# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BACKGROUND OF THE OECD POLICY FORUM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY FORUM: OBJECTIVES, AUDIENCE AND STRUCTURE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENDA, THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2013</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENDA, FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 2013</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD TEAM</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICAL INFORMATION</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background of the OECD Policy Forum

Restoring Trust in Governments and Public Decision Making

The worst global financial and economic crisis in recent history has taken a toll on the very fundamentals of our society: today, a majority of citizens surveyed within 26 countries distrust government. This feeling of mistrust is heightened by concerns about fairness of fiscal consolidation measures and the sacrifices required for structural adjustments: is the burden shared fairly? Are governments adequately protecting the general public interest? These concerns are reflected in that “corruption/fraud” and “wrong incentives driving policies” explain together 50% of the reasons for trusting government less.1

This represents a serious challenge for governments. Many countries are still trapped in a vicious cycle of high and increasingly persistent unemployment, deteriorating social conditions for the most vulnerable groups, and difficult fiscal adjustments. The design and implementation of sizable and effective reforms to create the conditions for recovery requires a top quality policy making process which citizens will trust. If citizens do not feel that the government is working on their behalf, the support for structural reforms will be missing, undermining the very objectives of any reform agenda.

A Forward Looking Agenda on Trust

The 2013 Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level (MCM) on “Jobs, Equality and Trust” welcomed an OECD forward looking agenda on trust, reaffirming “countries’ commitment to rebuilding trust in governments, markets and institutions (…) combating corruption, promoting open government, and ensuring transparency in policy making”.

The OECD has been supporting policy makers in fostering integrity, and open and inclusive policy making, for example, by providing comparative data, identified good practices and international standards. OECD instruments such as the 2010 Recommendation on Principles for Integrity and Transparency in Lobbying, the 2003 Recommendation on Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service and the 1998 Recommendation on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service provide reference for the policy debate on integrity in decision making.

A forward looking agenda on trust will support a better understanding of the risks of influence, including money on the fairness and integrity of policy making. In particular, what are the risks and trade-offs associated with money and influence in politics? How they can affect decision making? What are the key attributes of an effective political system that guarantees the fairness of decision making? What is the shared responsibility of the public and private sector?

Fairness in Decision Making: What is the role of Political Finance?

Money is a necessary component of the democratic processes, enabling elections for representation and facilitating democratic competition. Likewise, political parties and other organizations, play an important role in advancing policy issues and protecting policy concerns. However, in the absence of adequate and effective regulation, effective transparency for citizen involvement and shared responsibility and effort on the part of the private and public sectors, money and undue influence can become a risk to the legitimacy, inclusiveness and fairness of public decision making.

As part of the solution, many countries have adopted and/or reformed their political finance regulations in past years. However, the continued emergence of scandals associated to money in politics render evident the weaknesses of current regulatory frameworks. Moreover, these frameworks are generally insufficient to address risks associated with other ways of influencing policy making, such as privileged access to media and state

1 2013 Edelman Trust Barometer
resources or revolving door practices. Today, political parties and politicians are amongst the most mistrusted institutions in OECD countries.

The Policy Forum “Restoring Trust in Government: Addressing Risks of Influence in Public Decision Making” will provide a unique opportunity for key actors and stakeholders to discuss and share experiences, lessons learned and good practices in promoting a comprehensive approach to safeguarding the policy making process from undue influence. In cooperation with key partners and stakeholders, this Forum will aim at shaping a common understanding of the policy road ahead in the realm of political finance.

Policy Forum: objectives, audience and structure

Objectives: The Policy Forum will (i) take stock of the key challenges and trends in addressing influence, financial and non-financial, in government decision making; (ii) identify emerging risks and opportunities; (iii) shape, within a wider good governance agenda, a common understanding of the policy options ahead and trade-offs in enhancing fairness, integrity and transparency in decision making including in the realm of political finance; and (iv) mobilise partners to work together and promote synergies in the future agenda.

Audience: The participation of relevant stakeholders, with different but complementary views on the subject, and first-hand experience at the policy and operational levels, is essential to facilitate a comprehensive and balanced debate. Invited stakeholders include:

- Public Sector Integrity officials;
- Supervising bodies of political finance regulations;
- Executive branch in charge of designing political finance regulations;
- Elected Officials;
- Academics / Experts;
- Private sector representatives;
- Institutional partners;
- Media and civil society representatives.

Structure: The meeting will be structured as follows: (i) an opening policy debate will frame the discussion in line with the broader trust agenda; and (ii) Four sessions on specific challenges, lessons learned and experiences to promote open, fair and inclusive decision making as well as new emerging risks related to money in politics and (iii) a concluding session. A rapporteur will be designated to bring key observations and policy options for each session to the final concluding session.

Background documents

- Investing In Trust: Leveraging Institutions for Inclusive Policy Making
- Political Finance and Public Integrity: Facts, Sceptical Thoughts and Policy Ideas
- Money in politics - sound political competition and trust in government

---

2 Transparency International Europe Barometer 2010/11
10:00 – 11:00  Policy Debate. Money, Influence and the Decision Making Process: What are the Risks?

This session will provide a context setting discussion that (i) identifies key enabling conditions for open, fair and inclusive policy making as a key component to promote trust in government; (ii) discuss changing citizen expectations from governments in the current economic context; (iii) assesses the risks of money and influence in public decision making and (iv) shapes an understanding of the relationship between political finance and trust in governments.

In the current context of economic recovery, governments are putting together ambitious reform packages, with structural reforms that often involve difficult and unpopular choices. The increasing unemployment, austerity measures and other difficult social and economic conditions contribute to rising citizens’ discontent. From this perspective, the protection of the general public interest, and the compliance that policy makers show with broader integrity principles and standards of conduct, are increasingly scrutinized by citizens and influence their level of trust in government.

Trust in decision makers and policy options influences positively individual and collective behaviour, facilitates policy implementation and strengthens confidence in the economy. If citizens do not feel that the government is working on their behalf, the support for structural reforms will be missing, undermining the very objectives of any reform agenda. Money and undue influence can jeopardise the fairness and integrity of policy making thus resulting in a decrease in trust in institutions or decision makers. For these reasons, strengthening the integrity and credibility of the policy making process, as a fully institutionalised, transparent and inclusive mechanism that effectively aggregates preferences in pursuance of the public interest, emerges as a priority for governments seeking to invest in trust.

**Moderator:** Mr. Rolf Alter, Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

**Panellists:**
- Lord Paul Bew, Chair of the Committee on Standards in Public Life, Cabinet Office, United Kingdom
- Mr. John Evans, General Secretary, Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, TUAC
- Dr. Kevin Casas Zamora, Secretary for Political Affairs, Organisation of American States
- Ms. Elaine K. Dezenski, Senior Director and Head of Partnering Against Corruption Initiative, World Economic Forum

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Mario Marcel, Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

**Questions for Discussion:**

✔ What are the expectations of citizens and businesses today from a healthy political system? What are the implications for democratic processes?
✔ How can open, fair and inclusive policy making promote trust in government?
✔ How are risks of influence jeopardising the fairness of decision making?

11:00 – 11:30  Coffee Break
11:30 – 13:00  Session 1. The Policy Road Ahead for Political Finance: What are the Challenges and Opportunities?

This session will assess new and existing challenges associated with money and undue influence in politics, both in the demand and supply side, and current regulatory efforts.

Political parties, as organised and functioning mediators between the various interests and ideologies in a society, are key components of the representation structure in vigorous democracies and functioning governments. Financial resources and other forms of in-kind support allow them to exist, develop and fulfil their enabling role.

The nature of this representative process places it at the heart of policy decision making: political finance is influenced by – and has influence on - relations between parties, politicians, businesses and the electorate. Fairly conducted electoral procedures help to legitimise government and contribute to effective and fair policy decisions by curbing the influence of powerful vested interests. However, the risks associated with money’s undue influence on democratic processes can reverse this scenario, undermining trust in government, unbalancing political competition and capturing policy decisions away from the public interest.

Recognising the risks, Governments called for developing instruments to promote transparency and fairness of political finance over a decade ago and adopted The Council of Europe 2003 Recommendation on Common Rules against Corruption in the Funding of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns, the Venice Commission 2001 Guidelines on the Financing of Political Parties and the 2004 United Nations Convention against Corruption to lay down key principles to be taken into account when regulating political finance.

However, despite regulations introduced by OECD countries in the past decade, undue influence, and even corruption, associated to political finance is still a serious issue in established and emerging democracies. In particular, as forms and channels of financial and non-financial support have become more sophisticated; and associations, third parties etc. have emerged as key new players, suggesting that the time is ripe to reassess the role and relevance of money, and influence, in politics. Today, in spite of their unarguable role as key pillar of a healthy democratic system, political parties and politicians are amongst the most mistrusted institutions in OECD countries.

**Moderator:** Dr. Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, Senior consultant on constitutional affairs to Policy Exchange and President of the International Political Science Association’s Research Committee

**Panellists:**
- Mr. Wolfgang Rau, Executive Secretary of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)
- Mr. Yves Marie Doublet, Deputy Director of the Budget, Financial supervision and Public Procurement department of the National Assembly, France
- Honourable Terry M. Mercer, Senator, Canada and member of Group of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC)
- Mr. Samuel Jones, Programme Officer (Political Parties), International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Marcin Walecki, Chief of the Democratic Governance and Gender Unit, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR)

**Questions for Discussion:**
- What are the main shortcomings, in terms of regulation and implementation?
- How can we match concerns and regulatory solutions?
- What are the trade-offs between different policy options?
- Under what circumstances can money be a vehicle for more participative and inclusive political systems?

13:00 – 14:00  Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:30  Session 2. Fostering Participative and Accountable Democracies: Compliance, Public Scrutiny and Informed Voting

The purpose of this session is to identify common challenges and share lessons learned regarding effective transparency as a tool for compliance, scrutiny and informed voting.

Institutionalising transparency and accountability for effective regulation of political finance is a critical entry point to consolidate public decision-making process. Irrespective of the political financing model chosen by countries, international instruments, such as the Council of Europe Recommendation or the United Nations Convention against Corruption recognise the importance of keeping records of election campaigns expenditure as well as keeping books and accounts of political parties and their affiliated entities.

Evidence shows that disclosure of political accounts is a necessary condition for holding political actors accountable and reducing political corruption. In addition, transparency in political finance supports the objective of promoting informed voting through disclosure of timely and easily understandable information on sources and types of funding. It also facilitates adequate monitoring and enforcement. The recent GRECO Thematic Review of the Third Evaluation Round stressed that “a system that fails to ensure that sources of income and accounts are properly disclosed makes it much harder to monitor the application of the law and impose necessary sanctions”.

Solutions need not be restricted to the public sector: innovative approaches by the private sector, including codes of conduct, self-regulation or corporate governance principles addressing campaign contributions or lobbying activities can be powerful complementary measures.

**Moderator:** Dr. Bruno Wilhelm Speck, Professor, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

**Panellists:**
- Ms. Nicole Gordon, Former Executive Director, New York City Campaign Finance Board
- The Honourable Bradley Smith, Chairman, Centre for Competitive Politics and Visiting Judge at West Virginia College of Law
- Mr. Russ Choma, Money In Politics Reporter, OpenSecrets.org / Center for Responsive Politics
- Mr. Magnus Ohman, Senior Political Finance Advisor, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)

**Rapporteur:** Ms. Lisa Rosenberg, Consultant, Sunlight Foundation, United States

**Questions for Discussion:**
- How can transparency promote democratic participation and accountability of political institutions?
- What are the conditions for effective transparency?
- How can we overcome monitoring and enforcement weaknesses?
- What role can new technologies play in fostering transparency, monitoring and informed voting?
- What are the responsibilities and complementary efforts of the private sector?

15:30 – 16:00  Coffee Break
16:00 – 17:30   Session 3. Political Influence in an Increasingly Globalised World: What are the Challenges?

During this session participants will discuss frontier issues in the realm of political finance.

In an increasingly globalized world, the channels for money and influence to flow are multifaceted and in many cases, of an international nature. At the country level, conversely, much of the attention regarding political finance regulation focuses on national parties and election campaigns while the risks of corruption and capture may be more pronounced at the local or regional level.

In addition, illicit financial flows, and their role on funding political activity or the activity and influence of international organised crime, are frontier issues that need to be understood when thinking comprehensively about political finance.

Finally, the role and financing of newspapers and media, and their unique position at the interface of whistleblowing, freedom of expression and influence, requires further attention.

Moderator: Dr. Kevin Casas Zamora, Secretary for Political Affairs, Organisation of American States (OAS)

Panellists:
- Dr. Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, Senior consultant on constitutional affairs to Policy Exchange and President of the International Political Science Association's Research Committee
- Mr. Fabrice Lhomme, Journalist, Le Monde
- Dr. Manuel Villoria, Professor, Public Law and Political Science, University King Juan Carlos
- Ms. Elizabeth Ungar Bleier, Executive Director, Transparencia Colombia

Rapporteur: Senator Terry Mercer, Canada and member of the Group of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC)

Questions for Discussion:
✓ Are the challenges and risks different at the local or regional level?
✓ What is the relationship between illicit financial flows and the finance of political activities? What are the implications and risks of organised crime presence in the realm of political finance?
✓ Are political finance regulations sufficient to tackle these challenges?
✓ What role can newspapers and media play and under what conditions can they do so with legitimacy?

18:00      Cocktail Reception
09.30–11.00  Session 4. Beyond Political Finance: are Public and Private Sector Integrity Measures Effective in Curbing the Risks of Influence in Policy Making?

This session will aim to expand the discussion beyond a traditional silo approach, focusing on the different, but often linked, forms in which money and influence interact to affect public decision making. Participants will discuss the implications of political finance for public sector integrity, and its interaction with broader public and private integrity measures. Participants will share their experiences, new approaches and lessons learned in defining a comprehensive approach to limiting risks of influence in decision making through levers such as the use of state resources or regulating privileged access to media.

Because of its sensitive nature, the policy debate over political finance is often treated separately from the broader integrity and accountability framework. However, the implications of money in politics permeate well beyond the scope of elections, into core functions and processes of the government where traditional integrity tools are implemented (e.g. public procurement, conflict of interest, lobbying regulation).

Access to public procurement, for instance, was used by elected officials in the past decade to “return favours” for corporations that made important contributions to their campaign or to exclude corporations that supported the opponent as means of retaliation. A growing number of countries introduced in their political finance regulations bans and limits on the use of different types of state resources. Understanding these interactions is essential to the design and implementation of effective political finance regulatory frameworks.

Integrity and transparency efforts on the part of the private sector can also be a powerful complement to effective regulation. Private sector actors have a stake in promoting a level playing field in the decision making process. Corporate governance guidelines, codes of ethics, anti-corruption trainings, compliance programmes and open support for better regulation of lobbying and political finance are some of the tools that a number of companies and private sector associations promote and that could be further leveraged.

Moderator: Ms. Mary-Anne Stevens, Director (values and Ethics), Office of the Chief of Human Resources Office, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and OECD PIN Chair

Panellists:
- Mr. Jaka Kosmac, Advisor on Prevention and Public Integrity Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, Slovenia
- Mr. Marcin Walecki, Chief of the Democratic Governance and Gender Unit, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR)
- Ms. Susanna Kühn, Head of Public Sector Integrity Programme – Transparency International
- Mr. Robert Mack, Vice-Chairman of the European Public Affairs Consultancies Association (EPACA)

Rapporteur: Ms. Catherine Webster, Head of Political Parties and Referendums Team, Elections and Parliament Division, Cabinet Office, United Kingdom

Questions for Discussion:

✓ What is the interaction between political finance and broader public and private sector integrity measures?
✓ How can adequate synergies be built with other transparency and integrity policies (e.g. conflict of interest, lobbying, public procurement, access to information, regulatory consultation, and participatory processes)?
11.00-11.30  Coffee Break


The economic crisis sparked a debate on the role of governance failures in the crisis, a debate furthered with increasing demands for the state to commit to safeguarding the public interest and enhancing transparency. At the heart of these demands, lies a perception of diminishing trust in government. Efforts to ensure inclusiveness and a level playing field in decision making by embedding the policy making process with greater openness and transparency and safeguards against undue influence, would send a clear signal of a government’s commitment to invest in a forward looking trust agenda while also having a positive impact on the quality of the policy decisions made.

What do citizens expect of their political system? What are the elements that require immediate attention? What are the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders? Under what circumstances could political finance be a vehicle for more participative and inclusive political systems? How can adequate synergies be built with other transparency and integrity policies (e.g. conflict of interest, lobbying, public procurement, access to information, regulatory consultation, and participatory processes)?

This concluding session will provide an opportunity for rapporteurs to address participants, presenting concluding remarks, and highlighting next steps and potential areas of collaboration. It will also inform further discussion within the OECD Public Governance Committee and Public Sector Integrity Network.

Rapporteurs:
- Mr. Mario Marcel, Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD,
- Mr. Marcin Walecki, Chief of the Democratic Governance and Gender Unit, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR)
- Honourable Terry M. Mercer, Senator, Canada and member of Group of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC)
- Ms. Catherine Webster, political parties and party finance, Cabinet Office, United Kingdom
- Ms. Lisa Rosenberg, Consultant, Sunlight Foundation, United States

Questions for Discussion:
✓ What are the key conclusions and action points from the four sessions?
✓ How can the OECD through its work on a forward looking agenda on Trust support countries in addressing risks of undue influence in public decision making?
✓ How should the OECD engage with participants to follow-up on the conclusions of this Forum and shape the OECD Trust agenda?
✓ Are there any other issues, which were not covered in this Forum that the OECD should consider to include in its work on addressing risks of influence in public decision making?

Concluding remarks:
Mr. Rolf Alter, Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

13.00-14.30  Lunch Break
SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES

Rolf Alter  
**Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD**

Mr. Rolf Alter is Director for Public Governance and Territorial Development of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. He leads a team of 150 staff to support governments in improving their public sector performance for the well-being of citizens and the competitiveness of their economies. Key areas include institutional reform, innovation, transparency and integrity in the public sector, results-oriented budgeting, regulatory reform, and the economics of regions and cities. Under his leadership, the Directorate pursues a rich programme of co-operation with non-member countries and international institutions to advance the research on empirical evidence and good policy practices of public sector economics and governance. Previously, Mr. Alter was Chief of Staff of OECD Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría. He joined the OECD in 1991. Throughout his career with OECD he held different positions in the Economics Department and the Department of Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs. Between 1996 and 1998, Mr. Alter was an advisor to the Executive Director of the OECD, Mr Jean-Jacques Noreau. Prior to joining the OECD, Mr. Alter was an economist in the International Monetary Fund, in Washington D.C. He started his professional career in 1981 in the German Ministry of Economy in Bonn. He is currently a member of the Global Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum. Mr. Alter holds a doctorate degree from the University of Goettingen, Germany, following post-graduate work in Germany and the United States.

Lord Paul Bew  
**Chair, Committee on Standards in Public Life, Cabinet Office, United Kingdom**

Paul Bew joined Queen’s University Belfast in 1979 and was made Professor of Irish Politics in 1991. His key publications include The Making and Remaking of the Good Friday Agreement, Between War and Peace: The Political Future of Northern Ireland, and Ideology and the Irish Question: Ulster Unionism and Irish Nationalism 1912-1916. He acted as historical adviser to the Bloody Sunday Inquiry between 1998 and 2001 and was appointed as a non-party-political peer by the independent House of Lords Appointments Commission in February 2007 following his contributions to the Good Friday Agreement. In 2007 he served on the Local London Authority Bill Select Committee and in 2011 served on the Joint Committee on the Defamation Bill, which addressed key issues of academic freedom. He chaired the independent review of Key Stage 2 (SATs) provision in England which reported in 2011 and was accepted by the government. He also served on the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege which produced its report on in July 2023. Lord Bew continues to teach Irish History and Politics at the School of Politics, International Studies and Philosophy at Queen’s University.

Kevin Casas-Zamora  
**Secretary for Political Affairs, Organisation of American States**

Dr. Casas-Zamora is currently the Secretary for Political Affairs at the Organization of American States. Previously, he served as Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy at the Brookings Institution, in Washington DC. He has also served as Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy and Second Vice-President of Costa Rica. Dr. Casas-Zamora has also been Program Officer of the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, and General Coordinator of the National Human Development Report, Costa Rica, United Nations Program for Development. He received his Law Degree from the University of Costa Rica and MA and Ph.D. in Political Science from the Universities of Essex and Oxford, respectively. He is the author of numerous studies on campaign finance, elections, democratic governance and human security in Latin America. His doctoral thesis, entitled “Paying for Democracy in Latin America: Political Finance and State Subsidies for Parties in Costa Rica and Uruguay”, won the Jean Blondel 2004 Prize of the
European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) for the best doctoral thesis Political Science in Europe and was published in 2005 by the ECPR. In 2007, Dr. Casas-Zamora was selected by the World Economic Forum as a member of Young Global Leaders network.

**Russ Choma**  
*Money-in-politics reporter, Center for Responsive Politics*

Russ Choma is the money-in-politics reporter at the Center for Responsive Politics, a non-partisan non-profit organization in Washington, D.C. that tracks the role of money in politics. Russ writes for the Center’s blog, OpenSecrets.org and works with media organizations to help them make use of the Center’s data. He also speaks at training sessions for journalists, students and members of the public. Prior to joining CRP in early 2012, Russ worked as an investigative reporter for several Washington-based non-profit journalism organizations, including the Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University.

**William C. Danvers**  
*Deputy Secretary-General, OECD*

Mr. William Danvers took up his duties on 2 September 2013. In addition to focusing on OECD’s regional initiatives in South East Asia, the MENA region, Latin America and Africa, he will oversee the Organisation’s global relations portfolio, including outreach and the accession processes of candidate countries. He will also further develop OECD work on investment, competition and the fight against corruption; on innovation; science and technology; corporate affairs, and private sector development; as well as follow the standard setting activities linked to these themes.

An American citizen, Danvers comes to the OECD from his post as Deputy Chief of Staff for the Secretary of State. Before joining the State Department he was the Staff Director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after serving in the Obama Administration from 2009 to 2011. Danvers also held the posts of Senior Director at the National Security Council and Special Assistant for National Security Affairs during the Clinton Administration and was head of the OECD Centre in Washington in the late 1990s. An adjunct professor at the Elliot School at George Washington University, Danvers has also written a number of articles on national security issues.

He holds a BA in history from Michigan State University Honors College and an MA in special studies from George Washington University.

**Elaine K. Dezenski**  
*Senior Director, Head of Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI), World Economic Forum*

Bachelor’s in International Relations, Wheaton College, Massachusetts.  
Master’s in Public Policy, Georgetown University.  
Formerly: management positions, Transportation Division, Siemens Corporation; Legis Fellow, Brookings Institution; Special Assistant, US Department of Transportation; Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security; Senior Vice-President, Global Government, Cross Match Technologies; Managing Director, Global Security Initiative for the 21st Century, Interpol. 2009-10, Director, Global Strategies, Georgia Tech Research Institute.  
With World Economic Forum: July 2010, Senior Director, Head of Risk Response Initiatives; currently Senior Director, Head of Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI).
Yves-Marie Doublet
Deputy Director of the Budget, Financial supervision and Public Procurement department of the National Assembly, France

Yves-Marie Doublet has a diploma of the Institut d’études politiques of Paris and a PhD on German law of the University of Paris II. He is Deputy Director of the Budget, Financial supervision and Public Procurement department of the National Assembly. He occupied different positions at the French Lower house. He was responsive of various committees of inquiry and committees on justice, bioethics and health matters. He was Head of the legal department of the Constitutional Council and Senior Lecturer at the Ecole nationale d’administration on legal matters. He is teacher at the Ethics centre of the Parisian hospitals central organisation. He is the author on various books and articles on party funding in French, English and German. He has been a consultant in various parliaments for drafting laws and monitoring, for the OSCE and USAID on anti-corruption and is expert by the Greco on party funding and conflicts of interests. He is expert on parliamentary development by the UNDP. He assessed the legal framework on party funding of seven Member states of the Council of Europe. He is the author of two reports on the third evaluation report on party funding by the Greco (2010 and 2012). He is member of the board of the German institute on political parties in Düsseldorf.

John Evans
General Secretary, Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC)

John Evans is General Secretary of the Paris-based Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC www.tuac.org ) to the OECD, a position he has held since 1985. After studying, Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford and teaching Introductory Economics, he worked as an economist in the Economic Department at the Trades Union Congress in London. Subsequent posts included positions with the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (FIET- the forerunner of what is now UNI Global Union) in Geneva and Research Officer with the European Trade Union Institute in Brussels where he published extensively on Labour Markets and the Impact of Technological Change on Employment. Since 2012 he also serves as Chief Economist of the International Trade Union Confederation (www.ituc.org) in Brussels. TUAC and the ITUC together form the secretariat for the L20 that coordinates the labour input to the G20 process. Past not-for profit board positions include the Global Reporting Initiative and the Helsinki Group. He is currently a member of the Comité Médicis at the Amundi Group, the Conseil d’Orientation, IDDRI (the French Institute for Research on Sustainable Development) and Council of Ruskin College, Oxford. He is also Chair of the World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Employment.

Nicole A. Gordon
Former Executive Director, New York City's Campaign Finance Board

Nicole A. Gordon was for 18 years the founding Executive Director of New York City's Campaign Finance Board, a pioneer government reform agency that gives public funding to candidates for municipal public office to reduce the influence of private funding in elections and to even the playing field. The Campaign Finance Board became a nationally and internationally recognized model for reform in the arena of political finance. Most recently she has worked as a consultant on government management and institution building with government agencies, foundations, not-for-profits, and institutions of higher learning, especially for the purpose of integrating evidence-based policy and practice in the work of state and local government. Earlier she served as counsel for the New York State Commission on Government Integrity. She is a past President of the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, an umbrella organization for administrators and others in the fields of campaign finance, freedom of information, ethics, elections, and lobbying. She holds an A.B. degree from Barnard College with Honors in Classical Greek and a J.D. from Columbia Law School, and teaches a course in Law and Public Policy at the Wagner School, NYU's graduate school of Public Service.
Samuel Jones
Programme Officer, IDEA

Samuel Jones is a Programme Officer with International IDEA’s Political Parties, Representation and Participation Programme and works primarily on political finance issues. Prior to this, Samuel also worked with International IDEA’s Democracy and Development Programme on projects related to programmatic political parties and democratic accountability, and also with ACE: The Electoral Knowledge Network. In addition, Samuel has worked for one of Sweden’s political party foundations and has field work experience from Nepal and Palestine, where he worked for The Carter Center and the World Council of Churches respectively. Samuel holds a Masters degree in International Relations from the University of Warick and Bachelors degree in History from the University of Nottingham, both in the UK.

Jaka Kosmač
Advisor on Prevention and Public Integrity Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, Slovenia

Jaka Kosmač graduated from Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana. After graduation he started working at the Association of Municipalities of Slovenia, where he was assisting at internal auditing of municipalities. In 2011 he started working at the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia as an Adviser on Prevention and Public Integrity. He participates at Public Sector Integrity Network at the OECD and was among others a spokesperson at EACT (European Anti-Corruption Training) held in Brdo in October of 2013 and Conference for leaders in the Public Sector organized by Centre for Development of Public and Non-Profit Sector held in Zagreb in November of 2012.

In 2012 and 2013, he was a Legal Trainee at Higher Court in Ljubljana. From 2009, he also cooperates with Association Ključ – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, when his assistance is needed.

Susanne Kuehn
Head of Public Sector Integrity Programme, Transparency International

Susanne Kuehn developed and is leading Transparency International’s Public Sector Integrity Programme, which is aimed at strengthening integrity in the public sector at the national, local and global level. Transparency International’s work in the area of public sector integrity includes diagnostics/assessments of integrity systems (at the national and local level, Crinis assessments of political party financing), as well as developing and promoting practical solutions to strengthen public sector integrity (such as Integrity Pacts for procurement). At the global level, this works includes advocacy around Open Governance and participation in the Open Contracting Partnership.

Before joining Transparency International, Susanne worked in various policy advisory and programme management positions with UNDP, UNCDF, and the World Bank. Prior to joining Transparency International, Susanne headed a large joint UNDP-UNCDF Local Governance Support Programme in Timor-Leste as the Chief Technical Advisor. She also held positions as a Poverty Specialist with UNDP’s Bureau for Development Policy in New York, as a Programme Officer for local governance with UNDP Ecuador and with the World Bank’s Social Development Department. In her earlier career, she was involved in German development cooperation projects in Cameroon and Mozambique. Susanne holds a Masters in Public Policy and Administration from the University of Potsdam and a post-graduate degree in development cooperation from the German Development Institute.
Fabrice Lhomme
Journalist, Le Monde

After graduating, he studied in two schools of journalism IUT, Tours and then ESJ, Paris, without much success. He immediately launched his career as a journalist gaining valuable experience in radio (Radio Caribbean International, Martinique, France Belfort or Radio) and television (RFO-Paris) between 1987 and 1989.

In 1989, he joined Le Parisien. He worked in different regional publications of the newspaper until 1996. In that same year, he worked on the national edition for the general information service in charge of the police sector.

In 1997 he became a member of the newspaper’s investigative unit. In 1998, he joined France Soir, where he published numerous articles on doping in the Tour de France.

In 1999, he was recruited by L’Express and in 2000, he became a reporter for Le Monde, specializing in political and financial affairs.

Then, in January 2008, he helped launch the Mediapart site, for which he worked more than three years, revealing the Bettencourt and Karachi affairs. In March 2011, he returned to Le Monde, where he is currently in charge of the investigation unit together with Gérard Davet.

Robert Mack
Vice-Chairman of the European Public Affairs Consultancies Association (EPACA)

Robert Mack has been active in European public affairs in Brussels since 1991. In January, 2011 he became Chairman of the EMEA Public Affairs Practice of Burson-Marsteller. Before that, he was CEO of Burson-Marsteller Brussels, the leading EU public affairs consultancy, since July, 2007. Burson-Marsteller has called for mandatory registration since before the launch of the ETI debate in 2005 and was recognised by European Commission Vice-President Kallas for being the first large public affairs consultancy to sign up for the European Commission’s Voluntary Register, which it did in October, 2008. Mack serves as Vice-Chairman of the European Public Affairs Consultancies’ Association and has been very active in the discussions in Brussels related to transparency and has spoken across Europe on the topic of lobbying transparency and ethics. He is the author of a chapter on ‘Ethics and Transparency in the EU’ in the book How the EU institutions work and how to work with the EU institutions, published in June, 2011 by John Harper Publishing.

Mario Marcel
Deputy Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

Mario Marcel is the Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate at the OECD. He provides leadership on issues like Reform of the Public Sector, Anti-Corruption, Regulatory Policy, Budgeting and Public Expenditure and Territorial Development. Prior to joining the OECD, Mr. Marcel was Manager of the Institutional Capacity and Finance Sector at the Inter-American Development Bank. Before that, he did economic research at the Corporación de Estudios para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN) and was Director of the Budget Office in the Ministry of Finance in Chile for six years. He led successful initiatives aimed at improving public governance in Chile, being recognised as a Regional Leader in Management for Development Results in 2009. At the IADB, he developed a substantial agenda of public reform initiatives in more than 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
Honourable Terry M. Mercer, DCL, BA, CFRE and member of GOPAC

Senator, Nova Scotia / Senatorial Designation: Northend Halifax

Senator Terry M. Mercer represents the province of Nova Scotia and the Senatorial Division of Northend Halifax. He is currently the Senate Critic for Transportation, Infrastructure, and Communities. Senate Mercer also served as Chair of the Senate Liberal Caucus from 2008-2012. Senator Mercer served as the National Director of the Liberal Party of Canada from 1995-2003. Senator Mercer is a Certified Fund Raising Executive (CFRE) and has lectured extensively on modern ethical fundraising techniques. He is very active in the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) and is a former Chair of the AFP Foundation for Philanthropy in Canada. Senator Mercer has a Bachelor of Arts from St. Mary's University in Halifax. He also holds a Doctor of Civil Law, Honoris Causa (Arts & Science) from SMU.

Dr. Magnus Ohman
Senior Political Finance Adviser, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)

Dr Magnus Ohman is Senior Political Finance Adviser at the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), and he has worked with political finance issues since the late 1990s, specializing in effective disclosure and oversight, public funding systems and sustainable solutions. Apart from country analyses and macro-level studies of trends and practices, he has assisted legislators, implementing agencies, civil society, media outlets and political parties. Ohman has supported political finance initiatives in countries such as Afghanistan, Armenia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Moldova, Nigeria, the Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Ukraine, the US, Yemen and Zimbabwe. He was also the lead writer of the Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) module on political finance. Ohman has a Ph.D. in Political Science from Uppsala University, Sweden.

Michael Pinto-Duschinsky
Senior consultant on constitutional affairs to Policy Exchange and President of the International Political Science Association's Research Committee

Dr Michael Pinto-Duschinsky is president of the International Political Science Association’s research committee on political finance and political corruption. His academic research focuses on comparative political finance, democratisation, constitutional affairs, and public ethics.

His work on democratisation for the Policy Planning Staff of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office led to the creation of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, of which he was a founder governor. He served from 2000-2012 as a director of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

He worked for four years as the lead researcher for International IDEA’s handbook on the Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns and then spearheaded IFES’s political finance programme. He has been a consultant on political finance and constitutional affairs to the United Nations, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Union, Council of Europe, U.S. Agency for International Development, Canadian International Development Agency, National Endowment for Democracy, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Canadian Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, the U.K. Committee on Standards in Public Life, Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Council, Electoral Commission, and committees of the House of Commons. In 2011-12, he was a member of the U.K. Commission on a Bill of Rights.
Wolfgang Rau  
Executive Secretary of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)  

Wolfgang Rau earned his Ph.D from Saarland University (Germany), where he was involved in teaching and research for 9 years. In 1989 he joined the Directorate of Legal Affairs of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France) and participated in the criminological and penological work programme of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC). From 1996 to 2000 he was Head of the Criminology and Penology Section. In January 2000 he moved to the Directorate General of Human Rights of the Council of Europe as a Head of Unit in the Secretariat of the Anti-Torture Committee (CPT). In March 2004 he was appointed Executive Secretary of GRECO (Group of States against Corruption).

Wolfgang Rau has published a number of articles on Council of Europe work in the fields of crime problems, penology, the prevention of torture and the monitoring of anti-corruption policies. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice. In 1999 he was awarded the German Criminological Society’s Beccaria Medal.

Lisa Rosenberg  
Consultant, Sunlight Foundation, United States  

Lisa Rosenberg is Sunlight’s Government Affairs Consultant, lobbying Congress to make legislative changes to improve transparency in government. Lisa frequently writes and speaks about money in politics. She has extensive experience in the legislative branch, having worked for many years on and off Capitol Hill. As a Legislative Assistant for Senator John Kerry, Lisa advised the senator on issues relating to technology, consumer protection, campaign finance reform and judicial nominations. As Counsel for the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee’s Special Investigation into campaign finance irregularities, Lisa investigated illegal and improper campaign finance activities during the 1996 federal election and coordinated hearings for Ranking Member John Glenn. Lisa’s work off Capitol Hill includes her work as Congressional Liaison for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), a federally funded nonprofit corporation providing civil legal assistance for the poor. As the Director of the FEC Watch Project at the Center for Responsive Politics, Lisa testified before the Senate Rules Committee on campaign finance reform issues and matters related to the Federal Election Commission.

Bradley A. Smith  
Chairman, Centre for Competitive Politics and Visiting Judge at West Virginia College of Law  

Bradley A. Smith holds the Visiting Judge John T. Copenhaver, Jr. Chair of Law at West Virginia University College of Law. He is also the founder and Chairman of the Center for Competitive Politics in Alexandria, Virginia, a non-profit, non-partisan organization that advocates for open and competitive elections. From 2000 to 2005, Professor Smith served as one of six Commissioners of the Federal Election Commission, including a term as Chairman of the Commission in 2004. His books include “Unfree Speech: The Folly of Campaign Finance Reform” (Princeton University Press 2001) and “Voting Rights and Election Law” (with M. Dimino and M. Solimine, Lexis Press 2010).

Professor Smith is a cum laude graduate of Kalamazoo College and Harvard Law School, and holds an honorary doctorate from Augustana College.
Bruno Wilhelm Speck  
*Professor, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil*

Since 1995 he has done research and published books and articles on good governance and corruption, moving between an academic perspective and applied strategies for political reform in Brazil and abroad. His research areas cover national integrity systems, diagnostic surveys on corruption, party and campaign finance and government audit institutions.

He is a professor of political science at UNICAMP (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil). In the past he acted as a Director of Research for Transparência Brasil and as a senior advisor to Transparency International, an anti-corruption watchdog based in Berlin.

Mr. Speck holds a doctorate in political science from the University of Freiburg and was a researcher at the Arnold Bergstraesser Institut (ABI) in Freiburg. He has been a fellow researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg and a visiting professor at the Freie Universität Berlin. Professional expertise includes consultancy for development organizations, including INWENT, GTZ and CIM (Germany), USAID, The Carter Center and IFES (USA), World Bank and Inter American Development Bank (based in Washington) and the Christian Michelsen Institute (Norway).

Mary Anne Stevens  
*Director, Values and Ethics, Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer, Treasury Board Secretariat*

Ms. Stevens joined the Public Service more than twenty-five years ago, and has worked in several departments. Her current position is as Director of the Values and Ethics division of the Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer. In addition to being responsible for the Values and Ethics Code for the Public Sector and the Policy on Conflict of Interest and Post-Employment, the division is responsible for administration of the Public Servants Disclosure Protection Act (whistleblower legislation), the Policy on the Prevention of Harassment, the Policy on Legal Assistance and Indemnification, the Management Accountability Framework Area of Management on Values and Ethics and several policies related to the workplace (Employee Assistance Program Policy, Workplace Daycare Centres, Workplace Fitness Centres and Telework).

Elisabeth Ungar Bleier  
*Executive Director, Transparencia por Colombia*

Since 2009, Executive Director of “Transparencia por Colombia”, Transparency International’s Colombian chapter, and since 2012 Member of Transparency International’s Board of Directors.

Graduated as Political Scientist at Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá with an MA in Sociology of Law and Legal Institutions from Wisconsin University. Author of numerous books and essays about subjects related with political parties, elections, governance, Congress, political reform and accountability, corruption and transparency. Currently, a regular columnist in the Colombian newspaper “El Espectador”.

In 2012, nominated by the President of Colombia as member of the “Comisión Ciudadana contra la Corrupción de Colombia” (Colombia’s Citizen Commission Against Corruption) and representative of civil society in the Open Government Partnership Monitoring Committee. Head and member of numerous civic organizations and citizen initiatives for monitoring governance and political parties, Congress, electoral bodies, and the High Courts.

Author of numerous books, book chapters and articles on political regimes, political parties, democracy, elections, congress, presidential and parliament systems, citizen participation, corruption, transparency and accountability, among others. Currently, is a permanent columnist at the Colombian newspaper “El Espectador”.

17
Manuel Villoria  
**Professor, Public Law and Political Science, University King Juan Carlos**

Manuel Villoria is Professor of Political Science (University King Juan Carlos). He is Director of the Master in Public Management (University Institute Ortega y Gasset) and the Master in Security, Crisis and Emergencies (University King Juan Carlos) among others. PhD in Political Science and Sociology and Degree in Law (University Complutense, Madrid, Spain), he also holds a Degree in Philology (Central University of Barcelona, Spain), a Diploma in European Community (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Diplomatic School, Spain) and a Diploma in French Studies (University of Toulouse – Le Mirail, France). He was a Fulbright Scholar, and studied a Master in Public Affairs at Indiana University – School of Public and Environmental Affairs, United States of America. He authored or co-authored more than one hundred books and articles on Government, Public Management and administrative ethics. He has a long Public Administration work experience, for example, from 1990-1992 he was Technical Secretary General on Education and Culture at the Regional Government of Madrid, and from 1987 to 1990 he was Sub-Director General on Human Resources at the DG Traffic (Ministry of the Interior). Manuel was Co-founder and member of the Executive Committee of Transparency International-Spain. He has been visiting professor in different European and U.S universities and consultant for different Governments and international bodies (BID, OECD, WB...).

Dr. Marcin Walecki  
**Chief of the Democratic Governance and Gender Unit, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE/ODIHR)**

Marcin Walecki is currently the Chief of the Democratic Governance and Gender Unit at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. He has over twelve years of democracy assistance and governance experience working in more than 30 countries around the world with a current focus on research, strategy, design, and implementation of programs ranging from anti-corruption, political finance and public ethics, political party assistance and development, integrity of public administration, to election administration. He has written for numerous publications on democratization, political corruption, political financing, elections, political parties, and good governance. Dr. Walecki holds a doctorate of philosophy in politics from St. Antony’s College at Oxford University and a master’s in Law (Hons, Class I) from the Department of Law and Administration at the University of Warsaw.
OECD TEAM

Sana Al-Attar
Policy Analyst, Public Sector Integrity Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

Policy analyst in public governance policies in particular on public sector integrity and transparency policies for OECD member countries and the Middle East and North African region.

Sana contributed to the development of the OECD analytical framework on public sector integrity and led a number of country specific and comparative analysis on integrity policies, which included evidence-based advice to members and non-members countries on how to effectively implement such policies.

Sana also endeavoured to strengthen OECD support to good governance and anti-corruption in the Middle East and North Africa countries through the OECD-MENA Governance Programme. She coordinated the series of integrity peer review, which aims at supporting the implementation of integrity policies in line with the UNCAC. Countries covered included Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen and the Palestinian Authority. Areas of focus varied from preventive anti-corruption institutional mechanisms (e.g. codes of conduct for the public administration) to enhancing transparency in public procurement. Sana was recently asked to develop the OECD work plan on promoting integrity and transparency in political finance.

Prior to joining the OECD, Sana worked with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in Jordan and in local Non-governmental organisation in Lebanon. She holds a Masters in International Affairs- Environment, Sustainable Development and Risk from the Institute of Political Science (Sciences Po), Paris, France.

Paloma Baena Olabe
Deputy Head, Public Sector Integrity Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

Paloma Baena Olabe joined the OECD in April of 2012 as Deputy Head of the Public Sector Integrity Division. Previously, Paloma worked for five and half years as a Senior Public Governance specialist and head of the transparency technical area at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), where she focused on governance, anticorruption and strategic public management issues. Prior to joining the IDB, Paloma worked at the World Bank, advising on issues relating to the business climate and public-private partnerships in Latin America and Africa, and in the private sector, as an strategic management consultant for public sector entities and as a legal counsel on international project finance operations. Paloma has published on the relationship of institutions and growth, and transparency policies. She holds a J.D. from Complutense University (Madrid, Spain), a Maîtrise in International Law from Aix-Marseille III (Aix en Provence, France) and an M.P.A. from Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), focused on political and economic development and public leadership.
Janos Bertok
Head of the Public Sector Integrity Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

János Bertók is Head of the Public Sector Integrity Division in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. He has been leading OECD activities for promoting integrity and preventing corruption in the public sector over 1.5 decades. The OECD helps policy makers and practitioners build sound integrity framework by reviewing and reforming governance measures in particular in areas vulnerable to corruption such as conflict of interest, revolving door, lobbying, political financing, public procurement, etc.

The OECD is in the forefront of providing comparative data, map out good practices and develop policy guidelines, principles, as well as practical tools for policy makers and managers. The groundbreaking work of the OECD includes four international instruments: the 2010 OECD Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying, the 2008 OECD Recommendation on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement; the 2003 OECD Recommendation on Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service; and 1998 OECD Recommendation on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service.

Sarah Michelson
Project co-ordinator, Public Sector Integrity Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

Sarah Michelson is currently working as a project assistant in the Public Sector Integrity Division which she joined in 2011. Previously she worked as an Outlook Project assistant within the Environment Directorate. Prior to joining the OECD Sarah taught French literature to junior high school students in Rangiroa, French Polynesia. Sarah holds a Masters in History from the Université Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne.
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Venue

OECD Headquarters
2 Rue André Pascal
75016 Paris
France

Directions to Venue

Map of the area around OECD Headquarters.

Options for arrival with public transport RATP:

- RER Line C - Henri Martin Station
- Metro Line 9 - La Muette station
- Bus Line 63 - Octave Feuillet stop
  Line 52 - La Muette Boulainvilliers stop
  Line PC1 - Porte de la Muette stop

- For more details concerning the various transport lines, consult the RATP map. You can also request a copy when you purchase your transport tickets.
- For more information concerning public transport in the Paris region, please consult the RATP website.

RATP has 3 dedicated bus lines for travel to and from the major airports around Paris: Orly et Roissy Charles de Gaulle. See their website for more information about these bus lines, as well as alternative itineraries by public transport for travelling to and from the airport.

Air France coaches are at your service with 5 regular bus lines taking you to and from the airports. Please see their website for more information.

Vélib is a self-service “bike hire” system available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. There are multiple pick-up and drop-off locations which allow you to pick up your bike from one service point and drop off to another. Consult the Vélib website for more information and a list of Vélib stations.
Badges

On arrival, you must register at the Reception desk to obtain a visitor's badge. Please bring photo identification with you. For security reasons, you must wear your visitor's badge at all times.

Hotels

This information is provided for convenience only and does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the OECD of the services of a particular hotel. The OECD has made no verification and makes no express or implied representation as to the quality or availability of the hotel services. We suggest that you verify the nature of the services, the applicable rates and any other relevant information directly with the hotel.

http://www.oecd.org/site/conferencecentre/hotelsclosetooecd.htm

CONTACT THE OECD

For more information on the Forum, please contact sana.al-attar@oecd.org. For logistical information, please contact sarah.michelson@oecd.org.