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Downward trend stopped in Canada's CPI Ranking and Score

While the change is not strong enough to talk about an upward trend, Canada's downward trend, begun in 2001, seems to have stopped in TI's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). In 2000, Canada ranked 5 and held a CPI score of 9.2. Dipping down as far as 14th position, in the last two years, and a score of 8.4 in 2005, Canada ties with Norway for 9th position in the 2007 TI CPI, with a rank of 8.7. Persistent corruption remains in low income countries, requiring a global effort on the part of both rich and poor countries to stem the flow of corrupt monies and make justice work for the poorest nations.

London/Berlin, 26 September 2007 -- The divide in perceived levels of corruption in rich and poor countries remains as sharp as ever, according to the *2007 Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI), released today by Transparency International, the global coalition against corruption. Developed and developing countries must share responsibility for reducing corruption, in tackling both the supply and demand sides.

"Despite some gains, corruption remains an enormous drain on resources sorely needed for education, health and infrastructure," said Huguette Labelle, Chair of Transparency International. *"Low scoring countries need to take these results seriously and act now to strengthen accountability in public institutions. But action from top scoring countries is just as important, particularly in cracking down on corrupt activity in the private sector."*

The 2007 results

The *2007 Corruption Perceptions Index* (see pages 4-5) looks at perceptions of public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories - the greatest country coverage of any CPI to date – and is a composite index that draws on 14 expert opinion surveys. It scores countries on a scale from zero to ten, with zero indicating high levels of perceived corruption and ten indicating low levels of perceived corruption.

Rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
1	Denmark	9.4
1	Finland	9.4
1	New Zealand	9.4
4	Singapore	9.3
4	Sweden	9.3
6	Iceland	9.2
7	Netherlands	9.0
7	Switzerland	9.0
9	Canada	8.7
9	Norway	8.7

A strong correlation between corruption and poverty continues to be evident. Forty percent of those scoring below three, indicating that corruption is perceived as rampant, are classified by the World Bank as low income countries. Somalia and Myanmar share the lowest score of 1.4, while Denmark has edged up to share the top score of 9.4 with perennial high-flyers Finland and New Zealand.

Scores are significantly higher in several African countries in the 2007 CPI. These include Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland. These results reflect the positive progress of anti-corruption efforts in Africa and show that genuine political will and reform can lower perceived levels of corruption.

Other countries with a significant improvement include Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominica, Italy, Macedonia, Romania and Suriname. Countries with a significant worsening in perceived levels of corruption in 2007 include Austria, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Jordan, Laos, Macao, Malta, Mauritius, Oman, Papua New Guinea and Thailand.

The concentration of gainers in South East and Eastern Europe testifies to the galvanising ef-

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fect of the European Union accession process on the fight against corruption.

A number of relatively poor countries manage to contain corruption to a degree, scoring well on the CPI, including Botswana, Cape Verde, Chile, Dominica, Estonia, Ghana, Samoa, Senegal, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Uruguay. They prove that it is possible to break out of the vicious cycle of poverty and corruption.

At the same time, deeply troubled states such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, and Sudan remain at the very bottom of the index. *“Countries torn apart by conflict pay a huge toll in their capacity to govern. With public institutions crippled or non-existent, mercenary individuals help themselves to public resources and corruption thrives,”* said Labelle.

Good governance begins at home

The poorest countries suffer most under the yoke of corruption. And it is ultimately their responsibility to tackle the problem. Low scores in the CPI indicate that public institutions are heavily compromised. The first order of business is to improve transparency in financial management, from revenue collection to expenditure, as well as strengthening oversight and putting an end to the impunity of corrupt officials.

An independent and professional judicial system is critical to ending impunity and enforcing the impartial rule of law, to promoting public, donor and investor confidence. If courts cannot be relied upon to pursue corrupt officials or to assist in tracing and returning illicit wealth, progress against corruption is unlikely.

“Partnering with civil society and citizens is another essential strategy for developing countries seeking to strengthen the accountability of government. Civil society organisations play a vital watchdog role, can help stimulate demand for reform and also bring in expertise on technical issues,” said Cobus de Swardt, Managing Director of Transparency International. *“But, increasingly, many governments are moving to restrict the operating space of civil society.”*

In addition, many countries are unable to shoulder the burden of reform alone. In countries where public sector institutions were historically based on patronage and nepotism rather than merit, reform takes time and can require a substantial investment of resources, as well as technical assistance. As significant development assistance donors, top scoring countries play a special role in supporting greater accountability and institutional integrity in countries plagued by the highest levels of public sector corruption. Technical assistance is a key requirement of the landmark United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Corruption is a problem with global roots

The top scores of wealthy countries and territories, largely in Europe, East Asia and North America, reflect their relatively clean public sectors, enabled by political stability, well-established conflict of interest and freedom of information regulations and a civil society free to exercise oversight.

But corruption by high-level public officials in poor countries has an international dimension that implicates the CPI’s top scorers. Bribe money often stems from multinationals based in the world’s richest countries. It can no longer be acceptable for these companies to regard bribery in export markets as a legitimate business strategy.

“Criticism by rich countries of corruption in poor ones has little credibility while their financial institutions sit on wealth stolen from the world’s poorest people.”

-Akere Muna, Vice Chair TI

In addition, global financial centres play a pivotal role in allowing corrupt officials to move, hide and invest their illicitly gained wealth. Offshore financing, for example, played a crucial role in the looting of millions from developing countries such as Nigeria and the Philippines, facilitating the misdeeds of corrupt leaders and impoverishing those they governed.

Akere Muna, Vice Chair of Transparency International, pointed to the recovery of stolen assets as another area ripe for enhanced action by developed nations, noting, *“Criticism by rich countries of corruption in poor ones has little credibility while their financial institutions sit on wealth stolen from the world’s poorest people.”*

enhanced action by developed nations, noting, *“Criticism by rich countries of corruption in poor ones has little credibility while their financial institutions sit on wealth stolen from the world’s poorest people.”*

In many cases, asset tracing and recovery are hindered by the laundering of funds through offshore banks in jurisdictions where banking secrecy remains the norm. Through the UNCAC, priority should be given to improving international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, expediting action to recover assets, and developing legal and technical expertise in nations requesting the return of looted assets.

For many countries, repatriation of funds will mean long and extensive litigation. *“In addition to ensuring adequate legal funding, simplifying recovery procedures and provisions for third party institutions to act as escrows during litigation must be a high priority,”* Muna added.

Act now: urgent steps

As a problem of global scale, with global roots, fighting corruption demands action on a broad front.

- Developing countries should use aid money to strengthen their governance institutions, guided by national assessments and development strategies, and to incorporate strengthened integrity and corruption prevention as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes.

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- Judicial independence, integrity and accountability must be enhanced to improve the credibility of justice systems in poorer countries. Not only must be judicial proceedings be freed of political influence, judges themselves must subject to disciplinary rules, limited immunity and a code of judicial conduct to help ensure that justice is served. A clean and capable judiciary is essential if developing countries are to manage requests for assistance in the recovery of stolen assets from abroad.
- Governments must introduce anti-money laundering measures to eradicate safe havens for stolen assets, as prescribed by the UNCAC. Leading banking centres should explore the development of uniform expedited procedures for the identification, freezing and repatriation of the proceeds of corruption. Clear escrow provisions for disputed funds are essential.
- Wealthy countries must regulate their financial centres more strictly. Focusing on the roles of trusts, demanding knowledge of beneficial ownership and strengthening anti-money laundering provisions are just a few of the ways that rich governments can tackle the facilitators of corruption.
- The world's wealthiest governments must strictly enforce the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, which criminalises the bribery of foreign public officials. Lack of compliance with the convention's provisions continues to hinder corruption investigations and prosecutions.
- The boards of multinational companies must not only introduce but implement effective anti-bribery codes, and ensure that they are adhered to by subsidiaries and foreign offices.

For further information, including methodological notes, visit: www.transparency.org

Business Principles for Countering Bribery – a Canadian Application and Tenth AGM

TI-Canada held its yearly symposium, “Transparency International’s Business Principles for Countering Bribery: How industry, its suppliers and government can work together,” in the offices of Gowling Lafleur Henderson, on 12 June 2007. Presentations by Stephen Poloz, Senior Vice-President, Corporate Affairs and Chief Economist, Export Development Canada, James Klotz, Chair, International Business Transactions Group, Tim Martin, Vice President and Special Counsel, Nexen Inc., and Sandy Thomson, Chair and Owner, Thomson-Gordon Group, engendered lively discussion with the audience. Mr. Poloz noted how differently corruption manifests itself, today, explored the question of whether or not one can be competitive and not be corrupt, and outlined how corporations can work in concert with institutions such as EDC to combat the forces of corruption. As an international business transactions lawyer, Mr. Klotz reviewed the Canadian legal environment and international conventions and also emphasized the need for a voluntary disclosure program in Canada. Mr. Martin (visit: www.transparency.ca for this presentation) and Mr. Thomson looked at how large enterprises and SMEs, respectively, manage corruption risk in a global context, including how they stack up with corporations of other countries and how they can be both ethical and successful companies. These were followed by a presentation on TI’s Business Principles for Countering Bribery (BPCB) and how they could be used in the Canadian context by Susan Côté-

Freeman, BPCB Secretariat, Transparency International.

Following the Symposium, TI-Canada held its Tenth Annual General Meeting, attended by 27 members. For the Report of the Chair, the Report of the Executive Director, and the audited Financial Statements as at 31 December 2006, please visit: www.transparency.ca

In her Report, Chair and President Clare Bonnell particularly thanked the outgoing TI-Canada Board Members, Elizabeth Beale, Anita Davis, Ian Marshall and John Swinden, for their many dedicated years of voluntary work for TI-Canada. Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Swinden continue to remain active

on TI-Canada committees. All TI-Canada members are reminded that they are eligible to serve on a TI-Canada committee to which they would like to make a contribution.

Visit: www.transparency.ca for the 2007 Report of the Chair, the Report of the Executive Director, and the audited TI-Canada Financial Statements

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7	Netherlands	9.0
7	Switzerland	9.0
9	Canada	8.7
9	Norway	8.7
11	Australia	8.6
12	Luxembourg	8.4
12	United Kingdom	8.4
14	Hong Kong	8.3
15	Austria	8.1
16	Germany	7.8
17	Ireland	7.5
17	Japan	7.5
19	France	7.3
20	USA	7.2
21	Belgium	7.1
22	Chile	7.0
23	Barbados	6.9
24	Saint Lucia	6.8
25	Spain	6.7
25	Uruguay	6.7
27	Slovenia	6.6
28	Estonia	6.5
28	Portugal	6.5
30	Israel	6.1
30	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6.1
32	Qatar	6.0
33	Malta	5.8
34	Macao	5.7
34	Taiwan	5.7
34	United Arab Emirates	5.7
37	Dominica	5.6
38	Botswana	5.4
39	Cyprus	5.3
39	Hungary	5.3
41	Czech Republic	5.2
41	Italy	5.2
43	Malaysia	5.1
43	South Africa	5.1
43	South Korea	5.1

Rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
46	Bahrain	5.0
46	Bhutan	5.0
46	Costa Rica	5.0
49	Cape Verde	4.9
49	Slovakia	4.9
51	Latvia	4.8
51	Lithuania	4.8
53	Jordan	4.7
53	Mauritius	4.7
53	Oman	4.7
56	Greece	4.6
57	Namibia	4.5
57	Samoa	4.5
57	Seychelles	4.5
60	Kuwait	4.3
61	Cuba	4.2
61	Poland	4.2
61	Tunisia	4.2
64	Bulgaria	4.1
64	Croatia	4.1
64	Turkey	4.1
67	El Salvador	4.0
68	Colombia	3.8
69	Ghana	3.7
69	Romania	3.7
71	Senegal	3.6
72	Brazil	3.5
72	China	3.5
72	India	3.5
72	Mexico	3.5
72	Morocco	3.5
72	Peru	3.5
72	Suriname	3.5
79	Georgia	3.4
79	Grenada	3.4
79	Saudi Arabia	3.4
79	Serbia	3.4
79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.4
84	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.3
84	Gabon	3.3
84	Jamaica	3.3
84	Kiribati	3.3
84	Lesotho	3.3
84	Macedonia	3.3
84	Maldives	3.3

(CPI Index, continued from page 4)

Rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
84	Montenegro	3.3
84	Swaziland	3.3
84	Thailand	3.3
94	Madagascar	3.2
94	Panama	3.2
94	Sri Lanka	3.2
94	Tanzania	3.2
98	Vanuatu	3.1
99	Algeria	3.0
99	Armenia	3.0
99	Belize	3.0
99	Dominican Republic	3.0
99	Lebanon	3.0
99	Mongolia	3.0
105	Albania	2.9
105	Argentina	2.9
105	Bolivia	2.9
105	Burkina Faso	2.9
105	Djibouti	2.9
105	Egypt	2.9
111	Eritrea	2.8
111	Guatemala	2.8
111	Moldova	2.8
111	Mozambique	2.8
111	Rwanda	2.8
111	Solomon Islands	2.8
111	Uganda	2.8
118	Benin	2.7
118	Malawi	2.7
118	Mali	2.7
118	Sao Tome and Principe	2.7
118	Ukraine	2.7
123	Comoros	2.6
123	Guyana	2.6
123	Mauritania	2.6
123	Nicaragua	2.6
123	Niger	2.6
123	Timor-Leste	2.6
123	Viet Nam	2.6
123	Zambia	2.6
131	Burundi	2.5
131	Honduras	2.5
131	Iran	2.5
131	Libya	2.5
131	Nepal	2.5

Rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
131	Philippines	2.5
131	Yemen	2.5
138	Cameroon	2.4
138	Ethiopia	2.4
138	Pakistan	2.4
138	Paraguay	2.4
138	Syria	2.4
143	Gambia	2.3
143	Indonesia	2.3
143	Russia	2.3
143	Togo	2.3
147	Angola	2.2
147	Guinea-Bissau	2.2
147	Nigeria	2.2
150	Azerbaijan	2.1
150	Belarus	2.1
150	Congo, Republic	2.1
150	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1
150	Ecuador	2.1
150	Kazakhstan	2.1
150	Kenya	2.1
150	Kyrgyzstan	2.1
150	Liberia	2.1
150	Sierra Leone	2.1
150	Tajikistan	2.1
150	Zimbabwe	2.1
162	Bangladesh	2.0
162	Cambodia	2.0
162	Central African Republic	2.0
162	Papua New Guinea	2.0
162	Turkmenistan	2.0
162	Venezuela	2.0
168	Congo, Democratic Republic	1.9
168	Equatorial Guinea	1.9
168	Guinea	1.9
168	Laos	1.9
172	Afghanistan	1.8
172	Chad	1.8
172	Sudan	1.8
175	Tonga	1.7
175	Uzbekistan	1.7
177	Haiti	1.6
178	Iraq	1.5
179	Myanmar	1.4
179	Somalia	1.4

For information on data and methodology please consult the press release and the framework document at www.transparency.org or www.ICGG.ORG

New Board Members for TI-Canada

At its 12 June 2007 Annual General Meeting, the membership of TI-Canada voted in the following new TI-Canada Board Members:

Roddy Allan, CA, IFA, is Managing Director in Navigant Consulting's Toronto office. He has specialized in forensic accounting and investigations since 1989 and has extensive experience leading complex investigative assignments, acting for financial institutions, major corporations, boards of directors, outside investors, national and foreign governments and others on a wide variety of investigative matters. Mr. Allan has investigative experience working in the U.S., the U.K., mainland Europe, South-east Asia and the Caribbean, and covering a wide range of industries and many unique investigative scenarios. He has been accepted by the courts as an expert in forensic accounting and financial matters.

Tim Martin is Vice President & Special Counsel at Nexen Inc. in Calgary. He has more than 25 years of experience in the international petroleum industry in a variety of senior management positions. Mr. Martin has been the President of the Association of International Petroleum Negotiators, President of the Canadian Association of Petroleum Landmen and a Director of the American Association of Petroleum Landmen. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators in London, England, a member of the International Arbitration Institute in Paris, France, and is on the Board of Directors and International Panel of the American Arbitration Association. He is a member of several Law Societies in Canada, the International Bar Association, the Canadian Bar Association and the American Bar Association (where he was Vice-Chair of the International Energy Section). Mr. Martin is also a global faculty member of the Centre for Energy Petroleum and Mineral Law and Policy (CEPMLP) at the University of Dundee, Scotland. He has spoken on the subjects of corruption, corporate governance, energy transactions, international arbitration and international law in the United States, Canada, Europe, Africa and the Middle East, has acted as an advisor to governments and industry organizations on the issues of corruption and corporate governance in a number of capacities and has published numerous articles on corruption.

Bill McCloskey has extensive experience with the federal government, international organizations and NGOs. Mr. McCloskey retired in 2006 from his role as Special Advisor to

the Commissioner of the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), immediately preceded by a six year term as Assistant Commissioner, Policy and Legislation Branch, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA). Prior to joining the CCRA in 1993, he was Director, Tariffs Division, and then, Director, Sales Tax Division, in the Department of Finance. Mr. McCloskey

began his career as Chief/Officer/Historian for the Public Service Commission, followed by five years as Director/Officer at Customs and Excise and four years as Director of Operations/Officer for the Privy Council Office. He recently chaired the committee of Fiscal Affairs, for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, in Paris, and sits on a number of charitable boards.

Kernaghan Webb holds Bachelor's, Masters and Doctorate degrees in law. He worked as a consultant to the Law Reform

Commission of Canada in the 1980s, where his research focused on the effectiveness and limitations of conventional regulatory approaches such as those in place for addressing environmental problems. Among other publications, he authored the monograph *Pollution Control in Canada: The Regulatory Approach* in the 1980s, and co-authored *Policy Implementation, Compliance and Administrative Law* for the Law Reform Commission. Before assuming his current position as Associate Professor in Business Law in the Faculty of Business, Ryerson University, Dr. Webb taught first as a sessional lecturer, and later, an Adjunct Professor, at a number of different universities, including the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law, Carleton University's Department of Law, Carleton University's School of Public Policy and Administration, and Queen's University's School of Policy Studies, teaching courses in international and domestic environmental law, regulation of corporate crime, public policy implementation, and sustainable governance. During the 1990s and up to 2006, Dr. Webb became the Senior Legal Policy Advisor and Chief of Research for the Office of Consumer Affairs, Department of Industry, Government of Canada, where he was project leader for a major research initiative concerning the nature and efficacy of voluntary codes (self regulation), and played significant roles in the development of widely cited and used Guides for industry for the development of voluntary codes, complaints management systems, and corporate social responsibility.



New TI-Canada Vice Chair and Treasurer

In the Board Meeting directly following the 12 June 2007 AGM, the TI-Canada Board reelected Clare Bonnell, Chair and President, and Bronwyn Best, Secretary. In addition, Morley Lemon was elected as the new Treasurer of TI-Canada. The TI-Canada Board extends its deep thanks to John Swinden, who served in this position for the past three years and

who continues to volunteer with TI-Canada. In its Board Meeting on 11 September 2007, the Board elected James Klotz as the new Vice Chair, a position which has remained vacant for the past year and a half. Welcome to Morley and Jim, as they take up these new positions!

Canada has new G8 Sherpa

Effective 5 March 2007, David Mulroney, Associate Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs, became Canada new Sherpa for the G8. Mr. Mulroney most recently served as the Foreign and Defence Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister in the Privy Council Office, following the role of Senior Official for the

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and other senior positions in the Canadian government. As Sherpa, Mr. Mulroney is charged with the coordinator of the substantive policy agenda for Summits, as well as ensuring implementation of various G8 initiatives.

Cobus de Swardt Appointed TI Managing Director

On 30 May 2007, TI announced that Cobus de Swardt, 44, a South African national, was appointed by the TI Board of Directors as Managing Director of the TI Secretariat in Berlin, where he has served as the Global Programmes Director since May 2004. In the 1980s and early 1990s, Dr. de Swardt was active in the anti-apartheid movement, chairing the African National Congress in Cape Town. He also led the Chronic Poverty Research Centre, an international research and devel-

opment policy network. As a sociologist, Dr. de Swardt taught at universities in Australia, Germany, Japan and South Africa. In addition, he worked in various countries for multinational corporations, trade unions and research institutes in managerial and research capacities. Dr. de Swardt replaces TI Chief Executive, David Nussbaum, who accepted the position of Chief Executive, World Wildlife Federation-UK.



TI-Canada has gone green!!

If you are receiving this by snail mail, it means we do not have your email address

Help TI-Canada to conserve by sending your email address to:

mamati@schulich.yorku.ca

& ensure you also receive TI-Canada announcements that go only electronically

The 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index
summary is included with this newsletter.

To view the complete **CPI** online, visit
www.transparency.ca

TI-CANADA 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.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Country: _____ **Postal Code:** _____

Telephone: (_____) _____ **Fax:** (_____) _____

E-mail: _____

Membership Category (Check one):

Individual Volunteer/NGO Government Professional/Business Charter

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

mail to:

c/o Business Ethics Office, Room N211, Schulich School of Business, York University 4700 Keele St., Toronto, ON Canada M3J 1P3
Tel: 416.488.3939/736.5268 FAX: 416.483.5128/736.5762 email: ti-can@transparency.ca www.transparency.ca