



**General Assembly of the
Southeast Asian Parliamentarians against Corruption (SEAPAC)
23 -24 October 2013, Aryaduta Hotel, Medan – North Sumatera**

“Corrupt-free Southeast Asia: Common Goal Common Action”

DRAFT CONCEPT NOTE ON SEAPAC

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEAPAC GENERAL ASSEMBLY Presentation and Debate on:	
1) Political patronage & its impact on corruption (a cross national perspectives on anti-corruption mechanism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It will discuss on the kind of political patronage that exist in each countries/regions and its connection with corruption. – Provide best practices on anti-corruption mechanism with regard to the relationship of patron-client which may lead to corrupt practices. – Seek possible solution in minimizing the impact of corruption and political patronage.
2) Gender, culture and corruption Sub theme: a. Is corruption a culture and sexist? b. How gender alters corrupt behaviour?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Considering close proximity of SEAPAC Members in terms of geographical location and embedded similarity in terms of culture, it is worth discussing on cross national experiences on culture and corruption. – Further, the session will discuss on gender dimension of corruption based on [also] a commonly held belief is that women are less corrupt than men. Thus, increasing the number of women in strategic positions in politics and public sector will significantly reduce corruption behaviour and maintain good governance. – The session seeks to discuss the interplay between gender, culture and corruption by weighing out the balance of the pros and cons. Does a certain cultures more permissive toward corruption? Does corruption a sexist behaviour? – In relation to election year, the session also a little bit pondering on the question whether ethical integrity still serve as the primary consideration for the voters in choosing their representatives in parliament.
3) Asset Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide an avenue for exchanging views and addressing ways and means to coordinate policies and enhance cooperation of Stolen Asset Recovery. – Discuss a regional platform to improve channels open

	<p>communications, technical assistance and mutual legal assistance on asset recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discuss possible legislations to make asset recovery more efficient and policy priorities for reducing barriers on asset recovery initiative. – Discuss the role of parliamentarians to support and facilitate a strong Anti-Money Laundering Regime in the regional and national level.
<p>4) Mobilising people: connecting agents of change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The subject entitled “Mobilising People: Connecting Agents of Change” was deliberated during the 15th edition of the biennial International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) held in Brasília, Brazil from 7-10 November 2012. – In the political realm, parliamentarians represent the aspiration delivered by the people. Within this context, the relationship between parliamentarians and their people (constituents) is mutually beneficial. Parliamentarians may have support from their constituents in term of performing its duties including in the fight against corruption. This session will explore ways and means pertaining to the linkage between parliamentarians and their constituents in promoting transparency and accountability of government activities. – This session will also highlight several key conclusions and explore opportunities to follow up the global agenda stipulated in the Brasilia Declaration. –
<p>5) Restoring Public Trust</p> <p>Sub theme:</p> <p>a. Integrity in Electoral System</p> <p>b. Political Party Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How to provide measures in establishing an electoral system which ensures the integrity of its process, and its outcome? – The session will explore experiences and lesson learned from panellist and participants related to the vicious circle of corrupt electoral system and how to overcome the matters. – it will also identify the accountability measures of political parties and to compare regional experiences in order to recognize possible solutions to mitigate the problems.