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2010 UN International Anti-Corruption Day

On December 9, to mark UN International Anti-Corruption Day, Transparency International will launch the 2010 *Global Corruption Barometer* (GCB), International Anti-Corruption Day.

Published annually, since 2003, the GCB is a survey that assesses general public attitudes toward and experience of corruption in dozens of countries around the world. It assesses the extent to which key institutions and public services are perceived, by their own citizens, to be corrupt, measures citizens' views on government efforts to fight corruption and includes questions about the level of state capture and people's willingness to pay a premium for clean corporate behaviour. The GCB focuses on global and regional findings, as well as findings over time.

—To view the 2010 GCB, which this year covers 86 countries, visit: www.transparency.org, on December 9, after 6 a.m. GMT.

TI launches 2010 CPI

Response to global crises must prioritise zero tolerance for corruption

With governments committing huge sums to tackle the world's most pressing problems, from the instability of financial markets to climate change and poverty, corruption remains an obstacle to achieving much needed progress, according to Transparency International's 2010 *Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI), a measure of domestic, public sector corruption released on 26 October.

The 2010 CPI shows that nearly three quarters of the 178 countries in the index score below five, on a scale from 0 (perceived to be highly corrupt) to 10 (perceived to have low levels of corruption), indicating a serious corruption problem.

“These results signal that significantly greater efforts must go into strengthening governance across the globe. With the livelihoods of so many at stake, governments' commitments to anti-corruption, transparency and accountability must speak through their actions. Good governance is an (cont'd on page 2)

Luncheon Event

The Siemens Story

Speaker:

Dr. Hentie Dirker, Regional Compliance Officer, Siemens Canada Limited

Wednesday, 12 January 2011

The Albany Club, 91 King Street East, Toronto

12:00 – 14:00

Co-sponsored by: EthicsCentre.CA and Transparency International Canada

For registration and further information, see article below

The Siemens Story

From 2006 to 2008 Siemens found themselves in the middle of one of the biggest corporate corruption scandals to date. On 12 January 2011, at noon, at The Albany Club, 91 King Street East, in Toronto, come hear Dr. Hentie Dirker, Regional Compliance Officer, Siemens Canada Limited, as he offers a glimpse into the huge compliance challenges Siemens faced and how they were tackled. He will describe how Siemens focused on changing its corporate culture to tackle corruption problems and introduce practical measures aimed at increasing individual accountability. These efforts translated into cutting edge training programs, new policies and controls and global online tools which taken together resulted in a best in class compliance program.

Members (both EthicsCentre.CA and Transparency International Canada) and Guests – \$45.00; Non-Members – \$50.00; Table of 8 – \$270.00; University/College Students – \$20.00 or Student Table of 8 - \$120.00. Cancellations must be received two days prior to the event, failing which you will be charged. (cont'd on page 2)

(cont'd from page 1)

The Siemens Story

Register on the [ethicscentre.CA](http://ethicscentre.ca) web site at www.ethicscentre.ca or contact the Centre by phone: (416) 368-7525 or e-mail: imarsh@ethicscentre.ca, noting any special dietary requirements.

(cont'd from page 1)

TI launches 2010 CPI

essential part of the solution to the global policy challenges governments face today," said Huguette Labelle, Chair of Transparency International (TI).

To fully address these challenges, governments need to integrate anti-corruption measures in all spheres, from the responses to the financial crisis and climate change to commitments by the international community to eradicate poverty. For this reason TI advocates stricter implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption, the only global initiative that provides a framework for putting an end to corruption.

"Allowing corruption to continue is unacceptable; too many poor and vulnerable people continue to suffer its consequences around the world. We need to see more enforcement of existing rules and laws. There should be nowhere to hide for the corrupt or their money," said Labelle.

Corruption Perceptions Index 2010: The results

In the 2010 CPI, Denmark, New Zealand and Singapore tie for first place with scores of 9.3. Canada is in sixth place, with a score of 8.9. Unstable governments, often with a legacy of conflict, continue to dominate the bottom rungs of the CPI. Afghanistan and Myanmar share second to last place with a score of 1.4, with Somalia coming in last with a score of 1.1.

Where source surveys for individual countries remain the same, and where there is corroboration by more than half of those sources, real changes in perceptions can be ascertained. Using these criteria, it is possible to establish an improvement in scores from 2009 to 2010 for Bhutan, Chile, Ecuador, FYR Macedonia, Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Kuwait, and Qatar. Similarly, a decline in scores from 2009 to 2010 can be identified for the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Niger and the United States.

Financial Fallout

Notable among decliners are some of the countries most affected by a financial crisis precipitated by transparency and integrity deficits. Among those improving, the general absence of OECD states underlines the fact that all nations need to bolster their good governance mechanisms.

TI's assessment of 36 industrialised countries party to the OECD anti-bribery convention, which forbids bribery of foreign officials, reveals that as many as 20, including Canada, show little or no enforcement of the rules, sending the wrong signal about their commitment to curb corrupt practices. While corruption continues to plague fledgling states, hampering their efforts to build and strengthen institutions, protect human rights and improve livelihoods, corrupt international flows continue to be considerable.

"The results of this year's CPI show again that corruption is a global problem that must be addressed in global policy reforms. It is commendable that the Group of 20 in pursuing financial reform has made strong commitments to transparency and integrity ahead of their November summit in Seoul," said Labelle. "But the process of reform itself must be accelerated."

TI called on the G20 to mandate greater government oversight and public transparency in all measures they take to reduce systemic risks and opportunities for corruption and fraud in the public as well as in the private sector.

The message is clear: across the globe, transparency and accountability are critical to restoring trust and turning back the tide of corruption. Without them, global policy Solutions to many global crises are at risk.

---based upon the TI press release of 26 October 2010; for further information on the 2010 CPI, including the full Report, Methodology and Country Sources, visit: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010



Transparency International Canada Inc., Newsletter

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Designer: Mary Amati, Schulich School of Business,
York University.

G20 Anti-corruption Action Plan

On November 12, as an Annex to the G20 Seoul Summit Document, the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, launched at the G20 Toronto Summit, in June, published the *G20 Agenda for Action on Combating Corruption, Promoting Market Integrity, and Supporting a Clean Business Environment*.

The G20 committed “to supporting a common approach to an effective global anti-corruption regime, the principles of which are enshrined in the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); showing collective leadership by taking action in high priority areas that affect our economies; and to directly engaging our private sector stakeholders, who represent the leading share of global businesses, in the development and implementation of innovative and cooperative practices in support of a clean business environment.”

The G20 noted it would lead in nine key areas of anti-corruption work, recognizing “...the importance of building upon and complementing existing global mechanism, i.e., the [United Nations Convention against Corruption], including other international instruments such as the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and regional instruments.”

In addition to committing itself to exercising its voice in the governance of international organizations, by engaging in dialogue with them to encourage them to “operate with transparency, high ethical standards, effective internal safeguards and the highest standard of integrity,” the G20 declared that “[b]usiness is a stakeholder in anti-corruption efforts, and its engagement on the issue is essential. The G20 will encourage public-private partnerships and offers a significant opportunity for developing and implementing initiatives that engage the private sector in the global fight against corruption.

“To this end, the G20 will:

- strengthen corporate efforts, by extending an invitation to the private sector to meet during the French Presidency [of the Summit, in 2011], to examine best practices and other forms of business engagement in combating corruption and to consider how G20 corporations could share their on-going efforts.
- combat corruption in specific sectors, by working with industry and civil society to identify vulnerabilities in commercial transactions in a subset of specific sectors, with the goal of recommending multi-stakeholder initiatives for improvements in propriety, integrity and transparency by the end of 2011, for consideration by Leaders and implementation thereafter as appropriate.”

---to view the full Declaration, visit: <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-anticorruption.html>

14th IACC

November 10 – 13, 2010, 1200 public, private and civil society delegates, from 135 countries, met in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), around the general theme of restoring trust through global action for transparency.

Five sub-themes were addressed in both plenary and over 40 workshops: Corruption, Peace and Security; Fuelling Transparency and Accountability in the Natural Resources and Energy Markets; Climate Governance: Ensuring a Collective Commitment; Strengthening Global Action for an Accountable Corporate World; Reaching our Millennium Development Goals. Further special sessions were held, providing an opportunity to share strategies, tools and lessons learned regarding people-centred approaches to curbing corruption and strengthening accountability, including the special role of youth.

As noted in its final declaration, the IACC’s “ability to encourage participants to reach across the aisle to those working in other countries, regions or sectors is critical given the interconnected nature of the challenges [it] must tackle.

“The IACC is evolving with a new emphasis on people. It also emphasises all forms of media, and especially investigative journalism and social media, as offering great potential for unearthing the truth, achieving participation and inclusiveness, both vital factors for the success of anti-corruption strategies.

Empowered people create change. [The IACC recognizes] that involving people needs time, fresh new ideas and a vibrant civic space. [The IACC’s] role should be to support the people who are willing to change

---for the full IACC Final Declaration, visit: <http://14iacc.org/about/declaration/>

Transparency International Integrity Awards, 2009-2010

Transparency International’s (TI) Integrity Awards were created to recognise the courage and determination of the many individuals and organisations confronting corruption around the world, often at great personal risk.

The 2009-2010 Integrity Awards honour three anti-corruption heroes, who have shown uncompromising courage, dedication and resilience in the face of great adversity. This year’s winners, Paddlaya Jayantha, a journalist from Sri Lanka, now in exile, Grégory Ngbwa Mintsu, from Gabon, and Sergei Magnitsky, a Russian lawyer, who received the Award posthumously, are united in their bold commitment.

---for further information on the Award winners, visit: http://www.transparency.org/news_room/in_focus/2010/integrity_awards_2009_2010

Transparency International 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index

RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	9.3	30	Spain	6.1	59	Tunisia	4.3	91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.2
1	New Zealand	9.3	32	Portugal	6.0	62	Croatia	4.1	91	Djibouti	3.2
1	Singapore	9.3	33	Botswana	5.8	62	FYR Macedonia	4.1	91	Gambia	3.2
4	Finland	9.2	33	Puerto Rico	5.8	62	Ghana	4.1	91	Guatemala	3.2
4	Sweden	9.2	33	Taiwan	5.8	62	Samoa	4.1	91	Kiribati	3.2
6	Canada	8.9	36	Bhutan	5.7	66	Rwanda	4.0	91	Sri Lanka	3.2
7	Netherlands	8.8	37	Malta	5.6	67	Italy	3.9	91	Swaziland	3.2
8	Australia	8.7	38	Brunei	5.5	68	Georgia	3.8	91	Burkina Faso	3.1
8	Switzerland	8.7	39	Korea (South)	5.4	69	Brazil	3.7	98	Egypt	3.1
10	Norway	8.6	39	Mauritius	5.4	69	Cuba	3.7	98	Mexico	3.1
11	Iceland	8.5	41	Costa Rica	5.3	69	Montenegro	3.7	98	Dominican Republic	3.0
11	Luxembourg	8.5	41	Oman	5.3	69	Romania	3.7	101	Sao Tome & Principe	3.0
13	Hong Kong	8.4	41	Poland	5.3	73	Bulgaria	3.6	101	Tonga	3.0
14	Ireland	8.0	44	Dominica	5.2	73	El Salvador	3.6	101	Zambia	3.0
15	Austria	7.9	45	Cape Verde	5.1	73	Panama	3.6	101	Algeria	2.9
15	Germany	7.9	46	Lithuania	5.0	73	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	105	Argentina	2.9
17	Barbados	7.8	46	Macau	5.0	73	Vanuatu	3.6	105	Kazakhstan	2.9
17	Japan	7.8	48	Bahrain	4.9	78	China	3.5	105	Moldova	2.9
19	Qatar	7.7	49	Seychelles	4.8	78	Colombia	3.5	105	Senegal	2.9
20	United Kingdom	7.6	50	Hungary	4.7	78	Greece	3.5	105	Benin	2.8
21	Chile	7.2	50	Jordan	4.7	78	Lesotho	3.5	110	Bolivia	2.8
22	Belgium	7.1	50	Saudi Arabia	4.7	78	Peru	3.5	110	Gabon	2.8
22	United States	7.1	53	Czech Republic	4.6	78	Serbia	3.5	110	Indonesia	2.8
24	Uruguay	6.9	54	Kuwait	4.5	78	Thailand	3.5	110	Kosovo	2.8
25	France	6.8	54	South Africa	4.5	85	Malawi	3.4	110	Solomon Islands	2.8
26	Estonia	6.5	56	Malaysia	4.4	85	Morocco	3.4	116	Ethiopia	2.7
27	Slovenia	6.4	56	Namibia	4.4	87	Albania	3.3	116	Guyana	2.7
28	Cyprus	6.3	56	Turkey	4.4	87	India	3.3	116	Mali	2.7
28	United Arab Emirates	6.3	59	Latvia	4.3	87	Jamaica	3.3	116	Mongolia	2.7
30	Israel	6.1	59	Slovakia	4.3	87	Liberia	3.3			
116	Mozambique	2.7	146	Libya	2.2						
116	Tanzania	2.7	146	Nepal	2.2						
116	Vietnam	2.7	146	Paraguay	2.2						
123	Armenia	2.6	146	Yemen	2.2						
123	Eritrea	2.6	154	Cambodia	2.1						
123	Madagascar	2.6	154	Central African Republic	2.1						
123	Niger	2.6	154	Comoros	2.1						
127	Belarus	2.5	154	Congo-Brazzaville	2.1						
127	Ecuador	2.5	154	Guinea-Bissau	2.1						
127	Lebanon	2.5	154	Kenya	2.1						
127	Nicaragua	2.5	154	Laos	2.1						
127	Syria	2.5	154	Papua New Guinea	2.1						
127	Timor-Leste	2.5	154	Russia	2.1						
127	Uganda	2.5	154	Tajikistan	2.1						
134	Azerbaijan	2.4	164	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.0						
134	Bangladesh	2.4	164	Guinea	2.0						
134	Honduras	2.4	164	Kyrgyzstan	2.0						
134	Nigeria	2.4	164	Venezuela	2.0						
134	Philippines	2.4	168	Angola	1.9						
134	Sierra Leone	2.4	168	Equatorial Guinea	1.9						
134	Togo	2.4	170	Burundi	1.8						
134	Ukraine	2.4	171	Chad	1.7						
134	Zimbabwe	2.4	172	Sudan	1.6						
143	Maldives	2.3	172	Turkmenistan	1.6						
143	Mauritania	2.3	172	Uzbekistan	1.6						
143	Pakistan	2.3	175	Iraq	1.5						
146	Cameroon	2.2	176	Afghanistan	1.4						
146	Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	176	Myanmar	1.4						
146	Haiti	2.2	178	Somalia	1.1						
146	Iran	2.2									

—for further information on the 2010 CPI, including the full Report, Methodology and Country Sources, visit: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010

TI-CANADA MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

CHARTER MEMBERS (Membership contribution -- \$5,000)

The purpose of charter membership is to keep the chapter on a sound financial footing. Charter members will have all the rights and privileges of other members and will be invited to assist in advising the Board on policies and programs. We welcome government departments and agencies as arm's length Charter members, but government members will have no voting rights.

PROFESSIONAL FIRMS (Membership contribution — \$1,000)

The designated spokesperson of a professional firm has full voting and participation rights at meetings of members.

VOLUNTARY SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS: (Membership contribution — \$500)

The designated spokesperson of an NGO has full voting and participation rights at meetings of members.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS (Membership contribution range — \$100—\$500)

Individual members will have full participation and voting privileges at all meetings of the members.

STUDENT MEMBERS (Membership contribution — \$20)

Student members have full participation and voting privileges at meetings of members.

ALL MEMBERS will receive newsletters/bulletins, 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 receipt of a Membership Application and Board approval of the Application. The Board may decline to grant such approval if, for any reason, the Board considers membership to be inconsistent or incompatible with the objectives, values and ethical principals of TI-Canada.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(all applications must be accompanied by responses to Membership Questions - to access please visit: <http://www.transparency.ca/Members/Application.html>)

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Country: _____ **Postal Code:** _____

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

E-mail: _____

Membership Category (Check one):

Charter Professional Voluntary/NGO Individual Student

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