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DECISION TO TERMINATE BAE INVESTIGATION MAJOR BLOW TO OECD ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION

The UK government's decision to terminate the investigation into alleged bribery in the Al Yamamah arms deal between BAE Systems plc and Saudi Arabia is a serious setback to the fight against international corruption and to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention specifically. The UK has faced sustained criticism since announcing its decision to abandon the two-year probe, particularly for arguing that the investigation risked jeopardizing national security. In the context of the already dismal UK record of enforcement, the decision undermines the collective commitment by the major industrialized countries to combat the supply side of corruption.

In a January letter to OECD Secretary General Angel

Gurria, TI called on the OECD to press the UK to live up to its commitments. TI-UK, TI-USA and other TI national chapters have also expressed serious concern in high level meetings with government officials.



Speaking at the January 16-18 meeting of the OECD Working Group on Bribery, the Secretary General noted the importance of the role of governments in "preserving the integrity and credibility" of the Convention and stressed that "the political will of our members, collectively and individu-

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UNCAC CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES AGREES ON MONITORING MECHANISM

In December 2006, the first Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) concluded with broad agreement to create a monitoring mechanism and a working group to define its terms of reference. As suggested in recommendations made by TI's study group on monitoring, the working group will examine how to coordinate its monitoring with other anti-corruption convention mechanisms to avoid duplication and to take advantage of regional capabilities.

A second working group was created to identify technical

assistance needs and the most effective means to provide it, including better coordination among multilateral development banks and bilateral donor agencies. In the near future, the UNCAC Secretariat is expected to circulate a self-assessment questionnaire to all signatories seeking information on the status of implementation, obstacles and technical assistance needs. The results of the questionnaire will be summarized by the Secretariat and will serve as guidance for decisions by the parties at the second Conference of State Parties in Decem-

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"IS THE UK SERIOUS ABOUT FIGHTING INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION?"

The BAE case was the subject of a February 13th public meeting organized by the TI chapter in the United Kingdom. Fritz Heimann joined international lawyer Jeremy Carver, Robert Bennington of the investment firm F&C and Stephen Day, former Head of the Middle East Department of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr. Carver's presentation focused on the legal implications of the termination and the continuing uncorrected inadequacies of the UK law against foreign bribery. Mr. Heimann focused on the UK decision's effect on the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. Mr. Day challenged the credibility of the argument that the Saudis would withdraw cooperation in the fight against terrorism noting that the Saudi self-interest requires continued cooperation. ■

Upcoming events

World Bank Spring Meetings, Washington April 14-15th, 2007

TI Global Corruption Report Launch May 2007

UN Global Compact Leaders Summit, Geneva July 4-5, 2007

TRANSPARENCY ON AGENDA OF US-CHINA STRATEGIC ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

At the first meeting of the US-China Strategic Economic Dialogue on December 14-15, 2006 in Shanghai, Co-Chairs Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Yi agreed to make transparency issues a priority during the first half of 2007.

Commerce Department General Counsel John Sullivan and Assistant US Trade Representative Tim Stratford invited a small group of experts, including TI-USA Chairman Alan Larson and President Nancy Boswell, to discuss priorities for the transparency agenda in preparation for meetings with their Chinese counterparts. They highlighted

the need to secure enforcement of existing transparency commitments for publication of laws and regulations, notice and comment on drafts, procurement transparency and publication of court decisions. Larson underscored the importance of China adhering to its commitment to prohibit foreign bribery, undertaken when it ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

On February 13th, Stratford briefed TI-USA corporate supporters on discussions he and Sullivan held with vice-ministers of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the State Council. Stratford underscored the posi-

tive nature of the dialogue and the interest of his Chinese counterparts in US practices. They agreed to the US delegation proposal to focus on five areas for greater transparency: administration rule-making and decision-making; legislative processes; judicial decision-making; government procurement; and anti-corruption in international business transactions.

The USG has invited input on deliverables and milestones for the 2007 ministerial and TI-USA will welcome input to its submission. ■

<http://www.state.gov/p/eap/rls/77966.htm>

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORLD BANK ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENDA STALLED

“TI has called for more clarity on priorities, timetables, financial and human resources, benchmarks and a realignment of incentives to reward attention to governance.”

The World Bank's plan to promote governance and fight corruption, which failed to secure consensus in the Bank's Development Committee at last September's annual meetings in Singapore, will be revised and presented to the Committee at the April 14-15, 2007 Spring Meetings. Among the controversial issues blocking progress are the criteria for suspension of lending due to corruption, the potential adverse impact of such suspension on poverty alleviation, and how to engage more actively with local civil society.

Following the Singapore meetings, the Bank reopened consultations on its Governance and Anticorruption Strategy, ultimately holding meetings in 49 countries with 3,200 people from government, civil society, academia, the private sector,

and others. This process was welcomed by many who had criticized the Bank for the truncated consultation process through which the Strategy had originally been drafted.



TI-USA helped initiate the public consultation process last July by convening a meeting of Bank officials with a broad range of external stakeholders, including from the TI leadership, private sector and non-profit communities. Since then, it hosted a Special Plenary session at the November 2006 International Anticorruption Conference in Guatemala and a subsequent stakeholder meeting in Washington, D.C. in December. It has also held meetings with some key Executive Directors and Bank staff. TI-USA and other TI chapters submitted written comments prior to the closure of the consultation

period on January 26th and participated in consultation meetings around the world.

The major concern at this time is the Strategy's broad scope and level of generality and how it will be implemented. TI issued a Call for Action, seeking clarity on priorities, timetables, financial and human resources, benchmarks and a realignment of incentives to reward attention to governance. It called for prompt implementation planning, in consultation with external stakeholders particularly in the countries concerned. It also called for Bank action to ensure budget, procurement and judicial transparency by all borrowers and adoption of vigorous anti-bribery programs by all bidders and other private sector partners. ■

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGOVANTI-CORR/0,,menuPK:3036107~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:3035864,00.html>

IMF CODE OF GOOD PRACTICES ON FISCAL TRANSPARENCY – FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF REFORM

Considered the internationally recognized standard for fiscal transparency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Code of Good Practices on Fiscal Transparency provides an important basis for promoting accountability. The Code states that publication of fiscal information should be a legal obligation of the government and calls for transparency of budgets, procurement and revenues, includ-



ing with regard to natural resource revenues and contracts.

In response to the IMF's recent call for comments on proposed revisions to the Code, TI highlighted the importance of implementation. It noted that

broad consultation with external stakeholders when assessing implementation and

broad public dissemination of all assessments, known as Reports on Observance of Standards & Codes, would permit the media and local reformers to use the information to promote implementation. The comments also included suggestions for further strengthening requirements for transparency in budgetary and sub-national contexts. The final Code revisions are expected to be unveiled at the joint IMF/ World Bank Spring Meetings in April. ■

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp>

“TI-USA called on the Bank to move expeditiously to translate the ‘lessons learned’ from the investigations into policies and programs that promote transparency and accountability”

WORLD BANK INVESTIGATIONS UNIT REPORT REVEALS IMPORTANT LESSONS FOR BANK REFORM

The World Bank's *Integrity Report of the World Bank Group, Fiscal Years 2005-2006*, issued by the Institutional Integrity Department (INT) on February 6, 2007, provides important insights into corrupt schemes perpetrated in development projects financed with Bank funds and reflects a vigorous effort to deter corruption internally and in Bank projects. The Report illustrates how corruption impedes the flow of critical services intended to benefit the poor and underscores the importance of an

independent investigations unit to vigorously pursue allegations of corruption.

In welcoming the Report, TI-USA called on the Bank to move expeditiously to translate the ‘lessons learned’ from the investigations into operational policies and programs to prevent future occurrences and increase development effectiveness. While the report notes some ‘proactive’ steps in this regard, such as increased emphasis on risk assessment, the Bank has not yet institutional-

ized lessons learned into its operations, policies and programs.

This point was at the top of the agenda when TI-USA and several TI representatives met with Jeffrey Gutman, the newly appointed Vice President and Network Head for Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS). OPCS is charged with ensuring that policy and strategy changes are implemented, and has a leadership role in the implemen-

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Asian Development Bank Publishes Annual Integrity Report

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Integrity Division recently published its 2006 Annual Report, detailing its investigations and sanctions over the past year.

Unlike the World Bank, the ADB does not publish the names of the entities it debar. The report does reveal progress in the areas of investigations and project audits and discusses progress efforts among the multilateral development banks to develop consistent investigation procedures and increase information-sharing. ■

EBRD Cross-Debars Lahmeyer

TI has also called for greater cooperation and consistency among the investigations units of the World Bank and regional development banks, including on public blacklisting, cross-debarment and information sharing. In a recent development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced it would debar Lahmeyer, a German company, based on a World Bank finding and debarment of the company for corruption in a Bank-financed project in Lesotho. In this first cross-debarment action, the EBRD debarred Lahmeyer until such time as the company adopts adequate anti-corruption safeguards. TI-USA welcomed this action, particularly for the clear message to companies on the importance of internal controls to prevent bribery. It also encouraged the banks to develop a transparent and consistent policy on which to base future decisions.

TI BUSINESS PRINCIPLES STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee for the TI Business Principles for countering Bribery initiative met at the WilmerHale offices in Washington D.C. on December 6-7. The Committee includes representatives from major multinationals and non-corporate stakeholders. The Committee heard from INT Senior Communications Advisor, David Theis and Acting

Manager of the Voluntary Disclosure Program, Pascale Dubois on the new sanctions regime and voluntary disclosure program launched in 2006; Lucinda Low, of Steptoe & Johnson, gave her perspective on current FCPA compliance trends; Tim Dickenson of Paul Hastings LLP, commented on compliance monitoring in the context of deferred prosecution

agreements. John Simon, Executive Vice-President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation presented OPIC's new transparency initiative. Companies applying for OPIC funds must certify they have a compliance program, a requirement TI has been actively promoting with other bodies such as the World Bank and export credit agencies. ■

“Prosecutors are investigating the suspected creation of a [Siemens] slush funds for bribes now estimated at \$555 million.”

TI-GERMANY SEVERS RELATIONSHIP WITH SIEMENS

Following a series of corruption scandals involving Siemens, TI's chapter in Germany ended its relationship with Europe's biggest engineering group. Siemens had been a longtime corporate supporter of the chapter. Prosecutors are investigat-

ing suspicious transactions of more than \$500 million. The company has recently undertaken a major remedial effort, including hiring outside counsel and auditors. TI-USA board member, Michael Hershman, was appointed as independent

compliance advisor to Siemens to evaluate the Siemens worldwide compliance program, to make recommendations for strengthening the program and to help ensure the implementation of those changes. ■

UN GLOBAL COMPACT COMPANIES INCREASE COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS

According to the UN Global Compact, an “unprecedented” number of business participants in the UN Global Compact (UNGC) issued a Communication on Progress (COP) in the

last quarter of 2006 - 428 compared to 70 in 2005. The companies signed up to the Global Compact must report every year on their efforts to implement the 10 principles, including on brib-

ery and corruption. Some 3,000 companies and organizations participate in the Global Compact. Companies that fail to submit their COP two years in a row are de-listed from the UNGC. ■

TI PROMOTES REFORM MEASURES FOR THE AMERICAS

At the November 20-21, 2006, Conference of States Parties to the Mechanism for Follow-Up (MESICIC) of the Inter-



American Convention Against Corruption, TI chapters presented recommendations to promote Convention implementation. It called on governments to accelerate the review process for assessing country implementation efforts and to report at the next General Assembly meeting on progress implementing the Convention

provisions. The Conference adopted several TI recommendations, including to re-instate a rule allowing on-site visits during country reviews.

TI chapters have actively participated in the country reviews and are seeking greater attention to the development of national action plans to implement recommendations based on the reviews. They welcomed the US State Department contribution of US\$1.5 million to the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Fund to foster implementation of country-specific recommendations from the review process. TI also commended the Inter-American Development Bank President Luis Alberto Moreno for his commitment to support

TI Chair Speaks at OAS
Transparency International Chair, Huguette Labelle, headlined the Lecture Series of the Americas at OAS headquarters in Washington D.C. on November 29, 2006. Labelle highlighted the connection between poverty and corruption and underscored the need for international organizations, civil society, and citizens to work together to demand accountability and transparency in the region. ■

Convention implementation, which he noted in his address to the International Anti-Corruption Conference in Guatemala, last November. ■

12TH INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE EMPHASIZES PRACTICAL TOOLS

“The conference included a moving presentation of the TI national Integrity Award to Peruvian prosecutor and anti-corruption campaigner Dr. Ana Cecilia Magallanes, honoring her efforts in bringing members of the Fujimori-Montesinos network to justice.”

The 12th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), held in Guatemala City on November 15-18, 2006 brought together over 1,000 governance and anti-corruption practitioners from 115 countries for workshops and panel discussions focusing on overcoming obstacles to reform and training in practical tools. Keynote speakers included TI Chair Huguette Labelle, IADB President Luis Alberto Moreno, OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza, World Bank Managing Director Juan José Daboub, Chair of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption John Williams, Senior Commissioner of the Ministry of Supervision of China, Zhenjun Wu and six Presidents of Central American countries.

Participants concurred on the importance of civil society demand for accountability and expressed grave concern that civil society freedoms are being systematically curtailed and some are operating under threat. They underscored the need for specific approaches designed to address corruption

in such areas as humanitarian assistance, the environment and the extractive industries.

In a standing room only Special Plenary Session hosted by TI, World Bank officials discussed the details of its new Governance and Anticorruption Strategy. Representatives of the investigations departments at the World Bank and regional banks discussed progress on their efforts to harmonize procedures and policies across institutional lines. Steven Zimmerman, IDB Director, Office of Institutional Integrity, led a training program for prosecutors, investigators and others involved in conducting effective investigations in multiple jurisdictions.

There was a special emphasis on securing greater enforcement of anti-bribery conventions. Fritz Heimann underscored the need for continued monitoring of OECD Convention enforcement and led a discussion on prospects for the creation of a UN Convention monitoring mechanism while Nancy Boswell joined a discussion on strength-

ening the Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention monitoring process.

TI-USA board member Michael Hershman participated on a panel on the role of investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary in the international anti-corruption movement. TI-USA board member Kevin Ford spoke on panels addressing the issues of corruption in infrastructure project finance and sharing data to fight corruption. Former Congressman and TI-USA Advisory Council member John Brademas spoke on the role of the legislative branch in checking executive abuse of power and the corrupting effect of money on the political process.

In a moving ceremony, TI presented its Integrity Award to Peruvian prosecutor and anti-corruption campaigner Dr. Ana Cecilia Magallanes, honoring her efforts in bringing members of the Fujimori-Montesinos network to justice. Conference participants unanimously called for Chile's speedy extradition to Peru of former Peruvian president Alberto Fujimori. ■

GOVERNMENTS DON'T DO ENOUGH TO FIGHT CORRUPTION, SAYS MOST RECENT TI POLL

According to Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer 2006*, launched in early December, a majority of the 59,000 respondents surveyed in 62 countries expressed skepticism about the anti-corruption efforts of their governments. The *2006 Barometer*, conducted for TI by Gallup International, looks at the extent of corruption through the eyes of ordinary citizens around the world, identifying the sectors

most affected by corruption, its frequency, and how much people must pay. Respondents perceived political parties as the institution most affected by corruption, followed by parliaments, the business sector and the police.

In wealthier North America and Western Europe, the *Barometer* showed concerns about large-scale corruption run high de-

spite a low level of direct experience of bribery for services. North Americans thought that the business environment (85 percent) and political life (89 percent) are most affected by corruption. ■

http://www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2006/2006_12_07_gcb

LEADING BANKS ISSUE STATEMENT ON PREVENTING CORRUPTION

“...adherence to existing anti-money laundering policies procedures and controls is important in the fight against corruption.”

On February 16th, the Wolfsberg Group, comprised of 14 leading international banks, issued a statement in close association with Transparency International and the Basel Institute on Governance, calling for measures to prevent corruption in their own operations and to protect against the misuse of their operations for corrupt purposes. The Statement suggests that “at a minimum, financial institutions should prohibit the involvement of their own employees and officers in corruption in all business transactions carried out directly or indirectly when act-

ing for or on behalf of their employer.”

The Statement recognizes many ways financial institutions can be used for corrupt purposes and, while noting the difficulty of distinguishing between corrupt and legal transactions, the Banks nonetheless recognize that “transactions involving the proceeds of corruption often follow patterns of behaviour common to money laundering associated with other criminal activities; and adherence to existing anti-

money laundering policies procedures and controls is therefore important in the fight against corruption. By the same token, the standards and guidance set out in our existing papers are similarly relevant to determine and manage money laundering risks related to corruption.”

The Statement also supports multistakeholder efforts to help increase the ability to identify trends, patterns, money laundering techniques and mechanisms used in the furtherance of acts of bribery and corruption and notes that “with an effective public private partnership, financial institutions will be better placed to assist in the fight to prevent and/or detect and disclose incidents of corruption.”

TI helped convene the Wolfsberg Group in the late 90’s which led to common “know-your-customer” principles (Wolfsberg Principles) to raise standard of practice in the prevention of money-laundering. ■

http://www.wolfsberg-principles.com/statement_against_corruption.html

UNCAC, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ber 2007 or early 2008. The conference also agreed to establish an inter-governmental working group to identify the best means of implementing the UNCAC asset recovery provisions. Over 50 countries participated in the Conference, which was held in Dead Sea, Jordan. TI-USA board

member Fritz Heimann, who has played a leadership role in developing and promoting TI’s recommendations on monitoring, joined TI Chair Huguette Labelle and CEO David Nussbaum and many chapter representatives participating in the December conference. ■

REFORM, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

tation planning for the Bank’s Governance and Anticorruption Strategy. The discussion also focused on the importance of greater attention to procurement integrity and the value of requiring bidders to adopt and enforce anti-bribery programs. TI has promoted this requirement for many years as a preventive measure for all companies, and not merely for compa-

nies found to have engaged in corrupt practices, as is currently the case. To date, the Bank has only taken an interim step of requiring bidders to certify they have taken steps to prevent bribery

The Bank’s INT unit has generated some degree of controversy internally and the board

recently directed an independent review of the department. Paul Volcker, the former chairman of the US Federal Reserve who previously led an inquiry into the United Nation’s Iraq Oil for Food program, was appointed to head the review. ■

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOI/Resources/complete.pdf>

BAE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ally, is of very critical importance...”

The UK delegation of the Working Group on Bribery provided an explanation for the termination at this meeting. The Working Group expressed dissatisfaction with the explanation and has since indicated that discussions would continue at the Group’s upcoming March meeting, when the UK is scheduled to report on how it has implemented recommendations in the highly critical OECD Phase 2 Country Report. The UK’s action highlights the need for a continued vigorous monitoring process to call gov-

ernments to account. The current phase is scheduled to conclude at the end of 2007 and TI has called for full funding for continued on-site reviews.

TI-USA board member Fritz Heimann and Nancy Boswell pressed for action in meetings with Assistant Secretary of State Daniel Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Barry Sabin and Mark Mendelsohn, Deputy Chief of the Fraud Section at the Justice Department. Larson and Boswell also met with David McCormick, Deputy Assistant to the President and National

Security Advisor for International Economic Affairs, to urge continued Administration support for a strong G8 statement on the importance of OECD Convention enforcement. ■

More on BAE:

http://www.transparency.org/UK-UK_SFO_Investigation_Statement.pdf,

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0317d44c-b230-11db-a79f-0000779e2340.html>,

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/d691a69a-b64f-11db-9eea-0000779e2340.html>



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Hon. Alan P. Larson
Chairman
David Lane
Vice-Chairman
Nancy Zucker Boswell
President and CEO

UPCOMING EVENTS

- February 25-28:** APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), Seattle.
- March 13-15:** OECD Working Group on Bribery, Paris.
- March 14-15:** Government of Belgium, World Bank, OECD conference on "Improving Governance and Fighting Corruption, New Frontiers in Public-Private Partnerships," Brussels.
- March 16-20:** Inter-American Development Bank & Inter-American Investment Corporation Annual Meeting, Guatemala.
- March 26-27:** OAS/REMJA Working Group on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, Montreal.
- March 27-28:** FCPA Conference, New York.
- April 2-5:** The Global Forum V on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity, Johannesburg.
- April 11:** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Board Meeting, Berlin.
- April 12-16:** World Bank and IMF Program of Policy Dialogues for Civil Society Organizations, Washington, DC.
- April 14-15:** 2007 Spring World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting, Washington, DC.
- April 20-21:** TI Board of Directors' Meeting, Berlin.
- May 1-2:** ACI Conference "Anti-Corruption for Pharma & Life Sciences," New York.
- May 4-7:** Asian Development Bank Annual Meeting, Kyoto.
- May 1-5:** ABA Section of International Law 2007 Spring Meeting, Washington, DC.
- May 9-10:** WTO General Council Meeting.
- May 13-18:** African Development Bank Annual Meeting, Shanghai.
- May 14-15:** OECD Forum 2007, Paris.
- May 15-16:** OECD Ministerial Meeting, Paris.
- May 18-19:** G8 Finance Ministers, Schwielowsee.
- May 28-June 1:** APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), Tokyo.
- June 6-8:** Global Eight Summit, Heiligendamm.

NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS AND SPEECHES

John Brademas, "Private Interest Politics – much to do for the anti-corruption community?", IACC, Guatemala City, November 15, 2006.

David de Ferranti, Brookings Institution (TI-USA Board member), served as a panelist on "Foreign Aid Reform: The Impact on Health Funding" hosted by the APHA International Health Committee and the Society for International Development, January 23, 2007.

Kevin Ford, Goldman Sachs (TI-USA Board member), spoke at two IACC workshops, "Sharing Information and Knowledge to Fight Corruption Challenges and Opportunities" and "Infrastructure Project Finance," Guatemala City, Guatemala, November 2006.

Ben Heineman, TI-USA Board member, spoke at a Business Council for the United Nations panel discussion, "International Corruption: The Price Everyone Pays," New York, November 2006.

Alan P. Larson, Covington & Burling (TI-USA Chairman), gave the keynote address at the 16th National Conference: Foreign Corrupt Practices Act entitled "Current Trends in International Anti-Corruption Enforcement," Washington, DC, November 8, 2006. Mr. Larson also helped commemorate the third anniversary of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, "MCC at Three," Washington, DC, January 18, 2007.

Susan Rose-Ackerman, Yale Law School (TI-USA Board member), spoke at the 2006 Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations on "Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building: Reinforcing the Key Role of the United Nations" as a panelist on "Good Governance and the Fight Against Corruption – Key tools in peacebuilding and conflict prevention," November 14, 2006. Professor Rose-Ackerman was also the featured speaker in a U.S. Department of State web chat, "The Causes and Consequences of Corruption," January 16, 2007. Transcript available at <http://usinfo.state.gov/usinfo/Archive/2007/Jan/17-410969.html>.

Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston, and Riccardo Pallizzo edited [The Role of Parliaments in Curbing Corruption](http://www.worldbankinfoshop.org/e-commerce/catalog/product?item_id=5824604), published by the World Bank in September 2006 and available for order at http://www.worldbankinfoshop.org/e-commerce/catalog/product?item_id=5824604.

Professor Susan Rose-Ackerman edited the [International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption](http://www.e-elgar.com), published by Edward Elgar Publishing Inc. and available for order at www.e-elgar.com. Professor Ackerman also published "From Elections to Democracy in Central Europe: Public Participation and the Role of Civil Society," *East European Politics and Society* 21: 31-47 (Winter 2007).

Ko-Yung Tung, Morrison & Foerster, (TI-USA Board member), gave the keynote speech entitled, "Corruption and the Judiciary" to North American, Pacific and Asian Regional Group of the International Association of Judges at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, November 9, 2006. Mr. Tung also spoke at the Salzburg Seminar, "Public-Private Partnerships: Harnessing Markets to Drive Development," on transparency in public-private partnerships, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, November 2006.

We welcome news of events, publications and speeches.

Please email your contributions to Leigh Thompson at administration@transparency-usa.org