

**UK GHANA PROGRAMME ON DEFENCE AND SECURITY PARLIAMENTARY SCRUTINY**

**22-25 JULY 2015 (EX-UK)**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## 1. BACKGROUND

1.01 CPA UK in partnership with the Parliament of Ghana and Transparency International's Defence and Security Programme (TI DSP) coordinated a two-day programme in Accra exploring parliamentary scrutiny of defence and security with a specific emphasis on the role of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Defence and Interior Committee in scrutinising the Executive's defence and security policy and spending.

1.02 During the course of the two-day programme, UK and Ghanaian MPs were able to share their experience, discuss best practice and help identify solutions to strengthen the oversight of committees in this area.

1.03 The workshop sessions were complemented by a series of briefings and meetings with key stakeholders including UNDP Ghana, DfID and the British High Commissioner, H.E. Jon Benjamin. The UK delegation also had the unexpected opportunity to meet with Kofi Annan, former United Nations Secretary-General to discuss issues of sustainable development in Ghana and Western Africa more broadly.

1.04 Ghana is the first African country to have achieved independence from colonial rule in 1957. The country's post-independence history has been marked by long periods of military rule followed by the inauguration of multiparty democracy in 1993. Successful transitions from one Government to another, a vibrant civil society, an independent media as well as increasing civil liberties make Ghana one of the most stable countries in West Africa. However, like in any democracy in particular young democracies, the strengthening of the governance structure is key, especially in relation to the powers of the Legislative branch versus the Executive.

1.05 Whilst anti-corruption work and parliamentary strengthening are important areas of development work, they have operated in separate arenas. Strengthening the capacity of parliamentary committees to hold their Government to account is key in promoting sustainable development through ensuring value for money, transparency and accountability in all aspects of policy and spending, including in the defence and security sectors.

1.06 Ghana is considered to have made significant progress in the fight against corruption over the past few years notably with the introduction of anti-corruption laws regarding financial administration, public procurement and whistleblowing. The Governance Defence anti-corruption index assessment produced by Transparency International in 2013, under review at the time of the visit, provides a detailed analysis of perception of corruption in Ghana including political, financial and personnel corruption. In 2013 the Ghanaian Parliament was perceived as being little involved in defence policy and the ability of committees to undertake oversight limited by a lack of transparency<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Governance Defence anti-corruption Index Ghana 2013

## 2. DELEGATION

2.01 The delegation consisted of:

### 2.01.1 UK Parliament

- Madeleine Moon MP, Member of the Defence Committee (Labour)
- Rt Hon. Jeffrey Donaldson MP (Democratic Unionist Party), DUP Chief Whip and former Member of the Defence Committee (2010-2015)
- Simon Danczuk MP (Labour)
- Eve Samson, Clerk of the Standards and Privileges Committees, House of Commons
- Mariam El-Azm, Deputy Head of International Outreach & Accompanying Secretary, CPA UK

### 2.01.2 Transparency International UK

- Sir Stewart Eldon KCMG OBE, Senior Security and Defence Advisor, Transparency International UK
- Amira El-Sayed, Africa Programme Lead (Acting), Defence and Security Programme, Transparency International UK

2.02 Biographical details are included in Annex 1.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

The programme aimed to discuss and debate best practice with regards to scrutiny of defence and security policy and spending and more specifically to:

- **Objective 1.** Explore the key features of the Committee on Defence and the Interior and the Committee of Public Accounts, their respective roles and responsibilities and the challenges they face in terms of holding government to account.
- **Objective 2.** Address the need for transparency and accountability of government spending in the Defence Sector.
- **Objective 3.** Define and identify 'Corruption' and 'Anti-Corruption' and possible ways forward in addressing key challenges.

## 4. SUMMARY

4.01 This was a successful programme which encouraged dialogue and cooperation on an issue of common interest and helped strengthen the already strong links that exist between the UK and Ghanaian Parliaments. The willingness to learn from each other's experiences in order to improve the oversight mechanisms and functioning of the PAC and Defence and Interior Committee committees was apparent. This contributed to well-informed and constructive discussions.



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4.02 Due to parliamentary business directly related to the Defence and Interior Committee's work, the workshop effectively took place over one day (23 July) with some follow-up discussions on ways forward with both Committee Chairs and ranking Members on the morning of 24 July. However, the UK delegation felt that this did not compromise the delivery of the programme's objectives thanks to an impressively high attendance and constructive participation from Ghanaian colleagues and presence of both Committee Chairs throughout the programme. Over 70% of both committees attended all sessions. The workshop sessions were complemented by briefings and meetings for the UK delegation with a wide range of stakeholders including DfID Ghana, the British High Commissioner to Ghana, H.E. Jon Benjamin and Kofi Annan, former United Nations Secretary General which took place on the afternoon of 24 July.

4.03 Drawing on the wide range of experience of the participating members, discussions highlighted best practices for oversight committees and helped identified some of the key issues faced by the PAC and Defence and Interior Committee and their members. Discussions evolved around the balance of powers between the Executive and the Legislature, the challenge of building expertise and retaining institutional knowledge amongst others.

4.04 By the conclusion of the programme, suggestions for tackling the issues faced in strengthening the oversight functions of the PAC and Defence and Interior Committee were identified and are outlined in section 5.03.

4.05 The programme helped promote a constructive dialogue between the PAC and the Defence and Interior Committee and paves the way for future dialogue between the two Committees in this area. It also helped to re-emphasise the importance of building institutional capacity to deal with corruption and to demonstrate how inter-parliamentary bodies such as CPA UK, can help in providing support for strengthening the legislative and oversight functions of Parliament, in particular through its work with parliamentary committees.

4.06 As a result of the programme, the two Ghanaian Committees agreed to constitute a cross party taskforce with female representation to explore what further work could be undertaken to strengthen Committee activities. A follow-up teleconference will be organised once the taskforce has submitted its report to Rt Hon. Edward Doe Adjaho, Speaker of Parliament. The reports will outline the specific issues they would like to take forward and ways in which CPA UK and other parliamentary strengthening organisations could support.

## 5. PROGRAMME COMMENTS

5.01 Role and remit of the Public Accounts and Defence and Interior Committees

5.01.1 Before the start of the programme sessions, the UK delegation had the opportunity to meet with the First Deputy Speaker, Hon. Ebo Barton Odro MP and Hon. Fritz Frederic Baffour MP, Chairman of the Defence and Interior Committee to set out the intentions for the programme. The meeting addressed the

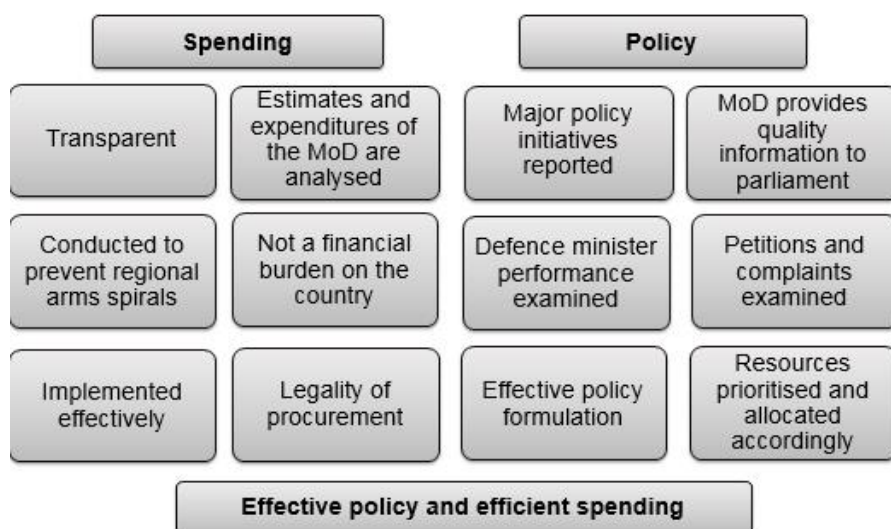


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changing nature of national security threats, which combined with increased pressure on public finance reinforced the importance of balancing the country’s responsibility towards its citizens while ensuring the best use of public money. The meeting also addressed the need for Parliament to take a longer term approach, which can at times conflict with Government’s shorter term priorities.

5.01.2 The first sessions of the workshop discussed the functioning of the Committee system in Ghana versus the UK and re-emphasised the vital role of the legislature, notably parliamentary committees, in holding defence and security establishments to account. Discussions highlighted how parliamentary committees could contribute to deterring or uncovering corruption. The oversight mechanisms available to parliamentary committees in various jurisdictions was also addressed and discussed. These are summarised below:

Figure 1. Committee Defence and Security Scrutiny mechanisms



Source: [www.ti-defence.org](http://www.ti-defence.org)

5.01.3 The group discussed what constituted corruption, and in particular defence corruption. Corruption is defined by Transparency International as the ‘*abuse of entrusted power for private gain*’<sup>2</sup>. Defence is traditionally considered as a sector more at risk of corruption as the willingness to keep some aspects of policy and spending secret can make it more vulnerable to corrupt practices. Sir Stewart Eldon and Amira El-Sayed gave an overview of the typology developed by Transparency International’s Defence and Security Programme which outlined the many ways in which corruption manifests itself in high risk defence sectors. The typology has identified 29 types of corruption risks detailed in Figure 2 which are grouped into 5 different areas of the defence sector which are: political, finance, personnel, operations and procurement. Some of the justifications for corruption which were identified during discussions for corruption in the defence sector included complacency, defensiveness inadequacy, ignorance, secrecy and citing custom.

<sup>2</sup> [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org)



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**Figure 2. Defence corruption Typology**

POLITICAL	PERSONNEL	PROCUREMENT
Defence & Security Policy	Leadership Behaviour	Technical Requirements/Specifications
Defence Budgets	Payroll, Promotions, Appointments, Rewards	Single Sourcing
Nexus of Defence & National Assets	Conscription	Agents and Brokers
Organised Crime	Salary Chain	Collusive Bidders
Intelligence Services Control	Values and Standards	Finance Packaging
Export Controls	Small Bribes	Offsets
FINANCE	OPERATIONS	Contract Award and Delivery
Asset Disposals	Disregard of Corruption In-Country	Subcontractors
Secret Budgets	Corruption Within Mission	Seller Influence
Military-owned Businesses	Contracting	
Illegal Private Enterprises	Private Security Companies	

5.01.4 It was established from briefing with British High Commission’s representatives and STAR-Ghana that generally speaking the perception of the military in Ghana was very positive, and that it tended to be viewed as a trusted sector, much more so than the political sphere. The relation between perception of corruption and trust in the political system was subsequently explored. Members discussed how the lack of trust fuelled by the perception of political corruption undermined Government and Parliament’s efforts to promote integrity and accountability.

5.01.5 Discussions led to the identification of what makes for effective parliamentary scrutiny. Some of the best practice identified included the following:

- Expertise available to the committee
- Adequately resourced committees
- Ability to operate independently
- Ability to hold public officials to account
- Ability to determine lines of inquiry
- Access to standard and classified information
- Shared political understanding of the Committee’s role.

5.01.6 Furthermore, it was also established that the ability of a committee to effectively perform its duty was largely dependent on the engagement and knowledge of members as well as the resources available to the committee such as the committee staff. Members and staff need to understand the sectors they scrutinise.

5.02 Issues faced by committees in scrutinising defence and security

The issues facing the Committees which were raised by Ghanaian Members during the discussions can be summarised as follows:

5.02.1 Lack of resources and pressure on time: PAC Members mentioned a backlog of work and delays in terms of reports coming from National Audit Office, which echoed the findings of TI UK's GI assessment published in 2013. Additionally, discussions highlighted the pressure sitting on Defence and Public Accounts Committees can cause for individual Members, as inquiries and meetings can take a considerable amount of time during the parliamentary week.

5.02.2 Building expertise and accessing external support: Another issue raised was the challenge of building the expertise of committee staff and accessing experts to advise the committees on technical issues. Furthermore the issue of loss of institutional knowledge in countries where the turnover from one general election to another is high was also raised as a limitation to the committees exercising their oversight responsibilities.

5.02.3 Perception of defence related matters: Whilst the importance of protecting a country's national security cannot be understated, from the constituents' point of view, the issues that really matter are the ones that affect them on a daily basis, which includes mainly access to services and infrastructures. All Members were in agreement that there was a constant trade-off between the parliamentary work visible to constituents and the work that was not (such as committee work). Ultimately individual Members needed to be able to demonstrate the work they did in sitting on committees such as the Defence and Public Accounts Committee. This could be challenging because of the nature of the committee work and a lack of opportunity to use the media to promote individual contribution to the committee's work.

5.02.4 The respective powers of the Executive and of the legislative powers and political party affiliation: Another key issue that was raised during the course of the programme was the ability of Government members to hold Ministers who belong to the same political parties to account. The briefings given by the British High Commission's representative and other key stakeholders helped the UK delegation gain a better understanding of the dynamics of political parties in Ghana. While a multiparty system is enshrined in the 1992 Constitution, the democratic development of Ghana has been such that only two political parties, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and New Patriotic Party (NPP), are considered dominant. These two parties tend to alternate and during discussions the idea was raised that due to the dominance of the Executive which is partly due to the nature of the Ghanaian presidential system where Government Ministers also sit in Parliament, the system tended to favour the winning party and this left smaller parties with very limited access to power. Since the 1992 General Elections the President's political party has always formed the majority in Parliament. Additionally, discussions also addressed the notion of political party affiliation, and some Members raised the idea that the powers exercised by political parties could limit the committees' ability to effectively conduct their oversight functions. These tensions are, of course, to a greater or lesser extent, implicit in any system in which the Government is in power because it commands a parliamentary majority.



5.03 Suggested ways forward

The following suggestions on how best to address the challenges listed in the above section were made:

5.03.1 **Emphasise the role of MPs:** Discussions re-emphasized the role and responsibility of MPs as first and foremost to their constituents and to the importance of recognising that sometimes this might be in conflict with political party affiliation. UK delegates outlined how important it was for backbench MPs to understand the importance of asking difficult questions, even to Ministerial colleagues who may belong to the same political party without fear of repercussions. Ultimately there are more backbench MPs than there are Ministers, and if they agree with one another they can be effective. It was also suggested that that training for new Members might be useful in terms of understanding their role as MPs. This could also contribute to counteract the effect of loss of institutional knowledge when turnover of MPs in high following an election (scheduled for 2016).

5.03.2 **Work with political parties and with the military:** It was felt that a shared understanding of the Committee role between political parties would enable Committee members to work more collaboratively.

5.03.3 **The use of expert advisers to inform committee’s work and decisions specifically for matters that involve a high level of technical knowledge and expertise** was also discussed, as a way of accessing expertise without adding to the number of permanent Committee staff, as well as ensuring the Committee has access to those with recent or even current experience.

5.03.4 **The use of media to showcase the work done at the committee level** was raised as it could help draw attention to the work undertaken by committees and its relevance of some of the issues faced by constituents. The use of media to help scrutinise better the decisions and spending by the Executive was also discussed.

5.03.5 **Another suggestion was to adapt the jargon and wording of reports in order to help build consensus based discussions and reports.**

5.03.6 **Finally the development of staff and their ability to act as independent source of information** was discussed.

**Table 1.** A summary table is included below:

Challenge	Suggested ways forward
Lack of resources and pressure on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of expert advisers</li> </ul>
Challenge to build expertise and access to external support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of expert advisers</li> <li>• supporting the development of staff to act as independent source of information</li> </ul>
Perception of defence related matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• utilise media to illustrate the work of select committees</li> </ul>





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The issues of Executive versus Legislative powers and political party affiliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of appropriate language to promote consensus-based discussions</li> <li>• Work with political parties so that this aspect of parliamentary work was better valued</li> <li>• utilise media to help scrutinise better decisions and spending by the Executive</li> </ul>
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## 6. PROGRAMME

<b>WEDNESDAY 22 JULY 2015</b>	
1120	<i>Depart London Heathrow Terminal 2 for Accra, Ghana via Lisbon</i>
2135	<i>Arrive in Accra, transfer to Novotel Hotel Accra Centre</i>
<b>THURSDAY 23 JULY 2015 - Workshop Day 1</b>	
0800	<p><b>Breakfast briefing meeting for UK delegation (Political brief + Programme arrangements)</b></p> <p><i>In attendance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>British High Commission (BHC) representatives: Laila Lipede, Political Officer</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Points of discussions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Political context - Executive versus Legislature powers</b></li> <li>• <b>Political parties (multiparty system and ethnicity)</b></li> <li>• <b>Ghanaian Government's current priorities</b></li> <li>• <b>Parliamentary reforms</b></li> <li>• <b>Effectiveness (or perception of) of parliamentary committees including PAC and Defence Committee</b></li> <li>• <b>UK/Ghana relations and UK's priorities</b></li> </ul>
0845	<i>Depart hotel for conference venue</i>
0900	<b>Call on Deputy Speaker and introduction to the Chamber</b>
1000	<i>Transfer to International Conference Centre</i>
1015	<p><b>Welcome &amp; Introductions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the UK Delegation</li> <li>• Setting out intentions and objectives for the workshop - from Ghanaian participants</li> </ul>
1030	<p><b>Session 1: Setting the scene -A discussion on oversight of defence policy and spending</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the key issues - from participants</li> <li>• Views from the UK/Ghanaian Members</li> </ul> <p><b>Content: This session outlined the objectives of the workshop: to share expertise on parliamentary scrutiny of defence and security in the context of the UK and Ghana. The session also outlined the functioning of Committees in the Parliament of Ghana and set out the objectives for the programme.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
1130	<p><b>Session 2: Characterising Corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to TI's Defence &amp; Security Programme (<i>CPA UK and TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>• Corruption cases world-wide (<i>TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>• Characterising corruption: definition, scale, measurements, actions (<i>TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>• Anti-corruption laws and Ghana - <b>from Members of PAC/Defence Committee, Parliament of Ghana</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Content: This session discussed the definition of corruption, how to identify, measure it and what actions can be taken to counteract corruption.</b></p>



1230	<p><b>Session 3: Characterising Defence Corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysing defence corruption risks (<i>TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>Discussion of defence corruption risks in Ghana (<i>TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>Defence anti-corruption in Ghana (<i>TI-UK</i> + Ghanaian colleagues) <i>Focus on: procurement; value for money; government spending; policy</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Content:</b> This session discussed defence corruption, how to identify and measure it and what actions can be taken to counteract it.</p>
1330	Lunch
1430	<p><b>Session 4: Why Parliament Matters: The Committee on Defence and the Interior and the PAC</b></p> <p><b>Content:</b> This session outlined the roles and responsibilities of the Defence and Interior Committee as well as the Public Accounts Committee in scrutinising defence spending and policy. Drawing on experience from the UK and Ghana, this session identified what positive impact Committees should have on Government's policy and spending</p>
1530	<p><b>Session 5: How to tackle the issues given the resources and powers available to the Committees?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources and staff support; balancing lack of resources and efficiency (<i>CPA UK</i>)</li> <li>Members' responsibilities (<i>CPA UK</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Content:</b> This session explored the role and responsibilities of Members and Committee staff. It also outlined the resources and powers of select committees in holding the Executive to account.</p>
1630	<p><b>Session 6: Challenges faced by the Committee on Defence and the Interior and the PAC and discussions on how to best address them</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main obstacles facing the Committee and the PAC in terms of government scrutiny and anti-corruption measures (<i>TI-UK</i>)</li> <li>How to mitigate these challenges? (<i>CPA UK, TI-UK and Ghanaian colleagues</i>)</li> </ul>
1730	End of Workshop day 1
1930	<p>Working Dinner with Dominic Sam, Country Director, UNDP Ghana</p> <p><b>Points of discussions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP programmes in Ghana</li> <li>Key Government Development Strategies - demographics &amp; population trends</li> <li>MDGs in Ghana &amp; post 2015 priorities</li> <li>Participation of women in the political process and in public life</li> </ul> <p>Location: Novotel City Centre Accra</p>
<b>FRIDAY 24 JULY 2015 - Workshop Day 2</b>	
0900	Breakfast at hotel, check-out and proceed to conference venue
1000-1200	<p><b>Moving Forward</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims and objectives for the future</li> </ul>
1230	Depart for High Commissioner's Residence
1300	<p>Working Lunch hosted by HE Jon Benjamin, British High Commissioner to Ghana</p> <p><i>In attendance:</i></p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Members of the PAC and the Defence and Interior Committees</i></li> <li>• <i>Civil Society Organisations representatives - see annex 2 for full list</i></li> </ul>
1500	Meeting with HE Jon Benjamin, British High Commissioner to Ghana
1600	Meeting with Nic Lee, Country Director DfID
1700	Meeting with STAR-Ghana, location tbc  STAR-Ghana is a 5-year multi-donor pooled funding mechanism (funded by the Department for International Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and the EU) to increase the influence of civil society and parliament in the governance of public goods and service delivery in Ghana. Its ultimate goal is to improve the accountability and responsiveness of Ghana's government, traditional authorities and the private sector.
1900	Meeting with Kofi Annan, Former United Nations Secretary-General
1930	Depart for airport
2225	Depart for London Heathrow via Lisbon
<b>SATURDAY 25 JULY 2015</b>	
1020	Arrive London Heathrow Terminal 2

## 7. OUTCOMES AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

7.01 A taskforce consisting of Committee Members from both the PAC and the Defence and Interior Committee with female representation will meet and draw up suggestions on the issues to be taken forward and outline what contribution CPA UK could make towards this. A follow up teleconference between the Committee Chairs and CPA UK is scheduled for the second half of September.

7.02 Explore ways forward in terms of working with political parties in Ghana - explore the role that other organisations such as the Westminster Foundation for Democracy can play in strengthening political parties via Rt Hon. Jeffrey Donaldson MP

7.03 Explore further areas of collaboration between CPA UK and TI DSP

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.01 Sincere appreciation is given to Rt Hon. Edward K. Doe Adjaho, Speaker of Parliament, for his support for the programme, Hon. Ebo Barton Odro, First Deputy Speaker for taking the time to meet with the delegation during their time in Accra, to Hon. Fritz Frederic Baffour MP, Chairperson of the Defence and Interior Committee and Hon. Kwaku Agyemang Manu MP, Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee, as well as the Members and staff of those committees who gave up their precious time to contribute to the discussions. Thanks are also given to Richard Acheampong and his staff for coordinating all the arrangements for the programme to take place at the International Conference Centre.

8.02 Thanks are also extended to HE Jon Benjamin, British High Commissioner for his hospitality during our visit to Accra and to Laila Lipede, Political Officer, for briefing the delegation upon arrival in Accra and for her assistance in coordinating aspects of the visit, to the Head of DfID Ghana, Nic Lee and the UNDP



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Country Director, Dominic Sam and Kofi Annan for taking the time to meet and brief the delegation during their time in Accra.

## 9. ABOUT CPA UK AND TI-DSP

9.01 CPA UK is one of the largest and most active branches in the CPA community and delivers a unique annual international outreach programme in Westminster and overseas. CPA UK works to encourage parliamentary diplomacy and build parliamentary capacity on behalf of the UK Parliament and the wider CPA. Through activities such as conferences, seminars, delegations and parliamentary strengthening teams, CPA UK provides Members with a practical, current and first-hand perspective on international issues facing fellow parliamentarians across the Commonwealth. Working with CPA UK's international outreach programmes also enhances Members' understanding of issues facing diaspora communities in their own constituencies.

9.02 Since 2004, Transparency International's Defence and Security Programme (TI-DSP) has actively engaged with the defence and security ministries and armed forces of a wide range of countries, including Colombia, Norway, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ukraine, the UK, Greece, Croatia and Bosnia. TI-DSP have also worked directly with individuals from defence ministries, security ministries and armed forces from more than 35 nations through training programmes, research, workshops and roundtables, and high-level policy action.

## 10. ANNEXES

10.01 Delegation biographies

### 10.01.1 SIMON DANCZUK MP (*Labour*)

Mr Danczuk has been the Member for Rochdale since 2010. A self-made businessman, Danczuk holds a BA Hons in Economics and Sociology from Lancaster University. Prior to his election as an MP Mr Danczuk was a Councillor for Darwen Borough Council and a member of the Labour Party's North West Regional Board.

He was a member on the Communities and Local Government Select Committee and also served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Shadow Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills from 2011-2013. As a backbench MP, Mr Danczuk has won recognition for his campaigning on the issue of child abuse. He has been instrumental in changing attitude towards child abuse by making it a mainstream topic of political debate. Mr Danczuk was named the political campaigner of the Year 2014 for his work on the issue.

### 10.01.2 RT HON. JEFFREY DONALDSON MP (*Democratic Unionist Party*)

Mr Donaldson is the Member for Lagan Valley and also serves as the DUP's Chief Whip. He was previously a Member of the Ulster Unionist Party, from 1997 to 2004, and served as their Spokesperson for topics such as Trade and Industry, Environment, Transport, Work and Pensions and Defence. He has then served as the DUP Spokesperson for Education, Defence, International Development and Equality, amongst several others.



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Mr Donaldson has served on the Defence Select Committee from 2010-2015 and also the Arms Export Controls Select Committee from 2011-2012 and 2013-2015. He has also served in the Ulster Defence Regiment, from 1980 - 1985 and is a Trustee with the Royal Ulster Rifles Association. He is the Chairman of the Causeway Institute for Peace-building and Conflict Resolution and maintains his Regimental Association with the Ulster Defence Regiment.

### 10.01.3 MADELEINE MOON MP (*Labour*)

Ms Moon has been the Member for Bridgend since 2005, having previously worked mainly in local government and social work. A keen environmentalist, supporter of both Amnesty International and the Fabian Society, Ms Moon was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of State for the Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2007-2008, and also to the Minister of State for the Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2009-2010.

An active member of the Defence Select Committee, Ms Moon has an avid interest in the armed forces and often raises questions in Parliament on defence related issues. In particular, she has been a supporter of women in the armed forces and highly critical of the many challenges they often face. She has also been a member of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly since 2010.

### 10.01.4 EVE SAMSON (*House of Commons Clerk*)

Eve Samson has worked in the House of Commons since 1986, and is currently the Clerk of the Committee on Standards and the Committee on Privileges. During her time in the House, she has worked for a wide variety of Committees, including Science and Technology, Transport, Public Administration, Public Accounts and Business and Enterprise and Treasury.

Ms Samson has also worked in the Public Bill Office, handling many public bills, including ones on Employment, Broadcasting, Human Fertilisation and Embryology, Children and Football Supporters, as well as in the Journal Office, which keeps the legal record of the House's activities.

Ms Samson was seconded to the Cabinet Office for three years as a Government Adviser on Parliamentary Procedure where she worked closely with the Leader of the House's Office, as well as advising all departments (1999-2002)

### 10.01.5 SIR STEWART ELDON KCMG OBE (*Senior Adviser, Transparency International UK*)

Senior Adviser on Defence & Security Issues for Transparency International's Defence and Security team, and former UK Permanent Representative to NATO. Sir Stewart Eldon spent nearly thirty-five years in the British Diplomatic Service, serving as UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York from 1998-2002 and as British Ambassador to Ireland from 2003-06. He retired as UK Permanent Representative to NATO in March 2010.

During his diplomatic career, he specialized in security policy and multilateral negotiation. He served as Deputy Crisis Manager for the 1990-91 Gulf War, for which he was awarded an OBE in 1991. He contributed to a study on the UN Security Council published by the International Peace Academy in New York in 2004, and was a Fellow at the Harvard Center for International Affairs in 1993-94.



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He now advises Transparency International UK on counter-corruption issues in Defence and Security (focusing on the linkages between conflict, corruption and organized crime), and works with NATO as a Subject Matter Expert on Building Integrity. He is also an Accredited Civil & Commercial Mediator and a member of the Parole Board for England & Wales. More information on Stewart Eldon and his work is available on his website.

## 10.02. Attendance list at High Commissioner’s working lunch on 24 July

Name	Position & Constituency	Committees/other
1. Hon. Ursula Owusu-Ekuful	NPP MP for Ablekuma West constituency, Greater Accra	Appointment committee, Communications and Subsidiary Legislation Committee
2. Hon. Rachel Florence Appoh	NDC MP for Gomoa Central constituency, Central Region	Education, Youth and Sports , Public Accounts Committee and Standing Orders Committees
3. Hon. Fritz Frederic Baffour	NDC MP for Ablekuma South Constituency, Greater Accra	Chair of Defence and the Interior. Member of Committee on Gender and Children, and Health
4. Hon. Abena Osei Asare	MP for Atiwa East constituency, Eastern Region	Employment, Social Welfare and State Public Accounts Committee
5. Dr. Raymond Atuguba	Lecturer in Law	Former Executive Secretary to the president; prior to that he was a member of civil society, working extensively on strengthening parliamentary oversight including the PAC
6. Dr. Franklin Oduro	Deputy Director & Head of Research	Centre for Democratic Governance
7. Lt. (Dr). Col. Emmanuel Kotia	Member of the Ghana Armed Forces	Also serves as Academic Programmes Coordinator at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre