



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CANADA INC. NEWSLETTER

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New Chair for Transparency International

At the Annual Members Meeting, in Berlin, on 13 November 2005, TI-Canada member Huguette Labelle was elected as the new Chair of Transparency International. A former President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Dr. Labelle, also has experience in chairing national and international negotiations, as well as serving as Chair and member of the Board of several NGOs. She is currently Chancellor of the University of Ottawa, holds a number of other positions, nationally and internationally, and is a Companion of the Order of Canada.

In her candidacy statement, Dr. Labelle noted that “TI had an extraordinary first decade. Few, if any, organizations have risen so quickly in extending their reach and influence. To go from a dream to fight corruption in order to have a world where all resources reach their development destination to establishing the means to achieve such a dream has been an historic achievement. The level of awareness about corruption and its devastating effects is much more generalized. Anti-corruption conventions are becoming global instruments, donor organizations have reinforced their support against corruption and a number of countries have introduced innovative integrity measures. An increasing number of private sector leaders are becoming part of the solution. TI was a major player in these achievements. Our National Chapters are widely respected by their governments, are considered a major resource and have been on the front line of action. Our regional networks such as the coalition of African Chapters

are making a difference in tackling regional issues. Without TI there would not be an OECD Convention. Our founder and our co-founders had vision and courage and deserve our gratitude. Peter Eigen will be a difficult act to follow.”

TI-Canada welcomes Dr. Labelle to the position of TI Chair and looks forward to a continued close and productive relationship with the TI movement.

TI bids a fond “farewell” to founder Peter Eigen

At its 13 November Annual Members Meeting in Berlin, the TI movement bid a fond “farewell” to founder Peter Eigen, who has chaired TI since its inception in 1993. Praised for his foresight for the need of an organization to fight against the ravages of corruption, Dr. Eigen worked tirelessly to build an organization which, today, has 60 staff at the international Secretariat in Berlin and approximately 100 chapters around the world working together as “the coalition against corruption.” This is not truly “farewell” to Dr. Eigen, however, as he has been named the new Chair of the TI Advisory Council and will continue to work with TI in a number of other roles.

Canada continues to slip in Corruption Perceptions Index

Having started at 5th place in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index in the 1990s, Canada slipped to 11th in 2003, 12th in 2004 and landed in 14th place out of 159 countries in 2005. According to Dr. Wesley Cragg, Chair and President, TI-Canada, “Canada’s position has not

changed materially from the ranking in 2004. However, it has slipped since the CPI was introduced in the mid-1990s. Why is this the case? The reason probably relates to high profile scandals in both the private and the public sectors. Some of Canada's leading financial institutions have been implicated in scandals in the United States. Examples are the collapse of Enron, market timing in the mutual fund industry and a number of other related examples of unethical conduct. For example, CIBC, one of Canada's leading banks, has had to absorb heavy financial penalties imposed by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. The Ontario Securities Commission has also exposed serious cases of unethical conduct on the part of a number of Canadian mutual fund companies over the recent past.

Governments in Canada have not been immune to these developments. A scandal over the financing of advertising in the Province of Quebec has attracted saturation publicity and criticism and led to the creation of a commission of inquiry. At the municipal level, a scandal, involving the purchase of computers in the City of Toronto, has created doubts about the integrity of government at the municipal level. In light of these problems, it is perhaps surprising that Canada has not slipped further over the past year. This may be because perceptions have not caught up to the realities of these problems. Or it may be the nature of the response to worrisome revelations. Both the Government of Canada and the City of Toronto have responded to allegations by establishing fully independent commissions of inquiry. And all levels of government have been taking significant steps to strengthen Canada's integrity system. These responses have perhaps persuaded international observers that while corruption does happen, it is clearly not tolerated by the Canadian public or Canada's public institutions."

--for further information, see article below

Corruption still rampant in 70 countries, says Corruption Perceptions Index 2005

--Many countries face profound obstacles in escaping the poverty trap--

London / Berlin, 18 October 2005 --- More than two-thirds of the 159 nations surveyed in Transparency International's 2005 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) scored less than 5 out of a clean score of 10, indicating serious levels of corruption in a majority of the countries surveyed.

Corruption continues to threaten development

The 2005 Index bears witness to the double burden of poverty and corruption borne by the world's least developed countries.

"Corruption is a major cause of poverty as well as a barrier to overcoming it," said Transparency International Chairman Peter Eigen. "The two scourges feed off each other, locking their populations in a cycle of misery. Corruption must be vigorously addressed if aid is to make a real difference in freeing people from poverty."

Despite progress on many fronts, including the imminent entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, seventy countries - nearly half of those included in the Index - scored less than 3 on the CPI, indicating a severe corruption problem. Among the countries included in the Index, corruption is perceived as most rampant in Chad, Bangladesh, Turkmenistan, Myanmar and Haiti - also among the poorest countries in the world.

The world has set its sights on halving extreme poverty by 2015. Corruption hampers achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by undermining the economic growth and sustainable development that would free millions from the poverty trap. Fighting corruption must be central to plans to increase resources to achieve the goals, whether via donor aid or in-country domestic action.

Moreover, extensive research shows that foreign investment is lower in countries perceived to be corrupt, which further thwarts their chance to prosper. When countries improve governance and reduce corruption, they reap a “development dividend” that, according to the World Bank Institute, can include improved child mortality rates, higher per capita income and greater literacy.

Nineteen of the world’s poorest countries have been granted debt service relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, testifying to their economic reform achievements. Not one of these countries, however, scored above 4 on the CPI, indicating serious to severe levels of corruption. These countries still face the grave risk that money freed from debt payments now entering national budgets will be forfeited to greed, waste or mismanagement. The commitment and resources devoted to qualifying for HIPC must also be applied to winning the fight against corruption.

Stamping out corruption and implementing recipient-led reforms are critical to making aid more effective, and to realising the crucial human and economic development goals that have been set by the international community.

“Corruption isn’t a natural disaster: it is the cold, calculated theft of opportunity from the men, women and children who are least able to protect themselves,” said David Nussbaum, TI’s Chief Executive. “Leaders must go beyond lip service and make good on their promises to provide the commitment and resources to improve governance, transparency and accountability.”

Progress has been made against corruption

An increase in perceived corruption from 2004 to 2005 can be measured in countries such as Costa Rica, Gabon, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago and Uruguay. Conversely, a number of countries and territories show noteworthy improvements – a decline in perceptions of

corruption – over the past year, including Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Taiwan and Turkey.

The recent ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption established a global legal framework for sustainable progress against corruption. The Convention, which will enter into force in December 2005, will accelerate the retrieval of stolen funds, push banking centres to take action against money laundering, allow nations to pursue foreign companies and individuals that have committed corrupt acts on their soil, and prohibit bribery of foreign public officials. Low-income countries that embrace and implement the Convention will have a head start in the race for foreign investment and economic growth.

Wealth does not determine progress against corruption

Wealth is not a prerequisite for successful control of corruption. New long-term analysis of the CPI carried out by Prof. Dr. Johann Graf Lambsdorff shows that the perception of corruption has decreased significantly in lower-income countries such as Estonia, Colombia and Bulgaria over the past decade.

In the case of higher-income countries such as Canada and Ireland, however, there has been a marked increase in the perception of corruption over the past ten years, showing that even wealthy, high-scoring countries must work to maintain a climate of integrity.

Similarly, the responsibility in the fight against corruption does not fall solely on lower-income countries. Wealthier countries, apart from facing numerous corruption cases within their own borders, must share the burden by ensuring that their companies are not involved in corrupt practices abroad. Offenders must be prosecuted and debarred from public bidding. The opportunity for ensuring sustainable progress also lies in the hands of the World Trade Organization, which needs to

actively promote transparency and anti-corruption in global trade.

The lessons are clear: risk factors such as government secrecy, inappropriate influence of elite groups and distorted political finance apply to both wealthy and poorer countries, and no rich country is immune to the scourge of corruption.

Transparency International urges the following actions:

By lower-income countries

Increase resources and political will for anti-corruption efforts.

Enable greater public access to information about budgets, revenue and expenditure.

By higher-income countries

Combine increased aid with support for recipient-led reforms.

Reduce tied aid, which limits local opportunities and ownership of aid programmes.

By all countries

Promote strong coordination among governments, the private sector and civil society to increase efficiency and sustainability in anti-corruption and good governance efforts.

Ratify, implement and monitor existing anti-corruption conventions in all countries to establish international norms. These include, the UN Convention against Corruption, the OECD Anti-bribery Convention, and the regional conventions of the African Union and the Organization of American States.

--Press release of Transparency International; The TI Corruption Perceptions Index is a composite

survey, reflecting the perceptions of business people and country analysts, both resident and non-resident. It draws on 16 different polls from 10 independent institutions. For a country to be included, it must feature in at least 3 polls. As a result, a number of countries – including some which could be among the most corrupt – are missing because not enough survey data is available. The Corruption Perceptions Index provides a snapshot, with less capacity to offer year-to-year trends. Nevertheless, time-series data for the CPI have been analysed for the first time this year by Professor Johann Graf Lambsdorff at Passau University in Germany. TI is advised in relation to the CPI by a group of international specialists. The statistical work on the index was coordinated by Professor Graf Lambsdorff. Details are available at:

www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html#cpi

TI-Canada participation in the OAS

On 26 September 2005, TI-Canada Board Member and Chair of the Americas Committee, Bob Olivero, made a verbal presentation to the Experts' Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS), in Washington, D.C. This Committee is responsible for monitoring country compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The US and Guatemala were reviewed at the same time, and a main issue of common concern for the three countries was with regard to public access to information.



Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2005

Country Rank	Country/territory	2005 CPI Score*	Confidence range**	Surveys Used***
1	Iceland	9.7	9.5 - 9.7	8
2	Finland	9.6	9.5 - 9.7	9
	New Zealand	9.6	9.5 - 9.7	9
4	Denmark	9.5	9.3 - 9.6	10
5	Singapore	9.4	9.3 - 9.5	12
6	Sweden	9.2	9.0 - 9.3	10
7	Switzerland	9.1	8.9 - 9.2	9
8	Norway	8.9	8.5 - 9.1	9
9	Australia	8.8	8.4 - 9.1	13
10	Austria	8.7	8.4 - 9.0	9
11	Netherlands	8.6	8.3 - 8.9	9
	United Kingdom	8.6	8.3 - 8.8	11
13	Luxembourg	8.5	8.1 - 8.9	8
14	Canada	8.4	7.9 - 8.8	11
15	Hong Kong	8.3	7.7 - 8.7	12
16	Germany	8.2	7.9 - 8.5	10
17	USA	7.6	7.0 - 8.0	12
18	France	7.5	7.0 - 7.8	11
19	Belgium	7.4	6.9 - 7.9	9
	Ireland	7.4	6.9 - 7.9	10
21	Chile	7.3	6.8 - 7.7	10
	Japan	7.3	6.7 - 7.8	14
23	Spain	7.0	6.6 - 7.4	10
24	Barbados	6.9	5.7 - 7.3	3
25	Malta	6.6	5.4 - 7.7	5
26	Portugal	6.5	5.9 - 7.1	9
27	Estonia	6.4	6.0 - 7.0	11
28	Israel	6.3	5.7 - 6.9	10
	Oman	6.3	5.2 - 7.3	5
30	United Arab Emirates	6.2	5.3 - 7.1	6
31	Slovenia	6.1	5.7 - 6.8	11
32	Botswana	5.9	5.1 - 6.7	8
	Qatar	5.9	5.6 - 6.4	5
	Taiwan	5.9	5.4 - 6.3	14
	Uruguay	5.9	5.6 - 6.4	6
36	Bahrain	5.8	5.3 - 6.3	6
37	Cyprus	5.7	5.3 - 6.0	5
	Jordan	5.7	5.1 - 6.1	10
39	Malaysia	5.1	4.6 - 5.6	14
40	Hungary	5.0	4.7 - 5.2	11
	Italy	5.0	4.6 - 5.4	9
	South Korea	5.0	4.6 - 5.3	12
43	Tunisia	4.9	4.4 - 5.6	7
44	Lithuania	4.8	4.5 - 5.1	8
45	Kuwait	4.7	4.0 - 5.2	6
46	South Africa	4.5	4.2 - 4.8	11
47	Czech Republic	4.3	3.7 - 5.1	10
	Greece	4.3	3.9 - 4.7	9
	Namibia	4.3	3.8 - 4.9	8
	Slovakia	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	10
51	Costa Rica	4.2	3.7 - 4.7	7
	El Salvador	4.2	3.5 - 4.8	6
	Latvia	4.2	3.8 - 4.6	7
	Mauritius	4.2	3.4 - 5.0	6
55	Bulgaria	4.0	3.4 - 4.6	8
	Colombia	4.0	3.6 - 4.4	9
	Fiji	4.0	3.4 - 4.6	3
	Seychelles	4.0	3.5 - 4.2	3
59	Cuba	3.8	2.3 - 4.7	4
	Thailand	3.8	3.5 - 4.1	13
	Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	3.3 - 4.5	6

62	Belize	3.7	3.4 - 4.1	3
	Brazil	3.7	3.5 - 3.9	10
64	Jamaica	3.6	3.4 - 3.8	6
65	Ghana	3.5	3.2 - 4.0	8
	Mexico	3.5	3.3 - 3.7	10
	Panama	3.5	3.1 - 4.1	7
	Peru	3.5	3.1 - 3.8	7
	Turkey	3.5	3.1 - 4.0	11
70	Burkina Faso	3.4	2.7 - 3.9	3
	Croatia	3.4	3.2 - 3.7	7
	Egypt	3.4	3.0 - 3.9	9
	Lesotho	3.4	2.6 - 3.9	3
	Poland	3.4	3.0 - 3.9	11
	Saudi Arabia	3.4	2.7 - 4.1	5
	Syria	3.4	2.8 - 4.2	5
77	Laos	3.3	2.1 - 4.4	3
78	China	3.2	2.9 - 3.5	14
	Morocco	3.2	2.8 - 3.6	8
	Senegal	3.2	2.8 - 3.6	6

Transparency International commissioned Prof. Dr J. Graf Lambsdorff of the University of Passau to produce the CPI table. For information on data and methodology, please consult the frequently asked questions and the CPI methodology: www.transparency.org/surveys/#cpi or www.icgg.org

Explanatory notes

* **CPI Score** relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

** **Confidence range** provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%.

*** **Surveys used** refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 16 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Country Rank	Country/territory	2005 CPI Score	Confidence range	Surveys Used
81	Sri Lanka	3.2	2.7 - 3.6	7
	Suriname	3.2	2.2 - 3.6	3
83	Lebanon	3.1	2.7 - 3.3	4
	Rwanda	3.1	2.1 - 4.1	3
85	Dominican Republic	3.0	2.5 - 3.6	6
	Mongolia	3.0	2.4 - 3.6	4
	Romania	3.0	2.6 - 3.5	11
88	Armenia	2.9	2.5 - 3.2	4
	Benin	2.9	2.1 - 4.0	5
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	2.7 - 3.1	6
	Gabon	2.9	2.1 - 3.6	4
	India	2.9	2.7 - 3.1	14
	Iran	2.9	2.3 - 3.3	5
	Mali	2.9	2.3 - 3.6	8
	Moldova	2.9	2.3 - 3.7	5
	Tanzania	2.9	2.6 - 3.1	8
	Algeria	2.8	2.5 - 3.3	7
	97	Argentina	2.8	2.5 - 3.1
Madagascar		2.8	1.9 - 3.7	5
Malawi		2.8	2.3 - 3.4	7
Mozambique		2.8	2.4 - 3.1	8
Serbia and Montenegro		2.8	2.5 - 3.3	7
103		Gambia	2.7	2.3 - 3.1
	Macedonia	2.7	2.4 - 3.2	7
	Swaziland	2.7	2.0 - 3.1	3
	Yemen	2.7	2.4 - 3.2	5
107	Belarus	2.6	1.9 - 3.8	5
	Eritrea	2.6	1.7 - 3.5	3
	Honduras	2.6	2.2 - 3.0	7
	Kazakhstan	2.6	2.2 - 3.2	6
	Nicaragua	2.6	2.4 - 2.8	7
	Palestine	2.6	2.1 - 2.8	3
	Ukraine	2.6	2.4 - 2.8	8
	Vietnam	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	10
	Zambia	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	7
	Zimbabwe	2.6	2.1 - 3.0	7
	117	Afghanistan	2.5	1.6 - 3.2
Bolivia		2.5	2.3 - 2.9	6
Ecuador		2.5	2.2 - 2.9	6
Guatemala		2.5	2.1 - 2.8	7

	Guyana	2.5	2.0 - 2.7	3
	Libya	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	4
	Nepal	2.5	1.9 - 3.0	4
	Philippines	2.5	2.3 - 2.8	13
	Uganda	2.5	2.2 - 2.8	8
126	Albania	2.4	2.1 - 2.7	3
	Niger	2.4	2.2 - 2.6	4
	Russia	2.4	2.3 - 2.6	12
	Sierra Leone	2.4	2.1 - 2.7	3
130	Burundi	2.3	2.1 - 2.5	3
	Cambodia	2.3	1.9 - 2.5	4
	Congo, Republic	2.3	2.1 - 2.6	4
	Georgia	2.3	2.0 - 2.6	6
	Kyrgyzstan	2.3	2.1 - 2.5	5
	Papua New Guinea	2.3	1.9 - 2.6	4
	Venezuela	2.3	2.2 - 2.4	10
137	Azerbaijan	2.2	1.9 - 2.5	6
	Cameroon	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	6
	Ethiopia	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	8
	Indonesia	2.2	2.1 - 2.5	13
	Iraq	2.2	1.5 - 2.9	4
	Liberia	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	3
144	Uzbekistan	2.2	2.1 - 2.4	5
	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.1	1.8 - 2.3	4
	Kenya	2.1	1.8 - 2.4	8
	Pakistan	2.1	1.7 - 2.6	7
	Paraguay	2.1	1.9 - 2.3	7
	Somalia	2.1	1.6 - 2.2	3
	Sudan	2.1	1.9 - 2.2	5
151	Tajikistan	2.1	1.9 - 2.4	5
	Angola	2.0	1.8 - 2.1	5
152	Cote d'Ivoire	1.9	1.7 - 2.1	4
	Equatorial Guinea	1.9	1.6 - 2.1	3
	Nigeria	1.9	1.7 - 2.0	9
155	Haiti	1.8	1.5 - 2.1	4
	Myanmar	1.8	1.7 - 2.0	4
	Turkmenistan	1.8	1.7 - 2.0	4
158	Bangladesh	1.7	1.4 - 2.0	7
	Chad	1.7	1.3 - 2.1	6

The OAS Committee of Experts has issued important assessments of how countries are implementing the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption in areas that include conflict of interest prevention, civil society participation, declaration of assets and access to information. There is, unfortunately, little evidence that countries are acting on the recommendations. TI-Canada reported that, while Canada has a strong access to information regime, it is inconsistently implemented. (To view the full report, visit www.transparency.ca, What's New, "Inter-American Convention against Corruption Canadian Civil Society Questionnaire Responses on Provisions Selected by the Committee of Experts" as prepared by TI-Canada.)

TI-Canada worked closely with Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) on preparations for the IV Summit of the Americas, by proposing constructive anti-corruption language for the Declaration and specific initiatives for the Plan of Action. In correspondence with TI-Canada, Mr. Peter Boehm, Assistant Deputy Minister, North America, and Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of Canada for the IV Summit of the Americas, noted that FAC valued recommendations from Canadian stakeholders and considered them crucial to the development of a strong and inclusive Canadian contribution to the Summit process.

TI-Canada Vice Chair, Clare Bonnell, and Americas Committee member, Sharon O'Regan, participated in the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the OAS Secretary General and civil society representatives, "Creating Jobs to Fight Poverty and Strengthen Democratic Governance," 3 November 2005, in Mar del Plata, within the framework of the IV Summit of the Americas. Ms. Bonnell had the opportunity to make the following interventions:

- TI-Canada believes that specific proposals designed to create transparency and control corruption are an essential step in the achievement of the Summit themes of job creation and strengthening democratic governance.
- It is important that the Mar del Plata Declaration refer explicitly to corruption in order to reinforce the work of the OAS and further acknowledge 2006 the year of the "Fight against Corruption".
- It is crucial that the Declaration send a clear message to governments and to the business elite that addressing corruption is a priority in the Hemisphere.
- TI-Canada urges Member States to strengthen the current OAS review process and mechanisms for follow-up by funding and implementing the Experts' recommendations as well as all other provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.
- Controlling and eliminating corruption is essential to building effective democratic institutions and ensuring level playing fields in trade and procurement.
- TI-Canada urges Members to ensure that both transparency and accountability remain high priorities on government agendas and enact laws that support multilateral anti-corruption conventions.
- We look to Canada to use the lessons learned from the current investigation into corrupt activities in government, to demonstrate its commitment to fighting corruption.

Ms. Bonnell and Ms. O'Regan also attended the plenary sessions of the IV Summit of the Americas, held 4-5 November 2005.

“Creating a level playing field in a corrupt world?”

Hailing from as far away as St. John’s to Billings, Montana, to Vancouver, forty-six people took the opportunity to attend TI-Canada’s 1 June Symposium, “Creating a level playing field in a corrupt world,” which saw much lively discussion. Visit www.transparency.ca, What’s New, for presentations by Nexen Inc.’s Tim Martin, “Anti-Corruption Laws: Opportunities or Barriers?”, and Merck Corporation’s Frank DeFelice, “Merck Commitment to Ethics, Improving Access, and Achieving a Level Playing Field.”

New Board Members for TI-Canada

At the 1 June 2005 Annual General Meeting, TI-Canada thanked long time Board Members, Peter Harris and Michael Davies, for their significant commitment and contribution to the establishment and growth of TI-Canada. Mr. Harris provided necessary legal guidance and services from the date of TI-Canada’s incorporation in 1996. He was the Board’s first Secretary and participated actively in launching the Chapter. Mr. Davies played a key role in garnering early private sector support for the launch of TI-Canada. He wrote the first set of bylaws, was elected the first Vice Chair and was active over the years as a member of the Governance and Nominating Committee and the Membership Committee and as Chair of the International Conventions Committee. Mr. Davies played a key role in persuading the Canadian Government to ratify the OECD Anti-bribery Convention and continued to track its effective implementation from 1999 to the present. He contributed energy, commitment and a great deal of time to the work of Transparency International.

Three new Board Members of TI-Canada were voted in at the Annual General Meeting:

Elizabeth Beale is President and CEO of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council (APEC), a position she has held since 1996. As President of APEC, Ms. Beale is an advisor to senior levels of government on regional planning and economic strategies for Atlantic Canada. Ms. Beale’s policy and research interests cover a wide range of topics related to the economy of Atlantic Canada including regional development strategies, inter-provincial and external trade and fiscal federalism. Ms. Beale also works closely with the business community and other stakeholders around Atlantic Canada to identify new opportunities for growth in the region’s economy. Ms. Beale resides in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She holds a B. A. from the University of Toronto and an M. A. in Economics from Dalhousie University. Ms. Beale has taken an active role in a number of professional and community organizations. Currently, she is a member of the National Statistics Council, Governor of Dalhousie University, Director of the Telecom Applications Research Alliance, member of the Red Tape Reduction Committee (Province of New Brunswick), member of the Advisory Board for the Atlantic Innovation Fund and member of the Minister’s Advisory Council for Science and Technology for Natural Resources Canada.

David Brennan is the Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary for General Electric Canada Inc., General Electric Capital Canada Inc. and all their Canadian affiliates. He has been with GE in Canada for 14 years, and prior to his current position, has held various legal positions, as well as holding the position of Vice President and General Manager for GE Capital’s Canadian credit card business. Prior to working for General Electric, he practiced corporate commercial law with Lucas, Bishop and White in Edmonton and with Miller Thomson in Toronto. Mr. Brennan has an LL.B. from the University of Western Ontario

and was admitted to the Alberta Bar in 1983 and the Ontario Bar in 1986. Before attending law school, he obtained a Business Degree (Sales and Marketing major) from Wilfred Laurier University and thereafter worked as a Marketing Representative for IBM Canada and a part-time lecturer for Wilfred Laurier University.

Ian Marshall is the principal in Ian E. Marshall Consulting, an international business consulting firm based in Vancouver, Canada. He was granted his law degree by Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, in 1969 and called to the bar in Ontario in 1971 and in B.C. in 1972. Prior to becoming a consultant, he was Associate General Counsel at an international mining company, Placer Dome Inc. During his 23 years of employment with Placer Dome, he worked in 16 different countries, often negotiating with host governments for exploration and mining rights in their respective countries. He also co-authored Placer Dome's Code of Business Code in 1998. In 2001, he was commissioned as a consultant to write a paper entitled *A Survey of Corruption Issues in the Mining and Mineral Sector* as part of the Mining, Minerals & Sustainable Development Project. He was formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian chapter of Transparency International for seven years.

In the Board Meeting following the Annual General Meeting, the following Officers were voted in for 2005 – 2006:

Chair	Dr. Wesley Cragg
Vice Chair	Ms. Clare Bonnell
Treasurer	Mr. John Swinden
Secretary	Ms. Bronwyn Best

****The Board of TI-Canada wishes you a joyous holiday season.****

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS (Fee Range -- \$50 to \$100) Individual members will have full participation and voting privileges at all meetings of the members.

VOLUNTARY SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS (Fee Range -- \$50 to \$500)
The designated spokesperson of an NGO has full voting and participation rights at meetings of members.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (Fee -- \$500)
We welcome government departments and agencies as (arm's length) members, but government members will have no voting rights.

PROFESSIONAL FIRMS, BUSINESS CORPORATIONS (Fee Range -- \$1,000 to \$5,000)
The designated spokesperson of professional and business firms has full voting and participation rights at meetings of members.

CHARTER MEMBERS (Fee -- \$5,000)
The purpose of charter membership is to put the chapter on a sound financial footing in its first few years of operation. Charter members will have all the rights and privileges of other members and will have the right to sit on a Corporate Advisory Council and assist in advising the Board on policies and programs.

ALL MEMBERS will receive newsletters, information about conferences and workshops, and the right to participate in these conferences and workshops on a cost recovery basis. Membership in TI-Canada will generally be available to all, subject to receiving a written Membership Application and subject to Board approval of the Application. The Board may decline to grant such approval if, for any reason, the judgment of the Board considers membership to be inconsistent or incompatible with the objectives, values and ethical principals of TI-Canada.

X-----

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization:

Address:

Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: () Fax: ()

E-mail: _____

Membership Category Individual Volunteer/NGO Government
(circle one) Professional/Business Charter

Fee: Amount _____ (Please enclose cheque payable to **"TI-Canada"**)