



MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT ASSOCIATION (MESA)

STRONGER MEN, STRONGER FAMILIES, A STRONGER NATION

Registered Charity No: 692

P.O. BOX 793, #10 GARRISON

ST. MICHAEL BB 11000

CHAIRMAN: Grantley Osbourne
SECRETARY: Irvine Carrington

TELEPHONE: 622-2043
E-Mail: mesabarbados@gmail.com

August 24, 2018

The Clerk of Parliament
Parliament
Parliament Building
Bridgetown
BARBADOS.

Integrity in Public Life Bill, 2018

Dear Sir,

On behalf of The Men's Educational Support Association (MESA) I am to submit the following:

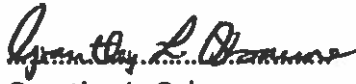
QUERIES

1. What is the definition for a person in 'public life'?
2. How would one know what has been declared by the individual, if the submitted-envelope has been sealed?
3. How would one be able to determine whether there is an *honest* declaration by the 'Public Official', if the envelope is sealed?
4. For how long would the submitted-information be kept *in custody*?
5. Would there be any possibility of the confidential information being disclosed after the individual is no longer a 'public official'?
6. Will the Bill address *insider-training*?
7. Will there be a penalty for *collusion* by a public official?
8. Will *protection* be given to a person who turns State witness?
9. Will the Commission function with quasi-judicial powers or full powers?

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A 'post' should be created for someone to oversee the submitted-information. This person, under oath should be sworn to secrecy. Should that person be *in breach* of that confidential information, then he/she should be heavily fined and imprisoned.
(Without having a knowledge of what the Public Official has declared, then the exercise would only be cosmetic, or would just be a formality).
2. Having examined the submitted-information, there should be a *secret* and uninformed investigation to determine whether the declaration made has been an *honest* one.
3. There should be a specified time element for which this submitted-information is kept.
4. There should be no disclosure of the Public Official's submitted-information after the individual is no longer a public official or in 'public life'.
5. Should it be discovered that the Public Official had submitted false information or is found guilty of corruption, then the punishment should be compatible with the *findings*. There should be no discrimination.
6. Protection should be given, in every way possible, to a person who turns State witness.

Respectfully yours,



Grantley L. Osbourne
Chairman
MESA