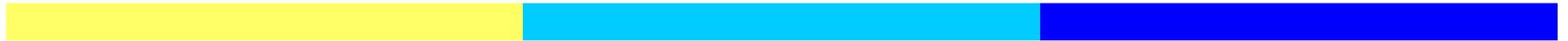


# Disclosure by Politicians



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# Outline

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1. **Motivation and the case for Disclosure by Politicians**
2. **Data and Methodology:**
  - Which countries disclose? Are politicians' disclosures publicly available?
  - Content of disclosures: The example of Canada.
3. **Disclosure measures:**
  - Disclosure indices and their determinants
  - The Quality of Government
4. **Conclusions**
5. **Appendices**

# Accountability and the role of Transparency

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- ✓ **Accountability is central for good government:**
  - ✓ Successful political systems hold politicians accountable.
  - ✓ Political theorists going back to Locke, Montesquieu, and Madison emphasize the centrality of accountability for good government.
  - ✓ Empirical studies show its benefits for the quality of government (e.g., Besley/Case 1995, La Porta et al. 1999, Adsera et al. 2003, Eijffinger/Geraats 2005, Olken 2007, Bjorkman/Svensson 2007, and Ferraz/Finan 2008).
- ✓ **Mechanisms of political accountability** include: checks and balances among branches of government, law enforcement, and voting in elections. These mechanisms have started to be systematically investigated (Barro 1973, Ferejohn 1986, Przeworski et al. 2000, Schedler et al. 1999, Persson/Tabellini 2003, Besley/Prat 2006).
- ✓ **Accountability relies crucially on availability of information** about politicians' activities:
  1. The **media** as the source of discovery and dissemination of such information to voters and law enforcers has been the focus of recent studies (i.e., Brunetti/Weder 2003, DLLS 2003, Besley/Prat 2006, Reinikka/Svensson 2006).
  2. **Disclosure** by politicians of their finances and business activities is another, relatively neglected, source of information that facilitates discovery of misconduct.
    - By exposing inconsistencies between reports and actual conduct, disclosure can stimulate reporting in the media (and thus influence voting) and law enforcement.

# Theoretical issues on politicians' disclosure: what, how extensive, to whom

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1. **Disclosure conflicts with privacy**, which many regard as a value in itself:
  - ✓ Privacy protects politicians from populist media coverage or even from robbery or kidnapping. Such protection might bring more qualified people into politics.
  - ✓ But, if political market is like others, then better information about the transacted goods, improves performance (Hirshleifer '80, Stigler '80, Posner '81).
2. **What should be disclosed?** Even if one agrees that some disclosure is warranted to improve the performance of the political market
  - ✓ Disclosure of sources of income and business connections, presumably to deter politicians from supporting legislation from which they benefit personally.
  - ✓ Disclosure of income, consumption, and wealth, presumably to make it easier to identify consumption unaffordable from official resources.
3. **Should disclosure be made public?** To whom should disclosure go to?
  - ✓ If concerned about privacy, politicians should disclose to some government office that keeps the information secret unless questions are raised about the politician's conduct that require an investigation.
  - ✓ But political mechanisms, such as media coverage, voting, and investigation are most effective when disclosure is public. Sunshine **may be** the best disinfectant.

# More Anecdotal evidence on the importance of Disclosure by politicians

- ✓ **Felisa Miceli:** Argentine Economy Minister, resigned after an envelope containing US\$80,000 in cash was found in the private bathroom of her office, and she failed to explain where the money came from in light of the asset declaration she had submitted.
  - ✓ **Nicolas Nogueras:** Puerto Rican legislator was forced to resign as vice president of the senate because financial statements he filed did not explain where he came up with the money to make a \$50,000 down payment for a \$350,000 second home. ."
  - ✓ **Yulia Timoshenko:** Ukraine's Prime Minister who lived in a luxury villa while declaring her residence to be a 300 square foot flat (also claimed borrowed).
  - ✓ **Winnie Mandela,** and other prominent politicians in South Africa: caught with assets far in excess of their declarations, and eventually left their parliamentary positions, some landing in jail.
  - ✓ **Bob Wareing & Mo Mowlam:** UK Labour MP's, failed to declare outside interests and gave wrong information when challenged. The former was mildly censured, the latter suspended from the Commons.
  - ✓ **Representative Charlie Rangel and Senator Ted Stevens:** In 2008 the U.S. saw two major investigations related to a failure to disclose.
- We have found recent newspaper accounts of failures to disclose accurately leading to criticism and disciplinary action against MPs in over 20 countries.

# Objective & Methodology

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- **Objective:** Analyze the rules and the practices of disclosure by parliamentarians and their contribution to accountability.
  - ✓ **Methodology:**
    - ✓ 175-country study of the laws and implementation of disclosure of MP finances and business activities. We pay attention to:
      1. Existence of disclosure mandates
      2. Public availability of disclosures
      3. Extent of the information being disclosed.
      4. Compliance with disclosure requirements through the collection of the MP filled-out forms.
    - ✓ Distinguish between disclosure of values of income and wealth, and that of sources of income and wealth as well as of potential and actual conflicts of interest.
    - ✓ Consider some of the sources of variation in disclosure rules and practices across countries, such as per capita income, democracy, and free press.
    - ✓ Examine the relationship between the various aspects of disclosure and measures of the quality of government, including corruption.

# Main results and limitations

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## ✓ Findings:

1. 109 of 175 countries in our sample have disclosure laws, but over 1/2 of them do not make disclosures available to the public in practice.
2. Even in cases of public disclosure, what is available to the public is often limited: Using a new methodology that compares the potential and the actual disclosure, we find that, for the average country with required disclosures, less than 15 percent of potentially useful information about the MPs is actually available to the public.
3. Public rather than confidential disclosure is associated with lower perceived corruption and better government.
4. Content of disclosure: identifying the assets, liabilities, income sources, and conflicts, as opposed to income and wealth levels, is more consistently associated with better government.

## ✓ Limits:

1. Very limited **information on the role of law enforcement in battling corruption**.
2. **Disclosure rules are relatively recent**. Some countries had disclosure rules in the 1950s, but modern disclosure practices begin in the 1970s & 1980s.
  - If the effects of disclosure materialize slowly, we might not observe their full effect.
3. We cannot interpret the correlations between aspects of disclosure and the quality of government causally, but they are suggestive that disclosure might be a significant ingredient of a broader system of political accountability.

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## 3. Disclosure measures:

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- The Quality of Government

## 4. Conclusions

## 5. Appendices

# Methodology

1. New database on financial and business disclosure of members of the lower house of parliament (MPs) in 175 countries.
  - MP focus since all high level officials are subject to similar disclosures, and MPs are numerous so political sensitivity in data collection could be avoided.
2. Used the internet and contacts with sample country government agencies, World Bank country offices, UN missions, and local NGOs and academics to assemble the **database of laws governing disclosure by MPs** as of January 2008.
  - There is no standard "law" that addresses disclosure, so we assembled over 1000 laws and regulations, including constitutions, parliament standing orders, and anti-corruption and conflict of interest laws.
  - Contacted multiple sources to verify the accuracy of information.
3. Crucial observation to our analysis: large differences among countries in the ability of citizens to access the MPs' disclosure forms.
4. Some countries that have public disclosure by law do not enforce compliance. So, we **collected the filled-out disclosure forms** in countries with public disclosure.
  - We tried to obtain the filled-out forms of the first 4 MPs in alphabetical order and of the speaker of the lower house invoking the public availability laws for the forms

# Table 1: Sample Distribution

	Number of countries	Names of countries
<i>Panel A: Public availability by law</i>		
<b>1. Disclosure required by law</b>	<b>109</b>	
Available to congress only by law	42	
Law is silent regarding public availability	4	Bahrain, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay
Publicly available by law <sup>1</sup>	63	
Publicly available directly without conditions	46	
Available only through press	3	Armenia, Greece, Russia.
Available to the public under conditions	9	Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Spain.
Only some disclosures are publicly available	6	Belgium, Colombia, Hungary, Italy, South Korea, Spain.
<b>2. Disclosure exist but it is not required by law (voluntary)</b>	<b>5</b>	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Singapore, Zambia.
Available to congress only	1	Singapore.
Publicly available	4	
<b>3. Disclosure not required by law and none available</b>	<b>61</b>	
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>175</b>	
<i>Panel B: Public availability in practice</i>		
<b>Filled-out forms publicly available in practice in countries where the law requires public disclosure</b>	<b>50</b>	
<b>Filled-out forms publicly available in practice in countries where the law is silent regarding public disclosure</b>	<b>1</b>	Bahrain
<b>Filled-out forms publicly available in practice in countries with voluntary disclosure</b>	<b>4</b>	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Zambia.
<b>Total filled-out forms publicly available in practice</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b>Failed to obtain filled-out forms in countries with disclosure publicly available by law</b>	<b>13</b>	Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Belize, Cape Verde, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Peru, Russia, Sri Lanka, Uganda.

<sup>1</sup> In Spain, disclosures are available to the public under conditions and even then only some disclosures are publicly available. For this reason, classifying countries with publicly available disclosures by law in the four categories below yields a total of 64 observations, i.e. one more than the number of countries with public availability by law.

## Methodology (2)

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5. We consider the form **content** and comprehensiveness: actual disclosure available to the public is often far less complete than that available to government agencies.
  - We sought to get the actual forms that MPs are asked to fill out for the countries that have laws or voluntary disclosure systems: succeeded in 106 & failed in 8.
6. We used these blank and filled out disclosure forms to construct indices of completeness of disclosure relative to the benchmark of a **“universal” disclosure form** that contains all the disclosures used in any of our countries.
7. Disclosure in 7 areas: assets, liabilities, income, expenditures, travel, gifts, and other conflicts of interest.
  - Keep separate track of disclosure requirements regarding **values** and **identification** (*i.e.*, identity of creditors, source of income, gifts and travel, the identity of parties with whom they worked before, with whom they have unpaid relationships or associations, for whom they are lobbying, etc..)

# The content of disclosures (1)

- ✓ We ask what share of “conceivable” disclosures is actually made by MPs and construct a measure of what is available to congress (based on the blank forms) and a measure of what is actually available to the public (based on the filled out forms we obtained).
- ✓ We use the blank disclosure forms collected from 106 countries to construct an artificial universal disclosure form that incorporates nearly all information that any country might require its MPs to disclose with respect to financial matters and conflicts of interest (but not personal characteristics of the MPs).
- ✓ Track of disclosures in 7 areas, following most blank forms: (I) assets; (II) liabilities; (III) income; (IV) expenditures; (V) travel; (VI) gifts; and (VII) other conflicts of interests.
- ✓ Excluded categories:
  - ✓ Lobbying & contracts w/ government: often regulated by a different laws. Only capture them as they generate income or need are disclosed as unpaid activities of the MP.
  - ✓ Campaign finance: usually regulated by a different set of laws.
  - ✓ MPs’ previous positions: usually covered in “candidature” disclosure forms.
- ✓ We further divide the seven areas of disclosure in the universal form into 28 categories (grouping together the items that are disclosed in the same section of most blank forms).

# The content of disclosures (2)

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## ✓ Assumptions:

1. MP is honest & disclose what they are asked to disclose on the form, but not more.
2. MP interprets requirements in broad terms to avoid failing to comply with the law.
3. Full credit if a majority of items in a category must be disclosed and 0 credit otherwise.
4. Restrictions can substitute disclosure, so we assign highest disclosure if binding

## ✓ Scoring of Values and Sources of each category;

- ✓ *Values* = 0 if no disclosure required; =0.5 if aggregate values; =1 if itemized values.
- ✓ *Sources* = 1 if items need to be identified and 0 otherwise.

## ✓ We compute disclosure measures for values and sources separately by:

1. For each area we compute a simple average score over the categories in the area; and
2. We then take the average of the area scores to create scores for disclosure values & sources

## ✓ We calculate indices for disclosure of values & sources for what is available **to Congress** & **to the public** → so we end up with 4 disclosure content variables.

## ✓ **Arbitrary aggregation?** → We also extract the first two principal components for values & sources.

## ✓ **Family disclosures:** universal form can take into account the extent of disclosure by the MP and his family members: 73 countries require some disclosure for MP family.

# **The Universal form for Canada**



Table 3: The "universal form," the Canadian MP disclosure form, and the form content disclosure indices for Canadian MPs

Universal form		Canadian MP's disclosure form		Form content disclosure indices for Canadian MPs based on the "universal form"			
Areas and categories	Items covered	Details about what must be disclosed	Values available to congress	Sources available to congress	Values publicly available	Sources publicly available	
<b>I. Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>						
(1) Personal residence	Principal residence.	Address, value, percentage of ownership, name and relationship of co-owners.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
(2) Second homes, vacant land, buildings, farms, etc.	Secondary residence. Investment - real property. Farms. Vacant land.	Address, value, percentage of ownership, name and relationship of co-owners, use (i.e., recreational, personal, investment, rental).	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(3) Financial investments and business assets	Registered retired savings plans (RRSPs). Registered education savings plans (RESPs). Registered retirement income funds (RRIFs). Locked in retirement accounts (LIRAs). Mutual funds. Stocks. Corporate bonds. Corporate debentures. Trust units. Stock options, warrants, rights and similar instruments, deferred shared units. Stock market indices. Closed-end mutual funds. Commodities, futures and foreign currencies held or traded for speculative purposes. Business assets (i.e., business partnership, private corporation). Life insurance policy. Money owed to you (i.e., mortgage, lien, promissory note) above \$10,000.	For each financial investment: recent statement of each account. For life insurance: name of insurer, current cash surrender value. For money owed to the MP: name and address of borrower, amount owed, nature. For business assets: legal status, name, address, nature of business activities, share of interest (%), value of business or approximate value of interests, terms of contracts with government (i.e., subject matter, nature and benefits), names of other partners, names and addresses of affiliated subsidiaries or companies, names and addresses of all persons having an interest in the corporation.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(4) Bank accounts, interest generating instruments, cash	Term deposits. Guaranteed investment certificates. Securities or bonds issued or guaranteed by any level of government in Canada.	Aggregate value.	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(5) Vehicles	---	---	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(6) Other movable assets	---	---	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Assets average</b>			<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.33</b>	
<b>II. Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>						
(7) Liabilities	Mortgages. Guarantees or co-signatures above \$10,000 for corporate or partnership interests. Individual credit card balances above \$10,000 outstanding above 6 months. Support obligations above \$10,000 annual (i.e., spousal, common-law partner, child support). Debts or liabilities not previously stated above \$10,000 (i.e., lines of credit, promissory notes, unpaid taxes).	For mortgages: address of mortgaged property, amount owing, name of lender. For guarantees: creditor (financial institution), principal debtor, amount guaranteed or co-signed. For individual credit card balances: name of institution, amount owed. For support obligations: person to whom support is paid, amount of obligation. For other debts or liabilities: description of debt/liability, amount, name of lender.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
<b>Liabilities average</b>			<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	

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<b>III. Income</b>	<b>Income</b>						
(8) Financial investments	Interest. Dividends. Annuities. Pensions. Trusts. Dissability benefits.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
(9) Business assets, rental properties, and patents	Business. Rental. Royalties. Farming. Partnerships.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(10) Private sector employment	Employment.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(11) Professional services	Profession. Contracts. Grants or contributions from government.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(12) Boards and directorships	Offices and directorships.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(13) Other public sector employment	Employment.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
(14) Lotteries, gambling and ne time payments	Other income/benefit.	Source and nature, value of income/benefits in the last 12 months and in the following 12 months.	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
<b>Income average</b>			<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.86</b>	
<b>IV. Expenses</b>	<b>Expenses</b>						
(15) Food and shelter	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(16) Business	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(17) Entertainment	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(18) Transportation	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(19) Medical and insurance	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(20) Education	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
(21) Taxes	---	---	0.00	---	0.00	---	
<b>Expenses average</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>---</b>	

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<b>V. Travel</b>	<b>Travel</b>						
(22)	Domestic travel	Public statement of sponsored travel.	Name of persons accompanying the MP, destination, purpose, sponsor, dates, value of gifts, value of transportation, value of accommodation, total value, and, if available, supporting documents for transportation and/or accommodation.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
(23)	International travel	Public statement of sponsored travel.	Name of persons accompanying the MP, destination, purpose, sponsor, dates, value of gifts, value of transportation, value of accommodation, total value, and, if available, supporting documents for transportation and/or accommodation.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Travel average</b>				<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>VI. Gifts</b>	<b>Gifts</b>						
(24)	Gifts	Public statement of gifts and other benefits.	Prohibition to receive any gift or benefit except compensation authorized by the law which is related to the MP's position. But the MP may receive gifts or benefits as a normal expression of from expressions of courtesy, protocol and hospitality. In such cases, it must disclose the nature, source, and circumstances of all gifts and benefits above \$500.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Gifts average</b>				<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>VII. Other conflicts of interest</b>	<b>Activities</b>						
(25)	Unpaid employment and professional services	Employment or profession. Business.	Position, organization, state if the they have any lobbying or dealings with parliament or the government and the details of such lobbying or dealings.	---	1.00	---	1.00
(26)	Unpaid boards and directorships	Director or officer in a corporation.	Position, organization, state if the they have any lobbying or dealings with parliament or the government and the details of such lobbying or dealings.	---	1.00	---	1.00
(27)	Participation in professional associations, non-profits, trade unions	Director or officer in an association, trade union or non-profit organization.	Position, organization, state if the they have any lobbying or dealings with parliament or the government and the details of such lobbying or dealings.	---	1.00	---	1.00
(28)	Post-tenure positions and employment	Employment, offices, directorships, business, profession, contracts, grant or contributions from government, farming, partnership or other income/ benefits.	Source and nature of income/benefits in the following 12 months.	---	1.00	---	1.00
<b>Other conflicts of interest average</b>				<b>---</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Form content index</b>				<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.87</b>

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**Table 4: Disclosure and enforcement indices**

	Requirements and public availability		Form content disclosure indices				Enforcement	
	Disclosure required	Publicly available	Values available to congress	Sources available to congress	Values publicly available	Sources publicly available	Strength of registrar	Strength of checking unit
<i>Panel A: Means</i>								
Full sample (175)	0.62	0.29	0.23	0.31	0.09	0.15	0.32	0.21
Countries with blank form (106)	0.95	0.49	0.37	0.48	0.14	0.24	0.50	0.34
<i>Panel B: Means by income groups (and significance of t-tests of group vs. the rest)</i>								
High income (37)	0.76 <sup>c</sup>	0.61 <sup>a</sup>	0.20	0.41 <sup>a</sup>	0.09	0.32 <sup>a</sup>	0.27	0.19
Upper middle income (30)	0.83 <sup>a</sup>	0.42 <sup>b</sup>	0.35 <sup>a</sup>	0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.16 <sup>a</sup>	0.25 <sup>b</sup>	0.51 <sup>a</sup>	0.37 <sup>a</sup>
Lower middle income (59)	0.66	0.21	0.29 <sup>c</sup>	0.31	0.08	0.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.37	0.24
Low income (49)	0.35 <sup>a</sup>	0.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.11 <sup>a</sup>	0.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.04 <sup>b</sup>	0.03 <sup>a</sup>	0.18 <sup>a</sup>	0.10 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Panel C: Means by democracy 1950-2006 groups (and significance of t-tests of high vs. low)</i>								
High democracy (87)	0.78 <sup>a</sup>	0.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.29 <sup>a</sup>	0.40 <sup>a</sup>	0.11	0.22 <sup>a</sup>	0.37 <sup>c</sup>	0.26 <sup>b</sup>
Low democracy (88)	0.47	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.07	0.07	0.27	0.17
<i>Panel D: Means by Freedom of the Press groups (and significance of t-tests of high vs. low)</i>								
High press freedom (93)	0.79 <sup>a</sup>	0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.30 <sup>a</sup>	0.42 <sup>a</sup>	0.12 <sup>b</sup>	0.24 <sup>a</sup>	0.40 <sup>a</sup>	0.27 <sup>a</sup>
Low press freedom (82)	0.44	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.23	0.15
<i>Panel E: Means by Legal Origin (and significance of t-tests of legal origin vs. the rest)</i>								
Common law (55)	0.58	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.05	0.14	0.30	0.19
French civil law (97)	0.60	0.22 <sup>a</sup>	0.23	0.27	0.07	0.10 <sup>b</sup>	0.31	0.22
German civil law (19)	0.95 <sup>a</sup>	0.82 <sup>a</sup>	0.34 <sup>b</sup>	0.48 <sup>a</sup>	0.28 <sup>a</sup>	0.38 <sup>a</sup>	0.49 <sup>a</sup>	0.31
Scandinavian civil law (4)	0.25	1.00 <sup>a</sup>	0.19 <sup>b</sup>	0.08	0.10	0.48 <sup>a</sup>	0.08	0.00

Notes:

Number of countries in parentheses.

Significance levels: (a) if  $p < 0.01$ ; (b) if  $p < 0.05$ ; (c.) if  $p < 0.10$ .



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# Disclosure and the Quality of Government

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- ✓ We examine the relationship between disclosure rules and several measures of the quality of government, including corruption, which could benefit from disclosure:
  1. Corruption score from ICRG,
  2. Government effectiveness index from Kaufmann et al. (2008),
  3. Log (costs of starting a business) from DB 2009 based on Djankov et al. (2002),
  4. Government expropriation risk from ICRG (2008),
  5. Objective measure of participation in parliamentary elections Vanhanen (2007).
  
- ✓ We also present the results for several alternative corruption measures, which are similar to those for the ICRG measure we discuss in the text (Appendix B).
  
- ✓ We have tried measures of trust, confidence in various parts of government, infrastructure quality, and the size of the government labor force as a proportion of the population.
  - Positively correlated w/ both public availability and sources publicly available, but the coefficients are often insignificant once we control for GDPpercapita or democracy.

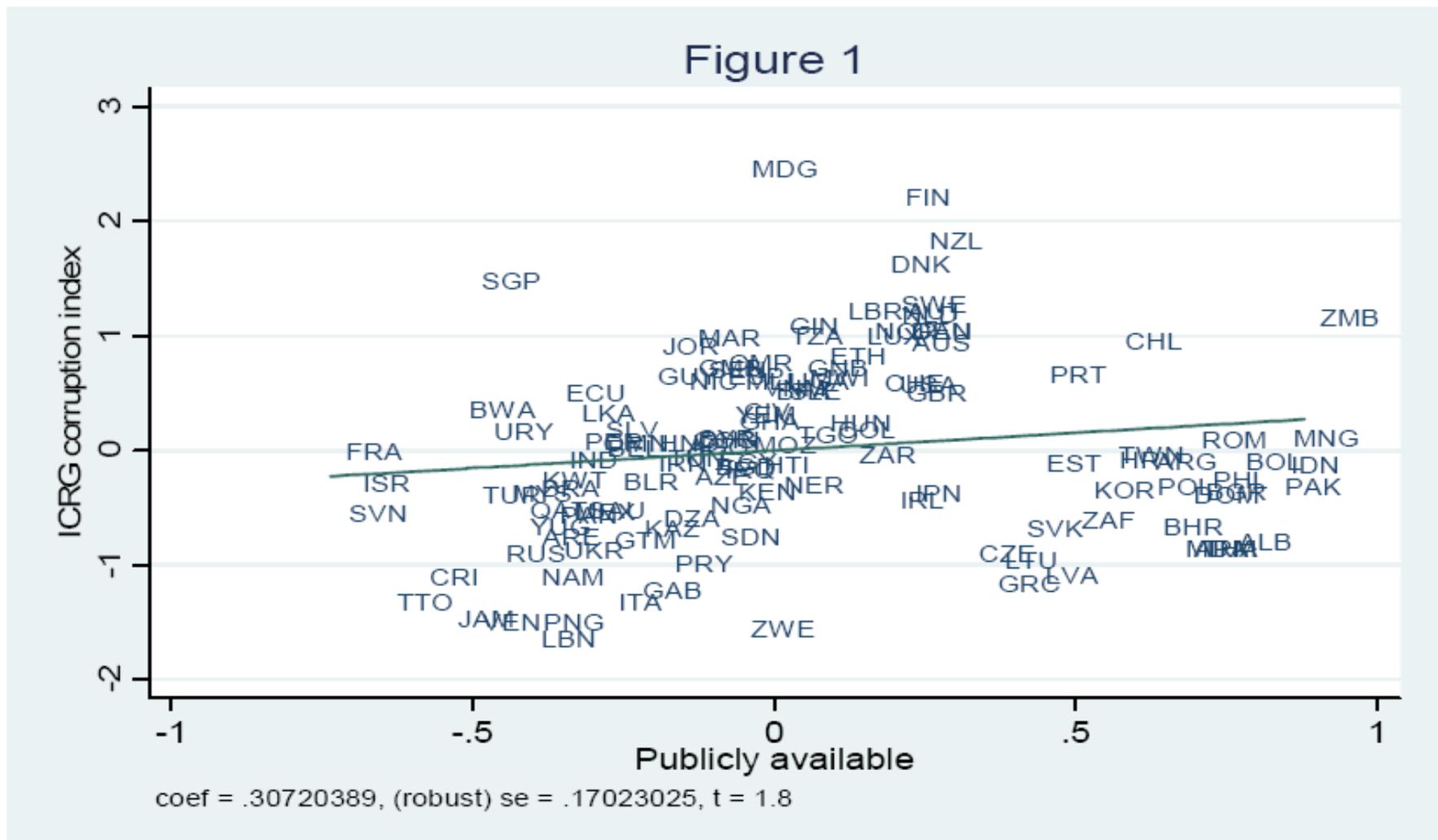
**Table 5: Outcome measures and disclosure indices, controlling for income and democracy  
(Full sample of 175 countries)**

The table shows the results of OLS regressions using the full sample of countries. Each cell in the table shows the coefficient and standard error of a regression of the dependent variable (shown in the first row) on the corresponding disclosure index (shown in the first column). The regressions also control for log of GNI per capita (2006), democracy (1950-2006), and a constant. Robust standard errors are shown in brackets.

<i>Dependent variable is:</i>	ICRG corruption index	Government effectiveness index	Log cost of starting a business	Expropriation risk index	Participation in parliamentary elections (% of population)
Disclosure required	-0.4697 <sup>a</sup> [0.1705]	-0.1537 <sup>c</sup> [0.0900]	-0.1992 [0.2185]	0.0757 [0.2306]	5.6148 <sup>b</sup> [2.6430]
Publicly available	0.3072 <sup>c</sup> [0.1702]	0.2402 <sup>a</sup> [0.0864]	-0.6872 <sup>a</sup> [0.2424]	0.7090 <sup>a</sup> [0.2166]	7.9941 <sup>a</sup> [2.6548]
Values available to congress	-1.1139 <sup>a</sup> [0.2873]	-0.3888 <sup>a</sup> [0.1455]	-0.5305 [0.4075]	-0.2837 [0.4264]	8.4095 <sup>c</sup> [4.2862]
Sources available to congress	-0.5416 <sup>c</sup> [0.2976]	-0.0598 [0.1436]	-0.7802 <sup>b</sup> [0.3589]	0.0899 [0.3538]	10.8864 <sup>a</sup> [3.7720]
Values publicly available	-0.1338 [0.3940]	0.0541 [0.1722]	-1.5382 <sup>a</sup> [0.5185]	1.5598 <sup>a</sup> [0.5168]	19.7628 <sup>a</sup> [5.9281]
Sources publicly available	0.7742 <sup>b</sup> [0.3125]	0.4945 <sup>a</sup> [0.1526]	-1.3376 <sup>a</sup> [0.3905]	1.1992 <sup>a</sup> [0.3087]	14.2700 <sup>a</sup> [4.2149]
Strength of registrar	-0.6336 <sup>a</sup> [0.1973]	-0.2559 <sup>b</sup> [0.1074]	-0.3214 [0.3012]	-0.1306 [0.3142]	5.6606 <sup>c</sup> [3.1470]
Strength of checking unit	-0.8578 <sup>a</sup> [0.2867]	-0.3539 <sup>b</sup> [0.1362]	-0.5518 [0.3552]	-0.1981 [0.3347]	11.9679 <sup>a</sup> [3.9000]
Robust standard errors in brackets					
Significance levels: (a) if $p < 0.01$ ; (b) if $p < 0.05$ ; (c.) if $p < 0.10$ .					

## Figures 1 and 2

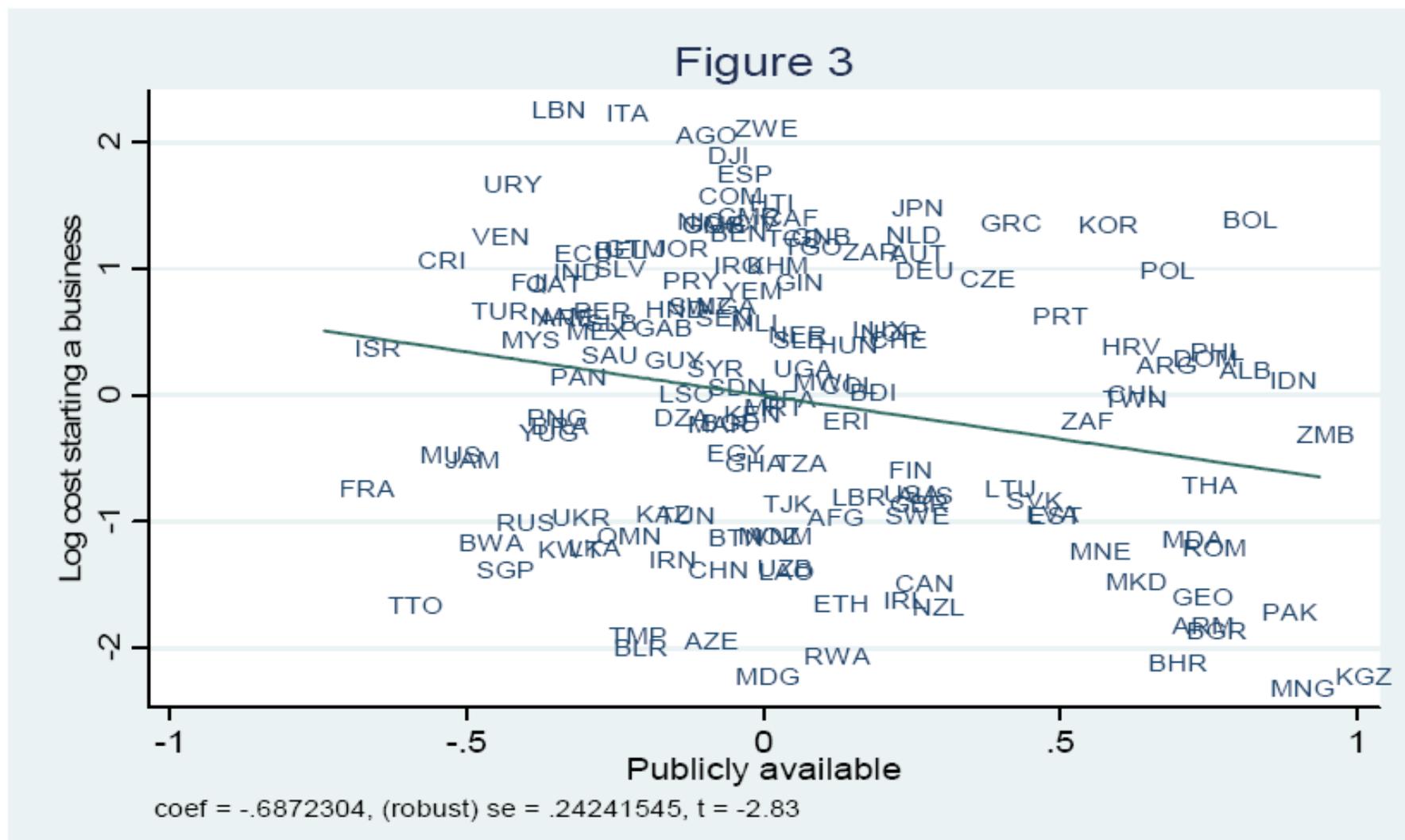
Partial scatter plots of publicly available (Figure 1) and sources publicly available (Figure 2) and the ICRG corruption index for the full sample of 175 countries. The dependent variable is the ICRG corruption index. Each regression also includes as controls: log of GNI per capita 2006, democracy (1950-2006), and a constant.





## Figures 3 and 4

Partial scatter plots of publicly available (Figure 3) and sources publicly available (Figure 4) and the (log) cost of starting a business for the full sample of 175 countries. The dependent variable is the (log) cost of starting a business. Each regression also includes as controls: log of GNI per capita 2006, democracy (1950-2006), and a constant.





# Robustness of results

## (Appendix B)

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- ✓ **Principal Components:** replaced our four disclosure content variables with the first principal components computed using all the 28 categories, for values and sources separately, and for availability to congress and to the public separately.
  - The only variable reliably related to better government is the first principal component of sources publicly available in practice.
- ✓ **Disclosure & Democracy:** considered the possibility that disclosure matters only in the more democratic countries, which have the mechanisms of holding politicians accountable once information comes to light.
  - Split sample into more & less democratic. For either group, disclosure of sources to the public is the variable most closely associated with better government.
  - We do not take this as compelling evidence of complementarity.
- ✓ **Additional Controls:** following Treisman (2007) who found fuel exports & freedom of the press particularly predictive of corruption.
  - Whole sample: sources publicly available still predicts better government, except for ICRG corruption measure. .

# Outline

---

## 1. Motivation and the case for Disclosure by Politicians

## 2. Data and Methodology:

- Which countries disclose? & Are politicians' disclosures publicly available?
- Content of disclosures: The example of Canada.

## 3. Disclosure measures:

- Disclosure indices and their determinants
- The Quality of Government

## 4. Conclusions

## 5. Appendices

# Conclusions

## ✓ Scope:

- ✓ New measures of disclosure by MPs in 175 countries, and examined their determinants and influences on the quality of government and corruption.
- ✓ Measures distinguish between disclosure by law and in practice, public and non-public disclosure, and more and less comprehensive disclosure.

## ✓ Results:

1. Large variation among countries – even among countries with some disclosure mandates – in whether disclosure is made public and how much is made public.
  - Only 1/3 of the 175 countries allow public access to disclosure by politicians.
2. Perhaps the strong correlate of good government is disclosure that is public.
  - Many countries keep disclosure by MPs in congress, and such secret disclosure, even if extensive, is not systematically related to better government.
  - In contrast, public disclosure is associated with better government even with various controls.
  - The privacy of politicians may have benefits, but those may come at a cost of lower accountability.

## Conclusions (2)

---

3. Content of disclosure: identification of sources of an MP's assets, gifts, and activities seems more consistently related to better government than the reporting of values of assets and income.
  - ✓ **Caveat:** the data do not allow for a causal interpretation of this evidence. We only presented correlations.
  - ✓ **But:** the findings on the consistent relationship between public disclosure, particularly that of sources, are suggestive of constructive disclosure policies.
    - ✓ If a country wishes to pass disclosure laws with the purpose of reducing corruption, the most effective laws are those that make disclosure public, and that focus on identification of the MP's assets and activities, rather than on some aggregate values.
    - ✓ Secret disclosure, in contrast, does not do much for political accountability.

# Outline

---

## 1. Motivation and the case for Disclosure by Politicians

## 2. Data and Methodology:

- Which countries disclose? & Are politicians' disclosures publicly available?
- Content of disclosures: The example of Canada.

## 3. Disclosure measures:

- Disclosure indices and their determinants
- The Quality of Government

## 4. Conclusions

## 5. Appendices

**Table 2**  
**Description of the variables**

This table describes the variables collected for the 175 countries in our study. Unless otherwise noted, the sources of the variables are the laws, regulations and blank disclosure forms for each country.

Variable	Description
<i>1) Disclosure requirements and public availability of disclosures</i>	
Disclosure required	Equals 1 if the law or regulations of the country require MPs to provide either financial and/or business interests disclosures. The variable takes a value of zero otherwise.
Publicly available	Equals 1 if we obtained access to the MPs' filled-out disclosure forms of financial and business interests. The variable also equals 1 if the country has voluntary disclosures available to the public and we could access the filled-out forms of the MPs. The variable takes a value of 0.5 if we obtained only one of the filled-out disclosure forms in countries with two different standards for public availability for the financial and the business interest forms (i.e., Belgium, Colombia, Hungary, Italy, and Spain). Equals zero if we could not obtain the MPs' filled-out forms of financial and business interests or if the country has no public disclosure required from its MPs.
<i>2) Measures of disclosure based on blank disclosure forms</i>	
Values available to congress	The index of values available to congress measures the ratio of all value items contained in the country's blank disclosure form available to congress over all value items potentially disclosed in the artificial "universal" form. It measures how many "conceivable" disclosures of value items are required to be disclosed to congress (or to an alternative government agency) by the MP. To construct the measures of the content of disclosures, we use the blank disclosure forms collected from the 106 countries with available blank forms. We begin by constructing an artificial "universal disclosure form," which incorporates all the information that any country requires its MPs to disclose. We then compare each country's blank disclosure form to the universal form. There are 24 different items of values in the universal form, which are distributed in six different categories: assets, liabilities, income, expenditure, gifts, and travel. For each individual item, we assign a score of 1 when the item is included in the country's blank form requesting to provide disaggregated values (e.g., the value of each property, of each wage). We assign a score of 0.5 when the item is included in the country's blank form requesting to provide only an aggregate value (e.g., the total value of all properties owned, the total value of wages received). We assign a score of 0 when the country's blank form does not include the specific item. When MPs must disclose several closely related items (e.g., investments, securities, businesses) we group them and give credit to the country if half or more of the elements are requested. When the country imposes a binding restriction (i.e., which cannot be overturned) on a given item (e.g., the business activities of the MPs, their abilities to receive gifts, or to own stocks) we code the restriction as the highest possible disclosure standard for that item. The scores of all the items in each category are averaged to create a score of values for each category. Finally, the overall score of values available to congress is calculated as the average of the values scores of the six categories with potential disclosure of value items (i.e., assets, liabilities, income, expenditure, gifts, and travel).
Sources available to congress	The index of sources available to congress measures the ratio of all source items contained in the country's blank disclosure form available to congress over all source items potentially disclosed in the artificial "universal" form (see above). We compare each country's blank disclosure form to the universal form. There are 21 different items of sources in the universal form, which are distributed in six different categories: assets, liabilities, income, conflicts of interest, gifts, and travel. For each item, we assign a score of 1 when the country's blank form requests the information needed to identify the source (e.g., the precise location of assets, the identity of creditors, the source of income, gifts and travel). We assign a score of 0 when the country's blank form does not request the identification of the source of the specific item, or when the information requested is not sufficient to identify the item's source. When MPs must disclose several closely related items (e.g., investments, securities, businesses) we group them and give credit to the country if half or more of the elements are requested. When the country imposes a binding restriction (i.e., which cannot

Variable	Description
Values publicly available	<p>be overturned) on a given item (i.e., the business activities of the MPs, their abilities to receive gifts, or to own stocks) we code the restriction as the highest possible disclosure standard for that item. The scores of all the items in each category are averaged to create a score of sources for each category. Finally, the overall score of sources available to congress is calculated as average of the sources scores of the six categories with potential disclosure of source items (i.e., assets, liabilities, income, conflicts of interest, gifts, and travel).</p> <p>The index of values publicly available measures the ratio of all value items contained in the country’s disclosure form available to the public over all value items potentially disclosed in the artificial “universal” form. It measures how many “conceivable” disclosures of value items are publicly available in practice. This index is constructed following the same methodology described above for the score of “values available to congress,” but only taking into account the filled-out disclosure forms that we were able to obtain.</p>
Sources publicly available	<p>The index of sources publicly available measures the ratio of all source items contained in the country’s disclosure form available to the public over all source items potentially disclosed in the artificial “universal” form. It measures how many “conceivable” disclosures of source items are publicly available in practice. This index is constructed following the same methodology described above for the score of “sources available to congress,” but only taking account the filled-out disclosure forms that we were able to obtain.</p>
<i>3) Enforcement indices</i>	
Registrar strength	<p>The index of registrar strength is the average of three variables: (1) Registrar unit is independent from parliament; (2) registrar unit publishes compliance data by law; and (3) penalties for MPs’ failure to comply. “Registrar unit is independent from parliament” equals 1 if the registrar where the MPs turn in the disclosure forms is independent from parliament; it equals of 0.5 if there are two different registrars for the financial and the business interest forms and only one of them is independent from parliament; and it equals zero otherwise. “Registrar unit publishes compliance data by law” equals 1 if the law specifically requires that the registrar unit publishes compliance data by MPs, or if the law provides that disclosures are publicly available; it equals 0.5 if there are two different registrars and the legal requirement only applies to one of them; and it equals zero otherwise. “Penalties for MPs’ failure to comply” equals 1 if the law establishes specific penalties for MPs who fail to disclose or breach the law requiring the submission of the disclosure forms; it equals 0.5 if there are two different registrars for the financial and business interest forms and the penalties only apply to one of the forms, and it equals zero otherwise.</p>
Checking unit strength	<p>The index of checking unit strength is the average of three variables: (1) Checking unit (i.e., data integrity unit or agency/body that routinely checks the disclosure forms) is independent from parliament; (2) checking unit publishes compliance data by law; and (3) penalties for submitting false information. “Checking unit is independent from parliament” equals 1 if there is a checking unit mandated by law to be in charge of routinely checking the content of the disclosure forms and it is independent from parliament; it equals 0.5 if there are two different checking units for the financial and business interest forms but only one of them is independent from parliament, and it equals zero otherwise. “Checking unit publishes compliance data by law” equals 1 if the law specifically requires that the checking unit publishes the results of verifying the content of the disclosure forms by MPs, it equals 0.5 if there are two different checking units and the legal requirement to publish the results of verifying the content of the disclosure forms only applies to one of them, and it equals zero otherwise. “Penalties for submitting false information” equals 1 if the law specifically establishes penalties for those MPs who provide false information in the disclosure forms; it equals 0.5 if there are two different checking units for the financial and business interest forms and the penalties only apply to providing false information in one of the forms; it equals zero if there are only general penalties for a breach of the law, but not specific penalties for providing false information, or if there are no penalties established at all.</p>

Variable	Description
<i>4) Outcome measures</i>	
ICRG corruption index	The average of the index of corruption from the International Country Risk Guide between 2003 and 2007. This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Although this measure includes the most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. The measure is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favor-for-favors', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. The scale of the index is from 0 to 6, where higher numbers mean lower corruption. <i>Source: International Country Risk Guide, Political Risk Services. www.prsgroup.com.</i>
Government effectiveness index	The average score of the Kaufmann government effectiveness index between 1998 and 2007. The measure captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of civil service, and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. The indicator is constructed using an unobserved components methodology. The estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. The range of the score is from -2.5 to +2.5, with a higher score indicating better government effectiveness.. <i>Source: Kaufmann et al (2008).</i> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data">www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data</a>
Log cost starting a business	The costs of starting a business (i.e., becoming operational) as a proportion of GNP per capita in 2007. The start-up company is assumed to have a start-up capital of ten times the country's GNP per capita in 2007. <i>Source: Djankov et al (2002) and updates by the Doing Business Report of the World Bank.</i>
Expropriation risk index	The average score of the IRIS expropriation risk index between 1982 and 1997. The scale of the index is from 0 to 10, where higher numbers mean lower risk of expropriation by government. This dataset was assembled by IRIS from hard copies of the "International Country Risk Guide," a monthly publication of Political Risk Services. Each variable's value for a given country and year is a simple average of the two values for the months April and October. <i>Source: International Country Risk Guide, Political Risk Services. www.prsgroup.com.</i>
Participation in parliamentary elections (% of population)	The percentage of the total population who actually voted in the parliamentary elections between 2000 and 2005. This variable is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70. <i>Source: Vanhanen Index of Democratization.</i>
<i>5) Other variables and controls</i>	
Log GNI per capita 2006	Logarithmic of per capita gross national income (Atlas method, in US dollars) in 2006. <i>Source: World Development Indicators at <a href="http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/">http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/</a>.</i>
Democracy (1950-2006)	Average democracy score from Polity IV for the years between 1950 and 2006. It is a measure of the degree of democracy in a given country based on: (1) the competitiveness of political participation; (2) the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment; and (3) the constraints on the chief executive. The democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale ranging from 0 to 10, where higher values equal a higher degree of institutionalized democracy. <i>Source: Jagers and Marshall (2000) and updates of the Polity IV Database.</i>

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Variable	Description
FH press freedom	The negative of the Freedom House rating for freedom of the press for 2002. The variable ranges from -100 (completely unfree) to 0 (completely free). <i>Source: Treisman (2007), originally taken from Quality of Government Database, at Quality of Government Institute, Goteborg University.</i>
French civil law, German civil law and Scandinavian law dummies	Identifies the legal origin of the company law or commercial law of each country. Each dummy variable is equal to 1 if the origin of the company law or commercial law of the country is French, German or Scandinavian, respectively, and zero otherwise. The omitted legal origin is English Common law. <i>Source: La Porta et al (2008).</i>

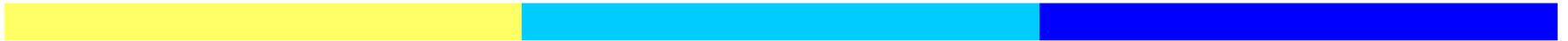
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## Appendix B1 Description of the variables

This table describes the variables collected for the 175 countries in our study which are used in Appendix B and were not previously defined in Table 2 of the paper. .

Variable	Description
<i>1) Corruption measures</i>	
Kaufmann corruption index (2003-2005)	The average score of the Kaufmann corruption index between 2003 and 2005. The indicator is constructed using an unobserved components methodology. The estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. The range of the score is from -2.5 to +2.5, with a higher score indicating better government effectiveness.. <i>Source: Kaufmann et al (2008).</i> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data">www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data</a>
Transparency International corruption index (2003-2007)	The average score of the Transparency International corruption perception index between 2003 and 2007. The index provides a measure of the extent to which corruption is perceived to exist in the public and political sectors. The index focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. It is based on assessments by experts and opinion surveys. The index ranges between 0 (highly corrupt) and 10 (highly clean). <i>Source: www.transparency.org.</i>
Heritage Foundation corruption index (2003-2007)	The average score of the Heritage Foundation corruption index between 2003 and 2007. The index is based on quantitative data that assess the perception of corruption in the business environment, including levels of governmental, legal, judicial and administrative corruption. The index is based on the Transparency International corruption index but supplemented with quantitative information from other sources. The scale of the index is from 0 to 100, with higher numbers indicating less corruption. <i>Source: www.heritage.org.</i>
GCR corruption index (2003-2007)	The average score of the Global Competitiveness Report corruption index between 2003 and 2007. The index is based on survey measures that include questions about the business costs of corruption. The scale of the index is from 0 to 7, where higher numbers mean less corruption. <i>Source: International Country Risk Guide, Political Risk Services. www.prsgroup.com.</i>
Firms that pay bribes (%)	The percentage of firms that report "paying bribes to get things done" from the World Banks' Enterprise Surveys carried out between 2002 and 2007. The surveys collect information on firm characteristics, business perceptions, and indicators of the quality of the business environment. <i>Source: www.enterprisesurveys.org.</i>
<i>2) Other variables and controls</i>	
Fuel exports	Percentage of mineral fuels in manufacturing exports in 2000. <i>Source: Treisman (2007), originally taken from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank.</i>
Protestant population	The percentage of Protestant population in the country in 1980. <i>Source: La Porta et al (1999), based on CIA World Factbook.</i>
Catholic population	The percentage of Catholic population in the country in 1980. <i>Source: La Porta et al (1999), based on CIA World Factbook.</i>
Muslim population	The percentage of Muslim population in the country in 1980. <i>Source: La Porta et al (1999), based on CIA World Factbook.</i>
Continent dummies	Dummy variables that identify the geographical continent of each country. Countries are classified in one of the six different continents provided by standard geographic classifications. The continents are: Africa, America, Europe, Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica. The dummy variable is equal to 1 if the country is located in that particular continent and zero otherwise. <i>Source: Authors classification based on data by www.wikipedia.com.</i>

# Canadian MPs



Blank forms

# Canadian Blank Form



## **Office of the Ethics Commissioner**

P.O. Box 16, Centre Block  
**Parliament of Canada**  
66 Slater Street  
22nd Floor  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
CANADA  
**K1A 0A6**  
Telephone: (613) 995-0721  
Fax: (613) 995-7308  
Web: [www.parl.gc.ca/oec-bce](http://www.parl.gc.ca/oec-bce)

## **DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS prepared under the authority of the CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

The Disclosure Statement for Members and their Family members, in which the Member discloses his or her private interests as well as those of his or her family, is the initial document which a Member of the House must complete and file with the Office of the Ethics Commissioner. The Disclosure Statement, once filed with the Office of the Ethics Commissioner, is a confidential document.

From the information provided by the completed Disclosure Statement, the Ethics Commissioner is required to prepare a Disclosure Summary which sets out the source and nature, but not the value, of income, assets and liabilities equal to or exceeding \$10,000 in value, identify any contracts held with the Government of Canada and list the corporations in which a Member or a family member has an interest, along with the names of any affiliated companies. The Disclosure Summary is to be placed in the public registry which is available for public inspection during normal business hours.

### **APPLICATION TO MEMBERS**

The provisions of the *Conflict of Interest Code for Members of the House of Commons* apply to all Members of the House of Commons when carrying out the duties and functions of their office as Members of the House. The information provided in this document will enable the Office to advise Members on necessary compliance measures.

- For all amounts in this document, an estimation or the insured value is acceptable.

**PERSONAL INFORMATION**

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Home Address

Phone Number ( ) -

Fax Number ( ) -

E-mail

I would prefer to be contacted at my

Parliament Hill Office  Constituency Office  Home  Other:

This form is also completed for my Spouse  Common-law partner  Name:

\* For dependent children, refer to page 10

Dependent children  Name(s):

**REAL PROPERTY** Section 33(1)a

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Do you own any real property (e.g. home, cottage, rental units or similar)? YES  NO

*If yes, please identify below*

Principal Residence N/A

Civic address

Do you own any real property (e.g. home, cottage, rental units or similar)? YES  NO

*If yes, please identify below*

Principal Residence N/A

Civic address

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint

Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint

Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in

Your share in

## MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Secondary Residence N/A 

Civic address

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in

Use (i.e. recreational, personal, investment and/or rental use)

Secondary Residence N/A 

Civic address

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in

Use (i.e. recreational, personal, investment and/or rental use)

## MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Investment - Real Properties N/A 

Civic address

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in

Is the federal government or one of its agencies a tenant?

Investment - Real Properties N/A 

Civic address

Value

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in

Is the federal government or one of its agencies a tenant?

## MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Farm(s) N/A 

Civic address

Value: \$

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in %

Specify whether hobby farm, commercial farm or leased farm  
Provide details of operation (i.e. hay, beef, dairy, seed, etc.)Specify whether there were or will be any contracts,  
grants or contributions with the Government of Canada  
in the preceding 12 months or in the next 12 monthsFarm(s) N/A 

Civic address

Value: \$

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in %

Specify whether hobby farm, commercial farm or leased farm  
Provide details of operation (i.e. hay, beef, dairy, seed, etc.)Specify whether there were or will be any contracts,  
grants or contributions with the Government of Canada  
in the preceding 12 months or in the next 12 months

## MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER

Vacant Land(s) N/A 

Civic address

Value: \$

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in %

Use (i.e. recreational, personal, investment and/or rental use)

Vacant Land(s) N/A 

Civic address

Value: \$

Ownership Sole  Joint Name of co-owner(s) and relationship  
(spouse, child, friend, etc.)

Your share in %

Use (i.e. recreational, personal, investment and/or rental use)

**INVESTMENTS** Sections 24(1)(a) & 24(2)

**MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**
**SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER**

Do you have investments in any of the following?

Do you have investments in any of the following?

**REGISTERED INVESTMENTS**  
 Recent statement(s) of account required

**REGISTERED INVESTMENTS**  
 Recent statement(s) of account required

Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Locked in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Locked in Retirement Accounts (LIRAs)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

**ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS**  
 Recent statement(s) of account required

**ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS**  
 Recent statement(s) of account required

Mutual funds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stocks	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Corporate bonds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Corporate debentures	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Trust units	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stock options, warrants, rights and similar instruments, deferred shared units	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stock market indices	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Closed-end mutual funds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Commodities, futures and foreign currencies held or traded for speculative purposes	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

Mutual funds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stocks	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Corporate bonds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Corporate debentures	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Trust units	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stock options, warrants, rights and similar instruments, deferred shared units	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Stock market indices	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Closed-end mutual funds	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Commodities, futures and foreign currencies held or traded for speculative purposes	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

**ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS**  
 No statement required

**ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS**  
 No statement required

Guaranteed Investment Certificates <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Term deposits <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Securities or bonds issued or guaranteed by any level of government in Canada <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

Guaranteed Investment Certificates <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Term deposits <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Securities or bonds issued or guaranteed by any level of government in Canada <i>If yes, value \$</i>	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>



**PERSONAL ASSETS** Section 13(1)(a)

**MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

**SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER**

Do you hold a whole life insurance policy (as opposed to a term life policy), including jointly held?

YES  NO

*If yes, please specify the name of the insurer(s) and current cash surrender value*

Do you hold a whole life insurance policy (as opposed to a term life policy), including jointly held?

YES  NO

*If yes, please specify the name of the insurer(s) and current cash surrender value*

Are you owed any money, for example, mortgage, lien, promissory note worth \$10,000 or more?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Name and address of borrower

Amount owed

Nature

Are you owed any money, for example, mortgage, lien, promissory note worth \$10,000 or more?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Name and address of borrower

Amount owed

Nature

**SOURCE OF INCOME/BENEFITS** Sections 24(1)(b), 13(1) & 24(3)(b)

**MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

**SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER**

Other than your parliamentary compensation, did you or will you receive, in the preceding or following 12 months, income/benefits from any of the following sources?

Employment	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Annuities	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Pensions	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Rental	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Trust	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Offices & Directorships	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Disability benefits	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Business	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Profession	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Interest	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Dividends	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Royalties	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Contract(s)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Grants or contributions from Government	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Farming	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Partnership	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Other income/benefits	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

*If yes to any of the above, please identify*

Source and nature  Last 12 months  Next 12 months

Did you or will you receive, in the preceding or following 12 months, income/benefits from any of the following sources?

Employment	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Annuities	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Pensions	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Rental	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Trust	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Offices & Directorships	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Disability benefits	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Business	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Profession	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Interest	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Dividends	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Royalties	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Contract(s)	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Grants or contributions from Government	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Farming	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Partnership	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
Other income/benefits	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

*If yes to any of the above, please identify*

Source and nature  Last 12 months  Next 12 months

**LIABILITIES** Sections 24(2)a & 24(3)a

**MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

**SPOUSE or COMMON-LAW PARTNER**

Do you owe money under a mortgage?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Address of mortgaged property    Amount owing    Name of lender  


Do you owe money under a mortgage?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Address of mortgaged property    Amount owing    Name of lender  


Have you guaranteed or co-signed a loan of \$10,000 or more for anyone including corporate or partnership interests?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Creditor (financial institution)    Principal debtor    Amount guaranteed or co-signed  


Have you guaranteed or co-signed a loan of \$10,000 or more for anyone including corporate or partnership interests?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Creditor (financial institution)    Principal debtor    Amount guaranteed or co-signed  


Do you have any individual credit card balances of \$10,000 or more, outstanding for six months or more?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Name of institution    Amount owed  


Do you have any individual credit card balances of \$10,000 or more, outstanding for six months or more?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Name of institution    Amount owed  


Do you have any support obligations of \$10,000 or more per annum (i.e. spousal, common-law partner, child support)?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Person to whom support is paid    Amount of obligation  


Do you have any support obligations of \$10,000 or more per annum (i.e. spousal, common-law partner, child support)?

YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Person to whom support is paid    Amount of obligation  


Do you have any other debts or liabilities not previously stated of \$10,000 or more (i.e. lines of credit, promissory notes, unpaid taxes)? YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Description of debt/liability    Amount    Name of lender  


Do you have any other debts or liabilities not previously stated of \$10,000 or more (i.e. lines of credit, promissory notes, unpaid taxes)? YES  NO

*If yes, please identify*

Description of debt/liability    Amount    Name of lender  


**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR CHILDREN** Section 20(1)

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Based on each section in this form, do you have anything to disclose concerning your dependent child(ren)?

REAL PROPERTY    N/A     YES     *If yes, please specify*

INVESTMENTS    N/A     YES     *If yes, please specify*

BUSINESS ASSETS    N/A     YES     *If yes, please specify*

PERSONAL ASSETS    N/A     YES     *If yes, please specify*

LIABILITIES    N/A     YES     *If yes, please specify*

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE**

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

To the best of your knowledge, please provide ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO YOUR SITUATION AND/OR THAT OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS not already disclosed elsewhere, on an additional sheet.

The Code requires that material changes be reported within 30 days. Please refer to the "Material Change" section of our website for further information.

This disclosure statement form, as well as forms related to the disclosure of gifts, benefits and sponsored travel are all available on our website at <[www.parl.gc.ca/oc-coc](http://www.parl.gc.ca/oc-coc)>.

The above Disclosure Statement has been completed to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Signature

Date

Please print name:

**This statement will be kept in confidence in a personal, protected file.** The Ethics Commissioner shall retain all documents relating to a Member for a period of 12 months after he or she ceases to be a Member, after which the documents shall be destroyed unless there is an inquiry in progress under the Code for Members of the House of Commons concerning a member or a charge has been laid against a Member under an Act of Parliament and the documents may relate to that matter.

**PUBLIC STATEMENT OF GIFTS OR OTHER BENEFITS  
DÉCLARATION PUBLIQUE DE CADEAUX OU AUTRES AVANTAGES**

- 14 (1) Neither a Member or any member of a Member's family shall accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or other benefit, except compensation authorized by law, that is related to the Member's position.
- (2) A Member or a member of the Member's family may, however, accept gifts or other benefits received as a normal expression of courtesy or protocol, or within the customary standards of hospitality that normally accompany the Member's position.
- (3) If gifts or other benefits that are accepted under subsection (2) exceed \$500 in value, or if the total value of all such gifts or benefits received from one source in a 12-month period exceeds \$500, the Member shall, within 30 days after receiving the gifts or other benefits, or after that total value is exceeded, file with the Ethics Commissioner a statement disclosing the nature of the gifts or other benefits, their source and the circumstances under which they were given.
- (4) Any disclosure made pursuant to the requirements of section 15 (sponsored travel) does not need to be disclosed as a gift or other benefit under subsection (3).
- 14 (1) Le député ou un membre de sa famille ne peut, dans le cadre de la charge du député, accepter, même indirectement, de cadeaux ou d'autres avantages, sauf s'il s'agit d'une rétribution autorisée par la loi.
- (2) Le député ou un membre de sa famille peut toutefois accepter les cadeaux ou autres avantages qui sont des marques normales ou habituelles de courtoisie ou de protocole ou des marques d'accueil habituellement reçues dans le cadre de la charge du député.
- (3) Si un cadeau ou un autre avantage visé au paragraphe (2) a une valeur supérieure à 500 \$ ou si, sur une période de douze mois, des cadeaux ou autres avantages de même provenance ont une valeur totale supérieure à cette somme, le député dispose auprès du commissaire, dans les trente jours suivant la date de la réception du cadeau ou de l'avantage ou celle à laquelle la valeur totale dépasse 500 \$, une déclaration mentionnant la nature de chaque cadeau ou avantage, sa provenance et les circonstances dans lesquelles il a été donné.
- (4) Ce qui est divulgué en application de l'article 15 (déplacements payés) n'a pas à être déclaré comme un cadeau ou un autre avantage aux termes du paragraphe (3).

*Source: Conflict of Interest Code for Members of the House of Commons adopted on April 29, 2004 /  
Code régissant les conflits d'intérêts des députés adopté le 29 avril 2004.*

Subject to Section 14 of the Conflict of Interest Code for Members of the House of Commons, I disclose having received the following gifts / benefits:  
Conformément à la Section 14 du Code régissant les conflits d'intérêts des députés, je déclare avoir reçu les cadeaux / autres avantages suivants :

**Nature of gifts or benefits received / Nature des cadeaux ou avantages reçus :**

.....

**Source / Provenance :**

.....

**Circumstances under which received / Circonstances dans lesquelles reçu(s) :**

.....

This declaration is made with the knowledge that a certified copy will be placed on file at the Office of the Ethics Commissioner or where it will be available for public inspection during normal business hours from Monday through Friday.

Cette déclaration est faite sachant que l'une des copies certifiées sera gardée au bureau du commissaire éthique à l'éthique, laquelle sera accessible au public pour inspection pendant les heures normales d'ouverture du lundi au vendredi.

**N.B.** Dans ce formulaire, la forme masculine désigne tant les formes que les honoraires.

<b>DATE</b>  YYYY-MM-DD — AAAA-MM-JJ	<b>NAME / NOM</b> (Please print clearly — SVP inscrire en lettres majuscules)	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
--	--	------------------

**PUBLIC STATEMENT OF SPONSORED TRAVEL BY MEMBERS  
 DÉCLARATION PUBLIQUE DE DÉPLACEMENTS PARRAINÉS**

15. (1) If travel costs of a Member for a trip that arises from or relates to his or her position exceed \$500 and these costs are not wholly paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or by the Member personally, his or her political party or any inter-parliamentary association or friendship group recognized by the House, the Member shall, within 30 days after the end of the trip, file a statement with the Ethics Commissioner disclosing the trip.
- (2) The statement shall disclose the name of the person or organization paying for the trip, the name of any person accompanying the Member, the destination or destinations, the purpose and length of the trip, the nature of the benefits received and the value, including supporting documents for transportation and accommodation.
15. (1) Si les frais payables pour tout déplacement qu'il effectue dans le cadre de ses charges dépassent 500 \$ et ne sont pas entièrement pris en charge par le Trésor, par lui-même ou son parti, ou par un groupe d'amitié ou une association interparlementaire reconnu par la Chambre, le député dépose auprès du commissaire à l'éthique une déclaration faisant état du déplacement, dans les trente jours qui en suivent la fin.
- (2) La déclaration comporte le nom de la personne ou de l'organisation qui prend en charge les frais de déplacement, le nom de toute personne accompagnant le député, la ou les destinations, le but et la durée du déplacement, la nature des avantages reçus et leur valeur, ainsi que des documents justificatifs pour les frais de transport et de logement.

Source: Conflict of Interest Code for Members of the House of Commons adopted on April 29, 2004 / Code régissant les conflits d'intérêts des députés adopté le 29 avril 2004.

Name of Member / Nom du député :

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of any person accompanying the Member (if any) / Nom de toute personne accompagnant le député (s'il y a lieu) :

\_\_\_\_\_

Destination(s) :

\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of the trip / But du déplacement :

\_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor of trip (official name) / Parrain du déplacement (nom officiel) :

\_\_\_\_\_

Dates : From/De :

[yyy - mm / mm / dd - j]

To/À :

[yyy - mm / mm / dd - j]

( \_\_\_\_\_ days / jours)

Benefits received / Avantages reçus :

**Nature**

Gifts / Cadeaux

yes / oui

no / non

**Value / Valeur**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Description**

\_\_\_\_\_

Transportation / Transport

yes / oui

no / non

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Accommodation / Logement

yes / oui

no / non

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other / Autre

yes / oui

no / non

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

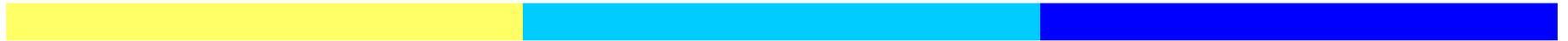
I am including supporting documents for transportation and/or accommodation / Je fournis des documents justificatifs pour les frais de transport et/ou de logement

I was unable to obtain supporting documents for transportation and/or accommodation / Je suis dans l'impossibilité de fournir des documents justificatifs pour les frais de transport et/ou de logement

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Belgian MPs



Blank forms

# Belgian Blank Form

## Annexe 1      Modèle de formulaire pour la liste des mandats

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### LISTE DE MANDATS, FONCTIONS ET PROFESSIONS

Déclaration faite en exécution de l'article 2 de la loi (spéciale) du 2 mai 1995 relative à l'obligation de déposer une liste de mandats, fonctions et professions ainsi qu'une déclaration de patrimoine.

Je soussigné(e),

Nom: .....

Prénoms: .....

Sexe:                      féminin – masculin\*

Langue:                   français – néerlandais – allemand\*

*\*biffer les mentions inutiles*

Rue, numéro et boîte postale: .....

Code postal: .....

Localité: .....

Lieu de naissance: .....

Date de naissance: .....

Mentions facultatives:

    Téléphone: .....

    Fax:: .....

    E-mail: .....



## Annexe 3      Modèle indicatif de déclaration de patrimoine.

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### DECLARATION DE PATRIMOINE.

Déclaration faite en exécution de l'article 3, §§ 1 et 2, de la loi (spéciale) du 2 mai 1995 relative à l'obligation de déposer une liste de mandats, fonctions et professions ainsi qu'une déclaration de patrimoine.

Je, soussigné,

Nom :

Prénom :

Rue, numéro et boîte postale :

Code postal :

Localité :

Lieu de naissance :

Date de naissance :

Mandat ou fonction donnant lieu à l'assujettissement :

Expose la composition de mon patrimoine en date du .../.../200....  
(date de la prise de cours du mandat, de l'abandon du mandat, de l'expiration d'une période de cinq ans) comme suit :

## 1. BIENS IMMOBILIERS

- Nature : ( *ex.*) maison, parcelle de culture, terrain à bâtir, ....
- Situation : commune, rue, numéro éventuel....
- Relevé cadastral : si possible.
- Propriétaire du bien, en propre, ( *ex* ) « en communauté avec mon épouse Madame X », en copropriété, en indivision etc...

## 2. COMPTES BANCAIRES / CARNET DE DEPOT ET D'EPARGNE ( *pour chacun des comptes* )

- Institution bancaire : ( *ex* ) Dexia, Fortis, I.N.G. etc...
- Numéro de compte : ( *12 chiffres* ).
- Titulaires du compte : ( si vous n'êtes pas titulaire seul : ( *ex* ) « en mon nom et celui de mon épouse, Madame X », ....

## 3. PARTICIPATIONS, ACTIONS, OBLIGATIONS ( *pour chaque titre* ).

- Nom de la société ou de l'institution émettrice.
- Pour chacune des sociétés ou institutions, le nombre d'actions ou d'obligations avec mention facultative de la valeur nominale.
- Propriétaire ( copropriété avec X ).

## 4 AUTRES BIENS MOBILIERS.

- Mentionnez ici les objets de valeurs :

Antiquités, œuvres d'art, peintures, mobiliers, tapis

La déclaration de patrimoine peut être une preuve importante d'innocence en cas d'accusation infondée d'enrichissement sans cause. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous vous invitons, dans votre intérêt, à dresser la liste la plus exhaustive possible.

Pour chaque objet, une brève description est recommandée. ( *ex* : un dessin à la plume intitulé « Vue sur la plage » signée J. Ensor ).

## 5 DETTES.

- Si vous le souhaitez, vous pouvez mentionner ici les dettes et charges financières : ( *ex* ) Emprunt de 50.000 € accordé par Fortis Banque dont il reste x mensualités de .....€ à rembourser.