

A GLOBAL FORUM ON FIGHTING



SAFEGUARDING INTEGRITY AMONG JUSTICE AND SECURITY OFFICIALS

PROGRAM

(Except as indicated, all events are at the Loy Henderson
International Conference Room, Department of State)

Wednesday, February 24

7:30 a.m. Registration Desk Opens
C Street Entrance, Department of State

9:00 a.m. Opening Session

Welcome: *Madeline Albright, Secretary of State*

Keynote: **Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman**

Remarks: *James Wolfensohn, President, World Bank*

Donald Johnson, Secretary General, OECD

Pino Arlacchi, Executive Director, UN Crime Center

Jeremy Pope, Managing Director, Transparency Intl.

Summary Observations: *Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman*

10:00 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. Plenary Session: Significance of Corruption Among Justice and
Security Officials

Moderator: **Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman**

12:30 p.m. Luncheon

Invited participants: Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor

Introduction: *Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
Frank Loy*

Address: *Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin*

Remaining participants are invited to a buffet lunch in the Hall of Diplomacy; Secretary Rubin's address may be viewed in video projection in the Loy Henderson Room

2:00 p.m. Plenary Session: Economic Governance, the Private Sector and Corruption

Moderator: *Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs Stuart M. Eizenstat*

Presenters: *Daniel Kaufmann, World Bank
Maria Livanos Cattai, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce*

3:45 p.m. Plenary Session: Ethics Regimes in the Public Sector

Moderator: *Hon. Stephen D. Potts, Director, U.S. Office of Government Ethics*

Presenters: *Miria R. K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda
Zhao Hongzhu, Vice-Minister of Supervision, China
Luis Nicolas Ferreira, Director, National Office of Public Ethics, Argentina
Prof. Enrico Zanelli, University of Genoa, Italy
Elaine Kaplan, Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel*

5:15 p.m. Organizational meetings of Specialty Sessions that meet Thursday

5:30 p.m. Dinner (by invitation) – Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor

Hosts: ***Vice President Al Gore***
Attorney General Janet Reno

U.S. Military Strolling Strings
Urban Nation Voices of Youth

Thursday, February 25

8:30 a.m. Plenary Session: Legal Frameworks and Enforcement Authorities

Moderator: *Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General*

Presenters: *Sang Cheon Park, Minister of Justice, Republic of Korea*
Vasyl Durdynets, Director, National Bureau of Investigation, Ukraine
Philip B. Heymann, Harvard University (former Deputy Attorney General)

10:00 a.m. Break

10:15 a.m. Plenary Session: Upholding Integrity Among Justice and Security Officials

Presiding: ***Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman***

Moderator: *Prof. Charles Moskos, Anderson Chair, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University*

Presenters: *Prof. dr. Anton Bebler, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*
Dr. Juan Rial, PEITHO, Uruguay
Dr. Walter Kamba, University of Namibia

11:45 p.m. Plenary Session: Religious Values and the Struggle Against Corruption

Presiding: ***Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman***

Moderator: *Judge John Noonan*

Presenters: *Alan Geyer, Washington National Cathedral*
Rabbi Dr. Burton J. Visotzky, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York
Archbishop Oscar Andres Rodriguez (Honduras), President, Council of Latin American Roman Catholic Bishops
Dr. Nurcholish Madjid, Rector, University of ParamadinaMulya, Jakarta, Indonesia
Dr. Yasuo Sakakibara, Daijji Temple, Kyoto, Japam
Dr. Veena Das, University of Delhi, India

1:30 p.m. Luncheon (by invitation) – Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor
 Remarks: *Justice Stephen Breyer, U.S. Supreme Court*
 Address: *Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Frank Loy*

3:45 p.m. Specialty Sessions:

National Security Forces (National Defense University)
 Other Security Forces (FBI Headquarters)
 Customs Services (Customs Service Headquarters)
 Financial Regulatory Officials (Treasury Department)
 Procurement Officials (Treasury Department)
 Judiciary (Room 1105, Department of State)
 Global and Regional Anticorruption Frameworks (Loy Henderson
 Room, Department of State)
 Internal Oversight (Room 1107, Department of State)
 Non-Governmental Organizations (Room 1205, Department of
 State)
 (bus transportation will be provided to locations outside
 the Department of State)

6:30 p.m. Recess - Evening Free

Friday, February 26

8:00 a.m. Plenary Session: Strategies for Making Corruption Visible

Moderator: *Penn Kemble, Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency*

Presenters: *Mayor Leoluca Orlando, Palermo, Italy*
Tymon Katlholo, Director, Directorate of Corruption and
Economic Crime, Botswana
Jose Luis Simon, Diario El Dia newspaper, Paraguay

Discussants: *Prof. Roy Godson, National Strategy Information Center*
Nancy Zucker Boswell, Managing Director, Transparency
International - USA

10:15 a.m. Round Table for Government Delegation Heads
Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor

Presiding: ***Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman***

Presentation of summaries of specialty session
discussions by session spokespersons
Round table summary discussion

(Government delegation heads only; other participants will view the
session in video projection in the Loy Henderson Room)

12:15 p.m. Photograph, Government Delegation Heads with ***Vice President Al Gore,***
Forum Chairman, 8th Floor

12:30 p.m. Closing Session

Address and Declaration: ***Vice President Al Gore, Forum Chairman***

Closing

1:30 p.m. Global Forum Concludes

SUMMARIES

Opening Session

Plenary Session: Religious Values and the Struggle Against Corruption

Plenary Session: Significance of Corruption Among Justice and Security Officials

Plenary Session: Strategies for Making Corruption Visible

Plenary Session: Upholding Integrity Among Justice and Security Officials: Issues and Problems

Economic Governance, the Private Sector, and Corruption

Panel on Ethics in the Public Sector

Declaration

OPENING SESSION

United States Secretary of State Madeleine Albright opened the session and identified three criteria necessary to fight corruption: (1) action against both the supply and demand; (2) accountability; and (3) clarity in teaching and maintaining the line between private rights and public responsibilities. She noted that no country has a monopoly on the best means for combating corruption, and acknowledged that U.S. efforts are a work in progress. She stressed the need for mutual evaluation, an independent judiciary, and a free press to effectively bring corruption out of the dark where it thrives.

U.S. Vice President Al Gore gave the keynote address. Quoting from an array of sources including Moses, Confucius, and the Koran, he noted that the world has been fighting corruption for a very long time. However he said that we currently have an "open moment" – a time when luck and circumstances combine to allow us the opportunity to change the future – to make real progress in that fight and leave the world not just better off, but better.

He itemized five factors which make this an open moment: (1) world tolerance of corruption is fading fast and no longer just viewed as a cost of doing business; (2) leaders around the world have put corruption at the heart of their agendas; (3) there is a growing trend toward government reform; (4) ethical behavior is a part of most people if the systems reduce temptation and make it easier for them to follow their conscience; and (5) the free flow of information available through the internet.

Saying that no corruption is more damaging than that engaged in by justice and security officials, the Vice President stressed that corruption in one country can make itself felt around the world. Following the theme begun by Secretary Albright, he said no nation has a monopoly on virtue that gives it the right to lecture others. He did, however, offer to work closely with the World Bank and others to assist countries utilize a survey approach as a diagnostic tool, which he said had been very effective where it has been used. He also gave support to mutual evaluations and raised the idea of an internet-based reporting device.

In closing, he cautioned that as corruption rises, civil liberty falls, the rule of law falls and the professionalism of civil service falls. He stressed that this is not just an academic debate. Instead, he said, it is our future.

Four speakers lent their voices to the call for action following the Vice President's address. World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn said that corruption is not a political issue, but a social, economic, and human issue. He said it is a major inhibiting factor in development and that economic growth is not possible unless governance and corruption are addressed and a functioning legal/judicial system is established. He said the World Bank is fundamentally committed to addressing corruption.

Donald Johnson, Secretary/General of the Office of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) discussed the recently completed OECD convention making it illegal to offer bribes to get business, noting that countries are welcome to join the convention even if they are not OECD members. He said the next steps are ensuring that laws are adopted to meet the convention criteria and subsequent enforcement of those laws. Stressing international cooperation and partnerships, he urged nations not to tolerate anything internationally that they wouldn't tolerate domestically.

Pino Arlacchi, Director General of the United Nations Offices in Vienna, also stressed the global reach of corruption and listed some specific law enforcement tools, which he urged nations to adopt. These included abolishing bank secrecy, confiscating criminal assets, protecting witnesses, setting standards for money-laundering offenses, and establishing an independent judiciary.

Jeremy Pope, Managing Director for Transparency International, said that fighting corruption is too important to leave it all to government. He echoed Arlacchi's call for international law enforcement cooperation, noting that nations must provide the tools to law enforcement to allow them to assist each other and must have faith in each others judicial system. He also supported seizing profits of corruption, saying that the way to decreasing corruption is to make it low profit and high risk.

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR INTERFAITH STATEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION

PLENARY SESSION: RELIGIOUS VALUES AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

SUMMARY: Vice President Gore observed that ethics derive from a focus on the “greater good” that is an integral part of the great faith traditions and noted the similarity of ethical pronouncements universally. Participants emphasized the importance of teaching religious values and incorporating them into the dialogue between citizens and their governments. Vice President Gore challenged participants and the ethical traditions they represent to join in forging a common statement on corruption. **END SUMMARY.**

Judge Noonan cited conscience as a universal principle that guides individuals in honest ways thus assuring integrity of the soul. That integrity is distorted in both those who give and those who receive bribes. Bribery erodes the essential ingredient of trust in social relationships.

Reverend Geyer stressed that good governance must harness man’s sense of justice and his capacity to experience God to deal with the lower aspects of human nature. He said that government based on rule of law is a positive artifact in God’s creation that can nurture life and that government service, based on a calling to serve justice, was a noble undertaking. Justice ensures that the needs of the weak are redressed. Truthfulness in public life is the measure of a corruption-free society for in Christianity, truth will set you free.

Rabbi Visotzky emphasized that religious values oppose corruption citing the law handed down in the Jewish Torah. Corruption, however, is a fact of life. Law and pronouncements from on high are not enough to combat corruption. Rather the ideals of fairness and an intolerance of corruption must be part and parcel of social dialogue and at the core of what we teach our children. Only by this ongoing vigilance through social dialogue can we generate a new ethos that guarantees governments will serve the people and eradicate corruption.

For Archbishop Rodriguez, transparency in governance will protect the weakest in society. He touted the synergy between the 1996 OAS anti-corruption convention and the Catholic Church’s strong denunciations of transnational corruption. The Church, on the grassroots level, plays a role in strengthening civic values that demand honesty and transparency in public life.

Dr. Madjid bemoaned the gap between religious teachings and practical action in modern society. The Koran teaches righteous behavior and urges mankind to do good deeds as well as to believe in God. Islam acknowledges the human capacity to reflect the laws of God in statecraft. Decrying pessimism as the seed

of corruption, he emphasized Islamic values as a potential foundation in the struggle against corruption, if Moslem societies choose to invoke it.

Professor Sakakibara described the ethics taught by the historical Buddha and their effectiveness based on individual honesty, discipline and free will. He decried the lack of transparency in public life stating that "clear definitions" are needed to combat corruption. Organized Buddhism can contribute to civil society "quietly" by propounding the ethical teachings of the Buddha to future generations.

Dr. Veena Das concluded by enjoined participants to find a common ground among traditions, especially regarding corruption. Corruption hurts humankind by detracting from the legitimacy of governments. She emphasized the need to keep an open dialogue between overarching moralities of international societies and the high religious traditions and local ethical values. People on the grassroots have to be able to understand and engage in a set of shared values to validate their participation in political life. Gandhi's genius lay in adopting aspects of the Hindu tradition and crafting them in a more universal language to win favor abroad while mobilizing millions of Indians in a mass political movement for justice based on truth.

**SUMMARY REPORT
ON
PLENARY SESSION: SIGNIFICANCE OF CORRUPTION AMONG JUSTICE AND
SECURITY OFFICIALS
(February 24, 1999)**

The first plenary session, moderated by Vice President Al Gore, discussed the significance of corruption, national programs, and the tools necessary to enhance anti-corruption and good governance efforts. The session began with presentations by head delegates from 8 nations: Prime Minister Keita of Mali, Vice President Ruckauf of Argentina, Vice President Bell of Columbia, Vice President Quiroga of Bolivia, Vice President Fernandez of the Dominican Republic, Vice President Noboa of Ecuador, Deputy Prime Minister Andronic of Moldova, Deputy Prime Minister Miklos of Slovakia, and Minister of Justice Tsog of Mongolia.

Head delegates thanked Vice President Gore for the invitation to join him at the Global Forum to Fight Corruption, noting that it is a timely event and that corruption affects nascent political and economic reforms. It was noted that corruption can impact the moral fabric of societies, creating apathy and undermining the fundamental trust everyday people place in their leaders and institutions. Delegates agreed with Vice President Gore's point, made in his keynote speech, that corruption in one country can make its impact felt around the world. They endorsed global efforts to develop sound, realistic and enforceable approaches to fight corruption and offered their countries' support.

Government representatives also outlined their anti-corruption programs, including efforts to act against both the corruptor and corruptee, to consult with all elements of societies and to seek the support of the international community. Delegates from the Americas highlighted steps being taken to implement the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and called for swift ratification by all twenty-five OAS countries. Several delegates, particularly those from democracies in transition, noted that corruption is the most difficult obstacle facing their countries. As corruption endangers their new democracies, they have found the need to take real actions by developing and implementing national programs to fight corruption. There is much work to be done to strengthen institutions to ensure public and private accountability, including strong and impartial judiciaries, as well as a free and open press.

All delegates pointed to a number of innovative and effective anti-corruption mechanisms to enhance good governance, transparency and rule of law, including: (1) special organizations to check the use of public funds by officials; (2) codes of public procurement; (3) ethical standards for government officials; (4) systems mandating public disclosure of assets; (5) civic educational programs to reform behavior, build character, and increase morality of all citizens; (6) a corruption index on multinational companies; (7) a free press and free speech; (8) system allowing nations to exchange experiences of anti-corruption practices through the use of modern technology (internet); and, (9) targeting not only institutions but all elements of society.

PLENARY SESSION: STRATEGIES FOR MAKING CORRUPTION VISIBLE

SUMMARY: Panelists emphasized that law enforcement alone cannot succeed against organized crime and corruption without a culture of lawfulness and a supportive civil society. Civic education, anti-corruption advocacy campaigns, a free press, the free flow of information, and robust non-governmental institutions are all critical elements of society's role in supporting the efforts of law enforcement. There are many success stories employing this strategy, and the CIVITAS Palermo conference in June 1999 will demonstrate further how this can work, as it brings together the world's law enforcement and education communities. **END SUMMARY**

U.S. Information Agency Acting Director Penn Kemble explained the four elements of civil society that can shed light on corruption to prevent it from flourishing or taking root: 1) journalism (the press must be free, independent, and professional, and not be co-opted by the criminals); 2) a system allowing full access to information, thus holding officials accountable (new information technology makes this inexpensive and easy); 3) competent auditors and oversight officials; and 4) a professional, well-trained civil service (good government is critical to a thriving private sector). Just as important as discovering corruption is a public that knows its rights and responsibilities as a democratic community. Civic education and the institutions of civil society are the essential ingredients for creating an informed citizenry and law enforcement community.

Tymon Katlholo, of Botswana's Directorate of Corruption and Economic Crime, stressed that corruption will never be eradicated until society refuses to tolerate it. Anti-corruption government agencies must therefore employ positive public education strategies (reinforced by fear of punishment) to reveal the evils of corruption and enlist and foster public support. Community participation programs must involve: 1) information – to the public about filing reports and about instances of successful prosecution; 2) explanation – of the spirit and provisions of the anti-corruption agency; and 3) promotion -- of higher moral and ethical standards, pride in the civil service, social responsibility, business ethics, and sound management principles.

Jose Luis Simon, the Paraguayan newspaper editor (El Dia), radio broadcaster, and university professor, discussed the problems of countries with extremely high levels of systemic corruption, in some cases becoming virtual "klepto-narcocratic" regimes. In such instances, corruption pervades government, the private economy, and the press – thus hindering the actions of individuals to oppose it. Democratic institutions are not enough; the press must not only denounce corruption generally, but also investigate the true sources and actual instances of corruption. This will not happen as long as the press is largely owned or co-opted by the criminals.

Leoluca Orlando, the Mayor of Palermo, Italy, explained that fighting organized crime and corruption requires that the "wheel" of law enforcement move together with the "wheel" of civic education and a culture of lawfulness; if not, then law enforcement becomes isolated, corrupt, ineffective, and often a threat to our civil liberties. Democratic constitutions and free market institutions are not enough when the Mafia

have cultural hegemony: instituting public-school civic education, and eliciting support from the community, are essential for transforming the public mindset and forcing the criminals out of the cultural mainstream (Palermo went from 240 murders per year to just seven non-Mafia related homicides; the city's historical center has reopened, and the mafioso have gone into hiding). The CIVITAS Palermo conference from June 18-22, 1999 will bring the world's law enforcement and civic education communities together to advocate for the need of bringing the two "wheels" together in every country, and to examine the role of culture in fighting organized crime and corruption.

Nancy-Zucker Boswell of Transparency International stressed the importance of the press and other non-governmental stakeholders. The press must: 1) push for the adoption and implementation of anti-crime conventions; 2) be able to withstand threats of violence and libel suits; and 3) sustain momentum by not merely reporting breaking scandals but also providing coverage of systemic corruption. Systemic reform also requires active participation by civic groups; education, labor, religious and other civil society leaders must support the work of trained and independent prosecutors. Finally, government has the key role of making information widely available (to render accountability and oversight possible), through ensuring that: 1) budgets and routine information are publicly disseminated; 2) citizens have the right to request information; 3) hearings are held publicly; 4) laws and results of judicial proceedings are published; and 5) the Internet is utilized to disseminate information and solicit citizen feedback.

Roy Godson of Georgetown University, the National Strategic Information Center, and the U.S. Working Group on Organized Crime, said that any study of what works and fails, anywhere in the world, demonstrates that law enforcement and regulations will not prevent organized crime and corruption without the "second wheel" of civic education and culture. Palermo and Hong Kong are but two great examples demonstrating that the societal wheel requires: 1) freedom of speech and information (especially the protection of those who speak out against or expose corruption); 2) non-governmental role models and leaders (e.g., the Church, CIVITAS International) that support those inside government opposing crime and corruption; and the critical long-term solution, 3) school-based civic education – which all the data show sustains attitudes among children.

Penn Kemble concluded by recognizing that although there may be differences in the ways countries will interpret and apply these remedies, what is most striking is the clear, widespread common view, namely, that the solution to rooting out and preventing organized crime and corruption is through civic education and culture.

Summary -- Plenary Session
Upholding Integrity Among Justice and Security Officials:
Issues and Problems

Panel moderator Professor Charles Moskos (Northwestern University, U.S.) was joined by Professor Anton Bebler (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) and Dr. Juan Rial (PLEITHO, Uruguay). Vice President Gore also joined the panel.

Professor Moskos called for a new research agenda focused on the real needs of justice and security officials. He considered decent salaries and realistic pensions as a necessary underpinning for institutional integrity. He asked that researchers avoid simplistic models and fatalistic cultural assumptions when exploring the complex dynamic between adequate compensation incentives, individual honesty and integrity, and organizational training, practices and values. He cited anti-corruption success stories -- U.S. Treasury agents during Prohibition, the new Haitian police force, and the immigration service in Panama, where increased employment of females appears to have raised institutional honesty. One remedy endorsed by Moskos and the panel was the creation of a multilateral system for hard currency pension payments.

Professor Rial observed that fighting corruption occupies a central place on the political agenda in Latin America. He noted the need to address the discrepancy between public intolerance for high corruption and public acceptance of petty, day-to-day corruption. He feared that the entry of the military into the fight against international crime offers new opportunities for corruption. Because many entering the military and the police do so mainly to find a job, Professor Rial highlighted the need to revitalize *esprit de corps* and concepts of public service. He concluded by stressing the importance of adequate compensation for security and police officials and urged steps be taken to restore the depleted stock of social capital in an increasingly urban world.

Professor Bebler warned that the end of Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe and the transition to democracy often resulted in modifications and substitutions in corrupt practices rather than their abolition. Corrupt officials, Bebler warned, were using open markets, freer trade, relaxed judicial enforcement, and conflict in the Balkans to pursue new avenues of corruption. He outlined 10 steps for a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy that included increased public awareness, salary incentives, tougher codes of conduct, punishment of offenders, and international technical assistance.

When a Tanzanian delegate proposed that work begin on a global anti-corruption convention, Vice President Gore expressed his view that time is required for implementation and monitoring of the OECD convention and similar regional agreements. In response to comments by a Senegalese delegate, the Vice President proposed that the 15 African delegations meet on the Conference margins to explore ways to strengthen African cooperation in the fight against corruption.

Economic Governance, the Private Sector, and Corruption
Wednesday, February 24, 1999, 2:00-3:30 p.m.

Stuart E. Eizenstat **Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs**
Maria Livanos Cattau **Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce**
Daniel Kaufmann **Manager, Regulatory Reform and Private Enterprise, World Bank**

Mr. Eizenstat outlined the emerging international consensus around a series of important norms in the anti-corruption fight: open and accountable economic governance practices; safeguarding integrity among justice, security, and regulatory officials; promoting openness and accountability in the private sector; and strengthening institutions that ensure public and private accountability, including independent judiciaries and a free and open press.

He then elaborated on the international initiatives underway to translate these norms into concrete results. Efforts include support for: a global set of standards that promote transparency and accountability; regional approaches, such as the recent African Ministerial Declaration; and key structural reforms. Mr. Eizenstat said the U.S. stands ready to engage with and support efforts to combat corruption and will consider targeted technical assistance where possible either bilaterally or in conjunction with other donors. He also called on the international financial institutions to fully take corruption, economic governance, and rule of law into account in their lending operations.

Mrs. Cattau described the role of the private sector in developing best practices to achieve anti-corruption efforts, and cited the examples of firms which have developed zero tolerance for corruption and undertaking forward looking corporate governance policies. The International Chamber of Commerce has been active in this area and will publish a practical manual for company managers to fight bribery in April 1999.

Mr. Kaufmann discussed the quantifiable effects of corruption on a nation's economy, based on surveys of private firms as well as public and government officials. The costs of corruption in areas such as customs, business licensing, and procurement, when quantified, allow countries to develop serious, results-oriented action plans, an important step in the process of translating ideals to concrete measures.

Mr. Eizenstat concluded the meeting by suggesting that participants identify and report on specific measures that they plan to take to combat corruption.

Panel on Ethics in the Public Sector

Summation:

The final panel discussion held on Wednesday, February 24, 1999 was moderated by the Honorable Stephen D. Potts, Director of the U.S. Office of Government Ethics and included the following presenters: Miria R.K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda; Zhao Hongzhu, Vice-Minister of Supervision, China; Luis Nicolas Ferreira, Director, National Office of Public Ethics, Argentina; Professor Enrico Zanelli, University of Genoa, Italy; and Elaine Kaplan, Special Counsel, U.S. Office of the Special Counsel.

Mr. Potts opened by highlighting the worldwide progress made toward combating corruption over the last 5 years. He singled out the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption of 1996 as a path-breaking agreement by international parties at creating a convention with binding obligations to guilty parties under international law. He also declared his office's core mission as one focused on the prevention of corruption by setting ethics policy for the executive branch, thus providing greater assurance to the public that administrators are being held accountably for their actions.

Both Ms. Matembe and Mr. Nicolas Ferreira discussed their countries' recently established offices that have been created to handle ethics issues in the public sector. It was noted that Uganda's top problems associated with the abuse of office include embezzlement and bribery. This has caused the people of Uganda to formulate a strategy of "zero tolerance" and thereby declaring a war on corruption. In the case of Argentina, its ethics' office has focused on establishing and enforcing a code of ethics to fight corruption, which is aimed at increasing public confidence by opening transparency in the work of the public sector.

The presentation offered by the Chinese Vice Minister of Supervision discussed how ethics issues are handled by a highly centralized system of government. Vice-Minister Hongzhu stressed the important nature of stabilizing an economy when dealing with corruption. He also advocated including popular participation in attacking corruption through so called "whistle blowing," and thereby creating a mentality that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law.

Professor Zanelli enlightened the audience to the reasons for the growth of the societal willingness to establish a code of ethics. He praised the U.S. as an exemplary model of corruption legislation. He too stressed the important role of the economy in curbing corruption, as money is the driving force behind corruption.

And finally, the panel was concluded by the U.S. Special Counsel who focused on the role of the "whistle blower" in routing out corruption. Special Counsel Kaplan stated that by protecting their rights we can increase the incidence of public disclosures and bring more attention to violations.

February 26, 1999 11:55 am

**Global Forum on Fighting Corruption:
Safeguarding Integrity Among Justice and Security Officials**

DECLARATION

For the past three days, we participants from 90 governments, gathered here in Washington at the invitation of U.S. Vice President Al Gore, have worked intensely to examine the causes of corruption and practices that are effective to prevent or fight it. Elected officials, ministers responsible for security and justice, experts in public ethics and anti-corruption from every region of the world were joined by distinguished academics and lay and clerical figures from many of the world's great religions.

We are on the eve of a new millenium. As never before, the world's people need officials of their governments to serve them with unquestioned integrity. Corruption of justice and security officials especially betrays their trust. Corruption cannot long co-exist with democracy and the rule of law. Corruption misallocates resources, hurts the poor, and weakens economies and societies. After three days of serious, searching work, we emerge persuaded that corruption is not inevitable. It is made by actions of men and women. Governments and their peoples can act and can succeed in our struggle against it, if only we have will and the determination to do so.

We have considered and shared with one another many practices that help control or punish corruption in public office. We are conscious of the efforts being undertaken in many regional bodies, such as the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Union, and the Global Coalition for Africa. We call on all of our governments to cooperate in appropriate regional and global bodies to rededicate themselves to adopt effective anti-corruption principles and practices, and to create ways to assist each other through mutual evaluation.

We feel a common urgency to act. We will also continue the dialogue we have begun in this forum. We will gather again in a second Global Forum on Fighting Corruption, to be held next year in the Netherlands, and we propose thereafter an annual Global Ministerial forum on fighting corruption. Protecting our citizens from corruption among their justice and security officials must be one of the most basic responsibilities of our governments and of us as individual officials of our governments.

We are one in our personal commitment to this end.

PLENARY SESSION: STRATEGIES FOR MAKING CORRUPTION VISIBLE

SUMMARY: Panelists emphasized that law enforcement alone cannot succeed against organized crime and corruption without a culture of lawfulness and a supportive civil society. Civic education, anti-corruption advocacy campaigns, a free press, the free flow of information, and robust non-governmental institutions are all critical elements of society's role in supporting the efforts of law enforcement. There are many success stories employing this strategy, and the CIVITAS Palermo conference in June 1999 will demonstrate further how this can work, as it brings together the world's law enforcement and education communities. END SUMMARY

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Leoluca Orlando, the Mayor of Palermo, Italy, explained that fighting organized crime and corruption requires that the "wheel" of law enforcement move together with the "wheel" of civic education and a culture of lawfulness; if not, then law enforcement becomes isolated, corrupt, ineffective, and often a threat to our civil liberties. Democratic constitutions and free market institutions are not enough when the Mafia

have cultural hegemony: instituting public-school civic education, and eliciting support from the community, are essential for transforming the public mindset and forcing the criminals out of the cultural mainstream (Palermo went from 240 murders per year to just seven non-Mafia related homicides; the city's historical center has reopened, and the mafioso have gone into hiding). The CIVITAS Palermo conference from June 18-22, 1999 will bring the world's law enforcement and civic education communities together to advocate for the need of bringing the two "wheels" together in every country, and to examine the role of culture in fighting organized crime and corruption.

Nancy-Zucker Boswell of Transparency International stressed the importance of the press and other non-governmental stakeholders. The press must: 1) push for the adoption and implementation of anti-crime conventions; 2) be able to withstand threats of violence and libel suits; and 3) sustain momentum by not merely reporting breaking scandals but also providing coverage of systemic corruption. Systemic reform also requires active participation by civic groups; education, labor, religious and other civil society leaders must support the work of trained and independent prosecutors. Finally, government has the key role of making information widely available (to render accountability and oversight possible), through ensuring that: 1) budgets and routine information are publicly disseminated; 2) citizens have the right to request information; 3) hearings are held publicly; 4) laws and results of judicial proceedings are published; and 5) the Internet is utilized to disseminate information and solicit citizen feedback.

Roy Godson of Georgetown University, the National Strategic Information Center, and the U.S. Working Group on Organized Crime, said that any study of what works and fails, anywhere in the world, demonstrates that law enforcement and regulations will not prevent organized crime and corruption without the "second wheel" of civic education and culture. Palermo and Hong Kong are but two great examples demonstrating that the societal wheel requires: 1) freedom of speech and information (especially the protection of those who speak out against or expose corruption); 2) non-governmental role models and leaders (e.g., the Church, CIVITAS International) that support those inside government opposing crime and corruption; and the critical long-term solution, 3) school-based civic education – which all the data show sustains attitudes among children.

Penn Kemble concluded by recognizing that although there may be differences in the ways countries will interpret and apply these remedies, what is most striking is the clear, widespread common view, namely, that the solution to rooting out and preventing organized crime and corruption is through civic education and culture.

A Global Forum on
Fighting Corruption: Safeguarding Integrity
Among Justice and Security Officials

Session Topics and Participants
(Tentative - 2/22/99)

Sessions of the Whole

1. **Significance of Corruption by Justice and Security Officials. The specific content of this session, including specific issues discussed and countries participating, will be elaborated in consultation with senior officials who attend the conference.** The end of the century brings with it the greatest challenge to modern government: corruption. Corruption erodes countries from within. It destabilizes and delegitimizes institutions responsible for the rule of law, on which democratic government, and national economic stability and growth, both depend. The resulting political and economic disenchantment of national populations detracts generally from the creation of a stable global polity and economy. To prosper in the next century, governments must actively embrace integrity systems that maintain the confidence of citizens, safeguard resources and establish a stable and reliable regime for the rule of law. This panel will include government policymakers from throughout the world. They will address these implications of corruption among justice and security officials, and how concrete, effective anticorruption programs can now allow governments, for the first time, to control and reduce the incidence and seriousness of corruption, and the damage that results from it.

Moderator: The Vice President

Panelists: Participating senior officials.

2. **Economic Governance, the Private Sector, and Corruption.** Corruption in the justice and security field, and more generally, has significant economic roots. With economic considerations in mind, this session will highlight three fundamental elements of anticorruption strategy. First, it will provide a brief overview of the recently signed OECD Convention and the OAS Convention, which will be covered in depth in a breakout session later in the conference. These measures are core components of the strategy to criminalize bribery. Key issues going forward are the need for the implementation of both Conventions by signatories -- numerous such steps already have occurred -- and the development of strong mutual evaluation mechanisms. Second, the session will focus on "demand side" measures that governments can consider taking to reduce the opportunities for corruption. Finally, the discussion will address how corruption affects the private sector and the role that private firms can play in developing best corporate practices and promoting anticorruption strategy.

Moderator: Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs Stuart M. Eizenstat

Presenters: Daniel Kaufmann, World Bank
Maria Livanos Cattai, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce

3. Ethics Regimes in the Public Sector. This session will focus on the concrete strides countries have made in creating effective ethics systems, programs and agencies. Specifically, it will highlight: standards of conduct for public officials, internal controls and accountability, fair and impartial personnel systems, ethics training and counseling, and financial disclosure. It will review these systems in light of institutions such as ethics offices, independent investigative bodies, and whistle blower protection systems.

Moderator: Hon. Stephen D. Potts, Director, U.S. Office of Government Ethics

Presenters: Miria R. K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda
Zhao Hongzhu, Vice-Minister of Supervision, China
Luis Nicolas Ferreira, Director, National Office of Public Ethics, Argentina
Prof. Enrico Zanelli, University of Genoa, Italy
Howard Keith Whitton, Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Elaine Kaplan, Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel

4. Legal Frameworks and Enforcement Authorities. This session will review the legal elements necessary to ensure effective anticorruption measures and the prosecution of offenders. It will focus on bribery and conflicts of interests statutes, money laundering laws, immunity issues, and witness protection programs. The session will highlight the variety and significance of prosecutorial techniques and procedures, including undercover operations, organized crime issues, elements of transnational crime and assuring adequate independence and resources for prosecutors.

Moderator: Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General

Presenters Sang Cheon Park, Minister of Justice, Republic of Korea
Vasyl Durdynets, Director, National Bureau of Investigation, Ukraine
Philip B. Heymann, Harvard University (former Deputy Attorney General)

5. Upholding Integrity Among Justice and Security Officials: Issues and Problems. This session will bring non-governmental academic experts to begin with a conceptual and factual overview of what is known and what is not known. The relative weight of cultural and organizational factors will be assessed, among other variables. The goal is to move from general statements (transparency, codes of ethics, background checks, etc.) to focus on what works or might work based on real-life cases.

Moderator: Prof. Charles Moskos, Anderson Chair, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University

Presenters: Prof. dr. Anton Bebler, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Dr. Juan Rial, PEITHO, Uruguay
Dean Walter Kamba, School of Law, University of Namibia

6. Religious Values and the Struggle Against Corruption. Corruption in public service frustrates efforts to extend the benefits of democracy and free market economies to the world's people. Religious values may be a resource to promote integrity and fight official corruption which may not have received the attention it deserves. A panel of religious leaders and experts will be asked to examine the effect that revival in recent years of attention on religious values has, or can have, on efforts to reduce the impact of corruption in public service. Questions examined could include: (1) How can the teachings of religious institutions promote honest conduct among public servants and the population they serve? (2) What examples are there of religious leaders who have identified corruption in public service as a menace that must be fought?

Moderator: Judge John Noonan, 9th Circuit (author Bribes)

Participants: Alan Geyer, Washington National Cathedral
Rabbi Dr. Burton J. Visotzky, Chair in Midrash and Interreligious Studies, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York
Archbishop Oscar Andres Rodriguez (Honduras), President, Roman Catholic Episcopal Council of Latin America
Dr. Nurcholish Madjid, Rector, University of ParamadinaMulya, Jakarta, Indonesia
Dr. Yasuo Sakakibara, Daioji Temple, Kyoto, Japan
Dr. Veena Das, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi, India

Shayk Muhammad Hisham Kabbani, President, Islamic Supreme Council of America, will be present as an invited participant from the Conference floor.

(Note: The panel from this session will reconvene Thursday afternoon specialty session period to continue discussion with faculty and students at the American University.)

7. Strategies for Making Corruption Visible. This session will address the role of legislative, media and nongovernmental institutions in promoting integrity and deterring corruption on the part of justice and security officials. It will address issues including freedom of the press, education, public scrutiny, transparency and accountability systems.

Moderator: Penn Kemble, Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency

Presenters: Sicily – Culture of Lawfulness - Mayor Leoluca Orlando, Palermo
Botswana – Tymon Katlholo, Director, Directorate of Corruption and Economic Crime
Paraguay – Jose Luis Simon, Diario El Dia newspaper

Discussants: Prof. Roy Godson, National Strategy Information Center
Nancy Zucker Boswell, Managing Director, Transparency International - USA

Specialty Panel Sessions for Specific Groups

1. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to National Security Forces. The panel will be divided into three major topic areas, each addressed by a prepared paper followed by discussion. Topics to be addressed are: (1) Role of National Security Forces in the Nation. (2) Preventing Potentially Corrupting Influences. (3) Dealing with Corruption of National Security Forces.

Keynote: Dr. John Hamre, Deputy Secretary of Defense

Co-Chairs: Secretary of Army Louis Caldera
Rodrigo Lloreda, Minister of Defense, Colombia

Presenters: Maj. Gen. Mousa Azouga, Director, Officer Affairs, Jordan
Dr. Armando Blasco, Secretary for Military Affairs, Ministry of Defense of Argentina
Gen. Benedicto Onofre Bezerra Leonel, Chief, Armed Forces Joint Staff, Brazil
Brig. Gen. Hussein Eissa Malallah, Director of the Department of Military Judgement, Kuwait Armed Forces

(Offsite at Department of Defense)

2. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to Other Security Forces. Following prepared presentations, participants will be encouraged, through interventions or questions to address the costs and benefits of various strategies commonly adopted to combat and control corruption in law enforcement agencies. These include pre-employment screening, pay and benefits, dedicated internal and exterior integrity resources, political and public accountability, statutory and regulatory schemes, etc.

Moderator: Michael de Feo, Assistant Director in charge of Office of Professional Responsibility, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Presenters: Lily Yam, Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong
Richard Pennington, Superintendent of Police, New Orleans, Louisiana
Hitler Tantawi, Director, Administrative Control Agency, Egypt

(Offsite at the FBI)

3. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to National Customs Services. Corruption in customs administrations can have a severe impact on a country's economy. Such corruption results not only in the loss of revenue, but also contributes to a climate of inefficiency, delay and obstructionism that is damaging to trade and commerce. Customs officers, in key positions on the frontline of international trade, are likely targets for corruption. This session will highlight country specific anticorruption initiatives. The U.S. Customs Service will describe its internal integrity programs and external outreach initiatives. The Secretary General of the World Customs Organization will discuss the impact of the Arusha Declaration on efforts by the WCO to promote integrity among its 149 members. Other national presentations will describe differing national systems, after which the panel will consider what solutions might realistically be achieved in the next 5-10 years.

Moderator: Samuel H. Banks, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs

Presenters: Enrique Fanta Ivanovic, Director, National Customs Service, Chile
Michael Roche, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Australian Customs
Michel Danet, Secretary General, World Customs Organization

(Offsite at U.S. Customs Headquarters)

4. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to Financial Regulatory Officials. This session will seek to identify and suggest remedies for those areas of financial regulatory activity where regulators may be subject to attempts by financial institutions and others to bribe or intimidate the regulators in pursuit of regulatory and supervisory actions such as licensing or rulings. Following introductory remarks by the moderator and presentations by panelists on specific problems and cases in different national regulatory settings, the session will discuss the best practices for ensuring integrity among financial regulators and equipping them with the means to identify potential bribery and corruption and to cooperate with law enforcement bodies in the apprehension and punishment of culpable individuals and entities.

Moderator: Eugene Ludwig (former U.S. Comptroller of the Currency)

Presenters: Danielle Nouy, Basle Committee on Banking Supervision,
Bank for International Settlements
Patricia Armendariz, Vice President, National Banking and Stock
Market Commission, Mexico
Barbara B. Hannigan, Ethics Counsel, Office of General Counsel,
Securities and Exchange Commission
Ronald K. Noble, Associate Professor, School of Law, New York
University (former Under Secretary of the Treasury for
Enforcement)
Dr. Won-Bae Yoon, Vice Chairman, Financial Supervision
Commission, Korea

(Offsite at Treasury)

5. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to Procurement Officials. This session will concentrate on how the awarding of public sector contracts for goods and services may be corrupted by suppliers, contractors and government officials, and on ways to combat these abuses and create integrity in the system. Introductory remarks by the moderator and panelists' presentations will draw on international cases and experience to highlight specific points of vulnerability and warning indicators of corruption in procurement. Subsequent discussion will focus on measures to be taken within the procurement process itself and in related areas of laws and regulations, public information and citizen involvement, auditing and law enforcement to reduce corruption and its attendant costs to society.

Moderator: Donald A. Strombom, Consultant (former Chief of Procurement,
World Bank)

Presenters: Joe Sutton, President and CEO, Enron International
Howard Wilson, Ethics Counselor, Office of Government Ethics

Counselor, Canada
Adalberto Rodriguez Giavarini, Secretary of Finance, City of
Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Offsite at Treasury)

6. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to the Judiciary: This panel will address the independence of the American judiciary as model for promoting integrity, independence and impartiality. The panel will include representatives from both the Federal and the state systems.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will open the session and offer introductory remarks.

Participants: Michael M. Mihm, U.S. District Judge, Central District of Illinois
Robert Kastenmeier, former Congressional chair of the
Commission on Discipline and Removal of the Federal Judiciary
Russ Wheeler, Deputy Director, Federal Judicial Center
Paul Sheridan, Chief Judge, Arlington Circuit Court, Virginia
Harvey Rishikof, Dean-Designate, Roger Williams School of Law,
Rhode Island

(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1105)

7. Global and Regional Anti-Corruption Frameworks. One of the major challenges in anti-corruption efforts has been to establish broader international standards. Consensus on the nature and objective of such efforts, including issues such as the establishment and enforcement of laws and norms, has been difficult to achieve. This session will examine key global instruments, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and progress in regional initiatives, such as the OAS Convention Against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention, and other activities in Asia, and Africa. Participants will address how these and other agreements will translate into specific action and how best to pursue anti-corruption goals in the future.

Moderator: Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs
Alan Larson

Presenters: Dr. Mark Pieth, Chairman, OECD Working Group on Bribery.
Guy De Vel, Director of Legal Affairs for the Council of Europe .
Andrew J. Pincus, General Counsel for the U.S. Department of
Commerce.

Dullah Omar, Minister of Justice, South Africa

(At the Department of State, Loy Henderson Conference Room)

8. **Internal Oversight: Prevention, Investigation and Detection.** This session is designed to offer an international perspective on internal government oversight mechanisms. Discussions will focus on identifying common challenges in the oversight process, and facilitating viable solutions that work across an international range of governmental frameworks. Specific topical highlights include: mechanisms of enforcement; investigative techniques; the role of oversight organizations in the disciplinary process; the importance of reporting results and information sharing responsibilities; issues of independence; and maintenance of integrity and products.

Moderator: Jacqueline L. Williams-Bridgers, Inspector General, Department of State

Presenters: Michael Bromwich, Inspector General, Department of Justice
Rodrigo Moraga Guerrero, Chairman, General Government
Internal Audit Council of Chile
George Baramidze, Minister of Parliament, Republic of Georgia
Miria R. K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda

(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1107)

9. **Non-Governmental Organizations:** Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Frank Loy will invite all NGO representatives present for the Conference to participate in a meeting with him during the time while breakout panel sessions are in progress. Format remains under consideration, but may include a discussion of matters discussed in the USG International Strategy Against Corruption that will be distributed at the Conference participants at the Conference session. Participation will consist of all NGO representatives invited to the Conference.

(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1205)

February 22, 1999

A Global Forum on
Fighting Corruption: Safeguarding Integrity
Among Justice and Security Officials

Session Topics and Participants
(Tentative - 2/22/99)

Sessions of the Whole

1. Significance of Corruption by Justice and Security Officials. **The specific content of this session, including specific issues discussed and countries participating, will be elaborated in consultation with senior officials who attend the conference.** The end of the century brings with it the greatest challenge to modern government: corruption. Corruption erodes countries from within. It destabilizes and delegitimizes institutions responsible for the rule of law, on which democratic government, and national economic stability and growth, both depend. The resulting political and economic disenchantment of national populations detracts generally from the creation of a stable global polity and economy. To prosper in the next century, governments must actively embrace integrity systems that maintain the confidence of citizens, safeguard resources and establish a stable and reliable regime for the rule of law. This panel will include government policymakers from throughout the world. They will address these implications of corruption among justice and security officials, and how concrete, effective anticorruption programs can now allow governments, for the first time, to control and reduce the incidence and seriousness of corruption, and the damage that results from it.

Moderator: The Vice President

Panelists: Participating senior officials.

2. Economic Governance, the Private Sector, and Corruption. Corruption in the justice and security field, and more generally, has significant economic roots. With economic considerations in mind, this session will highlight three fundamental elements of anticorruption strategy. First, it will provide a brief overview of the recently signed OECD Convention and the OAS Convention, which will be covered in depth in a breakout session later in the conference. These measures are core components of the strategy to criminalize bribery. Key issues going forward are the need for the implementation of both Conventions by signatories -- numerous such steps already have occurred -- and the development of strong mutual evaluation mechanisms. Second, the session will focus on "demand side" measures that governments can consider taking to reduce the opportunities for corruption. Finally, the discussion will address how corruption affects the private sector and the role that private firms can play in developing best corporate practices and promoting anticorruption strategy.

Moderator: Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs Stuart M. Eizenstat

Presenters: Daniel Kaufmann, World Bank
Maria Livanos Cattai, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce

3. Ethics Regimes in the Public Sector. This session will focus on the concrete strides countries have made in creating effective ethics systems, programs and agencies. Specifically, it will highlight: standards of conduct for public officials, internal controls and accountability, fair and impartial personnel systems, ethics training and counseling, and financial disclosure. It will review these systems in light of institutions such as ethics offices, independent investigative bodies, and whistle blower protection systems.

Moderator: Hon. Stephen D. Potts, Director, U.S. Office of Government Ethics

Presenters: Miria R. K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda
Zhao Hongzhu, Vice-Minister of Supervision, China
Luis Nicolas Ferreira, Director, National Office of Public Ethics, Argentina
Prof. Enrico Zanelli, University of Genoa, Italy
Howard Keith Whitton, Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Elaine Kaplan, Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel

4. Legal Frameworks and Enforcement Authorities. This session will review the legal elements necessary to ensure effective anticorruption measures and the prosecution of offenders. It will focus on bribery and conflicts of interests statutes, money laundering laws, immunity issues, and witness protection programs. The session will highlight the variety and significance of prosecutorial techniques and procedures, including undercover operations, organized crime issues, elements of transnational crime and assuring adequate independence and resources for prosecutors.

Moderator: Eric Holder, Deputy Attorney General

Presenters Sang Cheon Park, Minister of Justice, Republic of Korea
Vasyl Durdynets, Director, National Bureau of Investigation, Ukraine
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Moderator: Prof. Charles Moskos, Anderson Chair, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, Northwestern University

Presenters: Prof. dr. Anton Bebler, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
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6. Religious Values and the Struggle Against Corruption. Corruption in public service frustrates efforts to extend the benefits of democracy and free market economies to the world's people. Religious values may be a resource to promote integrity and fight official corruption which may not have received the attention it deserves. A panel of religious leaders and experts will be asked to examine the effect that revival in recent years of attention on religious values has, or can have, on efforts to reduce the impact of corruption in public service. Questions examined could include: (1) How can the teachings of religious institutions promote honest conduct among public servants and the population they serve? (2) What examples are there of religious leaders who have identified corruption in public service as a menace that must be fought?

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Dr. Veena Das, Professor of Sociology, University of Delhi, India

Shayk Muhammad Hisham Kabbani, President, Islamic Supreme Council of America, will be present as an invited participant from the Conference floor.

(Note: The panel from this session will reconvene Thursday afternoon specialty session period to continue discussion with faculty and students at the American University.)

7. **Strategies for Making Corruption Visible.** This session will address the role of legislative, media and nongovernmental institutions in promoting integrity and deterring corruption on the part of justice and security officials. It will address issues including freedom of the press, education, public scrutiny, transparency and accountability systems.

Moderator: Penn Kemble, Acting Director, U.S. Information Agency

Presenters: Sicily – Culture of Lawfulness - Mayor Leoluca Orlando, Palermo
Botswana – Tymon Katlholo, Director, Directorate of Corruption and Economic Crime
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Discussants: Prof. Roy Godson, National Strategy Information Center
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Keynote: Dr. John Hamre, Deputy Secretary of Defense

Co-Chairs: Secretary of Army Louis Caldera
Rodrigo Lloreda, Minister of Defense, Colombia

Presenters: Maj. Gen. Mousa Azouga, Director, Officer Affairs, Jordan
Dr. Armando Blasco, Secretary for Military Affairs, Ministry of Defense of Argentina
Gen. Benedicto Onofre Bezerra Leonel, Chief, Armed Forces Joint Staff, Brazil
Brig. Gen. Hussein Eissa Malallah, Director of the Department of Military Judgement, Kuwait Armed Forces

(Offsite at Department of Defense)

2. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to Other Security Forces. Following prepared presentations, participants will be encouraged, through interventions or questions to address the costs and benefits of various strategies commonly adopted to combat and control corruption in law enforcement agencies. These include pre-employment screening, pay and benefits, dedicated internal and exterior integrity resources, political and public accountability, statutory and regulatory schemes, etc.

Moderator: Michael de Feo, Assistant Director in charge of Office of Professional Responsibility, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Presenters: Lily Yam, Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong
Richard Pennington, Superintendent of Police, New Orleans, Louisiana
Hitler Tantawi, Director, Administrative Control Agency, Egypt

(Offsite at the FBI)

3. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to National Customs Services. Corruption in customs administrations can have a severe impact on a country's economy. Such corruption results not only in the loss of revenue, but also contributes to a climate of inefficiency, delay and obstructionism that is damaging to trade and commerce. Customs officers, in key positions on the frontline of international trade, are likely targets for corruption. This session will highlight country specific anticorruption initiatives. The U.S. Customs Service will describe its internal integrity programs and external outreach initiatives. The Secretary General of the World Customs Organization will discuss the impact of the Arusha Declaration on efforts by the WCO to promote integrity among its 149 members. Other national presentations will describe differing national systems, after which the panel will consider what solutions might realistically be achieved in the next 5-10 years.

Moderator: Samuel H. Banks, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs

Presenters: Enrique Fanta Ivanovic, Director, National Customs Service, Chile
Michael Roche, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Australian Customs
Michel Danet, Secretary General, World Customs Organization

(Offsite at U.S. Customs Headquarters)

4. Integrity and Corruption Issues Specific to Financial Regulatory Officials. This session will seek to identify and suggest remedies for those areas of financial regulatory activity where regulators may be subject to attempts by financial institutions and others to bribe or intimidate the regulators in pursuit of regulatory and supervisory actions such as licensing or rulings. Following introductory remarks by the moderator and presentations by panelists on specific problems and cases in different national regulatory settings, the session will discuss the best practices for ensuring integrity among financial regulators and equipping them with the means to identify potential bribery and corruption and to cooperate with law enforcement bodies in the apprehension and punishment of culpable individuals and entities.

Moderator: Eugene Ludwig (former U.S. Comptroller of the Currency)

Presenters: Danielle Nouy, Basle Committee on Banking Supervision,
Bank for International Settlements
Patricia Armendariz, Vice President, National Banking and Stock
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Barbara B. Hannigan, Ethics Counsel, Office of General Counsel,
Securities and Exchange Commission
Ronald K. Noble, Associate Professor, School of Law, New York
University (former Under Secretary of the Treasury for
Enforcement)
Dr. Won-Bae Yoon, Vice Chairman, Financial Supervision
Commission, Korea

(Offsite at Treasury)

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Moderator: Donald A. Strombom, Consultant (former Chief of Procurement,
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Adalberto Rodriguez Giavarini, Secretary of Finance, City of
Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Offsite at Treasury)

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U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will open the session and offer introductory remarks.

Participants: Michael M. Mihm, U.S. District Judge, Central District of Illinois
Robert Kastenmeier, former Congressional chair of the
Commission on Discipline and Removal of the Federal Judiciary
Russ Wheeler, Deputy Director, Federal Judicial Center
Paul Sheridan, Chief Judge, Arlington Circuit Court, Virginia
Harvey Rishikof, Dean-Designate, Roger Williams School of Law,
Rhode Island

(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1105)

7. Global and Regional Anti-Corruption Frameworks. One of the major challenges in anti-corruption efforts has been to establish broader international standards. Consensus on the nature and objective of such efforts, including issues such as the establishment and enforcement of laws and norms, has been difficult to achieve. This session will examine key global instruments, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and progress in regional initiatives, such as the OAS Convention Against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention, and other activities in Asia, and Africa. Participants will address how these and other agreements will translate into specific action and how best to pursue anti-corruption goals in the future.

Moderator: Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs
Alan Larson

Presenters: Dr. Mark Pieth, Chairman, OECD Working Group on Bribery.
Guy De Vel, Director of Legal Affairs for the Council of Europe .
Andrew J. Pincus, General Counsel for the U.S. Department of
Commerce.

Dullah Omar, Minister of Justice, South Africa

(At the Department of State, Loy Henderson Conference Room)

8. **Internal Oversight: Prevention, Investigation and Detection.** This session is designed to offer an international perspective on internal government oversight mechanisms. Discussions will focus on identifying common challenges in the oversight process, and facilitating viable solutions that work across an international range of governmental frameworks. Specific topical highlights include: mechanisms of enforcement; investigative techniques; the role of oversight organizations in the disciplinary process; the importance of reporting results and information sharing responsibilities; issues of independence; and maintenance of integrity and products.

Moderator: Jacqueline L. Williams-Bridgers, Inspector General, Department of State

Presenters: Michael Bromwich, Inspector General, Department of Justice
Rodrigo Moraga Guerrero, Chairman, General Government
Internal Audit Council of Chile
George Baramidze, Minister of Parliament, Republic of Georgia
Miria R. K. Matembe, Minister for Ethics and Integrity, Uganda

(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1107)

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(At the Department of State, Conference Room 1205)

February 22, 1999