



Mr. Saad Rashid, Executive Director TI-P presenting the 2008 Calendar based on “Child View of Corruption” to Prof. Dr. Pirzada Qasim, Vice Chancellor University of Karachi during the Prize Distribution of Third YinG Club Competitions.

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## EDITORIAL

The year 2007 has ended with some good and some painful memories. During the year the main focus of every Pakistani was on the volatile situation in the country as a result of the policies of the government, the insufficient and inadequate availability of living necessities, the increasing terrorism and blood shed, the deplorable condition of law and order and the ever increasing economic disparity. All these social problems are directly or indirectly related to corruption.

The last three months of 2007 were more difficult and complicated, the Martial Law, the uniform controversy and the assassination of a great leader were the tragic and dramatic events that have been written in the history of 2007. I remember a line that one of the leading columnists wrote “We learn only one thing from history, learn nothing”.

Now on the threshold of 2008, we hope that all the controversies and myriad problems will settle down. Transparency International – Pakistan in all the programs undertaken last year whether Procurement, Complaint Centers, Awareness Campaigns or Transparent Elections monitoring are greatly encouraged as our program was largely appreciated by government departments, organizations, institutions and the public. During the entire year emphasis was laid on the transparent system of good governance with the development and establishment of computerized systems, the signing of MOUs to include integrity pacts in public procurement, the struggle for the implementation of procurement rules, the successive awareness campaigns with school children with the theme of Child’s View of corruption, the training workshops and conventions under “Youth in Governance” program, YinG Club progress and last but not the least the National Corruption Perception Survey that had been carried out and disseminated among all the concerned departments.

We welcome the bright and shining New Year 2008 with open arms and great enthusiasm and hope that it will bring peace, prosperity and harmony in our country.

**Editorial & Graphics: Umaira Samreen**

## TI-Indonesia Workshop on Asset Recovery Bali, Indonesia, 25 October 2007 Recommendations for TI Action

A TI-Indonesia expert meeting on asset recovery and the UNCAC was held on 25 October 2007 in Bali with 61 participants from 22 countries. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the role of Transparency International and of civil society in achieving improved processes and practices for asset recovery. It was noted that asset recovery is an area of central importance for anti-corruption efforts. Billions of dollars have been looted by the corrupt that are needed in the service of development and poverty reduction, and the message should be sent that corruption does not pay. Asset recovery is a complex field, covering subjects including anti-money laundering, criminal and civil procedure and mutual legal assistance. It was agreed that UNCAC's landmark and innovative provisions on asset recovery offer a key framework for progress in this field. It was also agreed that civil society has an important role to play in promoting improvements in asset recovery but that prioritization as to the work to be done is necessary. The group considered the lessons to be learned from the Abacha, Montesinos, Marcos and Ershad cases.

There was consensus that the following topics should be given priority for TI advocacy:

- UNCAC monitoring is necessary, particularly in the area of asset recovery
- Funding to support the high legal costs of asset recovery efforts is needed in developing countries
- Arrangements should be made for use of frozen funds tied up in protracted litigation. The funds should be transferred to an independent institution and should not remain in the bank in which the funds were originally deposited

In a brainstorming session, the experts at the TI meeting made both general and specific suggestions regarding possible TI work in the field of asset recovery.

In terms of the broad orientation of TI work, it was suggested that:

- UNCAC should be the framework for TI involvement in asset recovery and mutual legal assistance
- TI work should cover all aspects of asset recovery, including prevention measures such as asset declarations and anti-money laundering
- Precedents established within the anti-terrorism framework should be considered since there are examples of effective anti-money laundering measures, asset tracing and international legal cooperation in that area

- Know-your-customer requirements should go beyond the banking sector to include the professions—legal, accounting, capital markets, insurance, pensions funds etc.
- TI should not duplicate the work being carried out by other organizations

Specific suggestions were made for possible TI work on asset recovery:

- Strong advocacy for UNCAC ratification / accession by all countries and for implementation of UNCAC and other related commitments such as G8 commitments
- Monitoring of implementation of UNCAC, in particular asset recovery and mutual legal assistance provisions, and production of a regular report card on those issues
- Contributions to intergovernmental discussions on improving asset recovery. It was noted that better TI access to UNCAC discussions was needed
- Audit of databases mapping relevant information eg. on mutual legal assistance legislation and treaties and linking to these, supplementing them where necessary
- Development of an index or measurement tool to compare the effectiveness of government efforts to make UNCAC asset recovery and mutual legal assistance provisions as speedy, cost effective and comprehensive as possible
- Promotion by TI National Chapters in financial centres of the need for coordinated and transparent procedures on asset recovery and mutual legal assistance
- TI National Chapters in requesting and requested countries working together to monitor specific asset recovery cases
- TI National Chapter monitoring of how recovered assets are spent

The participants recommended that in light of the importance of asset recovery for anti-corruption work, consideration should be given to formation of a TI working group on asset recovery, comprising National Chapters from countries seeking asset recovery and from those where assets are located.

**One of the Seven [wise men of Greece] was wont to say: That laws were like cobwebs, where the small flies are caught and the great break through.**

**Sir Francis Bacon**



## Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

Transparency International's (TI) released its Global Corruption Barometer 2006 (the Barometer) on 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2007. It explores how corruption affects ordinary people and provides an indication of both the form and extent of corruption, from the viewpoint of citizens from around the world. India finds itself on the 14th position while Pakistan is at seventh in the 2007 Global Corruption Barometer.

India with 21 -33 per cent bribery percentage (% of respondents reporting they paid a bribe to obtain a service), Dominican Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Lithuania, Peru, Serbia and Ukraine. According to the survey, some of the world's poorest people in Africa and Asia are hardest hit -by public corruption, forced to pay bribes for police protection, education and justice. The Barometer showed that as a region, Africa suffered the most public corruption. In the African countries surveyed, 42 - per cent of people reported that they had been asked to pay a bribe to obtain a service during the past 12 months. The Asia-Pacific region was -next with 22 per cent; then a grouping of Russia, Moldova and Ukraine with 21 per cent; Latin America with 13 per cent; south- - Eastern Europe with 12 per cent; the European Union with 5 per cent; and North America with 2 per cent. "Poor families are hit hardest by demands for bribes," the organization said in a summary of its report.

"This year's Global Corruption Barometer has made it clear that too often, people must part with their hard-earned money - to pay for services that should be free," said organization chairman Huguette Labelle in a statement. The survey of more than 63,199 people in 60 countries, compiled by polling agency Gallup, found that a majority believe corruption in general is on the rise, and they consider politics the most graft-ridden sector. Some 54 per cent said they expect the level of corruption to increase in the next three years, 26 per cent said it would stay the same, while 20 per cent said it would decrease. Slightly less than 70 per cent said political parties were the most corrupt institutions, followed by about 55 per cent who said parliament or the country's legislature was the most corrupt, narrowly trailed by just over 50 per cent citing police departments. The figures total more than 100 per cent because people gave multiple answers about where they paid bribes. The study found that the countries with the highest level of petty bribery, with 30 per cent of respondents reporting paying bribes, were Albania, Cambodia, Cameroon, Macedonia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania and Senegal. Of the countries and territories where interviews were carried out, Cameroon fared the worst, with 79 per cent of respondents saying they had paid a bribe to obtain services. They were followed by 72 per cent of Cambodians, 71 per cent of Albanians, 67 per cent from Kosovo; both Macedonia and Pakistan registered 44 percent. Canada, Japan, South Korea,

Austria, France, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland fared the best overall, with only 1 per cent of respondents saying they had paid a bribe. The United States, Denmark; Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Britain did only slightly worse with 2 per cent. The study found overall that police departments were the most corrupt, with one in four respondents around the world who had contact with police being asked to pay a bribe - and one in six ending up paying up.

## Transparency International calls for restoring rule of law in Pakistan

Transparency International (TI) in its concern about the critical situation of Pakistan issued a press release and said that it is deeply disturbed by the declaration of state of emergency rule in Pakistan and calls for the urgent restoration of the rule of law and democratic process in country. With his decision to impose emergency rule, and to highlight the judiciary as a key contributing factor, President Pervez Musharraf has severely weakened the seeds of judicial independence in Pakistan. In recent months lawyers have sought to protect their integrity and professional independence after the dismissal of chief justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry.

This decision for emergency rule, which targeted both the judiciary and the country's increasingly independent press and electronic media, puts at risk the building up of sound, transparent institutions that can fight against corruption and strengthen democracy.

The government exerts tight control over all levels of the judiciary and judges are susceptible to political influence. Now that lawyers and judges have been rebelling against a lack of independence, the entire country is paying the price. Pakistan ranked 138 out of 180 countries in TI's 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index. During the past year, Transparency International has been at the forefront of the fight against judicial corruption and advocating for judicial independence worldwide.

President Musharraf issued the emergency decree just days before the Supreme Court was due to decide on the legality of his re-election. The current situation in Pakistan goes beyond the judiciary, and clearly, it is the biggest threat to democratic development in the country.

At its recent Annual Membership Meeting the TI movement voiced dismay at an ordinance recently promulgated by the Pakistani government which conferred immunity on alleged perpetrators of corruption. TI expressed its deep disappointment that this action was taken only a few days after Pakistan ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

TI national chapters/contact from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives, collectively expressed serious concern over the disturbing developments in Pakistan and are closely watching the impact of the state of emergency on the fight against corruption in the country.



## TI-Pakistan

### Transparency International Pakistan advocates Political Parties to include Anticorruption measures in their Manifesto

Transparency International Pakistan has requested all Political Parties to include in their Manifestos' future policy the following TI Pakistan recommends for combating corruption:-

1. There will be no discretion in any administrative decision taken by government servants.
2. A clear commitment that their party will combat corruption wherever and whenever it occurs and that their elected members will submit themselves to scrutiny. Giving up the need for immunities and privileges which may shield them from the legal process.
3. Freedom of Information Ordinance 2002 to be revised for deletion of all exemptions except for national security reasons.
4. All information under Freedom of Information Ordinance 2002 shall be made available on the website of all ministries /departments/organizations.
5. Judiciary shall be made fully independent and effective.
6. Media will be fully independent.
7. All government Tenders to be made Transparent under Public Procurement Rules 2004.
8. Privatization process will also be on the guidelines of Public Procurement Rules 2004.
9. All public appointments will on merit, and on predetermined criteria.
10. All cities of Pakistan will have Traffic police on the pattern of Motorway Police.
11. Land records will be computerized within 1 year.

On 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007, Transparency International Pakistan will carry out a survey on the election agenda of all parties whether they have addressed the above 11 anti-corruption recommendations for public awareness, and the survey report will be released in a press conference. Voters have right to know the policies of political parties on addressing corruption issues the party commit to the nation.

#### LIST OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM)  
 Pakistan Peoples Party (Shaheed Bhutto),  
 Awami National Party, (ANP)  
 Balochistan National Party, (BNP)  
 Jamhoori Watan Party, (JWP)  
 Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA),  
 National People's Party, (NPP)  
 Pakistan Muslim League (F),  
 Pakistan Muslim League (N)  
 Pakistan Muslim League (Q),  
 Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarian (PPPP),  
 Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf, (PTI)  
 Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI),  
 Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)  
 Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)

### All Parties pledge to the nation for Independence of Judiciary and Access to Information

TI Pakistan on 21 November 2007 wrote to all the major political parties in Pakistan to include in their party manifestos, 11 Recommendations for Good Governance. The manifestos of five major political parties for 2008 elections have been released. TI-Pakistan has studied the manifestos and tabulated the results as to which recommendations have been addressed by the political parties.

The parties in order of the maximum to the least compliance are as follows:

PML (N), 10/11, MQM 9/11, PPP 7/11, PML (Q) 5/11 and ANP 4/11.

Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman TI Pakistan said that prior to the General Elections of 2002, a "Political Parties Pledge to the People of Pakistan" was signed by all the Political Parties on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2002 at the National Convention organized by Transparency International at Convention Centre Islamabad. Signatories were President Pervez Musharraf, Mian Azhar PML Q, Farooq Legahri Millat Party, Sartaz Aziz PML N, Dr Farooq Sattar MQM, Iqbal Khattak PPP S, Imtiaz Shaikh SDA Ajmal Khattak PNAP, M Ashraf Malik JI, Imran Khan PTI.

In 2002 at the National Convention, all the parties signed the following: **'We Solemnly Pledge to the People of Pakistan** that after the elections, when the new government is sworn in, those of us who emerge as the elected leaders of our beloved country will as a matter of the highest urgency come together to adopt and implement an effective anti-corruption reform program which will strengthen accountability and transparency **through an independent and effective judicial system** based on **ensured access to information** throughout all levels of federal and provincial government'.

Chairman TI Pakistan said actions speak more than words and PMLQ, PPP (S), Millat Party, SDA and MQM were in the coalition government from 2002 to 2007. How much did they comply with their pledge to the nation on **an Independent and Effective Judicial System** and **Ensured Access to Information** is for the voters to judge.

The survey report is being released for the information of all political parties and for those who will vote to choose the parties who will govern us for the next 5 years on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2008. Voters have a huge responsibility to choose the right parties keeping in mind that "God helps those who help themselves". TI Pakistan appeals to all voters to think again and again before they cast their vote.

On the issue of anticorruption national agency, surprisingly all the coalition parties as well as the opposition parties of 2002-2007 parliaments are unanimous, and not satisfied with the performance of NAB. All the parties have declared to revamp NAB or disband and reconstitute another agency.

## TI-Pakistan

**TI-Pakistan concern on “The National Reconciliation Ordinance 2007” A negation of the UNCAC**

Mr. Syed Adil Gillani, Chairman TI-Pakistan responded The National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) 2007 as a negation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNAC) as well as the sprit of “Political Parties Pledge” to serve the people with the highest level of personal integrity.

He said that, Just 56 days after ratification of UNAC by the President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharaf, the Federal Government on October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007 promulgated NRO 2007. “This indeed a set back and a reversal of anti-corruption initiatives adopted since 2002 under the National Anti Corruption strategy”.

The amendment in NAB Ordinance for the procedure of arrest of sitting parliamentarian is great setbacks to the anticorruption efforts in Pakistan.

Syed Adil Gilani said that Pakistan has ratified the **United Nations Convention against Corruption UNCAC on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2007, which states that:**

*“Parties to this Convention, Concerned about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, and Concerned also about the links between corruption and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime, including money-laundering, and Concerned further about cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States, and that threaten the political stability and sustainable development of those States.”*

Government of Pakistan in its National Anticorruption Strategy prepared in 2002 had blamed past governments of abuse of power in following words:

“Sadly, the flagrant abuses of power by so many past public office holders, even when these office holders espoused anti-corruption and accountability, now **undermines future attempts at tackling corruption.** For example, as mentioned at section 3.2, the anti-corruption agencies were used as tools for political victimization and many thus expect the NAB to engage in selective accountability. There is a fear of the accountability processes crashing unless buffered from political influences in the future setup. As outlined at section 3.2, previous attempts at tackling corruption have lacked political backing and have

originated only from government source without the involvement of other parts of the national integrity system. The risk of unreconstructed Political Will is now the greatest threat to the successful achievement of the NACS goals.” The lack of Political will of the present government has undermined the goals of NACS, he added.

The NRO 2007 is against the sprit of the “Political Parties Pledge to the People of Pakistan” which was signed by the Leaders of all Political Parties, PML (Q), PML (N), PPP(S), PTI, MQM, PNA (P), SDA, Millat Party and JI, including the President of Pakistan, the Ministers of Government and all participants on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2002 at the National Convention organized by Transparency International at Convention Centre Islamabad. It states: “All the parties **Solemnly Pledge to the People Of Pakistan** that after the elections, and when the new government is sworn in, we will meet again to determine a united front against an evil that is undermining the future of our country and which is one that transcends the divides of political parties and persuasions, and on a personal level, each of us gives our individual pledge that we are dedicated to serving the people of our country with the highest levels of personal integrity. It also said that AWARE that the corruption crisis must be tackled openly by all, we invite every fellow citizen, to unite with us in a determination to rid our country once and for all of the corruption that has so retarded our country’s economic and social progress at home and marred our international image abroad.”

In 1997 Pakistan and India on CPI were 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> most corrupt countries out of 52 countries, and in 2007 this gap has substantially increased to 42<sup>nd</sup> and 106<sup>th</sup> most corrupt countries out of 180 countries. TI Pakistan believes in the Slogan that “Pakistan comes first”, but feels that unless legislators, Judiciary, Executive and the Civil Society plays their role in just and impartial manner, the country will continue to be at the lowest level of corruption in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, CPI.



**Representatives of TI Chapters all around the world at Bali**

### Prize Distribution Ceremony of YinG Club Competitions

The prize distribution ceremony of third YinG Club Competitions for the participants of Karachi University was held at the Vice Chancellor's office at University of Karachi on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2007. Dr. Pirzada Qasim Raza Siddiqui, Vice Chancellor of the University, Prof. Dr. Shamsuddin, Dean Faculty of Arts, Prof. Dr. Tanveer Khalid, Professor Political Science Department University of Karachi, Mr. Saad Rashid, Executive Director Transparency International – Pakistan, and Ms. Umaira Samreen, Asst. Program Coordinator TI-Pakistan attended the ceremony. Prof. Dr. Tanveer Khalid, coordinator of TI-Pakistan gave brief introduction about the TI-Pakistan coordination with University of Karachi for organizing Workshops, Conventions, Debate, Essay and Art competitions. All the participants shared their views about the competitions under YinG Club. They said that Transparency International – Pakistan provided a platform to the participants to share their views on the burning issue of corruption. They said that the topics chosen were very unique and after lot of brain storming and research they chose the best techniques to tackle corruption and to form alliances against it. One of the participants narrated a personal experience. She said that while researching on the topic, she resolved that she would not pay a bribe to anyone. She had to obtain a driving license and she got it without greasing anyone's palms. Prof. Dr. Pirzada Qasim also shared his views with the students. He appreciated the efforts of Transparency International – Pakistan for organizing such events in the university campuses and encouraged students for taking part in the competitions. He also shared his personal experiences about corruption in education sector. Mr. Saad Rashid, Executive Director of TI-Pakistan thanked to the Vice Chancellor, Coordinators and the participants for making the competitions successful. Prof. Dr. Pirzada presented certificates and gifts to the winners and the participants.



Dr. M. Shamsuddin, Dr. Tanveer Khalid, Mr. Saad Rashid, Prof. Dr. Pirzada Qasim Raza Siddiqui & Ms Sonia Jawaid Shaikh at the prize distribution ceremony

### 1<sup>st</sup> Position in 3<sup>rd</sup> YinG Competitions

Sonia Jawaid Shaikh

B.S (First Year) Mass Communication

University of Karachi

### How to Tackle Corruption in Our Country

Can you notice the word 'tackle' here? Oxford Dictionary tells: 1. make determined efforts to deal with (a difficult task). 2. Initiate discussion with (someone) about a sensitive issue.

Conspicuously, we are dealing with something "Difficult" and "Sensitive". Corruption does not appear in system by wave of a magic wand or some curse. It is an outcome of various ignored factors and determinants that soon culture and spread like germs in that system.

While we find solutions to "tackle" the said menace, we must take into account the ignored factors (with regards to Pakistan), and then we will be able to develop a developmental approach.

**Check and Balance:** Nature has laws of checking and balancing. Had it not done so; it would have been a state of utter chaos. The problem in Pakistan is that the system of checking is poor. The situation worsens by the fact that since laws are not effective, people fear the culprit, letting him or her on the loose until significant damage is done.

**Accountability:** For instance, an officer at airport security, at a high level, has been allegedly involved in bribery. It then becomes responsibility of law-enforcers to make him stand before public, go to a trial and then face punishment if found guilty. If no one is ever brought before the public eye, it is obvious that all and sundry will take advantage of leniency as they usually do.

**Establishment of Merit:** In Pakistan, de-meritification, quota system give space to bacteria of irresponsibility, purposeless vagrants into high positions. This instills in them feeling of superiority and they exploit their position. Honest people are those who work hard to come to merit, but once they are turned down, demons occupy everything. Establishment and growth of merit is extremely important to tackle corruption.

**Public Evaluation:** Common people of our land have little access to admin aid in public sector when there is need. This results mistrust, depression and hopelessness. The said situations heighten when there is no place or importance given to public complaints and voice. There should be call centers or complaint lodging areas where people could go and place there problems without the fear of being harassed in future. Websites can also be useful in this regard where public should evaluate civil offices.

**Increase in Salaries/Wages:** We have to keep ourselves open to different factors. In many circumstances, civil servants are forced to take bribes or swindle money because their wages are too meager. Budget announces Rs. 4500 as minimum wage. Can a man who has to run a family do anything with that amount? Of course not! Government can cut down its expense while entertaining foreign guests and foreign tours and increase wages of employees.

**Distribution of Power:** While formulating hierarchy in an organization, it is essential that power should not be rest in the hands of few. If there will be more distribution of power, it means more distribution of responsibilities making sure that a puppet show could not take place at the hands of very few puppeteers.

**Removal of Ethnic and Tribal Conflicts:** It is a matter of common occurrence that people in government or private sectors tend to give undue favors or grants to people of their own *baradari*, sectarian or ethnic backgrounds. They do damage careers out of prejudice. It is important that this harmful trend be discouraged through knowledge, national solidarity and dissemination of love.

Hopefully, we will be able to TACKLE this menace of corruption, before it dumps our country into a cul-de-sac.



“Many Faces of Corruption” by Mr. Naveed Khan, University of Peshawar got 1<sup>st</sup> Position.



“Our Flat Busy Corrupted Life” by Mr. Waqas Ahmed, Textile Institute of Pakistan got 2<sup>nd</sup> Position.

### BUSINESS RECORDER

#### Parties urged to pledge for independent judiciary (*Business Recorder* December 24, 2007)

KARACHI (December 24 2007): Transparency International Pakistan on November 21, 2007 wrote to all major political parties in Pakistan should include in their party manifestos 11 recommendations for good governance. The manifestos of five major political parties for 2008 elections have been released. TI Pakistan has studied the manifestos and tabulated the results as to which recommendations have been addressed by the political parties.

#### Police are most often bribed-l (*Business Recorder* December 7, 2007)

ARTICLE (December 07 2007): Experience of bribery is widespread outside Europe and North America; police are most often bribed. The police are the sector most affected by bribery, with 17 percent of those who have had contact paying a bribe. Police are most commonly bribed in Africa and Latin America. The Barometer 2006 explores experience of petty bribery in greater depth than ever before, presenting information on the institutions and public services most affected by bribery, the frequency of bribery, and how much people pay. Also new to the survey is a question to the public about government's efforts to fight corruption. As in years past, the Barometer asks people about their opinions regarding which sectors of society are the most corrupt and which spheres of life are most affected by corruption.

#### Countries most affected by bribery

Percentage Respondents that have paid a bribe in the last 12 months	More than 40%	Albania, Cameroon, Gabon, Morocco
	16-40%	Bolivia, Congo-Brazzaville, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Percentage of Ukraine, Venezuela
	6 - 15%	Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Hong Kong, India, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Russia, Serbia, Thailand
	5% or less	Panama, Russia, Serbia, Thailand Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA

## TI-Pakistan Engagements

## October 2007

**October 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>.** A three day planning workshop was held at Pearl Continental Hotel in Karachi. Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Mr Saad Rashid, Dr Nayyar Khawaja, Ms Umaira Samreen, Mr Naseem Ahmad Siddiqui and Mr Faisal Bin Ryaz represented TI-Pakistan at the workshop. Ms Kaneez Fatima Muhammad Kassem., Senior Programme Officer, SDC was also present. The workshop was conducted by Mr Viqar Hemani. The theme of the workshop was the planning for the second phase of the Anti Corruption Programme Pakistan (ACPP).

**October 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>.** Mr Saad Rashid and Mr Naseem Ahmad Siddiqui attended the Asia Pacific Regional Meeting and the Annual Members Meeting in Bali, Indonesia. Mr Saad Rashid presented a paper on 'TI-Pakistan's anti corruption efforts in the water sector' at the workshop organized by the Water Integrity Network at the AMM.

## November 2007

**November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani was invited to a TV interview on the Channel ATV on the topic 'Corruption in Pakistan'. The other panelists were Mr Imran Afzal, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and Mr Taj Haider, Coordinator, Pakistan Peoples Party Central Secretariat.

**November 28<sup>th</sup> 2007.** Mr Saad Rashid visited the SDC office in Islamabad to finalize the proposal for the Anti Corruption Pakistan Program Phase II. The meeting was held with the Senior Programme Officer Ms Kaneez Fatima Muhammad Kassem and their comments and views were incorporated in the proposal.

**November 28<sup>th</sup> 2007.** The TV channel TV One invited Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Mr Salman Haider, Minister of Finance, GoP and Mr Ifthikar Baig of Pakistan Peoples Party for a debate on 'Corruption in Pakistan and how to address it'. During this debate Syed Adil Gilani informed the viewers that TI-Pakistan planned to send letters to all the major political parties to include their recommendations for addressing corruption in their manifestos for election 2008.

## December 2007

**December 1, 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani attended the USAID Democracy and Governance Partners Meeting at their office. TI-Pakistan emphasized the need to put the voter's list on the Election Commission of Pakistan's website, which USAID was funding. The other organizations being represented in the meeting were IFES, DAI, TAF, UNDP, NDI and UI.

**December 8, 2007.** Mr Adil Gilani was invited to the CNBC TV channel for a discussion on the Global Corruption Barometer released by Transparency International. The other participant was the PPP leader Mr Iqbal Haider.

**December 8, 2007.** The Dawn News TV channel held an interview with Mr Adil Gilani and Mr Vincent, Country Chief of UNODC in Pakistan on the UN Anticorruption Day.

**December 10, 2007.** Dawn News invited Mr Adil Gilani, Mr Arif Abbasi Sindh Minister for Industries and Justice(R) Saeed uz Zaman Siddiqui ex Chief Justice of Pakistan to discuss the Global Corruption Report 2007, UN Anti Corruption Day and the TI-P letter to political parties to include recommendations for anti corruption program in their manifestos.

**December 10, 2007.** Waqt TV invited Mr Adil Gilani to a talk show on the Global Corruption Report and UN Anti Corruption Day. Discussions were held on the need for the government to address the rising corruption in the country.

**December 11, 2007.** ARY TV telecast a live program on Global Corruption Report 2007 and Corruption Perception Index 2007. Public live calls on the reports and corruption in general were answered by Mr Adil Gilani.

**December 27, 2007.** Mr Saad Rashid and Ms Umaira Samreen attended the prize distribution ceremony of the 2<sup>nd</sup> YinG Poster Painting & Essay Competition at the University of Karachi. The ceremony was presided by the Vice Chancellor. Dr Shamsuddin, Dean of Arts Faculty and Prof Dr Tanveer Khalid were also present.

## TI-P Forthcoming Events

## Child's View of Corruption Prize distribution ceremony

A ceremony for the Prize distribution of Child's View of Corruption for the town & city winner shall be organized by February.

## YinG Club Debate Competition

A debate Competition "Is corruption justified in case of need" will be held by YinG Club.

## Seminar on Good Governance &amp; Rule of Law

A Seminar on "Good Governance & Rule of Law" will be held on March, 2008.

## Workshop on PPRA Rules

A workshop on PPRA Rules to train the procurement officials will be held in January, 2008.