11:00 – 13:00 Workshop 2.7
Countering Bribery in The Supply Chain: The Missing Link?
Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation
Coordinator:
Birgit Errath, Advisor, Transparency International; Special Advisor, International Business Leaders Forum

The supply chain is the artery of global business, with small and medium sized enterprises at its heart. Over 95% of business worldwide is conducted through SMEs, making them a crucial element to sustainability. If supply chains are vulnerable to bribery sustainable globalisation is also threatened. From information provided by major retail supply chain operators the workshop will look at how supply chain operators approach anti-bribery measures with their suppliers. The results of a bribery risk assessment exercise with over 3,500 SME suppliers will also be presented. Given this insight into the challenges of bribery in the supply chain, the workshop will explore how and at what stage bribery impacts supply chains, and will consider how it may be countered whilst also assessing the level of awareness and understanding of the complex nature of bribery, e.g. when is a gift a bribe? A discussion session will allow participants to contribute and to develop suggestions and ideas for practical future actions by TI and all those integral to the supply chain.
Moderator: Elaine Burns, SME Programme Manager, Transparency International
Rapporteur: Birgit Errath, Advisor, Transparency International; Special Advisor, International Business Leaders Forum
Panellists: Arvid Halvorsen, Board Member, TI Norway
Tara Norton, General Manager, Suppliers Ethical Data Exchange (SEDEX)
Ronald E. Berenbeim, Principal Researcher, Business Ethics, The Conference Board
Eileen Kaufman, Executive Director, Social Accountability International
Mark Snyderman, Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer and Assistant General Counsel, The Coca-Cola Company

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch
14:00 – 16:00 Workshop Session 3

14:00 – 16:00 Workshop 3.1
Fragmented Tyrannies: The Nexus of Corruption and Extreme Violence
Stream 1: Peace & Security
Coordinator:
Shaazka Beyerle, Senior Advisor, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict

This session will focus on developing societies in Africa and the Americas where citizens not ruled by authoritarian regimes nonetheless have the subjective experience of living under the equivalent of tyranny—because of the cumulative effects of organized violence (from gangs, paramilitaries, and security forces) that inhibit the freedom of civilians, and the refusal or inability of authorities to furnish human security, often due to corruption by police and officials. In these “fragmented tyrannies,” alleviating poverty and injustice is usually extremely slow. Violent insurgents use these issues to justify their action, which only sustains the cycle of violence. But violence is a high-cost, high-risk strategy for change. As well, corruption can be an enabler of violent groups, who engage in illicit activities to make money and acquire weapons. A recent article in International Security found that violent campaigns have succeeded historically in only 26 percent of all cases, compared to 53 percent in the case of nonviolent, civilian-based campaigns. This shows that people themselves -- who increasingly see the nexus of violent insurgency, crime and corruption as a new tyranny -- can move from being victims and bystanders to becoming a force for transforming their societies.

In this session, scholars and civic activists will explore the dynamics of strategic nonviolent action, to show how it can dissolve the social and political support needed by corrupt authorities, force governments to provide human security, and thus model a new way to end fragmented tyrannies and accelerate economic and social progress.

Moderator: Vanessa Ortiz, Director, Civic and Field Relations, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict
Rapporteur: Shaazka Beyerle, Senior Advisor, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict
Panellists: Kingsley Bangwell, Team Leader and Founder of Youngstars Foundation Int.
Jack Duvall, President, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict
Stephen Zunes, Professor of Politics, Chair of Middle East Studies Programme, University of San Francisco

Friday, 31 October
Corruption continues to plague the smooth functioning of international trade. While Customs administrations must manage multiple roles and responsibilities (such as security and trade facilitation), their diligent efforts to achieve predictable and transparent Customs processes are frequently harmed by integrity deficiencies. The international trade community faces difficulties when corruption results in increased costs and reduces business competitiveness. Accordingly, Customs and trade increasingly recognize that it is in their common interest to fight corruption to foster sustainable and stable business growth.

This workshop will discuss causes and effects of corruption, including the impact on security and trade facilitation; the WCO’s efforts toward improvement of integrity and good practices; a new Customs-to-business partnership initiative; and experiences and motivations to promote integrity from the business perspective. The workshop will confirm the key principles to effectively and efficiently implement activities to promote integrity in the trade supply chain. Participants will share best practices, review case studies, and identify “success story” elements. The central objective of the workshop will be to encourage both Customs and the trade community to promote a new partnership initiative, and design a collective action framework.

**Moderator:** Eugene Torero, Director General, Rwanda Revenue Authority  
**Rapporteur:** Paulette Lefebvre, Director of Security Policy and Programme Coordination, Canadian Customs  
**Panellists:** Nikolaos Vernadakis, Director General of Customs & Excise, Ministry of Economy & Finance, Greece  
Dato’ Mohamed Khalid Yusuf, Deputy Director General, Royal Malaysian Customs  
Renee Stein, Director, Global Trade Policy, Microsoft Corporation  
Gerard McLinden, Senior Trade Facilitation Specialist, World Bank
That natural resources corrupt is well-documented. But the natural ‘resource curse’ is not deterministic, and there are ways of influencing the impact of these resources on development. Ensuring that development cooperation actually helps beat the curse, however, requires that we know more about the specific circumstances in which natural resources contribute to corruption. Donors and other development actors must avoid intensifying corrupt practices in resource rich contexts. And development policy and programmes must reflect latest knowledge on what works to cut corruption risks in specific sectors.

As part of Stream 2 on Corruption in Natural Resource and Energy Sectors, this workshop looks at the causes and explanations of corruption in fisheries, forestry and oil. Via an expert panel, it will explore the latest strategies available to policy makers to help beat the curse in developing countries rich in natural resources. It will also look at what is not being done to challenge corruption in specific natural resource sectors, and at potentially misguided strategies involving actors in development cooperation. It will focus, in particular, on recent transparency initiatives related to specific natural resource sectors, and will ask to what extent they offer solutions to the ‘resource curse’.

**Moderator:** Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Director of the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute

**Rapporteur:** Hannes Hechler, Project Coordinator, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center, Chr. Michelsen Institute

**Panellists:**
- André Standing, Senior Researcher, Corruption and Governance Programme, Institute for Security Studies Cape Town
- Bambang Setiono, Research Fellow, Center for International Forestry Research
- Farouk Al-Kasim, President of Petroteam A.S.

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**Moderator:** Ioannis Moutsos, Research Institute for European and American Studies’ (RIEAS), Athens Greece, and Independent Investigative Journalist

**Rapporteur:** Farzana Nawaz, Policy and Research Department, Transparency International

**Panellists:**
- Ingilab Akhmedov, Director of Public Finance Monitoring Centre, Publish What You Pay Project Azerbaijan
- Camrin Christensen, Associate Country Director for Eurasia Partnership Foundation Georgia
- Slagana Taseva, Transparency Zero Corruption - The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Kirill Kabanov, Director, National Anti-Corruption Centre (Russia)
- Willy Olsen, Advisor, INSTOK Norwegian Oil and Gas Partners
- Stavros Dimas, EU Commissioner for the Environment, TBC

14:00 – 16:00  
Workshop 3.4  
Beating the ‘Resource Curse’. Where Next for Development Cooperation?  
Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

**Coordinator:**
Aled Williams, Project Coordinator, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center, Chr. Michelsen Institute
Improving Health Sector Responsiveness, Transparency and Accountability: the Role of the Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA)

Stream 3: Climate Change & Corruption

Coordinator:
Andrew Chetley, Communication and Capacity Strengthening Director, International MeTA Secretariat

The state of a country’s health services is an indicator of governance. Good governance helps ensure effective health care delivery. Returns on health investments are low where governance issues are not addressed. The right to health is universally accepted, and requires an effective, inclusive, good quality health system. A key part of that health system is access to essential medicines. Strengthening the capacity of civil society to hold government and international systems accountable helps to address inequities in health systems. Where citizens are able to take up and use spaces opened up by participatory processes, they can use their agency to demand accountability, transparency and responsiveness from government institutions and global actors. Successful services emerge from institutional relationships in which the actors are accountable to each other. This is one of the fundamental premises of the Medicines Transparency Alliance, a new programme active in 7 countries to encourage multi-stakeholder dialogue, analysis and action and increased transparency in the health sector. This workshop will outline the experience and lessons to date and look at some of the future challenges.

Moderator: Robin Hodess, Director of Policy and Research, TI
Rapporteur: Ximena Salazar, Regional Coordinator – Conventions Programme, Transparency International
Panellists: Richard Calland, Director, Open Democracy Advice Center, South Africa (Tbc)
Goodwell Lungu, Executive Director, TI Zambia (Tbc)
Andrew Chetley, Communication and Capacity Strengthening Director, International MeTA Secretariat

Creating Synergies for Technical Assistance

Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation

Coordinators:
Phil Matsheza, Policy Advisor, Anti-Corruption Democratic Governance Group, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP
Dedo Geinitz, Director of UNCAC Projects, German Technical Cooperation, GTZ
Harald W. Mathisen, Project Coordinator, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute

The current discourse on anti-corruption is maturing from the earlier focus on legislation and enforcement to a wider approach, which looks at corruption as a governance deficit and a development issue requiring a coordinated and holistic response. Aid agencies and the multilateral institutions have been assigned an important role to support anti-corruption initiatives through provision of technical assistance. Discussions are abound on how international technical assistance and cooperation to fight corruption can be better integrated with domestic strategies and initiatives. Research confirms that
corruption continues to hurt the poor disproportionately, hindering economic development, reducing access to and provision of social services, and diverting resources away from investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Besides its negative effects on the economy, corruption has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies, undermining democracy, the rule of law, violations of human rights, distorts markets, and allows organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to flourish.

The gravity of the problem itself and the limited success one can attribute aid to anti-corruption, calls for innovative thinking on forging new partnerships between the traditional providers of technical cooperation both bilateral aid agencies and the multilateral institutions, and the private sector and non state players, both domestic and international. The relationship of donors to the private sector and non state players is a recent one. Sometimes this relationship is an ambivalent one with companies who are increasingly supporting donor efforts to fight corruption often accused of flouting tender regulations themselves and civil society which is a strong ally sometimes accused of being weak and its legitimacy questioned.

The workshop will discuss the relationship between technical cooperation, civil society, private sector in the context of international norms and standards such as UNCAC and the need for a holistic response to the threats posed by corruption to development. The workshop will discuss how the provision of TC can be more effectively implemented by a greater emphasis on how the private sector, donors, civil society and international organisations can complement each others comparative advantages in order to create sustainable interventions. There will be presentations of African and Asian experience on successful cooperation with civil society and explore expectations at different levels of partnership including research support from U4 and multi-stakeholder initiatives from UNDP, GTZ and ECA and. The core objective of the workshop is to exchange ideas on how we can make this cooperation more fruitful and mutually self reinforcing in order to fight corruption and improve development effectiveness. After the brief introduction by the Moderator, there will be inputs from the panellists (10 minutes each).

This expert panel debate will include in their discussion how their efforts to combat and prevent corruption contributes to sustainable development and will provide insights into the formulation of holistic approach and effective responses to combating corruption.

**Moderator:** Pauline Tamesis, Regional Governance Programme Coordinator, Regional Centre Bangkok UNDP

**Rapporteur:** Georg Huber-Grabenwarter, German Technical Cooperation

**Panellists:**
- Prof Okey Onyejekwe, Expert African Governance, UN Economic Commission for Africa
- Dedo Geinitz, Development Economist and Director of GTZ UNCAC Project
- Harald W. Mathisen, Project Coordinator, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute
- Manzoor Hasan, Director, Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University Bangladesh

**Conference 1 / L. 1**

14:00 – 16:00

**Workshop 3.7**

**Combating Corruption through Private Sector “Collective Action”**

**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**

**Coordinator:**
- Michael Fine, Director of Private Sector Initiatives, Transparency International-USA

This workshop will describe evolving strategies and practices for private sector anti-corruption engagement, with particular attention to integrity pacts and model business principles within the framework of collective action. The audience will hear about recent developments/emerging trends, from an
expert panel currently engaged in private sector anti-corruption initiatives. Presentations will provide views from various perspectives – both developed countries and emerging markets, as well as large companies, multinationals, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Collective action deals with engaging companies with their competitors in the fight against corruption, as well as strengthening working anti-corruption relationships between the private sector, NGOs, governments, and other stakeholders. The broader purpose of the workshop is to raise awareness of the role that the private sector can play in combating corruption and explore innovative programmes that TI chapters and others can integrate into their own work.

**Moderator:** Michael Fine, Director of Private Sector Initiatives, Transparency International-USA  
**Rapporteur:** Leslie A. Benton, Senior Policy Director, Laws and Regulations, Transparency International –USA.  
**Panellists:** Djordjija Petkoski, Programme Leader, Business, Competitiveness and Development, World Bank Institute  
Peter Brew, Director-Asia Pacific, International Business Leaders Forum  
John Sullivan, Executive Director, Center for International Private Enterprise  
Jermyn Brooks, Director, Private Sector Programmes, TI

**14:00 – 16:00 & 17:00-19:00**  
**Special Training:** Combating Corruption in Water Supply and Sanitation  
**Coordinator:** Per Ljung, President, PM Global Inc.

Sustainable Globalisation: MDGs and Transparency in Basic Service Delivery: The overall goal of the training session is to present and train participants on the tools, instruments and strategies relevant to promoting transparency, integrity and accountability in the delivery of municipal services in water supply and sanitation. Over two two-hour sessions, the workshop will focus on the following aspects of local government services: (a) use of diagnostic tools to identify corruption; (b) use of anticorruption tools in improving municipal water supply and sanitation; and (c) developing action plans for addressing corruption and improving transparency, integrity and accountability in the water sector. Case studies from Honduras, Nicaragua and Kenya will be used to illuminate the major points in the presentation. The four-hour training session will revolve around training and case study presentations; group work with the participants; and a plenary session to develop the workshop conclusions.

**Moderator:** Donal O’Leary, Senior Advisor, Transparency International  
**Rapporteur:** Alana Potter, Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist, International Water and Sanitation Center IRC  
**Technical Specialists:** John Butterworth, Water Management Specialist, International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), The Netherlands  
Maria Gonzalez de Asis, Sr. Governance Specialist, World Bank Institute, Washington DC  
Mirta Gonzalez, World Bank Consultant, Tegucigalpa, Honduras  
Dixon Chanda, Water Group, Zambia  
Phyllis Muema, Coordinator, Kenya Community Support Center, Mombasa, Kenya  
Per Ljung, PM Global Infrastructure, Subject Expert, Washington, USA

**16:00 – 17:00** Coffee Break
If corruption is seen as an obstacle to sustainable development, in this globalized world the UN Convention against Corruption is truly the only global instrument to address corruption in its many forms. Moreover, with a wide range of preventive measures, the UNCAC can be a leverage point to many reform initiatives currently planned or under way. Sometimes weak judiciary institutions hinder a prompt conviction of those accused of corruption. Other times, those who are victims of corruption don't have the means to take their case to court.

On the other hand, an effective implementation of preventive measures can help address the risks of corruption at the root: before the crime is committed, before assets are stolen, before public funds are misused, before public services are not delivered. Effective prevention is also the fairest way to bring the benefits of anti corruption initiatives to those victims of corruption who, marginalized and deprived of their right to development, would not have other ways to fight corruption other than demanding transparency and participating in efforts to keep the authorities accountable. Five years after its signature, there is almost unanimous agreement among UNCAC parties that the focus on preventing corruption might be the way forward. This workshop aims at exploring how stakeholders such as public administrations, private sector and civil society can help to advance the successful implementation of preventive measures.

**Moderator:** Muhyieddeen Touq, Ambassador, Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Head, Group on Preventive Measures, UNODC  
**Rapporteur:** Ximena Salazar, Regional Coordinator – Conventions Programme, Transparency International  
**Panellists:** Leandros Rakinzis, General Inspector of Public Administration, Greece  
Fritz Heimann, Senior Conventions Advisor, Transparency International  
Andrea Figari, Transparency International

Senior executives lack confidence in their companies’ anti-corruption measures. This was the conclusion of a January 2008 PricewaterhouseCoopers global survey of senior executives which found that although almost 80% of respondents said their company had some form of anti-corruption programme in place only 22% were “very confident” that it identified and mitigated the risk of corruption. The findings of this survey will be the starting point of a special 13th IACC session which will focus on what leading companies are doing to manage the risk of corruption. Topics of discussion will include how
anti-corruption measures can help build the corporate brand and will examine the sustained efforts that are required to turn an anti-corruption policy into a programme that remains effective even in difficult environments.

**Moderator:** Michel Peel, Legal Correspondent, The Financial Times  
**Rapporteur:** Birgit Errath, Advisor, Transparency International; Special Advisor, International Business Leaders Forum  
**Panellists:** Jermyn Brooks, Director, Private Sector Programmes, Transparency International  
Pedro Lago de Carvalho, Global Exploration Business Manager, De Beers  
Dimitris Papalexopoulos, Managing Director, Titan Cement Company  
Mark Snyderman, Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, The Coca Cola Co.  
Glenn T. Ware, Managing Director, Advisory Services, PricewaterhouseCoopers

17:00 – 19:00  
**Special Session 3: Integrating Human Rights and Anti-Corruption Policies. Challenges and Opportunities**  

**Coordinator:**  
In coordination with UNOCHR and UNDP

Most existing work examines the causes and consequences of corruption, mechanisms and policies to prevent it. Recent studies that focus specifically on human rights either do not provide detailed guidance or have a narrow aim. The International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to complement previous initiatives, proposes to identify, explore and clarify the linkages between corruption and human rights; to access the direct impact of corruption on human right on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups among others; to access the strengths and weaknesses of international anti-corruption strategies from a human rights point of view; and to access where fuller use of human rights norms, principles and methods would make such strategies more effective in practice. The workshop is to be of a practical nature, in the course of which expert Panellists will facilitate discussions under the stream of Peace & Security focusing specifically on: (a) where corruption directly impacts on the enjoyment of specific human rights and where the adoption of human rights principles and methods would strengthen or weaken anti-corruption programmes, and (b) makes human rights and anti corruption mechanisms more accessible to the vulnerable as to well to other groups.

**Rapporteur:** Julio Bacio Terracino, Associate Human Rights Officer, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva  
**Panellists:** Christian Gruenberg, Director Transparency Programme CIPPEC/Lead Researcher, International Council on Human Rights Policy ICHRP and Human Rights Adviser, Democratic Governance Group, UNDP  
Philliat Matsheza, Policy Advisor, Anti-Corruption Democratic Governance Group, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP  
Stuart Gilman, Deputy Director, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)  
Keith Henderson, Senior Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Advisor to the QED Group LLC/Adjunct Professor of Law at American University's Washington
Practitioners and researchers have increasingly focused on the link between governance and development. Novel cross-country empirical evidence indicates that poor governance and corruption can be harmful for the standard of living and the distribution of income among citizens, reducing income per capita, literacy, and increasing infant mortality. Furthermore, corruption and poor governance distort public expenditure and increase poverty reducing efficiency of investment. These findings on the relationship between poverty and poor governance have led to the proliferation of empirical tools designed to evaluate governance – from opinion pools to public sector expenditure tracking and in-depth diagnostic surveys. This workshop will present different measurement approaches and how they have been used to shape or push for public sector reforms.

**Moderator:** Joachim Nahem, *United Nations Development Programme - Oslo Governance Centre*

**Rapporteur:** Inken Seltmann, *Governance, Transparency International*

**Panellists:**
- Francesca Recanatini, Senior Economist and Coordinator, Anticorruption Group in Public Sector Governance Group, World Bank
- Emmanuelle Lavallée, Research Associate, DIAL Research Centre
- Lung Teng Hu, Professor, Dept. of Public Policy and Management, Shih Hsin University Taipei and Director, Knowledge Management, Transparency International Chinese Taipei
- Jonathan Werve, Director of Operations, Global Integrity
- Edward Gamaya Hoseah, Director General, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, Tanzania

**Transportation to the Networking Event Venue**

**Networking Event**
### Saturday 1 November

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<td>09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Plenary 3: Climate Change &amp; Corruption</strong></td>
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<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
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<td>11:00 – 13:00</td>
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<td><strong>Breaking the Links Between Banking and Corruption</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Coordinators:</strong></td>
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<td>Jeremy Carver, Director, Transparency International-UK</td>
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<td>Anthea Lawson, Researcher, Global Witness</td>
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The workshop is a genuine attempt to explore how banks can be reinforced in their ability to be effective gatekeepers. The disastrous effects of corruption on government have raised concern over the ease with which corrupt rulers can hide stolen money in the world’s financial markets. Significant efforts have been made to stop funding for terrorism; but much less to check and expose the fruits of corruption. The workshop will discuss the latest research carried out by Global Witness into the role of banks in facilitating corruption, and consider how financial institutions can fight against corrupt customers. What are the constraints that hinder banks; and would better international regulation help? Can Wolfsberg, EITI and other international transparency initiatives ensure that public funds are fully accounted for? Does
experience of tackling terrorist finance offer solutions for dealing with corruption? The objective is to assess the current regulatory framework, see where its weaknesses are and produce recommendations to enhance its effectiveness in curbing corruption.

**Moderator:** Jeremy Carver, Director, Transparency International-UK  
**Rapporteur:** Tobias Bock, Policy and Research Department, Transparency International  
**Panellists:** Anthea Lawson, Researcher, Global Witness  
David Bagley, Head of Compliance, HSBC  
Raymond Baker, Director, Global Financial Integrity; Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution, and Senior Fellow, Center for International Policy  
Patrick Moulette, Head of Anti-Corruption, OECD

11:00 – 13:00  
**Workshop 4.2**  
**Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Aid**  
**Stream 1: Peace & Security**

**Coordinators:**  
Marie-Luise Ahlendorf, Programme Coordinator, Global Programmes, Transparency International  
Roslyn Hees, Senior Advisor, Global Programmes, Transparency International

Human security and sustainable development are increasingly threatened by complex emergencies resulting from conflict and from natural disasters. The current mechanism for dealing with such emergencies is humanitarian assistance, provided by governments, multilateral agencies and international or national non-governmental organisations. This workshop will present the conclusions and recommendations of analysis carried out under the Preventing Corruption in Humanitarian Assistance programme conducted by Transparency International and various partners over the past two years. The focus of the workshop will be on current perceptions of corruption and its consequences in humanitarian operations by humanitarian provider staff and the recipients of emergency aid in selected emergency-affected countries; current strategies, best practice and proposed policy improvements to address corruption in humanitarian assistance; and recommendations for future action by humanitarian providers (public and non-governmental), donors and civil society.

**Moderator:** Roslyn Hees, Senior Advisor, Global Programmes, TI  
**Rapporteur:** Roxana Prisacaru, Global Programmes, TI  
**Panellists:** Peter Walker, Director, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University  
Ingrid Milne, Associate Director of Operations, South East Asia Region, Save the Children Federation  
Rezki Wibowo, Deputy Director, Transparency International-Indonesia  
Marie-Luise Ahlendorf, Programme Coordinator, Poverty & Development Global Programmes, Transparency International  
Juree Vichit-Vadakan, Secretary-General, Transparency International-Thailand
11:00 – 13:00 Workshop 4.3

Transparency in Resource Rich Perilous States:
Getting out of the Resource Curse and Into the Path of Development

Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Juanita Olaya, Faculty of Law, Bonn University

Corruption in the natural resources and energy sectors. This workshop addresses the link between energy security, natural resources richness and poverty, inequality, corruption and conflict and seeks to explore in a critical way the avenues forward. Many of the main sources of oil and gas are located in countries that suffer from poverty, conflict, corruption. This problem, dubbed as the “paradox of the plenty” has also further implications for issues of energy security. Political instability has also threatened access to these resources when the world starts to awaken to scarcity, resource depletion and climate change. The panel in this workshop will address these problems, their interlinkages and will make a critical review of the current strategies, looking at questions like: Is it too late for “cursed” countries to come out of poverty? What really does the trick to turn the curse in to a blessing? What to do in countries where in addition to other problems civil society is weak like in Equatorial Guinea or Angola? If political will is crucial, what if you cannot trust it? Are we all doing enough to change these countries current standing? How will this all further impact energy security, conflict and environmental degradation issues?

Moderator: Sarah Wykes, National and Senior Campaigner, Global Witness
Rapporteur: Juanita Olaya, Faculty of Law, Bonn University
Panellists: Tusantu Tongusalu, EGJUSTICE, Equatorial Guinea
Mercedes de Freitas, Director, Transparency International Venezuela
José Edgardo Campos, Lead Governance Advisor, World Bank, Dhaka
Peter Eigen, Chairman of the Board, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Fernando Macedo, APDH – Association for Justice, Peace and Democracy (Angola)
Randi Susan Ryterman, Acting Director, Public Sector Governance Group, World Bank

11:00 – 13:00 Workshop 4.4

The Private Sector’s Role in Fighting Corruption in the Wood Supply Chain: An Example from Russia

Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Reinier de Man, International Consultant for Sustainable Business Development

Fighting corruption can only be effective if all players make their contribution: both public players at all levels and private players, including business and non-governmental organisations. Transparency International’s Business Principles for Countering Bribery (introduced in 2002 and developed further since then) not only addresses the business players’ responsibility for reducing corruption practices, but also gives clear guidance on the organisation structures and management processes needed. One thing is clear: corruption does not only create huge losses to society as a whole, it destroys many more
business opportunities than it creates. Corruption is wide-spread in the forestry and forestry industry sector of many countries. The corruptive practices, often referred to in a somewhat wider context as ‘illegal logging’, severely block sustainable development in many forestry regions of the world: unsustainable forestry or even destruction of entire forest regions, lack of sustainable economic development leading to persistent poverty problems and, in many cases, substantial losses of government income. A recent WWF report (Illegal Wood for the European Market, An analysis of the EU import and export of illegal wood and related products, July 2008) claims that “23 per cent of wood-based products imported from eastern Europe originated from illegal or suspect sources, with 40 per cent from South East Asia, 30 per cent from Latin America and 35-55 per cent from Africa.” In Russia, illegal practices in the forestry sector, including those linked with bribery and other forms of corruption, are severely threatening sustainable development in a number of regions. The result is, apart from the loss of ecologically valuable forests, a lack of healthy economic development with serious economic and social consequences.

**Moderator:** Reinier de Man, *International Consultant for Sustainable Business Development*

**Rapporteur:** Krina Despota, *Policy and Research, Transparency International*

**Panellists:** Pirjetta Soikkeli, *Communications Director, Sustainability, Wood Supply, Stora Enso OYJ*

Florian Nehm, *Sustainability Officer, Axel Springer*

Elena Panfilova, *Executive Director, Transparency International Russia*

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**MC 3 / L. -1**

**11:00 – 13:00**

**Workshop 4.5**

**Corruption & Carbon Trading Projects: Is Carbon Finance Helping to Combat Detrimental Climate Change?**

**Stream 3: Climate Change & Corruption**

**Coordinator:**

Trusha Reddy

*Political Researcher in the Corruption & Governance Programme, Institute for Security Studies*

The World Bank and a variety of other international financiers play a significant role in addressing climate change through carbon finance, which supports carbon trading projects throughout the developing world. There are many issues of corruption (including transparency and accountability) that may emerge from the processes of interaction that occur in the delivery of finance for the support of a project through to the implementation and monitoring of these projects. Furthermore, there is also the interplay of issues inherent to the nature of carbon trading and carbon finance that present corruption challenges and may impact on the broader goal of climate change mitigation. This workshop thus aims to explore the nature and extent of corruption in the carbon finance regime as it pertains to carbon trading projects. In order to do this, case studies of carbon trading projects supported by carbon finance in Africa and India, for example, will be presented to highlight where corruption challenges manifest themselves. There will also be discussion around how concerns of climate justice (including accountability, transparency and ecological debt) for those in host countries are addressed by various executing agents of the projects. A more general understanding of how corruption in carbon finance and associated carbon trading projects may hinder serious climate change mitigation efforts. Recommendations around reform of the carbon finance regime and the way in these may support carbon trading projects will contribute to a more coherent understanding of the subject area and to provide a way forward in addressing the dual corruption and climate change challenges.
Governments, institutions and corporations governed by transparency, openness, accountability and community participation are more capable of balancing the needs of present and future generations as well as private rights and public interests, and harmonizing economic development with social and environmental needs. There is increasing recognition that sustainable development is closely linked to improved access to information, participation in decision-making, and accountability, and that public policy decisions that take into account the views of different stakeholders are more likely to lead to sustainable development, conservation of natural resources, and a more just distribution of benefits. An informed and educated public will be able to more effectively participate meaningfully in decisions relating to economic policies and how these affect and relate to social and environmental policies.

International investment arbitrations between states and investors, i.e. corporations, have been increasing exponentially over the last decade, and despite the fact that they involve critical public policy issues such as access to drinking water, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, and public health, the public and the media are shut out from the process. The veil of secrecy and corruption enveloping investment arbitrations can be lifted, however, by introducing transparency and participation into these arbitrations. In this workshop, the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) will provide a platform upon which we can build greater momentum to overcome the democracy deficits apparent in investment arbitrations.

The purpose of this workshop is to strategize ways to introduce transparency and participation into international investment dispute settlement, which is one aspect of a wider strategy to democratize international dispute settlement processes. Investment arbitration is a key aspect of this broader strategy, given the importance of investment law in the shaping of the global economy and the visibility of high-profile investment cases.

Our proposed workshop supports the Stream 4, Sustainable Globalisation. Sustainable development and the conservation of national resources depend on decision-making that is inclusive, participatory, and transparent. It recognizes the importance of process and decision-making that includes the input of the stakeholders who will be affected by decisions. All of these developments relate to a more general trend towards promoting “good governance.” All attempts to define the notion of good governance
include the elements of transparency, participation, and accountability. It is evident that the international economic framework must promote the principle of good governance if it is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and conservation of natural resources.

**Moderator:** Sofia Plagakis, Programme Associate for the Trade and Sustainable Development Programme, Center for International Environmental Law

**Rapporteur:** Sofia Plagakis, Programme Associate for the Trade and Sustainable Development Programme, Center for International Environmental Law

**Panellists:** Nathalie Bernasconi-Osteralder, Senior Attorney, Centre for International Environmental Law
Jacob Werksman, Programme Director, Institutions and Governance Programme, World Resources Institute
Lucinda Low, Partner, Steptoe & Johnson LLP

11:00 – 13:00  
**Workshop 4.7**

**Youth Integrity: Ethical Infrastructure for a Sustainable Future**  
**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**

**Coordinator:**  
Geo Sung Kim, Chairperson, Transparency International - Korea and Board Member, Transparency International

This workshop will show the linkage between corruption and the current problems in youth integrity. Under the initiative of Transparency International–Korea (South), some chapters of TI conducted pilot surveys of the Youth Integrity Index (YII) to measure the current status of youth integrity in each country. The results of 2008 YII surveys will initially be released during this workshop. Participants of the workshop will share a common understanding about the urgent need to increase integrity amongst youths. It will aim to develop the key building blocks of a global Youth Integrity Promotion Programme that will develop sound ethical infrastructure for the youth as a basis of the Global Integrity System. At the end of the workshop, some concrete proposals will be made for common action in each sector of society. In accordance with Guatemala Declaration on Young People’s Engagement, it will also aim to validate the youth programme that is prepared by the steering group for Youth Integrity Promotion to achieve “heightened integrity and civic awareness, particularly among the youth, translated into a lower tolerance of corruption and greater public participation in the anti-corruption movement”. The workshop, it will suggest roles for each sector of society from which they can promote youth integrity. Furthermore, it will form a sustainable discussion structure for further youth work against corruption with the participation of youth activists.

**Moderator:** Geo-Sung Kim, Chairperson, Transparency International - Korea and Board Member, Transparency International

**Rapporteur:** Andres Hernández, Senior Programme Coordinator, Américas department, TI

**Panellists:** Ana Carolina Gonzales Espinosa, Member OCASA - Youth against Corruption.
Iftekhar Zaman, Executive Director Transparency International, Bangladesh.
Kimmie Weeks, Director, Youth Action International
Kanokkan Anukansai, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand.

Saturday, 1 November
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 16:00 Workshop Session 5

**Workshop 5.1**

*Sustaining Corruption Investigations in a Hostile Political Environment*

**Stream 1: Peace & Security**

**Coordinator:**

Michael Hershman, Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption

This workshop will explore the difficulties of conducting investigations when the target(s) are politically powerful and often are in authority. We will look at specific instances of interference with on-going investigations like the BAE case. This workshop belongs in the sustainable globalization stream. Whether the subject is climate, human rights, environmental or corruption without an independent investigatory, prosecutory and judicial, free from interference one cannot hope to sustain a corruption free atmosphere.

**Moderator:** Michael Hershman, Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption  
**Rapporteur:** Louise Morel, Director General, Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
**Panellists:** Barry O’Keefe, IACC Council Chair, retired Australian Supreme Court Justice  
Franz Bruener, Director General, European Anti-Fraud Office OLAF  
Martin Kreutner, Director, Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs, Austria  
Nicholas Hildyard, Founder and Director, The Corner House  
Sarah Sexton, Director, The Corner House

14:00 – 16:00 Workshop 5.2

**Beyond the Voices of Pain - Strategies Against Gendered Corruption**

**Stream 1: Peace & Security**

**Coordinator:**

Lilian Ekeanyawu, Head of the Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms Nigeria

Increasingly, research suggests that that corruption impacts disparately on women and other vulnerable groups. This workshop intends to deepen understanding of the disparate impact of corruption on women, by providing a sharper searchlight and deeper analysis on those peculiar manifestations of corruption which wear a woman’s face and toga. Through case studies, the workshop will examine the linkages between violence, discrimination and corruption; linkages between corruption in education; the growing menace of trafficking in persons; and actualization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). The case studies will identify causes and effects, the interface of these issues with sustainable development and the wider question of gender justice and equity. The workshop will also showcase a solution-based approach by providing a rapid response tool incorporating strategies to develop a data-powered support base for responding to the emerging issues of corruption on vulnerable groups such as women; an examination of the role of laws and conventions in combating specific manifestations of corruption; and strategies for combating gendered corruption through conflict resolution and assistance.
Moderator: Audrey Gadzekpo, Senior Lecturer, School of Communication Studies, University of Ghana and Chairperson, Board of Transparency International-Ghana

Rapporteur: Mary Jane Ncube, Executive Director, Transparency International –Zimbabwe

Panellists: Monique Altschul Executive Director –Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad/Women in Equality
Londa Esadze, UNDP Special International Advisor on Anti-Corruption to the Government of Kosovo and the World Bank Consultant to the Government of Mongolia
Michelle Mildwater, Voluntary Consultant, Red Cross and External Consultant for the Center against human trafficking

14:00 – 16:00

Workshop 5.3
Forest Governance and Corruption: Preventing Illegal and Unsustainable Deforestation
Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Manoj Nadkarni, Forest Governance & Integrity Programme Manager, Asia Pacific Department, Transparency International

Corruption drives illegal and unsustainable deforestation globally. Despite years of sustainable forest management promotion and forest conservation schemes around the world, unsustainable deforestation persists, largely driven by corruption and weak governance. The workshop aims to unpack the various problems of corruption in forestry, identify problem areas at national, regional and global levels, and attempt to articulate recommendations for future action.

Nearly 90 percent of the world’s poorest citizens depend on forests for their livelihoods, including 60 million indigenous people around the globe. Destroying forests unleashes a vicious cycle. First, it sets free stored carbon dioxide. Second, new studies show that climatic shifts caused by deforestation affect trees’ ability to function as the world’s ‘carbon sink’. Illegal cutting represents as much as 80 percent of the total lumber production in some countries. Around the world, annual losses from illegal logging on public lands has been estimated at over US $10 billion by the World Bank. This figure represents more than eight times the total amount of official development assistance (ODA) earmarked for the sustainable management of forests.

Three presenters will be asked to speak on corruption and unsustainabe deforestation. Three will come from a country-level perspective, presenting the story from, for example, Indonesia, Tanzania, and Brazil. The three presentations will address the overall picture but each will focus in on one of the following issue areas: political corruption, foreign bribery, forest licensing and concession, certification processes, import/export and procurement regulations/practices, judicial corruption, and poor due diligence of financial institutions.

Moderator: Manoj Nadkarni, Forest Governance & Integrity Programme Manager, Asia Pacific Department, Transparency International
Rapporteur: Samantha Grant, Asia Pacific Department, Transparency International
Panellists: Bambang Setiono, Research Fellow, Center for International Forestry Research
Gustavo Faleiros, Journalist, O Eco, Brazil
Julian Newman, Campaigns Director, Environmental Investigation Agency, UK
For most countries, security today is primarily measured in non-military terms and threats to security are non-military in nature. These threats include incompetent government, corruption, organized crime, insecure borders, smuggling [weapons, drugs, contraband, people], illegal migration, ethnic and religious conflict, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, shortage of natural resources [e.g., water] and, of course, terrorism. Security today takes in social development and demands the involvement of all elements of society in a way which security in the Cold War days did not.

Although the issues under examination have a global dimension, the panel will have a regional focus: the Mediterranean. In terms of thematic areas, after introducing the concept of human security, it will focus on two non-traditional and interlinked security challenges: migration and climate change.

The reaction and future strategies of governments will be discussed, both in relation with the management of population movements and in connection to the mitigation of climate change.

It will be argued that meeting these new security requirements demands fundamental reform of regional and national structures, and systems of governance. Likewise it demands the evolution of international institutions on a truly radical scale. Corruption will be a major issue as it is connected to a number of challenges such as:

- human trafficking, as a by product of migration
- corruption of public servants by organized crime
- the need to reduce pollution, encourage clean energy and manage the consequences of climate change, which will involve the distribution of considerable funds by government agencies and international organizations to municipalities, corporations and individuals;

Respective speakers will address the importance of reducing corruption in addressing the problems outlined above.

**Moderator:** Thanos Dokos, Director General, Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy ELIAMEP

**Rapporteur:** Josie Hooker, Americas department, Transparency International

**Panellists:**
- Anna Triantaphyllidou, Senior Research Fellow, Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy ELIAMEP
- Dimitri Lalas, Director, FACE3TS Ltd.
- Theodore Skylakakis, Secretary-General for International Economic Relations and Development Co-operation and Special Representative of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs on climate change
**Workshop 5.5**

**Transparency in Education Management**

**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**

**Coordinator:**

Stéphane Stassen, Programme Coordinator, Africa and Middle East Department, Transparency International

Education remains the best known way to human development; accordingly universal primary education has been made one of the key Millennium Development Goal by the United Nations. This workshop will look at how corruption manifests itself in the education sector and how it impacts service delivery as well as how increased stakeholders implication (parents, children, teachers, school management, etc.) and local accountability mechanisms can overcome this challenge to sustainable development.

Analysing a variety of initiatives aimed at improving transparency and integrity in the sector, and reflecting on lessons learned, the workshop will seek to stimulate debate between different stakeholders with a view to sharing best practice and discussing innovative approaches. Particular attention will be given to the issue of decentralised management structures in Education and how they impact the form corruption takes and what can be done about it. By the end of the workshop we will hope to have more precisely defined corruption and the different forms it takes in the education sector. Best practices and most efficient reforms in terms of transparency and accountability in the education sector will have been identified and a systemic analysis of the sector, identifying actors best positioned to bring about change will have been presented, discussed and revised. Key challenges and opportunities have been identified. Finally, local accountability mechanisms and decentralisation processes will have been analysed and critically debated.

**Moderator:** Muriel Poisson, Programme Specialist, International Institute for Educational Planning IIEP

**Rapporteur:** Alessandra Fontana, Alessandra Fontana, Project Coordinator, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)

**Panellists:**

Jill Hart, Commonwealth Education Fund Administrator, Commonwealth Education Fund

Salia Kpaka, Research Officer, National Accountability Group, Transparency International Sierra Leone

Lynn Murphy, Senior Fellow, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Samuel Rotta Castilla, Programme Officer and Researcher Transparency International Peru

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**Workshop 5.6**

**Preventing Corruption in Construction Projects through Increased Transparency and Accountability**

**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**

**Coordinator:**

Marcela Rozo, Senior Programme Coordinator on Public Contracting, Transparency International

The workshop will present different initiatives to prevent corruption in the construction sector and in construction projects with special emphasis on multi-stakeholder approaches. Construction has been
identified as one of the areas more prone to corruption, given the dimension of the projects and the massive budgets involved. The consequences of corruption in construction projects most usually have dramatic effects on the environment and on the livelihood of considerable groups of citizens, who not only depend on the services that construction projects should provide, but also because they are often subject to relocation or because their economic activities are affected by the intervention associated to construction projects. When corruption captures a construction project there are risks on quality and delivery in the construction process that can create damage on the environment and latent risks for the communities in the area of influence of the project.

The workshop will aim at discussing different initiatives and tools that are being used to prevent corruption in construction projects with emphasis on the different stages of contracting and implementation, in order to give the participants alternatives to deal with corruption risks in this area and, through this, ensure that the construction projects effectively contribute to sustainable development.

**Moderator:** Christiaan Poortman, Director of Global Programmes, Transparency International  
**Rapporteur:** Laura Granado, Global Programmes Department, Transparency International  
**Panellists:** Bethan Grillo, Manager, Construction Sector Transparency Initiative - CoST International Secretary  
Michael Wiehen, Senior Adviser, Transparency International  
TBC, Ministry of Supervision, People’s Republic of China  
Donal O’Leary, Senior Advisor, Transparency International  
Neill Stansbury, Advisor, Transparency International UK, and Director, Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre

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**14:00 – 16:00 Workshop 5.7**  
**Corporate “Best Practices” from In-House Compliance Officers**  
**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**  
**Coordinator:**  
Alexandra Wrage, President, TACE International Inc.

We hear too little from corporations operating on the “front lines” of commercial bribery. There are companies that have developed “best practices” over time and which have a great deal of insight and “lessons learned” to offer to other companies facing the same challenges. We propose a very practical session focusing on what companies can do to minimize the risk of commercial bribery and what governments and civil society can do to support them.

**Moderator:** Alexandra Wrage, President, TRACE International Inc.  
**Rapporteur:** Stephen Wrage, Professor of Political Science, U.S. Naval Academy  
**Panellists:** Liam McCollum, General Counsel, Middle East & Africa, General Electric (GE)  
Michael Ward, Director of Global Compliance and Ethics, McKesson Corp.  
Susan M. Ringler, Senior Counsel for International Compliance, ITT Corp.  
Pascale Helene Dubois, Sanctions Evaluation and Suspension Officer World Bank
The fight against corruption in the EU is more important than ever. This is underlined by the alarming results of the most recent Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2008. New EU member state Bulgaria registered a significant decline in its score. At the same time, several other EU member states, particularly those who rank among the top CPI scorers, such as Finland, the United Kingdom and France, showed a sharp decline as well.

The overarching critical perception displayed in the broad decline of CPI scores in some EU member states can be seen as a sign that anti-corruption reforms should not stop with EU membership and that there is heightened awareness about corruption throughout the region. High profile scandals in the public and private sectors have also put a spotlight on corruption.

The workshop will provide a platform for key EU, political stakeholders, and academic to discuss the impact of EU anti-corruption policy and instruments aiming at the development of recommendations whether there is a need for change, if so what could be changed and how.

**Moderator:** Franz-Hermann Brüner, Director General, European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF  
**Rapporteur:** Natalia Graur, Europe and Central Asia Department, Transparency International  
**Panellists:** Marc-Arno Hartwig, European Commission DG, Justice, Liberty and Security  
Joanna Bezcalia, European Commission DG, Justice, Liberty and Security  
Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin  
Monica Macovei, EU twinning advisor to the Prime Minister of the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia  
Ian Harden, Deputy Ombudsman, European Union  
Meglena Plugchieva, Deputy Prime Minister, Bulgaria

The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the leading global anti-corruption instrument, offering a framework for collective action and establishing agreed international standards. Effective intergovernmental monitoring is essential to ensure that UNCAC fulfils its promise. This requires decisive action at the 3rd Conference of States Parties in Doha, Qatar at the end of 2009 to establish a review mechanism that will start operations in 2010. In order for this to be possible there must be an advance process of building consensus around a viable model for the mechanism, which must include addressing the concerns of some governments about monitoring.

In the first part of this interactive session panellists will explain UN plans for discussions ahead of the
Conference of States Parties; present the TI proposals for an UNCAC review mechanism; map government positions; The second part of this session will consist of break-out groups discussing proposals for conducting a global campaign to achieve an UNCAC review mechanism.

**Moderator:** Kristine Drew  
Manager, UNICORN, Global Unions Anti-corruption Network

**Rapporteur:** Karen Hussmann,  
Independent research and consultant

**Panellists:**  
Dimitri Vlassis, Chief, Corruption and Economic Crime Section, UNODC  
Fritz Heimann, Senior Conventions Advisor, Transparency International  
Gillian Dell, Programme Manager, Transparency International  
Ilari Rantakari, Ambassador for Helsinki Process, Government of Finland  
Lilian Ekeanyanwu, Head of the Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms Nigeria  
Eugenio Curia, Ambassador, Government of Argentina  
Olivia McDonald, Senior Governance Advisor, Policy Department, Christian Aid

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**17:00 – 19:00 Special Session 3: Implementing the World Bank Governance and Anticorruption Strategy: Year 1 Progress Report**

**Coordinator:**  
Aneta Wierzynska, Senior Policy Director, Transparency International USA

During the 12th IACC, the World Bank received stakeholder input to its Governance and Anticorruption (GAC) Strategy as part of an extensive public consultation process. Part I of this year’s panel will explore the Bank’s progress in implementing the key recommendations that emerged during last year’s panel:

1) The Bank should work more frequently and consistently with civil society in order to promote greater demand for good governance and create sustainable reform
2) The Bank’s strategy should place a premium on increasing transparency and opportunities for public participation both in its operations and at the borrower government level
3) The Bank must address institutional design issues at the country level to ensure staffing with relevant skills and incentives to ensure local offices promote governance reforms
4) Incentives for Bank staff must be realigned to reward proper handling of governance issues even when it impedes lending

Part II of the Panel will explore the Bank’s response to a recently published internal report that uncovered “significant” corruption in five Bank-financed health care projects in India and demonstrated the debilitating impact of corruption on project results. The India DIR has provoked unprecedented reform efforts to the Bank’s own project design, supervision, and evaluation processes, and it has galvanized efforts to increase transparency and engagement independent civil society monitors. The India DIR case study will serve to: 1) illustrate the impact of corruption on the lives of the poor, 2) share the investigatory methodology and the promised systemic reforms, 3) identify the value of engaging civil society in the fight against corruption and 4) highlight reform lessons for other donors.

**Moderator:** Nancy Boswell, President & CEO Transparency International USA.  
**Christian Poortman,** Director of Global Programmes, Transparency International

**Rapporteur:** Aneta Wierzynska, Senior Policy Director, Transparency International USA
**Key Note Speaker:** Huguette Labelle, Chair, Transparency International
**Panellists:**
- Brian David Levy, Adviser on Governance, Public Sector Governance, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, World Bank
- David Theis, Senior Communications Officer, Vice Presidency for Institutional Integrity, World Bank
- Naseer Rana, Advisor Governance and Anticorruption, South Asia Region, World Bank
- Anupama Jha, Executive Manager, Transparency International-India
- Colin Bruce, Director, Strategy and Operations, Africa Vice Presidency, World Bank

MC 3 / L. -1

17:00 – 19:00  **Special Session 4: ACCOUNTABILITY 2.0 : Using Social Media in the Fight Against Corruption**

**Coordinator:**
Georg Neumann, Internal Communications Coordinator, Transparency International

Internet-based social media has profoundly changed the way we engage with others in the private and public sphere. Social activists, political campaigners, NGOs, government and business all increasingly make use of the connective power of these communication tools to mobilise support, produce knowledge, deliver services and engage with their stakeholders. Inspiring examples for innovative use of social media tools for fighting corruption and fostering sustainable development have emerged all over the world.

Focused on the potential for collaborative knowledge generation and advocacy through social media tools, this workshop will offer perspectives from vanguard civil society organisations, private sector experts and activists. Expert speakers will demonstrate how social media is used to advance corporate social responsibility, government accountability and political integrity and human rights.

The workshop will provide a platform to share practical experience with these tools with a broader governance and anti-corruption audience and inspire a discussion on how social media tools can be best appropriated for the fight against corruption. The central proposition is that social media is rapidly changing the way social networks and political action are organised and experienced by younger generations all around the world. A blog started in the run-up to the IACC will accompany the workshop to gather innovative solutions, links and ideas that will feed into the workshop itself.

**Moderator:** Darius Cuplinskas, Director of the Information Programme at the Open Society Institute
**Rapporteur:** Conrad Zellmann, Resources Coordinator, Transparency International
**Panellists:**
- Ellen Miller, Co-founder and Executive Director, Sunlight Foundation
- Darius Cuplinskas, Director of the Information Programme at the Open Society Institute (OSI)
- Julian Assange, Advisory Board, Wikileaks
- Raúl Escobar, OCASA, Coordinator for New Technologies
- Shaazka Beyerle, Senior Advisor, International Center on Nonviolent Conflict
  * Via Video, James Farrar, Vice President Global Corporate Citizenship, SAP
17:00 – 19:00

**Special Session 5: Faith and Human Security**

**Coordinator:**

Katherine Marshall, Senior Fellow and Visiting Professor, Georgetown University

Faith leaders are critical social and often political actors and their engagement in governance and anticorruption efforts can help ensure holistic approaches to creating shared security. Peace and security is not just about diplomacy and state solutions; it is also about social goals and norms as well as intergroup relations; faith leaders and communities have roles on all dimensions but particularly the latter as they so often play key roles in people's lives. Many faith leaders bring deep historical appreciation of and wisdom about the evolution of social norms and values and tensions that can exist among their different dimensions. With this understanding, this panel will bring together faith and secular governance leaders to name and outline the elephants in the room—the most difficult issues at stake in fighting corruption—and then suggest advice about how to move forward in including and energizing faith leaders and institutions in overcoming these challenges. Experts will explore key questions and creative solutions. How best to energize and include faith leaders and institutions in anticorruption efforts? How to think about how to deal with nepotism and conflicts of interest. How to balance positive education in values with deterrent measures? How to approach innovative reforms in permissive institutional cultures that look the other way on lapses in integrity? How to respectfully advocate for religious communities to fight corruption within and beyond their own communities?

**Moderator:** Katherine Marshall, Executive Director, World Faiths Development Dialogue Senior Advisor, Berkeley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs, Georgetown University, and Senior Advisor, World Bank

**Rapporteur:** Rebecca Dobson, Contributing Editor, The Global Corruption Report, Transparency International

**Panellists:**

Gesine Schwan, President, Viadrina European University

Katherine Marshall, Executive Director, World Faiths Development Dialogue Senior Advisor, Berkeley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs, Georgetown University, and Senior Advisor, World Bank

Geo Sung Kim, Chairperson, Transparency International - Korea and Board Member, Transparency International

Charles Sampford, Director, Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL), and President, International Institute for Public Ethics

19:00 – 20:00

Transportation to the Official Conference Dinner Venue

20:00 – 24:00

Official Conference Dinner
Sunday 2 November

09:00 – 10:30  **Plenary 4: Sustainable Globalisation**

**Panellists**

George A. Papandreou  
President of Socialist International, President of PASOK

Claribel David  
Executive Director, Asia Fair Trade Forum

Dimitri Vlassis  
Secretary of the U.N. Conference of the State Parties

Katherine Marschall  
Senior fellow, Georgetown University

Ntombifuthi Mtoba  
Chair of the Board, Deloitte and Touche, Southern Africa

**Moderator:**  
Daniel Altman  
Global economics columnist, International Herald Tribune

10:30 – 11:00  **Coffee Break**

11:00 – 13:00  **Workshop Session 6**

**MC 3.2 / L. -1**

11:00 – 13:00  **Workshop 6.1**

**Corruption and Reform Initiatives in the Security Sector in the Arab Region**

**Stream 1: Peace & Security**

**Coordinator:**  
Isam Haj Hussein, Administrative Director, Coalition for Accountability and Integrity-AMAN  
Khalil Gebara, Co-Executive Director, Lebanese Transparency Association

The workshop will bring together a number of activists from the region who have been extensively working on this issue with a view to strengthen regional synergies and to associate others interested in the issue to the debate and joint advocacy.

**Moderator:** Jamileh Jalal Abed, Project Coordinator, Transparency International Palestine  
**Rapporteur:** Ahmed Abdullah Najem Alhilaly, Attorney, Tikrit City Iraq  
**Panellists:** Azmi Shuaibi, Commissioner for Combating Corruption, Transparency International Palestine  
Khalil Gebara, Co-Executive Director, Lebanese Transparency Association  
Salah Alghazali, Chair Person, Transparency International Kuwait

Sunday, 2 November
Transnational crime and corruption threaten many of our mutually-shared interests globally. It undermines security and stability, rule of law, core democratic values, poverty alleviation and the creation of a level playing field for lawful business activities. Corrupt practices contribute to the spread of organized crime and terrorism, undermine government and market institutions, cast shadows of lawlessness that erode the public trust, and destabilize entire communities and economies. Transnational criminal syndicates and networks undermine the stability and security of all nations through their illicit enterprises including the transshipment of drugs, arms, illegal contraband, trafficked women and children, laundered money, financial fraud, counterfeiting, and cybercrime. Behind the supply of illicit goods and services is often a web of international organized crime and corruption. Although a criminal syndicate or network may specialize in one aspect of criminal behavior, they are often involved in related crimes. For example, an arms trafficker may be paid in diamonds/precious gems, drugs, or commodities/natural resources which are in turn sold and the proceeds laundered and possibly channeled legitimately into the international financial system. The interwoven strands of such illicit and criminal transactions make it almost impossible to separate one from the other.

None of us should underestimate the task at hand of combating corruption and defeating and dismantling these criminal organizations will not be an easy task. International criminals have tremendous financial resources and they spare no expense to corrupt government and law enforcement officials. They have extensive worldwide networks to support their operations and are inherently nimble, adapting quickly to change. To make headway against these groups, the international community needs to develop strong enforcement approaches and public-private partnerships to enhance our cooperation to combat these threats and to dismantle the criminal networks.

**Moderator:** David M. Luna, Director for Combating Transnational Crime and Illicit Threats, U.S. Department of State  
**Rapporteur:** Diane Kohn, Anticorruption Advisor, U.S. Department of State  
**Panellists:** Bruce Ohr, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice  
Juliet Ibekaku, Legal Expert, Inter Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA)  
Nikos Passas, Professor, Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice  
Barry O’Keefe, IACC Council Chair, retired Australian Supreme Court Justice
11:00 – 13:00  Workshop 6.3

Pro-Poor and Pro-Sustainability Anticorruption Work in the Water Sector

Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Teun Bastemeijer, Manager, Water Integrity Network

The workshop will evolve around a key note on the recommendations arising from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2008, focusing on water. The report not only provides an introduction to the major corruption issues in water sub-sectors, it also contains empirical evidence from all over the world that shows the scope and consequences of such corruption, especially how it affects people’s lives, marginalizes the poor and hinders sustainable development.

This presentation will lead to the introduction of the Water Integrity Network’s strategy for action for the coming years as a basis for dialogue with the audience and exploration of regional and thematic synergies. An expert panel debate among international water and development experts, policy makers and anti-corruption specialists on how strong coalitions can be built to fight corruption and what kind of water integrity action programmes are most likely to benefit the poor will round up the workshop.

Moderator: Muhammed Zamir, Former Bangladesh Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador; Vice-president, Centre for Democracy, and Bangladesh Water Partnership (Vice-president)

Rapporteur: Donal O’Leary, Transparency International, member WIN Steering Committee

Panellists:
Eduardo Bohorquez, Transparencia Mexicana, Mexico
Roberta Estimo, Maynilad Water Supervisors Union, Philippines
Larry Haas, Senior Water and Energy Consultant
Janelle Plummer, Governance Adviser, World Bank, Ethiopia
Phyllis Muema, WIN member, Kenya

11:00 – 13:00  Workshop 6.4

Citizens Against Corruption in Natural Resource Management

Stream 2: Natural Resources & Energy

Coordinator:
Pierre Landell-Mills, President, Partnership for Transparency

The workshop will explore (i) the links between corruption, mismanagement of natural resource exploitation and human rights violations that impact on poor communities, and (ii) practical ways to mobilize civil society organizations to fight corruption in the management of natural resources, drawing learnings from three case studies. In Liberia, Green Advocates have developed and tested a toolkit that community organizations can use to expose and stop illegal logging. In Mongolia, armed with a monitoring handbook developed for the purpose by WWF, community teams documented numerous failures to enforce provisions of mining and corruption laws that had resulted in severe environmental damage, thereby forcing the authorities to take corrective action. In Azerbaijan, Center for Social and
Economic Development has set up a programme to introduce greater transparency in the use of the massive oil revenues accruing to the state oil fund, SOFAR, in order to curb the misappropriation of these public resources and subject SOFAR to greater public scrutiny. These case studies show that civil society activism can be very effective provided the approach respects a number of key principles: (i) the monitoring and survey work should be highly disciplined and professional to gain respect from officials and the public; (ii) wherever possible the approach should be non-confrontational; (iii) the CSOs involved need to patiently build networks of influence by identifying and working with key champions of reform within the power elite; and (iv) to focus primarily on reform of accountability systems rather than pursue contentious individual cases of corruption.

**Moderator:** Peter Eigen, Founder, Transparency International and Chair, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative EITI

**Rapporteur:** Anabel Cruz, Chair, CIVICUS Board, Vice-Chair of Board of Directors of Partnership for Transparency Fund and Director, Instituto de Comunicacion y Desarrollo, Uruguay.

**Panellists:**
- Vugar Bayramov, Chair, Centre for Economic and Social Development; Azerbaijan
- Alfred Brownell, President, Association of Environmental Lawyers of Liberia (Green Advocates)
- Dolgormaa Lodoisambuu, Toxic and Mining Officer, WWF
- Pierre Landell-Mills, President, Partnership for Transparency

11:00 – 13:00  Workshop 6.5

**Financing for Climate Change: An Opportunity for Improved Global Governance, or the Next Resource Curse?**

**Stream 3: Climate Change**

**Coordinators:**
- Toby Quantrill, Head of International Governance, WWF-UK
- Robert Barrington, Director of External Affairs, Transparency International (UK)

To solve the challenges posed by climate change, we need to understand and address the deeper issues of unsustainable consumption and inequality in society and the drivers of these problems. Climate change both contributes to, and is exacerbated by poor governance. In recent years we have seen increasing understanding of, and commitment to, the need for significant investment of resources into climate mitigation and adaptation activities. The nature of this financing, in terms of quantity, allocation, donors and recipients is already under intense negotiation. A more detailed picture should emerge through the UNFCCC negotiations leading to the post 2012 Kyoto agreement. But already climate change related markets (essentially for carbon trading) and climate relating financing are flourishing and projected to grow. The experience of Overseas Development Aid demonstrates that poor governance (whether real or perceived), at all levels, can significantly undermine public confidence in, and support for, large scale flows of international funding. Effective markets need trust and transparency to encourage trading and reduce volatility and risk premiums. While there are potentially great benefits to certain countries from climate relating markets and financing, there are also major corruption risks that could undermine these public and private initiatives. The governance structures now being put in place to manage climate funding are likely to have a significant influence over the way that future structures will operate, post 2012. This workshop therefore seeks to explore where, how and on what scale...
Corruption may occur and how this will impact negatively on mitigation/adaptation efforts. It will also aim to identify the extent to which the corruption issue in the context of climate change has dimensions that are different from the ‘traditional’ aid and corruption issues. The workshop will also seek to raise awareness of climate change-related issues within the anti-corruption community, and equally, seek to develop increasing awareness within the climate change community of the specific aspects of corruption which could undermine current efforts.

**Moderator:** David Nussbaum, WWF-UK  
**Rapporteur:** Toby Quantrill, WWF-UK  
**Panellists:** Chandrashekhar Krishnan, Executive Director, Transparency International (UK)  
Shane Tomlinson, Programme Leader: Systems for Change, E3G  
Oliver Tickell, Independent Author and Journalist  
Peter Zamen, Partner, Clifford Chance

**11:00 – 13:00**  
**Workshop 6.6**  
**Asia Pacific Human Development Report: Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives**  
**Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation**  
**Coordinator:**  
Anuradha K. Rajivan, Regional Programme Coordinator, UNDP Regional Centre Colombo

Corruption has been seen as inevitable - unpleasant and unethical, but probably unavoidable. Now, however, it is increasingly being challenged as unacceptable across Asia Pacific and the world. In the process, eliminating corruption that plagues people’s daily lives must become a priority: widespread malfeasance corrodes health care, education and public utilities. Blatant injustice occurs through corrupt police and courts. Cross-border corruption, propelled by transnational businesses, plunders forests and depletes other scarce natural resources.  
The latest Asia-Pacific Human Development Report - Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives - shows how everyone eventually loses from corruption, focusing on why it hurts the poor the most and what can be done about it. The expert panel debate aims to demystify lesser known aspects of corruption, draw linkages to poverty and human development and, most importantly, focus on what can be done. The debate will bring together eminent panellists involved in anti-corruption reform from across Asia Pacific to discuss issues facing developing countries battling against corruption so that the freedoms and choices for everyday people, particularly the poor, can be bolstered.  
The panellists will look at issues from different perspectives (government, the police, media, judiciary, etc) and see how actors at different levels can combine pressure from above and below to institutionalise checks and balances to halt the spread of corruption and achieve higher human development gains. Looking at good practices from across the region, the panellists will see how these efforts can be strengthened and scaled up to maximize anti-corruption outcomes for developing countries.

**Moderator:** Nisha Pillai, Presenter, BBC World News  
**Rapporteurs:** Ramesh Gampat, Deputy Programme Coordinator, Human Development Report Unit, UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo  
Omar Siddique, Policy & Programme Analyst, Human Development Report Unit, UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo
Panellists:
Kiran Bedi, first and highest ranking female police officer, India
Kunda Dixit, Author, Journalist, and Publisher
Osman Farruk, Former Minister of Education, Bangladesh
Hafiz A. Pasha, Founder, Social Policy and Development Center, Pakistan
Honourable Justice Nazhat Shameem, High Court Justice, Fiji

11:00 – 13:00 Workshop 6.7
Investigative Journalism, Access to Public Information and Media Corporate Governance: is There Anything New?
Stream 4: Sustainable Globalisation
Coordinator:
Inés Selvood, Clarin Newspaper and University of Buenos Aires

Investigative journalism performs a key role in the fight against corruption. Thanks to journalists’ work and contributions, citizens become aware of the cases of corruption occurred across society. Investigative journalist is a robust discipline with a consolidated trajectory where the search of information is supported by diverse strategies and practices with different levels of formality. Public records, academic archives and the information informally disclosed by public officials constitute the sources that allow journalists to access to public information and to develop their investigations.

If these are the most common and consolidated practices in the journalistic activities, how can we describe the impact of access to public information regulation on journalism? In the last years, more than 70 countries around the world have regulated this right by explicitly guaranteeing it through laws and decrees.

Throughout this process, one the most common arguments presented by civil society coalitions was the relevance and impact of the formal recognition of this right in the journalists’ activities. In this context and so far, how can we assess the efficiency of FOI regulation in terms of its contribution to the development of investigative journalism? How strong and extended have been the use of this regulation as a tool for journalists to conduct their investigations?

These innovations have operated in a particular scenario where mass media companies had increasingly gained political and economic power and where the use of new technologies had changed and broadened their scope.

It has been pointed out that the lack of independency of media enterprises has limited the development of investigative journalism and constrained it to a more market-orientated basis.

A series of question arises from this phenomenon in order to guarantee an independent voice in the fight against corruption: what happened when mass media are not independent from political power, their ownership is concentrated and they do not follow internal transparency standards?

Considering these corporate issues, the workshop will focus not only on the tools to available to access to more and better information but also in the mechanisms available to improve the framework where the journalists should develop their researches.
During the workshop participants and panellists will be able to identify the different strategies to access to public information and debate on their distinctive contribution for investigative adventures. The workshop will also cover a range of mechanisms, standards and tools that can be set to encourage transparent corporate governance in mass media companies.

**Moderator:** Natalia Torres, University College London  
**Rapporteur:** Pilar Arcidiácono, University of Buenos Aires  
**Panellists:** David Banisar, Deputy Director & Director, Freedom of Information Programme, Privacy International  
Pandelis Kapsis, Managing Editor Newspaper “TA NEA”, Greece  
Ricardo Uceda, IPYS  
Martha Ruiz, Editor of Justice and Security for the magazine Semana  
Laura Alonso, Poder Ciudadano

**13:00 – 13:30** Coffee Break

Alexandra Trianti Hall / L. 0

**13:30 – 15:00** The Road Ahead: Global transparency for a Sustainable Future

**Panellists:**  
H.R.H. Prince El Hassan Bin Talal  
Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
Donald Kaberuka  
Bank Group President, African Development Bank (AfDB)  
Richard Samans  
Managing Director, Centre for Public-Private Partnerships, WEF  
Ingrid Srinath  
Secretary General, CIVICUS  
Ephraïm Inoni  
Prime Minister, Republic of Cameroon  
Cobus de Swardt  
Managing Director, Transparency International

Alexandra Trianti Hall / L. 0

**15:00 – 15:30** Conference Declaration and Closing  
Barry O’Keefe  
Chair, IACC Council

**15:30 – 19:00** Farewell Social Event

Sunday, 2 November
Social Events

Thursday, 30 October

WELCOME COCKTAIL
Megaron Athens International Conference Centre
19:30- 23:00  
Concept - Classical Evening
Buffet Menu: Greek-Mediterranean
Dress Code: Business Casual

During the welcome cocktail world renowned soprano Anna Alexopoulou, accompanied by the talented pianist Frixos Mortzos, will unravel the thread of time taking us on a musical journey from Renaissance and Baroque music to arias from the operas of Puccini, Mozart, Pergolezzi, Taccini as well as a synthesis of well-known musicals by Kurtweil, Gersuin and Berstain (Duration: 50 minutes).

Friday, 31 October

NETWORKING EVENT
Technopolis Park Of Athens
20:00- 23:00
Concept - “Nostalgic Athens”
Buffet Menu: Greek-Mediterranean
Dress Code: Casual – warm

During the Networking Event, a live Mandolin Orchestra with the Chorus of Exarheia “Dionysios Laura-gas” will present a programme with well-known Athenian songs and serenades of the inter-war period as well as excerpts of operettas through the creation of a nostalgic atmosphere. Following the Orchestra of Mandolins a dj will “pump up the volume”.

Saturday, 1 November

OFFICIAL CONFERENCE DINNER
Falirio Pavilion
20:00- 00:30
Concept - “A festive Athenian night”
Sit-Down Buffet
Menu: Greek - Mediterranean
Dress Code: Business casual

At the Official Conference Dinner, Argyro Kaparou, Kostas Matzios and their orchestra will perform popular songs by Greek composers, including Hadjidakis, Theodorakis, Moutsis, Xarchakos, Loizos, Kraounakis, etc., offering an entertaining musical programme.

Sunday, 2 November

FAREWELL SOCIAL EVENT
National Archaeological Museum
15:30 – 19:00
A light lunch will be offered at the Megaron Athens International Conference Centre after the closing of the conference.

Shuttle bus transfer for the exclusive guided tour of the National Archeological Museum, between 16:30 – 18:30. Duration of the tour lasts about 1½ hours.
Return transfer to Megaron Athens International Conference Centre.
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS
“WHO IS WHO”
Patrick Alley

Patrick Alley is a Co-founder and Director of Global Witness, which focuses on preventing conflict and corruption arising from the use of natural resources. Mr. Alley focuses on tackling the trade in Conflict Resources (natural resource trade that can cause, perpetuate, and fund conflict.) In particular, Mr. Alley works on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Cote d’Ivoire, and also leads Global Witness' campaign against industrial logging. He has taken part in over fifty field investigations in South East Asia, Africa and Europe.

Costas Bakouris

He was elected to the Chair of Transparency International Greece in December of 2006. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Directors of Corinth Pipeworks S.A. and Chairman of the Greek-Russian Business Council. Mr. Bakouris is also serving since 2000 as a board member and as consultant to a number of companies of the Viohalco Group, an internationally active and well-established Greek industrial enterprise. Mr. Bakouris served as Chairman of the board of directors of Net Med NV, the holding company of subscription TV companies in Greece and Cyprus from 2004 to 2008. He was appointed by the Greek Prime Minister as Managing Director of the Organizing Committee for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games from 1998-2000, and later on as Chairman to the board of the Hellenic Center for Investment (ELKE) from 2001-2002. Mr. Bakouris carries with him many years of experience in the private sector having served in several executive positions in Union Carbide including that of Managing Director in Greece and Vice-President and General Manager of the Consumer Products Europe, in Switzerland. He also served a Chairman of Europe for Ralston Purina Co. and as a member of company’s world - wide Business Council. Amongst other activities he served as president of the European portable battery association, president of the Greek community in Geneva, member of the advisory board of business Europe, (an Economist publication), member of the WPO (World Presidents’ Organisation). He was also a member of the advisory board for the MBA programme of de Paul University, Chicago. He also served as Vice-President of the Greek Management Association. He holds an MBA degree from de Paul University in Chicago, Illinois.

Claribel David

Claribel B. David is currently Vice President of the International Fair Trade Association (IFAT), a global network of 400 fair trade organizations in 70 countries whose mission is to improve the livelihood and well-being of disadvantaged producers in the South. For the past 12 years, she has devoted herself to volunteer work in the fair trade movement. She travels across the globe, as expert speaker in various fora, conferences and other discussion activities where she tackles a wide range of issues from socio-economic development to governance within the context of fair trade. She is especially passionate about finding solutions to the problems besetting grassroots producers especially in the areas of market access and capacity building amidst the realities of globalization. She has also sat in numerous consultations that resulted in the reshaping of the strategic directions of the global fair trade movement and in bringing small producers closer not only to the market but also to a more equitable system of trading.
As a staunch fair trade advocate, she has pioneered various initiatives in the Philippines and the Asian region that has rippled through the entire global fair trade movement. In 2002, she was at the forefront in the formation of the Asia Fair Trade Forum (AFTF), now a strong network of 90 fair trade companies from 11 countries in Asia representing thousands of grassroots producers in the craft and food sectors. This brave act of unifying Asian fair trade organizations was eventually adopted by other regions within the global fair trade movement and steered the formation of various country networks.

Under her guidance as the Convenor and first Chair of the AFTF, she has led the network through many challenging developments and in carrying out various programmes and projects that realistically cater to the needs and concerns of Asian producers.

Prior to her active involvement in the International Fair Trade Movement, she had a successful career in banking and finance. She holds a Master Degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management and earned her B.S. Business Economics degree, Magna cum laude, from the University of the Philippines.

Today, she continues to be a strong voice for Southern producers never waning in her mission of challenging structures, policies, and systems that hamper the growth and development of small producers.

Cobus de Swardt

Dr. Cobus de Swardt is a South African sociologist whose work experience spans the fields of globalisation, development policy, international relations and multinational business management. His academic experience includes teaching at universities in South Africa, Australia, Japan and Germany. He has also worked for multinational corporations, trade-unions and research institutes in managerial and research-related capacities in various countries. During the 1980s and early 1990s he was active in the anti-Apartheid struggle in South Africa chairing the ANC in Cape Town. In June 2007 he was appointed Managing Director of Transparency International (TI).

Peter Eigen

Peter Eigen, from Germany, is the Founder and Chair of the Advisory Council of TI, Chair of EITI, and Founder and Chair of the Berlin Civil Society Center. Peter served in the World Bank for some 25 years. He has taught law and political science at the universities of Frankfurt M., SAIS/ Johns Hopkins, John F. Kennedy School of Government/ Harvard and is currently Honorary Professor at the OSI/Freie Universitat Berlin. He is a lawyer by training.

HAH Bartholomew

His All Holiness, BARTHOLOMEW, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome and Ecumenical Patriarch is the 270th successor of the 2,000 year-old local Christian Church founded by St. Andrew. As a citizen of Turkey, Patriarch Bartholomew’s personal experience provides him a unique perspective on the continuing dialogue among the Christian, Islamic and Jewish worlds. He works to advance reconciliation among Catholic, Muslim and Orthodox communities, such as in former Yugoslavia, and is supportive of peace building measures to diffuse global conflict in the region.

As Archbishop of Constantinople and New Rome, Patriarch Bartholomew occupies the First Throne of
the Orthodox Christian Church and presides in a fraternal spirit among all the Orthodox Primates. The Ecumenical Patriarch has the historical and theological responsibility to initiate and coordinate actions among the Churches of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Russia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Cyprus, Greece, Poland, Albania, The Czech Land and Slovakia, Finland, Estonia, and numerous archdioceses in the old and new worlds. This includes the convening of councils or meetings, facilitating inter-church and inter-faith dialogues and serving as the primary expresser of Church unity as a whole. As Ecumenical Patriarch he transcends every national and ethnic group on a global level and today is the spiritual leader of approximately 250 million faithful world-wide.

Sotiris Hatzigakis
Sotiris Hatzigakis is the Minister of Justice of Greece and has recently passed a new anti-corruption Law. He is the author of numerous articles and studies on political, social and economic affairs for a number of Greek newspapers and magazines. He participated in many international conferences and parliamentary missions. In the past, he has been Deputy Minister of the National Economy, Minister of Labour, Deputy Minister of Trade, Minister of Agriculture and 1st Deputy Speaker of the Greek Parliament.

HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal
A pluralist, believing in consensus and respect for the other, His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal, believes in societies in which all peoples can live, work and function in freedom and with dignity. This goal has been the moving force behind his interest and involvement in humanitarian and interfaith issues, with particular stress on the human dimension of conflicts.
His Royal Highness has initiated, founded and is actively involved in a number of Jordanian and international institutes and committees. He co-chaired the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (IICIHI), 1983 and is currently President and Patron of the Arab Thought Forum and President Emeritus of the World Conference of Religions for Peace. In April, 2002, His Royal Highness joined the Board of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) and is currently serving as a Commissioner on Legal Empowerment for the Poor. In September 2003, His Royal Highness was elected Chairman of an Independent Eminent Experts group, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance that took place in Durban in 2001. His Royal Highness is a founding member of the Parliament of Cultures which was established in Istanbul in July 2002, the purpose of which is to promote understanding among cultures of the world and to enhance dialogue among their thinkers and intellectuals. On his call for humanitarian and cultural outreach, His Royal Highness is currently working with American Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) on a programme called Partners in Humanity. The aim of this programme is to carry out a series of activities that serve to improve understanding and build positive relationships between the Muslim world and the United States. His Royal Highness served as a Commissioner on the Independent International Commission on Weapons of Mass Destruction.
Prince El Hassan is the author of nine books: A Study on Jerusalem (1979) (English); Palestinian Self-Determination (1981) (English, Arabic); Search for Peace (1984) (English, Arabic); Christianity in the Arab World (1994) (English, Arabic, French, Greek, Spanish, Russian, German, Swedish); Essere Musulmano - Co-authored with Alain Elkann - (2001) (Italian, French, Spanish) To Be A Muslim (English - released
Donald Kaberuka

Mr. Kaberuka was educated in Tanzania and the United Kingdom where he obtained his M Phil (Econ) and a PhD in Economics from Glasgow University in Scotland. He is fluent in English, French and Swahili. He served as Rwanda's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning from 1997 to 2005, and has been widely acknowledged as the principal architect of the successful post-war reconstruction and economic reform programme in the country. He initiated and implemented major economic and governance reforms in the fiscal, monetary, budgetary and structural domains including independence of the Central Banks. These reforms resulted in the widely acclaimed recovery of the Rwandan economy and sustained economic growth which enabled the country to benefit from debt cancellations under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in April 2005. Mr. Kaberuka had over 12 years experience in the Banking industry, trade finance, international commodity business and Development issues, before he joined the government. As minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the new AfDB President was Governor for Rwanda at the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank.

http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473,968715&_dad=portal&_schema=P

Siim Kallas

Mr Siim Kallas has been an active participant in the restoration of Estonian statehood and has served in Estonia as Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Central Bank. He has been elected to the Estonian Parliament three times. He also held the position of the Chairman of the Estonian Reform Party since the party's creation in 1994 until November 2004, after which he became the Honorary Chairman of the party.

In May 2004, Mr Kallas was appointed a Member of the European Commission, working in the field of Economic and Monetary Affairs. Since November 2004, Mr Kallas has been Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of Administration, Audit and Anti-fraud.

Mr Siim Kallas graduated cum laude from the Finance and Credit Department of the University of Tartu in 1972. He continued his studies as a post-graduate student until 1975 and is now a Visiting Professor at the University of Tartu.

Career in detail:

- Since November 2004: Vice-President of European Commission
- May 2004-November 2004: Member of European Commission
- 2003-2004: Member of Parliament and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament
- 2002-2003: Prime Minister of the Republic of Estonia
- 1995-1999: Member of Parliament and the Defence Committee of the Parliament
- 1995-1996: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia
- 1989-1991: Chairman of the Estonian Central Association of Trade Unions
Kostas Karamanlis

Kostas Karamanlis was born in Athens in September 1956. He graduated from the Experimental School of Athens. He studied at the Athens School of Law and continued with postgraduate studies at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, U.S.A. He is a member of the Macedonian Studies Society and a member-advisor of the “Kostantinos K. Karamanlis” Foundation for life. During the period from 1974-1979, he was a leading member of the Nea Demokratia Youth Organization (ONNED) and was elected many times at the students syndicates with DAP-NDFK. In 1986, he was elected President of the KIPEA peace movement and the Hellenic Center for the Promotion of the European Integration “Europe 92”. From 1984 until 1989, he practiced law and contributed articles to the “Oikonomikos Tachydromos” periodical. In June 1989, he was elected as a Member of the Parliament with Nea Demokratia at the First District of Thessaloniki. He was also secretary of the Parliament’s Board in 1989 and secretary of Political Planning of Nea Demokratia. In 1994, he was elected as member of the Central Committee of Nea Demokratia. On March 21, 1997 he was elected as President of the party by its 4th Congress. In February 1999, he was elected as vice-chairman of the European People’s Party and, in 2002, he was re-elected in the same position. In June 2002, he was elected as vice-chairman of the International Democrat Union. In 2001, he was appointed by the European People’s Party as head of the Western Balkan Democracy Initiative (WBDI). In 2003, the European People’s Party, in recognition of his contribution, appointed him as Chairman of the Southeast European Forum. On March 7, 2004, as leader of Nea Demokratia, he won the national elections by a percentage of 45.36%, thus securing a parliamentary majority of 164 seats over a total of 300. He was given the mandate to form a government by the President of the Republic and, on March 10, he took the oath as Prime Minister and Minister of Culture. In the 16th September 2007 parliamentary elections, Nea Demokratia secured, with a 41.83% of the votes, a parliamentary majority of 152 seats (out of 300) and the President of the Republic asked the Prime Minister to form a new government. On the 19th of September, Mr. Karamanlis was sworn in for a new term in office. He is married to Natasa Pazaiti and father of twins, a son and a daughter.

Irene Khan

Irene Khan joined AI as Secretary General in August 2001. The first woman, first Asian and first Muslim to head the world’s largest human rights organization, she has led AI through developments in the wake of September 11, confronting the backlash against human rights; broadening the work of the organization in areas of economic, social and cultural rights; and bringing a strong focus to the issue of women’s human rights and violence against women. Prior to joining AI she served with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, including as Deputy Director in the Department of International Protection, Chief of Mission in India, Senior Legal Advisor for Asia and Senior Executive Officer to the High Commissioner. She is a recipient of the Pilkington “Women of the Year” award (2002), the John Owens Distinguished Alumni award (University of Manchester - 2003) and the City of Sydney Peace Prize (2006). She is a graduate of Harvard Law School and the University of Manchester and was awarded honorary...
doctorates by Ferris University (Japan), Staffordshire University (UK), Ghent University (Belgium), the University of London, University of Manchester and the American University of Beirut. She has been voted one of the 100 Most Influential Asians in the UK.

**Huguette Labelle**

Huguette Labelle holds a Doctor of Philosophy, Education. She is a Companion of the Order of Canada. She has been awarded honorary degrees from twelve Canadian Universities and has received the Vanier medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, the Outstanding Achievement Award of the public service of Canada, the McGill Management Achievement Award and l’ordre de la Pleiade. She has served for a period of nineteen years as Deputy Minister of different Canadian Government departments. She has served on more than 20 Boards. She is currently Chancellor of the University of Ottawa, Chair of the Board of Transparency International, Vice President of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and of CRC Sogema, member of the Board of the UN Global Compact. She also serves on several additional national and international Boards. She is a Trudeau mentor and provides advisory services to national and international organizations.

**Karin Lissakers**

Karin Lissakers is Director of the Revenue Watch Institute. She continues to serve as an advisor to George Soros on globalization and other matters. Lissakers has held senior posts in the U.S. government, academia and several think tanks. She was United States Executive Director on the Board of the International Monetary Fund from 1993 to 2001, representing the Fund’s largest shareholder during a period of turmoil in international markets and a U.S.-led campaign to redesign the international financial architecture and reform the IMF, including opening its policies and practices to public scrutiny. Lissakers has served as deputy director of the Policy Planning Staff of the U.S. Department of State and was staff director of the foreign economic policy subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the first woman to hold such a post. She taught at Columbia University for many years, lecturing on international financial markets, regulation and public policy and heading the international business and banking studies programme at the graduate School of International and Public Affairs. Her research and writing have focused on the interplay of international business and U.S. foreign policy. She has been a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a researcher for Nobel economist Gunnar Myrdal. Lissakers is a frequent public speaker and participant in public policy, business and academic conferences. She is the author of Banks, Borrowers and the Establishment (Basic Books 1991) about the 1980’s international debt crisis. Her articles have appeared in Foreign Policy, the Journal of International Affairs, The New York Times, the Washington Post and other publications. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and is married with two children.

**Katherine Marshall**

Katherine Marshall is a Senior Fellow at Georgetown University’s Berkley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs, and Visiting Professor in the Government Department and the School of Foreign Service. She is also Executive Director of the World Faiths Development Dialogue (WFDD). Her current work
focuses on the intersection of development and religion, both knowledge and policy dimensions. She leads the Berkley Center’s work on faith inspired institutions working in development, which involves regional background papers and consultations with academics and practitioners, and a series of reviews of specific development topics (HIV/AIDS, gender, shelter). WFDD works to build partnerships among development and faith communities.

Ms. Marshall’s background is as a leader and practitioner on international development. She has close to four decades of experience on development issues, in Africa, Latin America, East Asia, and the Middle East, with a focus on issues facing the world’s poorest countries. Her long career with the World Bank (1971-2006) involved a wide range of leadership assignments, and she has led the World Bank's faith and ethics work since 2000. She continues as a senior advisor to the World Bank.

Ms. Marshall graduated from Wellesley College and has an MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. She is the author of several books about religion and development, the most recent (co-authored with Marisa Van Saanen) Development and Faith: Where Mind, Heart and Soul work Together (World Bank, 2007). She also has written extensively on international development, with her most recent book The World Bank: from Reconstruction to Development to Equity (Routledge, 2008).

Ms. Marshall is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a Trustee of Princeton University. She has been part of the Council of 100, a World Economic Forum Initiative to advance understanding between the Islamic World and the West. She is a board member of IDEA (International Development Ethics Association) and advisor to several non-governmental organizations, including CARE. She is a visiting professor at the University of Cambodia.

Ms. Marshall’s daughter served in the Peace Corps in Guinea and attends the University of Chicago medical school; her son is a high school student in Washington DC.

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Festus Mogae

Mr. Festus G. Mogae was president of Botswana from 31st March 1998 to 31st March 2008. He was born on 21st August, 1939 at Serowe in the Central District of Botswana. He studied economics at the universities of Oxford and Sussex in the United Kingdom. He started his career as a public officer in 1968 as planning officer. He was Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning from 1975 to 1976.

He served in Washington, DC as Alternate and the Executive Director, International Monetary Fund for Anglophone Africa from 1976 to 1980. He was Governor of the Bank of Botswana from 1980 to 1981. From 1982 to 1989 he was Permanent Secretary to the President, Secretary to the Cabinet and Supervisor of Elections. Mr. Mogae joined politics in 1989 and was appointed Minister of Finance and Development Planning and became Vice President in 1992.

David Nussbaum

David Nussbaum is the Chief Executive of WWF-UK, to which role he brings a wealth of experience from working in both the private and NGO sectors. He is also a non-executive director of Shared Interest Society, the world’s leading Fair Trade finance organisation, and of Low Carbon Accelerator, a quoted private equity fund investing in technology-based companies that contribute to a low-carbon economy. From 1991 to 2006, David was a non-executive director and then Chair of Traidcraft.
Before joining WWF in 2007, David was the Chief Executive of Transparency International, and was formerly the Finance Director of Oxfam GB and of Field Group plc. David holds degrees in Theology from Cambridge and Edinburgh universities, and an MSc in Finance from London Business School. He is 50 and married with four children.

Barry O’Keefe

Barry O’Keefe AM QC is a highly accomplished barrister, arbitrator and former judge. He currently works as a consultant for Clayton Utz law firm. Having retired from the New South Wales Supreme Court with a distinguished career as an advocate, Commercial Court Judge, Commissioner of the New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption, and subsequently as a Supreme Court Judge. Barry has been a Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators since 1990 and was a Governor of the Australian Advocacy Institute for seven years. During this time he was pre-eminent in the field of construction disputes, having appeared in many of the major leading cases in Australia and abroad.

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala is presently a Managing Director of the World Bank. From June to August 2006, she was Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, overseeing Nigeria’s External Relations. From July 2003 to June 2006 she served as Minister of Finance and Economy of Nigeria and Head of Nigeria’s much acclaimed Presidential Economic team responsible for implementing a comprehensive home grown economic reform programme that stabilized the macro-economy and tripled the growth rate to an average 6 percent per annum over 3 years. Her achievements as Finance Minister garnered international recognition for improving Nigeria’s financial stability and fostering greater fiscal transparency to combat corruption. In October 2005, she led the Nigerian team that negotiated the cancellation of US $18 billion or 60 percent of Nigeria’s external debt with the Paris Club. The debt deal also included an innovative buy-back mechanism that wiped out Nigeria’s Paris club debt and reduced the country’s external indebtedness from US$35 to US$5 billion. Dr. Okonjo-Iweala oversaw Nigeria’s first ever Sovereign credit rating of BB- from Fitch and Standard and Poor’s—a rating that grouped Nigeria with other emerging market countries such as Brazil, Vietnam, Venezuela, and Philippines.

Previously, she pursued a 21-year career as a development economist at the World Bank, where she held the post of Vice President and Corporate Secretary. This included two tours of duty (six years) working in the East Asia Region, the last tour (1997-2000) as Country Director Malaysia, Mongolia, Laos and Cambodia during the East Asian financial crisis; two duty tours in the Middle East Region, the last (2000-2003) as Director, Operations (deputy vice-president) of the region. Dr Okonjo-Iweala also served as Director of Institutional Change and Strategy (1995-1997). In this post she assisted with the implementation of the Bank’s reform agenda. From 1989 to 1991 she was Special assistant to the Senior Vice President, Operations, an assignment that enabled participation in high level policy formulation and discussions for countries as diverse as China and Burkina Faso.

Dr. Okonjo-Iweala was educated at Harvard and has a PhD in Regional Economics and Development from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is fluent in French, Ibo and English with working knowledge of Yoruba. She has received numerous awards, including Honorary Doctorate of Letters from University of Dublin, Trinity College, 2007, Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Colby College, 2007 and

Dr. Okonjo-Iweala is a member or chair of numerous boards and advisory groups, including DATA, the World Resources Institute, the Clinton Global Initiative, the Nelson Mandela Institution, Friends of the Global Fund Africa, and the African Institute of Science and Technology. She has served as adviser to several international investment groups working in emerging markets and lectured on Africa and development all over the world. Dr. Okonjo-Iweala was the founder of the first ever indigenous opinion research organization in Nigeria (NOI Polls) in partnership with the Gallup organization, which strives to strengthen democracy and accountability in Nigeria. She was co-founder of the Makeda Fund, a US$50 million private equity fund designed to invest in women-owned and women-influenced small and medium enterprises in Africa. She is married to surgeon Dr. Ikemba Iweala and they have four children.

George A. Papandreou

George A. Papandreou holds an M.Sc. in Sociology and Development from LSE, and is a fellow at Harvard University’s Center for International Affairs. An MP since 1981, he served in several government posts before becoming Foreign Minister from 1999-2004. An active supporter of the Information Society and the driving force behind the Greek EU Presidency’s e-Vote, in 2003 he was placed among the “25 Who are Changing the World of Internet Politics”. He has received several honours for his commitment to promote peace and democracy, notably his successful campaign, as Foreign Minister, to engineer a rapprochement between Greece and Turkey. As President of PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) since January 2004, George A. Papandreou is leading radical reforms of the Greek party political system. He was unanimously elected as President of the Socialist International in January 2006.

Nikos Passas

Professor Nikos Passas, Northeastern University, has a law degree from the Univ. of Athens (LL.B.), Master’s from the University of Paris-Paris II (D.E.A.) and a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He is a member of the Athens Bar. He is fluent in 6 languages and plays classical guitar.

He specializes in the study of corruption, white-collar crime, terrorism, financial regulation, human traffic, organized crime and international crimes. He has published more than 120 articles, book chapters, reports and books in 11 languages. His manuscripts include the Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), The UN Convention against Corruption as a Way of Life, It’s Legal but It Ain’t Right: Harmful Social Consequences of Legal Industries. He has authored reports on terrorism finance, the trade in commodities, procurement fraud, corruption asset recovery, governance and development. He is editor of the international journal Crime, Law and Social Change, associate editor in several other journals and a Director of the International Society of Criminology. Passas offers training or public and private sector officials. He often serves as expert witness in court cases or public hearings and consults with law firms, financial institutions, consulting companies and organizations, such as the IMF, the World Bank, other multilateral and bilateral institutions, the United Nations, the European Union, OECD, OSCE,
Interpol, the US National Academy of Sciences, and government agencies in all continents. His current projects focus on the development of a self-assessment tool for the implementation of the UNCAC and the UNTOC, a manual of operations in a Free Trade Zone in the Caribbean, analytical support for the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities and the creation of an international knowledge management consortium on corruption laws, cases, strategies, and anti-corruption bodies.

Mark Pieth
Mark Pieth, a criminal law and criminology professor at the University of Basel in his native Switzerland, has provided outstanding leadership in fighting corruption on an international scale. Prof. Pieth has countered corruption not only as a co-founder of the Basel Institute on Governance but as chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions and as a member of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the Iraq Oil-for-Food Programme of the United Nations. His willingness to publicly criticise governments that fail to implement the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and those that did not to provide enough support to identify companies that paid kickbacks in the oil-for-food scandal, is admirable. Powerful governments have tried to stop his criticism and he has withstood attempts to oust him from the OECD's anti-bribery group. Prof. Pieth has stood his ground and never stopped being outspoken about the need to implement the anti-bribery rules that countries have committed to. Ensuring that foreign bribery, money laundering and other related activities of the corrupt are stopped, have been a core priority of Prof. Pieth for over 19 years.

Mary Robinson
Mary Robinson is the President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative. She served as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1997 to 2002 and as President of Ireland from 1990-1997. She is a member of the Elders. She is Chair of the Council of Women World Leaders and Vice President of the Club of Madrid. She is chair of the GAVI Fund Executive Committee and Vice-chair of the GAVI Fund Board. She is Honorary President of Oxfam International and is Patron of the International Community of Women Living with AIDS (ICW). She is a professor of practice at Columbia University and member of the Advisory Board of the Earth Institute and Extraordinary Professor at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. She serves as Chancellor of Dublin University.

Dimitrios G. Sioufas
Dimitrios G. Sioufas was born in Ellinopyrgos, Karditsa, he is married and father of three. He has studied at Pantonion University of Athens, with Degrees in both Political Science and Public Administration and the University of Thessaloniki, with a Degree in Law. He is an Attorney at Law and he speaks English.

Parliamentary activities:
• President of the Hellenic Parliament (27/9/2007).
• Minister of Development (March 2004 - Sept. 2007).
• Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Enterprises, Banks and Public Utilities.
• Elected Secretary General of the ND Parliamentary Group on 19-04-2000.

Social activities:
• Secretary of the Political Planning & Program Committee (1994-1996)
• Member of the ND Central Committee (1979-1985, 1994-1997 and 1997 to date).
• Member of the ND Executive Committee since 1997.
• Member of the Party’s Executive Committee (1997-2001).
• Member of the Party’s Central Committee (1979-1985, 1994-1997 and 1997-today)
• Member of the Party’s Political Council (2001-22.3.2004).

Committees:
• Committee Chairman of Parliamentary Procedure.
• Committee Chairman of Public Enterprises, Banks and Public Utilities.

Ingrid Srinath
Ingrid Srinath is Secretary General of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, an influential global network of organisations at local, national, regional and international levels, dedicated to strengthening civil society throughout the world. Ingrid took over as Secretary General in May 2008. She also serves on the board of the IANGO Accountability Charter and the World Economic Forum NGO Advisory Group.

Prior to joining CIVICUS she served as Chief Executive of India’s leading child rights advocacy organisation - Child Rights and You. At CRY, she led a team of over 200 employees in 7 offices in India and overseas through a process of organisational transformation from a charity orientation to a rights-based approach. Under her leadership, CRY facilitated over 20 NGO alliances including a pan-India national alliance with over 3000 NGO members.

Among its many achievements was the grassroots mobilisation that led to the amendment of India’s Constitution to make education a fundamental right. As Chief Executive of CRY and in her capacity as a Senior Fellow of the Synergos Institute, a US based network for non-profit leaders and global philanthropists, Ingrid has been a passionate advocate for child rights and social justice movements in multiple public forums and in the media, in India and around the world.

Her prior experience of over a decade in the private sector, chiefly in marketing and advertising, has enabled Ingrid to facilitate dialogue across sectors and to build sustainable resource mobilisation, branding and advocacy strategies for CRY and, as a consultant and trainer, for other non-profit organisations in India and overseas. She holds a BA from Elphinstone College, Mumbai and a PGDM from IIM, Calcutta.
Rodolfo Stavenhagen

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, professor emeritus at El Colegio de México, does research on human rights, indigenous peoples, agrarian problems, social development and ethnic conflicts. In 2001-2008 he was United Nations Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples. He has also been assistant-director for social sciences at UNESCO, president of the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, and has taught at numerous universities in Europe and the Americas. Among his principal publications are Social Classes in Agrarian Societies, Ethnic Conflicts and the Nation-State, The Ethnic Question, Derechos Humanos y derecho indígena en América Latina, Los derechos humanos de los pueblos indígenas.

Dimitri Vlassis

Dimitri Vlassis holds a law degree from the University of Athens (Greece) and an LL.M. (Master of Laws) from the University of Miami (U.S.A.). He has pursued post-graduate studies in international law at the George Washington University. He is an attorney, licensed to practice law in Greece and member of the Athens Bar Association.

Mr. Vlassis was recruited by the United Nations in 1989 following the successful completion of a United Nations National Competitive Examination, working with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office at Vienna (now the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) ever since.

From 1998 to 2003, he has been Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and from 2004 to 2007, he has been the Secretary of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. From 2001 to 2003, he has been Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption. Mr. Vlassis is currently Secretary of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

His responsibilities at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in his capacity as Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Section, also include action against corruption and other forms of economic crime. He was principally responsible for the organization and servicing of the Naples World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime (November 1994), as well as for the International Conference on the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Control of the Proceeds of Crime (Courmayeur, Italy) (June 1994), as well as the High-level Political Signing Conference for the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Mérida, Mexico, December 2003).

In addition to these tasks, Mr. Vlassis has been actively involved in the technical cooperation programme of the Office, leading or participating in needs assessment and advisory services missions in numerous countries, including Cambodia and Somalia (in the context of peace-keeping missions of the United Nations). Dimitri Vlassis is married and has two children.
**Jacob Werksman**

Programme Director, Institutions and Governance Programme, World Resources Institute. Jake Werksman is an international lawyer, specializing in international environmental law and international economic law. He directs the Institutions and Governance Programme at the World Resources Institute. WRI’s governance team leads networks of researchers and advocates around the world to develop strategies that strengthen the relationship between citizens and their governments by promoting greater transparency, inclusiveness and accountability in environmental decision-making.

From 1991-2002 Werksman served as a lawyer, programme director, and, for four years, as Managing Director of the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) where he provided legal advice and assistance to governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations. Two of his main areas of practice at FIELD were representing the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in the course of the negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol, and assisting both governments and NGO coalitions to represent their views to the World Trade Organization’s dispute settlement process. Prior to joining WRI, Mr Werksman served as an Associate Director in the Global Inclusion Programme of the Rockefeller Foundation. From 2002-2004, he was Environmental Institutions and Governance Adviser to the United Nations Development Programme, in New York where he provided policy advice to UNDP’s headquarters and country offices. He is currently an Adjunct Professor of law at New York University, and at Georgetown University, and an active Member of the State Bar of California. He has published numerous articles on climate change and carbon markets, compliance with international environmental law, and trade and sustainable development. He holds degrees from Columbia University (A.B. 1986, English Literature); the University of Michigan (Juris Doctor, cum laude, 1990); and the University of London (LLM, Public International Law, with merit, 1993).

**Daphne Wysham**

Daphne Wysham is a Fellow and board member of the Institute for Policy Studies, founder and co-director of the Sustainable Energy & Economy Network, a project of IPS, and founder and co-host of Earthbeat Radio, which airs on WPFW 89.3 FM in Washington and is being syndicated to other stations nationwide. SEEN conducted the initial research which drew attention to the disproportionate ratio of fossil fuel investments by international financial institutions, including the World Bank.

Translated into numerous languages, these studies resulted in: demands for reform from members of the US House and Senate; hearings held in Italian Senate, Dutch Parliament; Italian Prime Minister and former Vice President Al Gore calling for reforms. SEEN launched an international campaign in 1998 that, in 2001, resulted in World Bank President James Wolfensohn calling for an independent study of extractive industries (EIR). The EIR called for the World Bank to phase out of fossil fuels immediately, and rapidly phase in renewable energy. She is a Fellow of the Transnational Institute, Amsterdam; former editor-in-chief of Greenpeace Magazine; and associate of the Center for Investigative Reporting. She is an energy writer for UPI, a board advisor to the Nuclear Information and Resource Service, a Senior Fellow with the Sierra Club, and a member of the Durban Group for Climate Justice. Ms. Wysham’s analysis and critiques have been featured in the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Washington Post, Grist, The Guardian, the Financial Times, and on BBC, NPR, and Marketplace, among others.
Plenary Session Moderators

Plenary 1: Peace & Security

José Ugaz

José is currently a Senior Partner of Benites, Forno & Ugaz, one of the largest law firms in Peru, in charge of all cases involving criminal activity. Mr. Ugaz, 49, graduate of the Pontifícia Universidad Católica del Peru Law School in December 1982, joined the Lima Bar Association in April 1984. Post graduate studies in Holland (Human Rights and Development, 1990) and Spain (Criminal Law, 1993). Background in criminal law and human rights, with special expertise in white collar crime cases (finance and corporate crime). During the past 10 years, special involvement in corruption and money laundering issues. Mr. Ugaz is a former Senior Officer of the Department of Institutional Integrity at the World Bank. Also a professor of law at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and former president of PROETICA, the Peruvian chapter of Transparency International, he champions the fight against organized crime and for human rights and social justice. Mr. Ugaz has represented the state several times as Special State Attorney during the investigations into the Fujimori regime which resulted in hundreds of investigations and 120 incarcerations, including 14 Generals, Regarded as one of the most outstanding criminal lawyers of Peru, with ability to combine operational work (investigation and litigation), with academic activities. Areas of expertise: Criminal Law, White Collar Crime, Human Rights and Development, Money Laundering, Corruption, Judicial reform.

Plenary 2: Natural Resources & Energy Markets

Michael Peel

Since May 2006, Michael is the Legal Correspondent, Financial Times, covering a wide range of areas, including fraud and corruption. From January to March 2006, Michael held a press fellowship at Wolfson College, University of Cambridge, where Michael worked on a book about Nigeria. From March 2005 to 2006, he was Associate fellow, Chatham House, and a freelance journalist. Michael wrote public briefing papers for Chatham House on subjects such as Nigeria's oil-producing Niger Delta. From May 2002 to March 2005, Michael held the position of West Africa correspondent, Financial Times. Michael was based in Nigeria and covered many countries in the surrounding region. Notable assignments included the civil wars in Liberia and Ivory Coast, Nigeria's controversial 2003 elections and the alleged Equatorial Guinea coup plot and its aftermath. Michael has also reported from Togo, Cameroon, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Ghana. Freelance work: Michael contributed to the London Review of Books, Times Literary Supplement, Prospect, Christian Science Monitor, The New Republic, New Internationalist and BBC Radio. In 2000 Michael won a Winston Churchill Memorial Trust travelling fellowship to examine environmental and developmental issues in less industrialised countries. Michael was educated at Trinity College, University of Oxford, where he received a BA (first class) in chemistry.
Plenary 3: Climate Change & Corruption

Fiona Harvey

Fiona Harvey is the environment correspondent, Financial Times appointed in 2004. She covers all environmental issues, including climate change, emissions trading, renewable energy, water, waste, agriculture, fisheries, pollution and environmental regulation. Previously, she was technology writer, having joined the FT as an IT and telecoms reporter for FT.com in 2000. Fiona has been a journalist since 1994. Before joining the FT, she was editor of PC Week, and was responsible for the launch of Internet World magazine in the UK. She has also written on a freelance basis for Scientific American, the New Scientist and the Encyclopaedia Britannica. She has twice won the Foreign Press Association award for Best Environment Story, in 2005 and 2007, and was named Environment Journalist of the Year at the British Environment and Media Awards in 2007. She was named one of the 1,000 most influential people in London by the Evening Standard in 2007. Fiona holds a degree in English Literature from Cambridge University.

Plenary 4: Sustainable Globalisation

Daniel Altman

Daniel Altman is the global economics columnist of the International Herald Tribune and president of North Yard Economics, a not-for-profit consulting firm for governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries. He is also the author of two books, “Connected: 24 Hours in the Global Economy” (2007) and “Neoconomy: George Bush’s Revolutionary Gamble With America’s Future” (2004). Altman previously wrote editorials and economics columns for The Economist and The New York Times, where he was one of the youngest-ever members of the editorial board. He also served as an economic advisor in the British government. Currently, he contributes a blog called “Managing Globalization” to the Herald Tribune along with a biweekly newspaper column of the same name. He splits his time between Buenos Aires, Hong Kong and New York.

The Road Ahead: Global Transparency for a Sustainable Future

Melinda Crane

Dr. Melinda Crane has given speeches and moderated events and discussions for a wide range of international organizations and firms, and is a frequent guest and commentator in television and radio. An experienced TV anchor, she presents the news programme “Journal” and hosts the talk shows “Quadriga” and “Capital Cities” on “Deutsche Welle-TV”. She is also senior producer of “Global Players”, the international discussion show on CNBC. Dr. Crane studied History and Political Science at Brown University and Law at Harvard. She received her PhD in political economy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. As International Affairs Consultant to the discussion show “Sabine Christiansen” she produced interviews with Kofi Annan, Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, and George Bush, among others. Her journalistic experience includes work for the “New York Times Magazine,” “The Boston Globe Sunday Magazine,” “The Boston Globe,” the “Christian Science Monitor” and German newspapers and magazines.
Master of Ceremonies

Prokopis Doukas

Born in Athens in 1963, Prokopis Doukas studied electrical engineering (M. Sc. in electronics, telecommunications and networks) at the University of Patras, Greece and music technology at Stanford University, as a visiting scholar.

His career as a journalist started with the “burst” of independent radio in Greece, in 1988. He has collaborated with various news and music stations, such as Sky 100.4, Antenna 97.1, Jazz Fm, Athina 9.84, Net 105.8 and Kosmos 93.6.

In 1997 he was appointed as one of the principal anchors at the state television (ERT). He has been presenting the night news since 1999, in both public broadcasting channels, ET1 and NET.

He has been, for the past 5 years, one of the senior political commentators for the “Athens Voice”, the largest free-press weekly newspaper in Greece.

He has also collaborated, as a freelancer, with numerous newspapers and magazines. Since 1991, he has been teaching young journalists, at various schools.
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