

## 13. Strategies for Making Corruption Visible

9. Ensure that the general public and the media have freedom to receive and impart information on corruption matters, subject only to limitations or restrictions which are necessary in a democratic society.

Penn Kemble, Moderator  
Director  
United States Information Agency

Mr. Kemble said this session would not be about distant principles, but rather would consist of case studies in which people and communities had brought corruption to light and waged a successful campaign against it. In his opening statement, Vice President Gore had argued persuasively that corruption flourishes only where there is darkness. This discussion would be devoted to ways in which society could shed light into areas where corruption breeds, in order to keep it from ever taking root.

The three invited panelists each had, in their own countries, those who loved them, and those who hated them. However, all of them were universally held in awe, as figures with not only professional competence, but also great personal courage and tenacity. Those who expose corruption face danger from the corrupt. These guests are those who have faced danger as they fought to bring down corruption in public life.

One of the main ways in which corruption is brought to light is investigation and reporting by the media. Such reporting on corruption is very difficult work, especially in those areas where great expertise is needed, as for instance to address the complexities of financial records, or complex business transactions. Reporting on corruption can also be very dangerous. The Committee to Protect Journalists had reported that in the last year, hundreds of journalists throughout the world had been killed as a result of their professional activities. While much depends on the media, there were also corrupt journalists, those who were paid to kill stories or to attack the innocent or honest for corruption. Reporters, editors and broadcasters with integrity and professionalism were necessary for a free media to play its proper role in the fight against corruption.

Another great need was for systems and regulations that provide the public with full access to information needed to hold officials accountable for their actions. Where such information was not available, it was necessary to ask

9.1 Establishing public reporting requirements for justice and security agencies that include disclosure about efforts to promote integrity and combat corruption.

why not? With today's information technology, it had become possible to offer wide access to information at modest cost in virtually any country. The burden of information sharing was losing its utility as an excuse to prevent the public from gaining access to information.

There was a continuing need for competent auditors and accountants to maintain oversight over officials. According to reports, enrollment in accounting courses was declining, as young people saw greater opportunities in business, banking and finance. However, if there were not a sufficiency of auditors and accountants needed to maintain transparency in business and government, there would be increased exposure to considerable financial losses. Other professions needed to take into account the necessity to sustain the costs of maintaining public accounting capabilities.

A professional civil service that is competent and well oriented to management was a continuing necessity. In the United States as in other countries, people had been subjected to a barrage of rhetoric attacking government and its officials, as barriers to attaining economic prosperity. Admittedly, government could be an obstacle, but there were even greater difficulties encountered when government was not adequate to its task of providing regulation and oversight to achieve economic prosperity. Government is not the problem. Bad government is the problem, and the answer to it is good government, which is a necessary part of creation of the circumstances in which the private economic sector could create economic prosperity for all.

It is necessary not only for the public to have information about corruption, but to comprehend its rights and responsibilities as a democratic community in the fight against corruption. If all that is done is to expose to people the existence of corruption, there is the risk that people will slip into cynicism and adopt the attitude that corruption is rampant, pervasive and simply a part of the conditions of life. Unless people are aware of what they can, and must do in the struggle against corruption, there is the risk that apathy and cynicism will pervade society.

This is a function of education and leadership. The role of educators in the struggle against corruption had been neglected in some respects. It is necessary to bring educators and religious leaders also into the struggle against corruption. Participation by these groups in this conference reflected the need to bring civil society fully into that struggle.

A major difficulty of many anticorruption efforts is that law enforcement officials directly engaged against corruption feel isolated from the rest of society. The great democratization movement of the 1990's had brought democratic governments to growing numbers of countries in the world. However, many people, reflecting perceptions from the past, still saw law enforcement as an enemy of the common good, in its former role as an instrument of racism or

repression. In many instances, law enforcement was a center of corruption in its own right. All of these factors contributed to difficulty in fully enlisting the public in efforts against corruption. There is a need to help the public understand that the survival of democracy, and the protection of human rights, depends on their cooperation with law enforcement officials. Law enforcement sometimes also needs help to understand that it must conduct itself in such a way as to earn public respect. Civil society is the ultimate source of the authority of police and law enforcement institutions to carry out their functions. It is necessary to help citizens understand that they have the responsibilities to help by obedience to the law, and by cooperating with law enforcement in fighting corruption in their own communities. Countries, publics and law enforcement institutions must understand their respective responsibilities in the new culture to fight corruption in a democratic world.

The participants in this conference session offered exemplary demonstrations that corruption can be fought in a reasonable period of time. Their experiences showed that not only is it possible to fight corruption without creating a police state, but that efforts against corruption proceed best in conditions of flourishing democratic civil order and responsibility.

Tymon M. Kathlholo

Director

Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime

Botswana

The text of Mr. Kathlholo's statement may be found in the Appendix.

Mr. Kathlholo said that many participants at this conference had addressed the issue of corruption in terms of a collapse in political and economic structures. He wished to approach the subject slightly differently, based on experience in Botswana. He noted that even the most successful national economies and democracies had also suffered from corruption in one way or another.

Botswana is a young country with a small population but a long history of democracy, accountable government and good governance. At independence in 1966, it adopted a system of multiparty democracy and put in place control measures against corruption, including the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee, an independent office of Auditor General, an independent judiciary and separation of powers of the legislative and executive branches. The government also had transparent procurement procedures that included open and public tenders, which have been revised from time to time to keep pace with changing circumstances.

At independence, Botswana was one of the poorest countries in the world, but discovery of minerals, in particular diamonds, changed its economic structure to one of a comparatively wealthy country with substantial foreign reserves. The government maintained a steady program of development and at the same time restricted outflow of foreign reserves, building the country's assets. However, in more recent years, restrictions were relaxed to attract foreign investment and participation in major development projects. As these activities increased, so did opportunities for corruption. Problems with the Botswana Housing Corporation in 1992 resulted in loss of millions through mismanagement or illicit activities. This scandal arose from a situation where demand for services exceeded supply. Procurement control measures were overlooked, relaxed or avoided, in attempts to expedite production. This was the worst mistake ever committed in Botswana.

To deal with these problems, whose extent was only gradually recognized, in 1994 the Corruption and Economic Crime Act established the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime. In this Act, Botswana adopted a coordinated three-element strategy including investigation, preventing corruption, and public education. These strategies are intended to make corruption visible by creating a culture of reporting wherever corruption is suspected. Botswana's experience

5.3 Measures and systems that protect private citizens who, in good faith, report acts of official corruption.

is that strategies to limit corruption must be realistic and achievable, and should meet the needs of the nation. Overambitious efforts that cannot deliver results can be

counterproductive. Policies to address corruption must be implemented over the long term, because these offenses are essentially governance issues. They thrive because of opportunities created by weakness in management systems, which must be eliminated. Opportunity is a hybrid factor, consisting of human and organizational factors, so to detect or eliminate corruption, one must isolate its causes.

To combat corruption thus requires positive educational and preventive strategies, reinforced by fear of detection and punishment. Offenses will not be eradicated until society refuses to tolerate them, and individuals are prepared to question or oppose criminal conduct of those in power.

Public education programs were being developed with the objectives of educating the public against the evils of corruption, and to enlist and foster public support. The government has developed systematic community participation programs, which encourage positive attitudes toward enhanced ethical standards in the workplace. Community participation is also enhanced by public information concerning the work of the Directorate, its services, and how work is handled. Work is explained often in detail, including the spirit and provisions of the Corruption and Economic Crime Act. A favorable public image is promoted for the Directorate by greater public awareness of the consequences of higher moral and ethical standards. These are integrated with corruption prevention

issues such as the manager's role in minimizing corruption through quality management. The Directorate also organizes and funds joint activities with local organizations (governmental, parastatal, private or voluntary agencies, sports and cultural bodies. By these means, the Directorate's acceptance and recognition are enhanced. Public opinion surveys, and increased reports of corruption to authorities also demonstrate increased public consciousness of the organization and its missions.

The Directorate is responsible to advise government departments and public bodies to secure changes in their procedures or practices to reduce the likelihood of corruption. This service is available free of charge to the private sector, but is offered on request. The Directorate's strategy is also designed to advance the idea that preventing corruption is ultimately a management responsibility, and can be achieved when senior staff apply proper quality management principles. After studies of an enterprise to this end, the Directorate publishes the report by holding a major seminar with all stakeholders . It then monitors the effectiveness of any agreed recommendations, and of any policy or procedural changes involved. Finally, a large percentage of the Directorate's resources are devoted to the Directorate's enforcement role, since there must also be deterrence. The overall strategy is to focus public education, prevention and enforcement into a meaningful attack on the whole problem, not just part of it.

He applauded action by the OECD in global antibribery efforts. That leaders of many international corporations pay bribes has been acknowledged by those firms for a long time, but there has been a perception that corruption was a problem only for developing countries perceived to be on the demand side. Botswana welcomed the shift in mind-set. Corruption is a two-way process which involves a giver and a receiver. Botswana supported measures by OECD to address the supply side, and for its part would continue its efforts to act against the demand side of this process.

Jose Luis Simon  
Director, "El Dia"  
Paraguay

The text of a paper by Mr. Simon entitled "Una Aproximacion al Problema de la Corrupcion (Desde la Perspectiva de una Sociedad en Transicion a la Democracia Amenazada por un Proyecto Neoautoritario que Puede dar Origen a un Modelo Politico "Cleptonarcocratico")" and speaking notes prepared for use in his presentation may be found in the Appendix.

Mr. Simon said this Forum offered the opportunity to learn much about an evil which had become distressingly endemic and epidemic in the world,

particularly in his country, Paraguay. According to Transparency International, Paraguay was second in corruption in the world only to a country in Africa, and citizens of Paraguay ironically explained that Paraguay was not number one only because its representative had sold first place to the African country in exchange for a bribe.

There are systemic problems of corruption in Paraguay, what Mariano Montona called the state of corruption. That is, there are structures that prevent individual actions to fight against corruption from being more than an individual sacrifice. The press does not denounce major corruption, in part because many of the leading individuals in the country owned media of mass communication and used those media to prevent serious attack. At most, there were attacks on corruption used as weapons against individuals.

In university classes, students would admit that pervasive corruption was wrong and a mistake, but they would then return to their luxurious cars and drive away. While individual conscience is important, social and public measures were required. He wished to describe the situation of corruption in Paraguay, because other countries had not yet reached that level and still might have time to act to prevent that from happening.

The President of the World Bank had spoken a “mea culpa” about corruption and the global community having left it unrecognized for so long. That was proper. For decades during the Cold War, authoritarian regimes had allowed corruption to flourish, while the primary consideration of the international community was not whether those regimes held any democratic values, but whether they supported the international position of the United States. Between 1954 and 1989, during the Cold War and under the Stroessner regime, corruption had grown and values had been eliminated that it had not yet been possible to replace. What had developed could be called a “kleptonarcocracy”, a combination of the concept of a kleptocracy, with that of narco-democracy. This combination was likely to emerge, unless it was possible to eliminate corruption in the country.

To prevent corruption, it is not enough to have a democracy. Paraguay has a low-quality democracy. The press daily denounces everyday corruption, but does not investigate and denounce the large-scale core corruption that springs from narcotics trafficking. When revelations by the press do not have the objective of attacking corruption, they become instead the instruments by which corruption maintains itself. There had, nevertheless, been some successes in the research and investigations undertaken by the press and civil society. Now, it was necessary to follow this by judicial investigations to enforce the law. Recently, a former general implicated in a coup attempt had refused to accept a ten-year prison sentence. So long as this occurred, corruption would remain.

Mr. Simon hoped that the ideas developed in this and other international fora would exert pressure on political leaders. The first step in Paraguay is to obtain an effective strategy for the struggle against corruption. To do this, it is necessary to maintain the democratic opening that began in 1989, and to prevent a “klepto-narco-democracy” regime from becoming established.

Leoluca Orlando  
Mayor of Palermo, Sicily  
Italy

Introducing Mayor Orlando, the Moderator reviewed and paid special tribute to the central role he had played in marshalling public opinion and creating a civic culture of lawfulness in opposition to the Mafia in Italy, often at great risk to his own safety.

Mayor Orlando expressed thanks for support extended by the U.S. Information Agency and other United States and foreign agencies for civic education efforts in Palermo, and for the opportunity to participate in this conference. He recalled that George Bernard Shaw had called experience the name we give to our mistakes. From this standpoint, he acknowledged great experience in the fight against corruption, because efforts in Palermo had also included a great many mistakes that had been learned from.

In June 1999, Palermo would be the host to a global conference on the culture of lawfulness. Ten years ago, that would have been an impossibility. Ten years ago, Palermo had a democratic constitution but no democracy. It had a formal free market system but no free market. It is impossible to have democracy and a true free market when all aspects of society were in the hands of organized crime, and ten years ago, all aspects of civic life in Palermo were dominated by the criminal activities of the Mafia. Ten years ago, there had been 240 murders in Palermo, most of them related to organized crime. Last year, there were seven, none related to organized crime. While even seven murders was too many, the difference was dramatic. Something had changed in Palermo

The fight against the Mafia resembled a two-wheeled cart. One wheel represented the efforts of law enforcement, the other the impact of civic education in creating a culture of lawfulness in society. Success required both of these wheels to move in tandem; if either moved faster than the other, the cart would simply move in a circle. For too long, efforts in Palermo against the Mafia were heavily concentrated in law enforcement. The men responsible for law enforcement had been isolated, and lay open to corruption. Little progress was visible. When he became involved in efforts against the Mafia, it was as a prosecutor. After the wheel of law enforcement had been put well into motion, he realized that there was a great need to promote civic education.

He concentrated his civic education efforts as Mayor on two themes. First, he never declared that he was against the Mafia. Rather, he declared they were against him. If he had taken the former line, he would have isolated himself from the people. With the latter, the instinct of people in the same circumstances as he was in Palermo was to respond with the feeling “me, too!” because every citizen should have the right to live a normal life in a normal city without the Mafia. Second, he argued that Palermo should be less rich. This seemed a paradoxical position for a Mayor, but he argued that the city should be less rich, but more free. Now, with the Mafia isolated from the society and their influence waning, investment, riches and culture were returning, this time to the benefit of the citizens.

Five years ago, while in New York, he had been advised by his home press office in Palermo that for the first time, Palermo no longer figured on the list of the ten most violent cities in Italy, when it had historically been among the most violent cities not only in Italy but in the world. The cultural change away from criminal influence had tremendous economic importance. Once in Palermo it had been said that the city should be first rich, then educated. Then, only a few Mafia bosses had become rich, and nobody was educated. By concentrating first on education instead, the city had created the conditions in which riches could return. The situation was similar with respect to culture, as Palermo was returning to the mainstream of European culture.

Building and operating schools had been central to educating for this culture of lawfulness. When he became Mayor, he had found one school in Palermo, a public school named for the courageous Judge Falcone who had died fighting the Mafia, had been located in a building owned by a Mafia boss. Changing this culture was indispensable to building the culture of lawfulness. As a member of the European Parliament, he had been tremendously struck as it passed measures which he had proposed against organized crime. Once, Palermo had been the major exporter of this disease to all of Europe. Now, perhaps, it had become an exporter of the cure.

He closed with two anecdotes. First, he told of a boy who approached him at church, and spoke of having told a teacher that another student was responsible for something that happened. The other student had called him a “dirty cop”. The boy said he had replied that he would rather be a cop than in prison, like his father, a mafiosi. He asked the Mayor if he had replied correctly. The Mayor said the fact that he had acted as he did was a good illustration of how the image of “cop” in popular culture in Palermo had changed. The second lay in the fact that forty victims who lost homes in recent flooding in the Palermo vicinity were housed today in a building that had belonged to a former Mayor of Palermo, a mafia leader. He said that if the culture of Palermo today had not turned decisively against the Mafia, he would be the former Mayor of Palermo.

Since he stood before the conference as Mayor, this was the best evidence that Palermo had rejected its Mafia past.

Dr. Roy Godson  
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The text of a paper by Dr. Godson entitled “Enhancing the Integrity of Justice and Security Officials: the Crucial Role of Society and Culture” may be found in the Appendix.

Dr. Godson said it was an honor to be present at a meeting with others who had so much experience in actually combating crime and corruption. The examples of success described at the conference illustrated the truth of the figure of the fight against crime and corruption as a two-wheeled cart. Most discussion at this meeting had been devoted to the wheel of law enforcement and regulatory activities. The importance of the second wheel has been alluded to from time to time, in various sessions. His purpose was to discuss this second wheel, the role of society, culture and the average person, which must be brought together with the wheel of law enforcement to lead to success. Without both wheels moving harmoniously, a law enforcement strategy by itself would fail. Based on experiences, where there had been examples of success, they existed where the people in general had participated in that success. He and his experts had traveled the world looking for examples of situations in which cultures of corruption and organized crime had been powerful, but had been successfully beaten back. In virtually every case they had studied, society as a whole had participated substantially in pushing back organized crime.

He noted the case of Palermo, described during this session by its Mayor. There were other cases, some well-known and some less so. In Hong Kong, there had been a twenty year effort that was one of the major examples of success, described by Ms. Yam of the Independent Commission Against Corruption at a session the previous day. In discussions of this example, most attention typically was given to the investigative, legal, regulatory and police aspects of the work of the ICAC. However, from the time when the ICAC was conceived in the 1970's, one of its most brilliant aspects was the fact that from the outset, it had included an active community relations program of outreach to the community. This example had been adapted to other cases, for example that of Botswana, but in all successful cases this element of community outreach was an essential part of the success.

Three conditions were the critical keys to success in fighting corruption on the societal side. The first was freedom of speech and information, and physical

protection for those using that freedom to speak, investigate and expose. There was a need for systems to protect people who did so; if there were no witness protection programs or other mechanisms to protect individuals who came forward with information on corruption, it would be very difficult to continue to expose it.

Second, there was a need for heroes, role models and leaders, both within and outside the government. For example, one critical element in the success of efforts in Palermo against the Mafia had come in 1982, when a clerical leader had said publicly, for the first time, that there was such a thing as the Mafia. In the past, no one had spoken openly of it. In 1985, the Pope had similarly addressed it in public, and this public recognition of the problem had been indispensable to success against it. The role of religious, trade union, business and political leaders, and even academics, was vital to offer support to those engaged in the day-to-day law enforcement activities of fighting corruption. Non-governmental and civic organizations like Transparency International or the Civitas movement could also play important roles in reinforcing the efforts of law enforcement officers.

Third, there was an imperative continuing requirement for school-based education. Some might object that this is a long-term solution to a problem in which rapid action is needed. However, long-term sustainment of success was not possible without programs to keep children in school, provide teachers and curricula, and educate them not only in academic subjects but in civic values. This had been one of the elements of success in cases like those of Hong Kong or Sicily. As a result of continuing school-based education, surveys had documented sustained changes in attitudes for decades into the future. Such attitudinal changes were vital to provide support to the continuing efforts of police and security officials, and to offer them the assistance of a cooperative and sympathetic public as they maintained their permanent efforts against corruption.

11.3 Promoting efforts to educate the public about the dangers of corruption and the importance of general public involvement in government efforts to control corrupt activity.

Nancy Zucker Boswell  
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United States

The text of Ms. Boswell's presentation, as prepared for delivery, may be found in the Appendix.

Ms. Boswell expressed appreciation for being invited to participate, and admiration for the passion of the many participants whose efforts would determine the success or failure of efforts against corruption in their countries. She said it was highly unusual for a representative of a non-governmental organization to join so many representatives of governments in discussing a subject like corruption.

This panel drew attention to the role of those outside government to combat corruption, including the media, educators, and civic groups like Transparency International. Inclusion of this discussion at a conference on the role of justice and security officials might seem puzzling, but it was an important acknowledgement that government officials alone cannot solve the problem of corruption. They must act in collaboration with non-governmental stakeholders.

It was also a recognition of the power of information in fighting corruption. Corruption must be made visible in order to attack it. At the same time, government information must be made more transparent in order to prevent it. These two principles have guided the anticorruption movement and contributed to its success to date, and will continue to play a meaningful role as this movement goes forward.

Corruption persists despite many anticorruption laws and regulations that already exist. This conference has demonstrated the need to do more to develop trained, independent prosecutors who will bring cases, and independent judges who will convict violators. The success of such officials will in turn depend on the society in which they operate, the “second wheel” of previous speakers’ examples. There must be political leadership from the top, but there must also be broadly-based public pressure and public support for leaders.

Reporting by the press on corruption scandals exposes malfeasance, raises public awareness and enrages public opinion. However, it has been more problematic to maintain the momentum for systemic reform. One reason for this is that journalism generally favors “breaking” news. For example, the Asian economic crisis had provoked many descriptions of the contribution to it of corruption and crony capitalism. This caused an immediate reaction among investors and donors and, in the short term, elicited commitments by borrowers to improve governance. However, as time passes and press attention turns elsewhere, there is concern that commitments will not be honored. Collecting evidence is also a problem. Allegations of corruption must be substantiated before they are published, but since the allegations concern practices that are, by definition, secret, proof is often difficult to obtain.

Press coverage may also be inhibited by the threat of expensive libel suits or fear of physical intimidation or even murder. There must be protections for journalists, publishers and sources. The conference might consider who it could support a global network to highlight these difficulties and provide protection.

The press itself must also be responsible and free from corruption. The public must be able to rely on fair and impartial reporting that is not tainted by political loyalties or financial interests of media owners. But this must not become a pretext for stifling publication of unflattering information. The United States has struggled to set standards on how far journalists can go in printing allegations. In United States case law, there is greater press scrutiny permitted of persons who enter public life than of ordinary citizens. This has not always pleased those in public life, but it has served the citizens well.

7.6 Standards governing the initiation of corruption investigations to ensure that public officials are not targeted for investigation for political reasons.

The press has potential to be a catalyst for reform beyond national borders. With global communications, local stories are often covered by outlets with an international audience, increasing external pressure for change. This had led to pressure for systemic reform which, in turn, adds impetus to existing local demand for reform. The press can also play an important role in moving politicians to do the right thing. In the United States, for example, it was the press, alerted by non-governmental organizations, that had drawn public attention necessary to ensure passage of laws necessary for proper implementation of the OECD Bribery Convention.

There is a point where the role of the press ends, and that of civic groups takes over. The press does not generally address systemic failures that caused particular scandals, and the remedial steps that must be taken. Transparency International was only one of a large number of civic groups at this conference that were partners and allies in this effort. Their role in collecting and disseminating information deepens understanding and enables stakeholders to develop plans for action tailored to local conditions.

Transparency International itself, for those not familiar with it, was strictly non-partisan in its efforts. It rigidly avoided involving itself with individual corruption cases or scandals, addressing its efforts rather to the larger issues of systemic reform. Transparency International believed that there were both supply and demand sides of corruption, and that both must be addressed, as the presentation by the representative of Botswana had observed. The entry into force of the OECD Convention provided an important instrument to limit the supply-side availability of corruption, and Transparency International, through its chapters in many countries, would give priority to monitoring implementation of and compliance with this Convention. Transparency International chapters would also continue to work actively in individual countries to identify problems and promote systemic anticorruption reforms.

Meaningful citizen oversight of government operations depends on having adequate information. Leaders at the 1994 Miami Summit of the Americas had recognized this fact. Governments should take certain basic actions to this end:

- Government agencies should publish budgets and other information promptly and predictably;
- Governments should provide a right to request information not regularly available, employing freedom of information and sunshine laws.
- Governments should hold public hearings and receive written submissions from the public.
- Governments should publish laws, regulations and judicial decisions, and make them accessible, to provide greater predictability and reduce official discretion to demand bribes.
- Parliaments should consider establishing web sites, posting existing and draft laws, and e-mail links to enable citizens to comment directly on proposed laws and policies.
- As Justice Breyer had said the previous day, assets of leading public officials and their families should be published, to determine if there are increases that cannot be explained.
- As the presentation of Botswana discussed, there must be a culture of reporting, and protection of those who gave information on corruption from retribution.
- Finally, government should provide a hospitable environment in which non-governmental organizations advocating anticorruption reforms can operate. Historically, many such organizations had been part of the political opposition. Allegations of corruption had been misused to unseat ruling parties. Advocacy organizations involving in fighting corruption might in some places find it difficult to operate. However, such organizations had a responsibility to avoid charges of partisanship, and to offer accountability and good governance.

Transparency International was greatly interested in the suggestion by the Vice President of establishing some interactive Internet-based mechanism whereby non-governmental organizations and others could participate in monitoring the implementation of international anticorruption agreements like the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. This would enhance the effectiveness of such monitoring and contribute to the success of international efforts. Taking these steps would allow governments and non-governmental organizations together to maximize the window of opportunity that is now open against corruption.

## Discussion

The participant from Kenya described the Kenyan government's view of the destructive impact of corruption, and emphasized the strength of Kenya's commitment to fight against it, within the country and in Africa. Considering the significance of the subject which this meeting had addressed, and the importance of the gathering of officials to do this, he urged that participants should agree on

some declaration or formal statement to record their discussions and their common commitment to the fight against corruption.

The participant from France emphasized the importance of multidisciplinary training to identify corruption, and suggested that the Guiding Principles working document gave insufficient recognition to this. He noted that all participating countries would find in that document what they each could or could not do. He urged that participants not try to do everything and nothing at the same time, and that they use caution in considering follow-up mechanisms in order not to add to activities already under way at the time.

The Moderator said he had been impressed by the common view among all participants as to the significance of the problem of corruption among justice and security officials, and the importance of governments acting against it.