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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

Annual report 2005

Transparency International is the civil society organisation leading the global fight against corruption. Through close to 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption, and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

www.transparency.org
Your gateway to the fight against corruption
Transparency International Annual Report 2005

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MAJOR CORRUPTION STORIES 2005

- The Independent Inquiry into the United Nations Oil for Food Programme implicated 2,253 companies around the world in alleged corruption. **(Global)**
- Twenty seven senior officials from the interim Iraqi government were arrested for alleged embezzlement of more than US $1 billion. **(Iraq)**
- Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki faced challenges to his anti-corruption pledges with the surfacing of the Anglo-leasing scandal and the Goldenberg scam. **(Kenya)**
- Washington lobbyist Jack Abramoff admitted providing gifts to U.S. lawmakers in return for legislative favours. **(USA)**
- South African deputy president Jacob Zuma was forced out of office and indicted for corruption after his financial adviser was convicted of fraud in helping him secure business deals. **(South Africa)**
- Allegations of high-level corporate corruption surfaced in some of Germany's largest companies: BMW, Volkswagen, DaimlerChrysler, Infineon and Commerzbank. **(Germany)**
- Costa Rica's string of allegedly corrupt presidents increased to four, with president Abel Pacheco accused of accepting bribes from French and Finnish firms. **(Costa Rica)**
- A parliamentary cash-for-votes scandal forced the resignations of several officials of Brazil's ruling Workers' Party. **(Brazil)**
- AdScam, the US $250 million kickback sponsorship and fraud scheme, was found to benefit Canada's ruling Liberal Party. **(Canada)**
- Omri Sharon, son of the Israeli prime minister, pled guilty to charges of corruption in election finance, related to more than US $1.3 million received from companies in Israel and abroad. **(Israel)**

MAJOR ANTI-CORRUPTION SUCCESSES 2005

- The United Nations Convention against Corruption entered into force.
- The World Bank stepped up efforts to investigate internal fraud and corruption in its projects.
- The Independent Inquiry Committee's investigation into the United Nations Oil for Food Programme produced a comprehensive accounting of corruption and complicity in Saddam Hussein's Iraq.
- The European Commission placed higher priority on candidate countries' transparency and accountability in decisions on accession.
- Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was elected President of Liberia on a strong pledge to root out corruption in Africa's oldest republic.
- The international community increasingly recognised that corruption must be tackled if the UN's Millennium Development Goals for reducing poverty are to be met.
- International institutions increased the transparency of information on blacklisted companies.
- The Group of Eight nations made extensive and detailed proposals that – if followed through – will establish milestones for confronting and stamping out pervasive corruption in Africa.
- The Organisation of American States' Secretary General made tackling corruption a higher priority, noting that it is essential to the development of democracy and rebuilding trust in government.
- Business became more aware of the need to fight corruption: 59 companies signed up to the World Economic Forum's *Partnering Against Corruption Initiative* in 2005, bringing the total to 91.

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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS** **2005**

From national governments to international organisations to business groups to citizens, Transparency International has played an important role in changing the way people think about their world. As the dangers and devastation of corruption and unethical behaviour become more apparent, people are increasingly less tolerant.

By raising awareness, undertaking research to demonstrate the nature of corruption and providing practical tools to address it, TI made a real difference in 2005.

TI chapters in **Romania** and **Bulgaria** used the EU accession process and national-level advocacy strategies to achieve wide-ranging anti-corruption reforms.

PAGE 13

Chapters in the Broader **Middle East** and **North Africa** region formed partnerships with G8 nations to combat corruption in health, education and financial management.

PAGE 10

The *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* were launched in **China**.

PAGE 12



Nine water pipe manufacturers, representing 80 percent of the market, signed the first *Business Sector Transparency Agreement* in **Argentina**.

PAGE 11

More countries than ever were included in the *Corruption Perceptions Index*, up from 91 in 2001 to 159 in 2005.

PAGE 16

Nigeria and **Cameroon** committed to publishing their oil revenues under the *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative*.

PAGE 10

TI issued *Minimum Standards for Public Contracting*, a tool to tackle corruption in the building and engineering industries.

PAGE 14



TI led the international response to prevent corruption in aid and reconstruction for countries affected by the **Indian Ocean** tsunami.

PAGE 8

Integrity Pacts were signed to prevent corruption in procurement and construction of **Germany's** new international Schönefeld airport and in **Paraguay's** national oil company PETROPAR.

PAGE 5

TI expanded its *Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre* programme in **Eastern Europe**, bringing the total to 11 centres in seven countries.

PAGE 13

Photos: Che Chapman



Photo: TI

Corruption ruins lives around the world, denying millions mired in poverty the access to education, health care, clean water and other essential services that would help them escape destitution and build better lives. As President of the Canadian International Development Agency, I witnessed first hand how corruption distorted trade, contributed to the failure of states and led to increased conflict and insecurity.

In my new role as Chair of Transparency International, I have been inspired by the growing global network of talented and dedicated people committed to stamping out graft and malfeasance.

Tremendous progress has already been made. With this growing success has come a deeper understanding of the ingrained nature of corruption and its consequences. Its definition is changing, broadening, as public tolerance decreases, standards and expectations rise, and global awareness of the devastating human impact mounts.

Yet the job is far from done. Shining the light on corrupt practices raises new challenges in determining how to defeat them. New and more complex obstacles lie ahead. Corruption is becoming more sophisticated, more insidious and interconnected. Despite the real gains made by governments, the private sector, international institutions and other organisations, there is still too much talk and not enough action.

Just as the challenges are interwoven, the solutions must be as well. Strong partnerships across borders are fundamental to dismantling embedded networks of corruption that work in concert to pervert the public good for their own benefit. Prevention, effective implementation and monitoring of hard-won anti-corruption laws and conventions must be high on the agenda as the anti-corruption fight moves to a new and even more challenging phase.

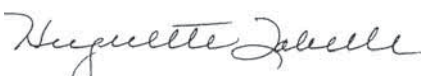
Our global priorities – reducing corruption in politics, curbing it in public contracting, advancing international conventions and enhancing anti-corruption standards in the private sector – tackle the deeply rooted nature of corruption throughout the world. A fifth priority, addressing the links between poverty, development and corruption, was added in 2005.

2005 also marked the retirement of Peter Eigen, TI founder, as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He united diverse individuals into a global force, and leaves behind a vibrant, focussed and effective organisation that has moved anti-corruption firmly onto the international agenda. On behalf of the movement that he inspired, I extend our heartfelt thanks. Five other Board members left office in 2005, and leave with the gratitude of their many colleagues and friends. It is also my pleasure to welcome six new members elected in 2005 to the Board of Directors.

In 13 short years, TI has brought corruption out of the shadows and developed constructive and practical solutions to stop it. But this is only the beginning. We must increase our focus on prevention, and on implementing our programmes and improving enforcement of laws, rules and codes.

Our movement is strengthened not just by the common mission that binds us together, but by the diversity of views and experiences that distinguish us.

We have considerable successes to build on. Now we must replicate them around the world.



Huguette Labelle
Chair, Transparency International



Photo: TI

As an increasingly influential global movement, Transparency International has lifted corruption out of the shadows and onto the world agenda. Fighting this pandemic is now a high priority for policymakers, and they ignore it at their peril. New leaders are embracing the anti-corruption message and campaigning on its merits amid a growing intolerance of corruption around the world.

Our achievements are mounting. With the December 2005 entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, we attained an essential goal: a global legal framework that binds nations to mutual cooperation on initiatives such as preventing bribery of foreign officials and the return of stolen assets.

Once ratified by all signatory countries, this historic alliance will lay a strong foundation for the pursuit of justice and accountability around the world.

In 2005, international institutions acknowledged the need to address corruption more vigorously in their operations and administration; several politicians were elected on anti-corruption platforms; and civil society increasingly recognised the anti-corruption effort as essential to achieving widespread and lasting poverty reduction. There was greater recognition within the private sector that effective governance and fighting corruption are cornerstones of corporate credibility and reputation. Key anti-poverty campaigners acknowledged that corruption is one of the greatest barriers to lifting millions out of poverty.

Yet the revelations of the United Nations Oil for Food enquiry were sobering proof that laws, conventions and standards are not enough.

The anti-corruption movement is entering a new era where legal measures and incentives linked to firmly rooted ethical values must play increasing roles.

Enforcement and monitoring of hard-won anti-corruption laws must be undertaken with the same degree of commitment that led to their adoption. But strict enforcement cannot replace a firm foundation of ethical principles and practices that must be cultivated throughout society if corruption is to be permanently reduced.

Transparency International's network of national chapters remains the backbone of the anti-corruption movement. 2005 saw a strengthening of chapters' capacities, drawing lessons from the accreditation review process and deepening their skills, resources and teamwork in order to translate ambitious goals into concrete results.

In 2005 we also continued to strengthen existing relationships with donors and broadened our base of support for the fight against corruption, reflecting increasing recognition of the importance of our work within the donor community.

Corruption remains a powerful threat to the opportunity of millions of men, women and children to enjoy freedom and well-being. In partnership with organisations and individuals around the world, Transparency International is working to make that opportunity a reality for all.



David Nussbaum
Chief Executive, Transparency International



1 Our Global Priorities

Photo: Thomas Grabka

ELECTION MONITORING

Transparencia **Mexicana** designed and implemented a mechanism for monitoring campaign finance, creating a fund to handle income and monitor expenditures. The fund is managed by a bank and supervised by a three-member technical committee, both chosen by Transparencia Mexicana. In 2005, two presidential candidates agreed to allow Transparencia Mexicana to oversee the income and expenditure of their «pre-campaign» committees.

TI **Latvia** monitored the use of administrative resources by the parties and their candidates in the 2005 municipal election campaign. Monitoring in five municipalities suggested widespread misuse of resources, although the extent depended on the political and media environment of each municipality.

SOUTH KOREA'S ambassador to Washington, Hong Seok-hyun, resigned in 2005 amid allegations that he delivered US $10 million in bribes to presidential candidates during the 1997 Korean election campaign.

Rooting Out Corruption in Politics

Political parties are perceived as the most corrupt sector by people around the world, according to the *Global Corruption Barometer 2005*. Rooting out and exposing corruption in politics remains a priority for Transparency International.

A key challenge is to prevent corruption in the electoral process. When political leaders are indebted to individuals, organisations and businesses that fund their campaigns, their ability to govern fairly is compromised; they may be expected to offer contracts, political positions or policy favours in return for financial backing. Political parties and candidates need money to operate and to communicate with voters; the challenge is to ensure that the funding does not corrupt the political process.

Following the 2004 launch of *Standards on Political Party Finance and Favours*, TI convened a meeting of experts and practitioners in 2005 to identify how parties and candidates routinely bypass formal checks on political corruption. These include accounting tricks such as channelling donations through satellite branches of the party, splitting them into amounts just below the disclosure threshold and presenting blatantly false or doctored balance sheets. The findings of the meeting are captured in two *Policy Briefs* released in 2005, which provide concrete recommendations to ensure that campaign finance regulations are effectively enforced.

Shedding light on the most acute problems, TI's national chapters help governments design laws and standards to even the field by monitoring campaign spending in national elections. In **Latin America**, for instance, a project is underway to design ways to assess transparency in the funding of political campaigns.

Another way in which national chapters are breaking ground is by exploring the effects of political corruption on regional and sub-regional governments. The national chapter in **Uganda** was able to document the pervasiveness of corruption at the local government level and the extent to which it affects decisions on the allocation of vital resources.

See: **www.transparency.org/global_priorities/corruption_politics**

**IN 2005,
TI HAD FOUR GLOBAL PRIORITIES:**

REDUCING CORRUPTION in politics, public contracting and the private sector, and advancing international conventions against corruption.

Other GLOBAL PROGRAMMES were carried out in development and humanitarian aid, education and access to information.



Photo: SXC

Curbing Corruption in Public Contracting

Corruption in public contracting plays a significant role in the delivery of goods and services in many countries. With approximately 70 percent of central government expenditure spent on such contracts, the impact of corruption can be enormous. By providing a lucrative area of business for unethical individuals, corruption in public contracting drains vast resources from economic development, fair business, and the fulfilment of citizens' basic needs.

Transparency International worked in 2005 to strengthen the capacity of national chapters to assess the prevalence of corruption in public contracting and to involve local stakeholders in anti-corruption initiatives. TI **Niger**, TI **Senegal** and the Secretariat organised a training workshop to provide participants with the appropriate skills and hands-on expertise in public procurement necessary to move ahead with work in this area.

National chapters undertook a variety of innovative projects to address corruption in public contracting. TI **Czech Republic** published a study of procurement processes, revealing that more than €1 billion of public funds are lost each year in the Czech Republic due to a lack of transparency in public procurement. Ten national chapters in the **Latin America** and **Caribbean** region, together with the Secretariat, developed a tool to observe and measure the risk of corruption in public contracting systems, for example by identifying the extent to which legal provisions may be missing or not applied. The tool is already being used to assess implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Corruption in public contracting, with a focus on construction and post-conflict reconstruction, was the subject of the *Global Corruption Report 2005*. See page 14 for further information. To learn more on anti-corruption initiatives in public contracting, see: **www.transparency.org/global_priorities/public_contracting**

Systemic corruption can add 20 to 25 percent to the cost of government procurement, and frequently results in inferior quality goods and services. The application of TI's *Integrity Pacts* has helped reduce this waste of public resources. Several *Integrity Pacts* were signed around the world in 2005: in **Germany**, for the procurement and construction of the Berlin Schönefeld airport; in **Latvia**, with the Ministry of Culture; in **Mexico**, for IT services and hardware, infrastructure, election supplies and privatisation; and in **Paraguay**, with the national oil company PETROPAR.

Enhancing Standards in the Private Sector

« A person close to the German prosecutors said the bribes were relatively small … less than €10 million. »

Financial Times Europe

On allegations that DaimlerChrysler was involved in bribing public officials in Africa, Asia and Europe.

The third and final report of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil for Food Programme revealed that over half of the 4,500 companies involved had been investigated for making illegal payments to the government of Saddam Hussein.

Responsible companies are increasingly aware of the need for sound anti-bribery programmes as an integral part of their risk management. Effective implementation of these anti-bribery codes remains a major challenge. Companies with the best of intentions often fail to examine anti-bribery codes in enough detail to ensure their effectiveness, leaving employees to cope with difficult situations without proper guidelines or training. This can be especially problematic for companies with large investments in countries such as **China, India** or **Russia**.

In response to the need for effective implementation, in 2002 TI published *Business Principles for Countering Bribery*, a voluntary anti-bribery code developed in co-operation with leading multinational corporations and other stakeholders. The *Business Principles* provide a model of good practice for companies looking to develop their own policies, and provide a benchmark for those with existing anti-bribery programmes. In 2005, industries in **Argentina** and **Colombia** implemented anti-bribery policies based upon the *Business Principles*. For more information, see page 11.

The combination of increased enforcement of anti-bribery laws and the inclusion of anti-bribery in the broader corporate social responsibility agenda is creating fertile ground for the implementation of codes of conduct such as *Business Principles*. To ensure that these codes are meaningful and credible, companies must be able to verify that their codes are effective. In many instances stakeholders will want third-party confirmation that a company's anti-bribery programme is robust enough to deter corruption. To address these concerns, in 2005 TI began to develop self-evaluation and external independent verification tools.

More on TI's work in the private sector can be found at:
www.transparency.org/global_priorities/private_sector

Throughout 2005, TI worked with FTSE4 Good, the socially responsible stock-market index, to develop new anti-corruption criteria based on TI's *Business Principles for Countering Bribery*. The 200 or so «high-risk» companies will have to meet the new criteria to stay in the Index and will in time be assessed against it.



Photo: Laura E. Tillman

The United Nations Convention against Corruption came into force in December with its 30th ratification. By the end of 2005, 40 countries had ratified. The convention contains strong provisions on asset recovery, making it an important instrument to help recover some of the estimated US $400 billion looted from **African** economies and stashed in foreign countries. Africa's future development depends on ending this drain of capital siphoned off to foreign banks.

Establishing and Implementing International Conventions

The damaging impact of corruption is worldwide and cross-border, demanding an international legal framework to effectively combat it. Anti-corruption conventions provide that framework of rules and standards to facilitate international action and cooperation against corruption. Transparency International actively promoted the adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and regional anti-corruption conventions, and is now working on monitoring and enforcement.

Through the International Secretariat and the global network of national chapters, TI has been involved in the development of anti-corruption conventions from the negotiation phase to their translation into law and application. Since monitoring of implementation is critical to their success, TI also actively supported and contributed to intergovernmental monitoring, as well as conducting its own independent monitoring. TI's ongoing work will help ensure the conventions' effectiveness and maintain the political will and momentum necessary for real impact.

A key activity in 2005 was the development of proposals for monitoring the UN Convention against Corruption. An expert Study Group convened by TI provided ideas and advice in the development of proposals to be submitted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the agency responsible for UNCAC follow-up. The aim is to ensure that at the UNCAC Conference of States Parties in early December 2006, the first steps are taken towards effective monitoring.

To make anti-corruption conventions and their uses more accessible to a broader public, in 2005 TI launched an enhanced webpage on conventions.

See: **www.transparency.org/global_priorities/international_conventions**

2005 also saw the preparation of TI's first *Progress Report on OECD Convention Enforcement*, designed to generate external scrutiny of signatory governments' progress to date and to help strengthen the peer review process. This annual report is based on national expert responses to a questionnaire about enforcement developed by TI. The 2005 report provides an overview of enforcement in 24 countries, along with an assessment of obstacles and recommendations for improvements.



Photo: Andrea Kunzig

Preventing Corruption in Aid and Development

« Corruption is often at the very root of why governments do not work. Today one of the biggest threats to development in many countries is corruption. It weakens fundamental systems, it distorts markets, and it encourages people to apply their skills and energies in non-productive ways. »

Paul Wolfowitz, World Bank President

Corruption in aid diminishes the speed and effectiveness of the world's response in the wake of catastrophic natural disasters. Diversion of relief supplies from affected communities, inequitable distribution of aid and sub-standard or inappropriately located infrastructure are just a few of the ways corruption in aid is manifested. Preventing corruption in relief and reconstruction efforts is key to ensuring effective and equitable assistance to those in greatest need. Through its global network of national chapters, Transparency International is uniquely placed to address this issue from both the supply and the demand side, in donor and recipient countries.

In 2005, TI played an early and active role in ensuring that the outpouring of public and private aid to assist victims of the massive **Indian Ocean** tsunami was not diverted by corruption. The need to monitor huge inflows of aid funds for disaster assistance became clear following the generous and immediate global response to the tsunami in December 2004. With the doubling of revenue at some aid agencies, an increase in aid to national and local governments, and pressure to distribute funds and undertake projects promptly, Transparency International played an invaluable role in assessing the risk of corruption and promoting the monitoring of aid funds.

Experience gained through that work is being applied to curbing corruption in reconstruction following the devastating earthquake in **Pakistan**, as well as in post-conflict reconstruction in the **Middle East**.

Fighting corruption is not only essential to improving aid effectiveness but also to reducing poverty. The interconnectedness of these issues led TI to create a new global priority in 2005: **Poverty and Development.** Its primary aim is to raise awareness of the intrinsic connection between corruption, poverty and development by calling on governments to deliver on the promises of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. This new global priority will include several sectoral programmes in 2006: corruption in humanitarian aid, development aid, health, education, and water. For more information, see: **www.transparency.org/global_priorities/aid_corruption**



Photo: Andrea Künzig

The Indian Ocean tsunami caused an unprecedented catastrophe, destroying thousands of coastal communities in **India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka**, and **Thailand**, and claiming over 200,000 human lives. The cost of recovery for the affected region has been estimated at US $11.5 billion.



Photo: José A. Warletta

Chapters' micro-studies assessed corruption in education, with shocking results:

- In **Mexico**, households pay an average US $30 in kickbacks to secure access to legally free public education.
- In **Brazil**, some municipalities lose up to 55 percent of their allocation for teacher salaries and training due to fraud and corruption.
- In **Nicaragua**, a lack of checks and balances in school renovation projects cost the Education Ministry US $1 million.

Stealing the Future: Corruption and Education

In 2005, Transparency International issued a report, *Stealing the Future,* that presented ten case studies by chapters in **Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Georgia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Sierra Leone** and **Zambia**. The studies assess the forms and extent of corruption at schools and universities, and in education administration, providing hands-on examples of how civil society can help curb corrupt practices to ensure that children receive a quality education.

Corruption in education affects a nation's social and economic development, and the happiness and well-being of its people. The educational levels of its workforce affect its ability to perform in the global economy. For poor families, education is often the only way to escape poverty and increase social mobility.

Education about corruption is the key to its long-term prevention. To shape the views of future generations, many national chapters in the Asia Pacific region have targeted young people through informal and formal educational activities. This included coordination of Youth against Corruption initiatives in **Korea, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea** and **Thailand**, as well as essay, poster and other competitions in **Pakistan, Papua New Guinea** and **Vanuatu**. Reaching out to an even younger group, TI **Thailand** has developed children's storybooks on governance.

Stealing the Future – Corruption in the Classroom, as well as links to further resources, can be found at:
www.transparency.org/global_priorities/education/corruption_education

Improving Access to Information

More than 60 countries have legislation in place that guarantees citizens the right to information held by public bodies, enabling them to hold their governments accountable and hindering corrupt practices that benefit from opaque or obscure regimes.

In 2005, Transparency International supported countries in Africa and the Middle East in promoting greater access to information. National chapters in **Burundi, Cameroon, Jordan, Morocco** and **Palestine** drafted new laws, while other chapters, including **Ghana, Lebanon** and **Sudan,** raised awareness through radio advertisements, public workshops and discussions. On a global level, TI joined forces with a coalition of civil society organisations – the Global Transparency Initiative – to promote greater transparency and information disclosure in international financial organisations.

On «Right to Know Day» in September 2005, chapters in **Canada, Guatemala** and the **United States** presented independent reports on access to information to the Committee of Experts of the Organization of American States (OAS). The Committee is responsible for monitoring country compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

Hundreds of citizens in **Ghana** participated in call-in programmes on how to request information from government authorities. Journalists in **Lebanon** received information on the topic and published articles calling on the government to adopt a freedom of information regime. Within the context of preparation of a new constitution, citizens, academics, government and journalists held discussions on freedom of expression and information in **Sudan**. For more, see:
www.transparency.org/global_priorities/access_information



Photo: Thomas Grabka

2 Our Regional Work

SOURCE BOOK FOR THE ARAB WORLD

Pooling the anti-corruption knowledge of the TI network, the media, the public and private sectors and civil society in the Middle East and North Africa, the *Transparency International Source Book* was adapted to the Arab context. It aims to address the causes of corruption in the region and provide anti-corruption tools for policy-makers and activists. *Transparency International Source Book – The Arab Integrity System* is the product of a series of workshops in **Bahrain, Lebanon** and **Morocco.**

TRANSPARENCY IN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Nigeria's oil revenue was made public for the first time in 2005. TI Nigeria's Humphrey Asobie was appointed by the President of Nigeria to represent civil society in the National Stakeholders' Working Group on the *Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative* (NEITI). Mr Asobie chaired the civil society team in the working group that published data on the country's earnings from oil. **Cameroon** pledged before the international community in 2005 to publish its oil revenues under the *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative* (EITI).

The estimated annual cost of corruption to African economies exceeds US $148 billion. This is thought to represent 25 percent of Africa's GDP and to increase the cost of goods by as much as 20 percent.

The Economist

Africa and the Middle East

Despite recent progress on democracy and human rights in a number of African countries, corruption remains one of the biggest challenges throughout the continent. Transparency International chapters in Africa have become integral pillars of national integrity in their respective countries by demanding greater accountability from government and advocating reforms in governance and management of public resources.

The annual *Kenya Bribery Index*, produced by TI **Kenya**, captures the experiences of ordinary citizens through their interactions with public and private officials. In 2005, the frequency of bribery declined in Kenya due, in part, to more citizens refusing to pay. Forum Civil, the TI chapter in **Senegal**, spotlighted corruption in the health system in a major report that identified conflicts of interests, struggles for power and bribes demanded of patients by doctors, pharmacists and hospital administrative and support officials. The **Ghana** Integrity Initiative continued its awareness raising and advocacy work for review of laws controlling public contracting.

TI national chapters in the **Middle East** and **North Africa** (MENA) have implemented a wide variety of educational programmes designed to raise awareness of corruption and promote access to information. The **Lebanese** Transparency Association gave special attention to monitoring the country's 2005 parliamentary elections, extending the project to support the work of the newly-created National Commission for the Electoral Law. TI **Morocco** published its third book on corruption and education in 2005, distributing 5,000 copies to schools and educational associations. AMAN – the TI chapter in **Palestine** – organised a workshop on the right of Palestinian citizens to information, and produced a draft law that was later submitted to the Palestinian Legislative Council. Countries in the Broader MENA region cooperated with civil society organisations from the Group of Eight nations to combat corruption in health, education, and public financial management. To read more, see:
www.transparency.org/regional_pages/africa_middle_east



Photo: Thomas Grabka

Americas

According to the National Index on Corruption and Governance, the cost of bribes paid by low-income Mexican homes in 2005 was 24 percent of household earnings.

Curbing corruption requires constant innovation. The Americas department continues to promote peer learning in the region, focussing on the exchange of information on developments and results of national and regional projects and activities. Together with national chapters and contacts in the region, the department advances ways to confront corruption in its regional and national manifestations.

New fronts in the region's fight against corruption in 2005 were the private sector and local governance. To better address the multi-faceted nature of corruption, the Americas department and the national chapter network in Latin America and the Caribbean involved the private sector in anti-corruption efforts through, for example, the *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* and the use of *Integrity Pacts*. In local governance, various national chapters identified a greater risk of corruption due to increased government budgets following decentralisation.

Core work in areas such as campaign finance and promoting anti-corruption conventions included designing tools and monitoring processes for the implementation of international treaties and the transparency of political party finance. To read more, see: **www.transparency.org/regional_pages/americas**

Local Governance

Transparency and integrity in local governments fosters community development in countries where decentralisation is underway. National chapters in **Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru** and **Venezuela** have developed tools, including assessment methodologies and corruption risk mapping, designed to raise awareness, facilitate the accountability of local authorities, increase transparency in the decision-making process, strengthen local institutions and improve civil society participation. Based on these experiences, TI is developing a set of transparency and integrity standards for Latin American municipalities.

WORKING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Sectoral anti-bribery agreements in Argentina and Colombia

Transparencia por **Colombia** designed a methodology based on TI´s *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* that asks companies in the same business sector to sign anti-bribery agreements. The agreements are enforced through a monitoring body and sanctions for non-compliance. Their use increases investors' and companies' trust in the bidding process. Transparencia por Colombia has implemented the sectoral agreement among water pipe manufacturers and school book publishers. Building on the Colombian experience, Poder Ciudadano, TI's chapter in **Argentina**, implemented an anti-bribery agreement with a group of nine water pipe manufacturers, representing 80 percent of Argentina's market for potable water and water-drainage infrastructure. This is a key sector for the provision of a basic social service in Latin America.

ENGAGING BUSINESS IN CHINA

Sustained growth in **China's** economy and concerns expressed by Chinese political and business leaders about corruption prompted TI to launch a Chinese translation of the *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* in Beijing in September 2005. It was very well received by the State-Owned Asset Supervision and Administration Commission and other state offices. At the Global Compact Summit in Shanghai in November 2005, *Business Against Corruption – a framework for action* was launched jointly by TI, the Global Compact and the International Business Leaders Forum.

Asia Pacific

A priority focus of the Asia Pacific department in 2005 was preventing corruption in disaster relief. The need for a coordinated effort to monitor the flow of aid funds was immediately obvious following the devastating **Indian Ocean** tsunami. To this end, TI convened an *Expert Meeting on Preventing Corruption in Tsunami Relief* in **Indonesia** in April 2005. Jointly organised by TI, the Asian Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the meeting brought together representatives of government and civil society from the six most affected countries, as well as major humanitarian aid organisations and experts, to identify concrete measures to curb corruption.

From this meeting came a set of guiding principles for all stakeholders – victims, donors, governments and civil society – to prevent corruption in the delivery of relief and reconstruction assistance to affected areas. The meeting's conclusions and recommendations were published in *Curbing Corruption in Tsunami Relief Operations*. Although developed from the experience and lessons of the tsunami, the recommendations are relevant to other disaster recovery efforts. TI examined how the experience and lessons of the tsunami could be applied to the catastrophic earthquake in **Pakistan** in October 2005.

Regional projects and training programmes are underway to develop the capacity of the region's chapters to curb corruption in procurement and to undertake *National Integrity System* studies in up to 10 **Southeast** and **East Asian** countries.

The Asia Pacific department's new network for TI in Asia Pacific – TIAP – launched a new website in 2005 to showcase chapter and regional activity and serve as a portal for chapter websites. It can be accessed online at:
www.transparency.org/regional_pages/asia_pacific

Fed up with corruption in Cambodia

A 2005 study by TI Cambodia found a major change in the public's attitude about corruption. Only four percent agreed with the statement «corruption is a fact of life; it is the normal way of doing things», down from 68 percent in 1998.

DIAGNOSING CORRUPTION THROUGH SURVEYS

Chapters in **Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan** and **Taiwan** conducted national public opinion surveys in 2005. TI **India** surveyed 14,405 respondents in 20 states on their perceptions of integrity in public services. The police, lower courts and land administration were rated most corrupt among 11 public services surveyed.

TI **Indonesia's** survey compared perceptions of corruption in different provinces, as did TI **Pakistan**, whose national survey covered four provinces with 3,000 respondents. TI **Taiwan** developed a new set of benchmarks to measure progress in the fight against corruption and provide a clearer connection between anti-corruption campaigns and improvements in the accountability of public institutions.



Photo: SXC

The annual EU budget is nearly €100 billion, approximately 76 percent of which is transferred to member states for disbursement. This mode of distribution typically involves a higher potential risk for abuse. To promote transparent use of EU structural support funds in new member states, the Europe and Central Asia department coordinated the *Transparency Through Awareness* project, with funding from the European Commission. Chapters in **Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland** and **Slovakia** raised awareness of the importance of transparent management and use of structural support funds in their countries.

In 2005, 11 *Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres* in seven countries countered the notion that people are resigned to corruption. The centres demonstrate that, armed with simple, credible and viable mechanisms to fight back, people become actively involved.



Photo: Getty Images

Europe and Central Asia

Ongoing expansion of the European Union (EU) was a primary focus of the Europe and Central Asia department in 2005. The accession process presents new opportunities to address corruption as well as new challenges. In South East Europe and the Caucasus, the hope of EU accession plays a key role in pushing anti-corruption reforms. Chapters in **Romania** and **Bulgaria** successfully campaigned for wide-ranging anti-corruption reforms, using the EU accession process and external pressure on governments in combination with national level advocacy strategies. Conversely, the vast amount of EU funds disbursed to member states generates more opportunity for corruption and fraud.

In the Caucasus, much of TI's work in 2005 focussed on strengthening the participation of citizens in government decision making. TI **Georgia** brought thousands of citizens together in public meetings on legislative and reform issues. Concerns and input were then fed back to the central government. TI **Armenia** developed and promoted mechanisms for citizens to monitor public services in five cities.

Western Balkans Accountability Programme

Through TI's *Western Balkans Accountability Programme*, chapters in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia** and **Serbia** helped to achieve passage of national access to information legislation and conflict of interest regulations. National chapters in these countries trained public officials, journalists and civil society activists on corruption-related issues, helping to consolidate their positions as the leading anti-corruption organisations in their countries. With legislation now in place, the chapters' focus has turned to monitoring its implementation.

Whistleblowing

Whistleblowers play a vital role in exposing corruption, demonstrating personal integrity and courage in standing up for the truth, often in the face of great personal danger. In Europe, a number of chapters work to support these courageous individuals: TI **Germany** has built a coalition to lobby for stronger legal whistleblower rights; TI **Switzerland** has helped change the political climate to reflect the importance of protecting whistleblowers; and TI **France** has published a comprehensive and comparative overview of existing legislation on whistleblower rights around the world. For further information, see:
www.transparency.org/regional_pages/europe_central_asia

A 2005 investigation into the terrorist attack on School #1 in Beslan, Russia, alleged that corrupt police officers facilitated the crossing of border check-points for the terrorists. Of the more than 1,100 children, parents and staff taken hostage, 331 were killed.



3 Our Policy and Research Work

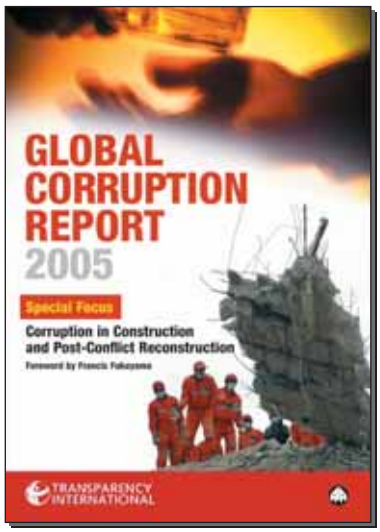
Photo: Thomas Grabka

Policy and Research

Globally, US $1 trillion is paid in bribes each year.

World Bank Institute

The Policy and Research department produces and coordinates a wide range of research tools, indices and publications that enhance understanding of the extent and nature of corruption worldwide, identifying sectors most at risk and opportunities for reform. The department also issues *Policy Positions* on key corruption topics. In 2005, *Policy Positions* offered standards on corruption in political party finance and in public contracting.



Global Corruption Report 2005

The *Global Corruption Report 2005* focussed international attention on the devastating costs of corruption in the construction sector. Bribes raise the cost and lower the quality of infrastructure, swelling the economic cost of this US $3.2 trillion global sector.

But the cost of corruption is also felt in lost lives. Damage from natural disasters such as earthquakes is magnified when corrupt inspectors accept bribes to ignore building and planning regulations. Throughout the developing world, corruption steers money away from programmes meant to benefit the people – health and education, for instance – into the pockets of a corrupt few. Public contracting is especially vulnerable in post-conflict situations such as **Iraq** and **Afghanistan**, which are marred by weak government structures, an influx of donor funds and the need to ‹buy› the support of former combatants.

The *Global Corruption Report 2005* served as the launch pad for TI's *Minimum Standards on Public Contracting*, which calls on governments to ensure transparency throughout contracting processes. To download the *Global Corruption Report 2005*, visit:
www.transparency.org/publications/gcr/download_gcr/download_gcr_2005

THE MOST CORRUPT SECTORS BY REGION

ASIA
Political parties
Parliament / Legislature
Police
Tax Revenue

AFRICA
Police
Political parties
Customs
Parliament / Legislature

WESTERN EUROPE
Political parties
Parliament / Legislature
Business / private sector
Media

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
Political parties
Police
Parliament / Legislature
Legal system / Judiciary

LATIN AMERICA
Political parties
Parliament / Legislature
Police
Legal system / Judiciary

Global Corruption Barometer 2005

The Barometer assessed views of corruption in twelve countries in Asia, eight countries in Africa, sixteen countries in Western Europe, fourteen countries in Central and Eastern Europe and fifteen countries in Latin America.

Global Corruption Barometer

The 2005 *Global Corruption Barometer*, a public opinion survey carried out for TI by Gallup International as part of their Voice of the People Survey, covered 69 countries and assessed the general public's perceptions of and experience with corruption. It showed which sectors of society are seen as the most corrupt, whether corruption is perceived to have increased or decreased over time, and whether it is likely to be more or less prevalent in the future. The *Barometer* also reported citizens' personal experience of bribery and assessed its cost and form.

To see the complete results of the 2005 *Global Corruption Barometer*, visit: **www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb**

Anti-Corruption Handbook

Access to information is an essential element in successfully challenging corrupt practice. In 2005, TI provided key information to those working to counter corruption around the world via its online *Anti-Corruption Handbook* (ACH). The ACH is a one-stop reference point, providing guidelines for the effective implementation of anti-corruption measures as well as examples of good practice. Written in a practical, hands-on style, the ACH covers a range of topics, including the role of the media in countering corruption, political party and campaign financing, public sector codes of conduct, access to information, government anti-corruption strategies, supreme audit institutions, anti-corruption education and corporate governance. See: **www.transparency.org/policy_and_research/ach**

National Integrity System Country Studies

In 2005, TI increased its in-depth country analysis of corruption via the *National Integrity System* country studies. These qualitative reports provide a detailed and nuanced analysis of anti-corruption systems at the national level. The studies cover more than 50 countries and are an important assessment tool to complement TI's global indices and surveys. They explore specific practices and constraints within countries, helping to diagnose corruption risks and anti-corruption strengths. The studies create a strong empirical basis on which to promote better governance across all aspects of a society, enabling the formulation of targeted and effective national anti-corruption reforms.
For more information, visit: **www.transparency.org/policy_and_research/nis**

U4 Helpdesk

The *U4 Helpdesk*, located at the TI Secretariat in Berlin, services the professional needs of ministries of international development by providing expert answers to questions on corruption and governance issues in the legal, economic, political and social fields. In 2005, the *U4 Helpdesk* provided detailed responses to queries on a wide range of topics, including the *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative*, corruption in the construction sector, compliance with the UN Convention against Corruption and the link between corruption and deregulation. These authoritative answers, drafted in collaboration with experts around the globe, facilitated greater understanding of corruption and how best to reduce it. To read the queries and responses, see: **www.u4.no/helpdesk/main.cfm**

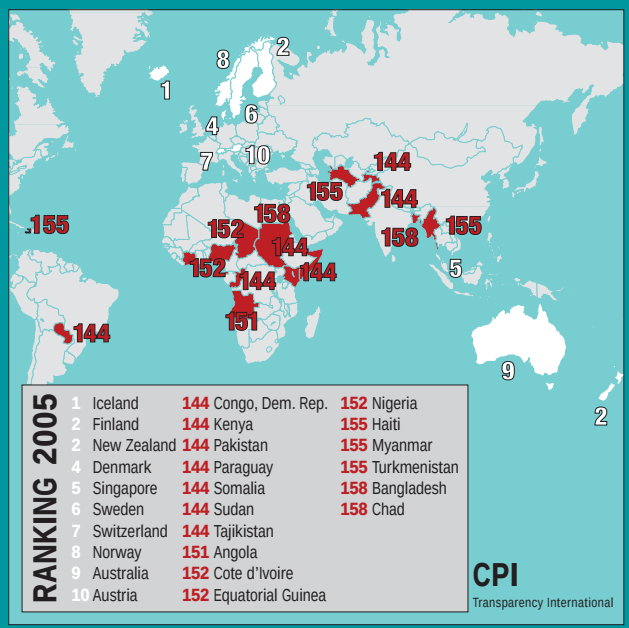
Corruption Perceptions Index 2005

The *Corruption Perceptions Index*, TI's best known tool, indicates that corruption remains pervasive across the globe. A composite of independent surveys, the 2005 CPI included 159 countries, 113 of which scored less than five out of a clean score of ten. Of those, 70 countries scored less than three, indicating rampant corruption that poses a grave threat to institutions as well as to social and political stability. To download the CPI 2005, visit: **www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005**

Country Rank	Country	CPI 2005 Score	Surveys Used	Confidence range
1	Iceland	9,7	8	9.5 - 9.7
2	Finland	9,6	9	9.5 - 9.7
2	New Zealand	9,6	9	9.5 - 9.7
4	Denmark	9,5	10	9.3 - 9.6
5	Singapore	9,4	12	9.3 - 9.5
6	Sweden	9,2	10	9.0 - 9.3
7	Switzerland	9,1	9	8.9 - 9.2
8	Norway	8,9	9	8.5 - 9.1
9	Australia	8,8	13	8.4 - 9.1
10	Austria	8,7	9	8.4 - 9.0
11	Netherlands	8,6	9	8.3 - 8.9
11	United Kingdom	8,6	11	8.3 - 8.8
13	Luxembourg	8,5	8	8.1 - 8.9
14	Canada	8,4	11	7.9 - 8.8
15	Hong Kong	8,3	12	7.7 - 8.7
16	Germany	8,2	10	7.9 - 8.5
17	USA	7,6	12	7.0 - 8.0
18	France	7,5	11	7.0 - 7.8
19	Belgium	7,4	9	6.9 - 7.9
19	Ireland	7,4	10	6.9 - 7.9
21	Chile	7,3	10	6.8 - 7.7
21	Japan	7,3	14	6.7 - 7.8
23	Spain	7,0	10	6.6 - 7.4
24	Barbados	6,9	3	5.7 - 7.3
25	Malta	6,6	5	5.4 - 7.7
26	Portugal	6,5	9	5.9 - 7.1
27	Estonia	6,4	11	6.0 - 7.0
28	Israel	6,3	10	5.7 - 6.9
28	Oman	6,3	5	5.2 - 7.3
30	United Arab Emirates	6,2	6	5.3 - 7.1
31	Slovenia	6,1	11	5.7 - 6.8
32	Botswana	5,9	8	5.1 - 6.7
32	Qatar	5,9	5	5.6 - 6.4
32	Taiwan	5,9	14	5.4 - 6.3
32	Uruguay	5,9	6	5.6 - 6.4
36	Bahrain	5,8	6	5.3 - 6.3
37	Cyprus	5,7	5	5.3 - 6.0
37	Jordan	5,7	10	5.1 - 6.1
39	Malaysia	5,1	14	4.6 - 5.6
40	Hungary	5,0	11	4.7 - 5.2
40	Italy	5,0	9	4.6 - 5.4
40	South Korea	5,0	12	4.6 - 5.3
43	Tunisia	4,9	7	4.4 - 5.6
44	Lithuania	4,8	8	4.5 - 5.1
45	Kuwait	4,7	6	4.0 - 5.2
46	South Africa	4,5	11	4.2 - 4.8
47	Czech Republic	4,3	10	3.7 - 5.1
47	Greece	4,3	9	3.9 - 4.7
47	Namibia	4,3	8	3.8 - 4.9
47	Slovakia	4,3	10	3.8 - 4.8
51	Costa Rica	4,2	7	3.7 - 4.7
51	El Salvador	4,2	6	3.5 - 4.8
51	Latvia	4,2	7	3.8 - 4.6
51	Mauritius	4,2	6	3.4 - 5.0
55	Bulgaria	4,0	8	3.4 - 4.6
55	Colombia	4,0	9	3.6 - 4.4
55	Fiji	4,0	3	3.4 - 4.6
55	Seychelles	4,0	3	3.5 - 4.2
59	Cuba	3,8	4	2.3 - 4.7
59	Thailand	3,8	13	3.5 - 4.1
59	Trinidad and Tobago	3,8	6	3.3 - 4.5
62	Belize	3,7	3	3.4 - 4.1
62	Brazil	3,7	10	3.5 - 3.9
64	Jamaica	3,6	6	3.4 - 3.8
65	Ghana	3,5	8	3.2 - 4.0
65	Mexico	3,5	10	3.3 - 3.7
65	Panama	3,5	7	3.1 - 4.1
65	Peru	3,5	7	3.1 - 3.8
65	Turkey	3,5	11	3.1 - 4.0
70	Burkina Faso	3,4	3	2.7 - 3.9
70	Croatia	3,4	7	3.2 - 3.7
70	Egypt	3,4	9	3.0 - 3.9
70	Lesotho	3,4	3	2.6 - 3.9
70	Poland	3,4	11	3.0 - 3.9
70	Saudi Arabia	3,4	5	2.7 - 4.1
70	Syria	3,4	5	2.8 - 4.2
77	Laos	3,3	3	2.1 - 4.4
78	China	3,2	14	2.9 - 3.5
78	Morocco	3,2	8	2.8 - 3.6
78	Senegal	3,2	6	2.8 - 3.6
78	Sri Lanka	3,2	7	2.7 - 3.6
78	Suriname	3,2	3	2.2 - 3.6
83	Lebanon	3,1	4	2.7 - 3.3
83	Rwanda	3,1	3	2.1 - 4.1
85	Dominican Republic	3,0	6	2.5 - 3.6
85	Mongolia	3,0	4	2.4 - 3.6
85	Romania	3,0	11	2.6 - 3.5
88	Armenia	2,9	4	2.5 - 3.2
88	Benin	2,9	5	2.1 - 4.0
88	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,9	6	2.7 - 3.1

The CPI 2005 score results from a composite of surveys providing rankings for each country. These surveys convey the perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, ranging from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). «Surveys Used» refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. Sixteen surveys and expert assessments were used and at least three were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Country Rank	Country	CPI 2005 Score	Surveys Used	Confidence range
88	Gabon	2,9	4	2.1 - 3.6
88	India	2,9	14	2.7 - 3.1
88	Iran	2,9	5	2.3 - 3.3
88	Mali	2,9	8	2.3 - 3.6
88	Moldova	2,9	5	2.3 - 3.7
88	Tanzania	2,9	8	2.6 - 3.1
97	Algeria	2,8	7	2.5 - 3.3
97	Argentina	2,8	10	2.5 - 3.1
97	Madagascar	2,8	5	1.9 - 3.7
97	Malawi	2,8	7	2.3 - 3.4
97	Mozambique	2,8	8	2.4 - 3.1
97	Serbia and Montenegro	2,8	7	2.5 - 3.3
103	Gambia	2,7	7	2.3 - 3.1
103	Macedonia	2,7	7	2.4 - 3.2
103	Swaziland	2,7	3	2.0 - 3.1
103	Yemen	2,7	5	2.4 - 3.2
107	Belarus	2,6	5	1.9 - 3.8
107	Eritrea	2,6	3	1.7 - 3.5
107	Honduras	2,6	7	2.2 - 3.0
107	Kazakhstan	2,6	6	2.2 - 3.2
107	Nicaragua	2,6	7	2.4 - 2.8
107	Palestine	2,6	3	2.1 - 2.8
107	Ukraine	2,6	8	2.4 - 2.8
107	Vietnam	2,6	10	2.3 - 2.9
107	Zambia	2,6	7	2.3 - 2.9
107	Zimbabwe	2,6	7	2.1 - 3.0
117	Afghanistan	2,5	3	1.6 - 3.2
117	Bolivia	2,5	6	2.3 - 2.9
117	Ecuador	2,5	6	2.2 - 2.9
117	Guatemala	2,5	7	2.1 - 2.8
117	Guyana	2,5	3	2.0 - 2.7
117	Libya	2,5	4	2.0 - 3.0
117	Nepal	2,5	4	1.9 - 3.0
117	Philippines	2,5	13	2.3 - 2.8
117	Uganda	2,5	8	2.2 - 2.8
126	Albania	2,4	3	2.1 - 2.7
126	Niger	2,4	4	2.2 - 2.6
126	Russia	2,4	12	2.3 - 2.6
126	Sierra Leone	2,4	3	2.1 - 2.7
130	Burundi	2,3	3	2.1 - 2.5
130	Cambodia	2,3	4	1.9 - 2.5
130	Congo, Republic	2,3	4	2.1 - 2.6
130	Georgia	2,3	6	2.0 - 2.6
130	Kyrgyzstan	2,3	5	2.1 - 2.5
130	Papua New Guinea	2,3	4	1.9 - 2.6
130	Venezuela	2,3	10	2.2 - 2.4
137	Azerbaijan	2,2	6	1.9 - 2.5
137	Cameroon	2,2	6	2.0 - 2.5
137	Ethiopia	2,2	8	2.0 - 2.5
137	Indonesia	2,2	13	2.1 - 2.5
137	Iraq	2,2	4	1.5 - 2.9
137	Liberia	2,2	3	2.1 - 2.3
137	Uzbekistan	2,2	5	2.1 - 2.4
144	Congo, Dem. Republic	2,1	4	1.8 - 2.3
144	Kenya	2,1	8	1.8 - 2.4
144	Pakistan	2,1	7	1.7 - 2.6
144	Paraguay	2,1	7	1.9 - 2.3
144	Somalia	2,1	3	1.6 - 2.2
144	Sudan	2,1	5	1.9 - 2.2
144	Tajikistan	2,1	5	1.9 - 2.4
151	Angola	2,0	5	1.8 - 2.1
152	Cote d´Ivoire	1,9	4	1.7 - 2.1
152	Equatorial Guinea	1,9	3	1.6 - 2.1
152	Nigeria	1,9	9	1.7 - 2.0
155	Haiti	1,8	4	1.5 - 2.1
155	Myanmar	1,8	4	1.7 - 2.0
155	Turkmenistan	1,8	4	1.7 - 2.0
158	Bangladesh	1,7	7	1.4 - 2.0
158	Chad	1,7	6	1.3 - 2.1



The «confidence range» reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Statistically, it means that there is an estimated 90 percent probability that the data lies within this range. However, particularly when only a few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90 percent, ranging from 65.3 percent when there are three sources to 81.8 percent with seven sources. TI is advised in relation to the CPI by a group of international specialists. Statistical work on the index was coordinated by Professor Graf Lambsdorff. Details are available at: **www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html#cpi**



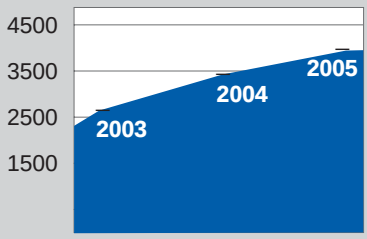
4 A Growing Global Movement

Photo: Thomas Grabka

Increasing media presence

Transparency International is an organisation with global media impact. Information from national chapter and secretariat press releases, statistics, tools, surveys and indices are quoted by media from all corners of the world, from the *The New York Times* to *The New Straits Times, The East African Standard, Clarín, CNN, BBC* and more.

TI IN THE PRESS

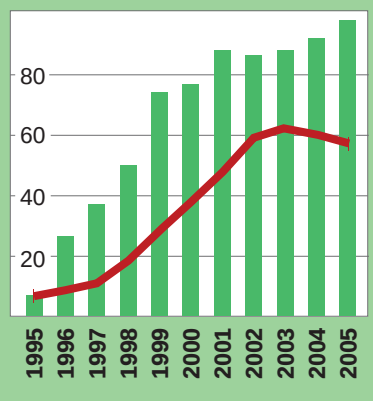


Based on a Lexis-Nexis search for «Transparency International» in all English-speaking press.

« Thanks to organisations like Transparency International … those who used to perpetuate corruption without fear have now become the hunted. »

IPR Strategic Business Information Database

TI'S GROWING PRESENCE



National Chapters and National Chapters in Formation
TI International Secretariat staff

The success of Transparency International in introducing anti-corruption into public debate around the world is reflected in the increasing number of chapters. In 1995, only five national chapters existed. By 2005, TI was present in close to 100 countries. A comprehensive accreditation review policy ensures accountability, integrity and adherence to TI's mission and principles across the international anti-corruption movement. Chapters are highly autonomous, locally-established and locally-governed civil society organisations. Around the globe, they act as agents of change towards a world free of corruption. In many countries, TI is the only civil society organisation that focusses exclusively on corruption and good governance.



Photos: TI

TV advertisement

On 9 December 2005, the second annual International Anti-Corruption Day, Transparency International released a television advertisement bearing the message:

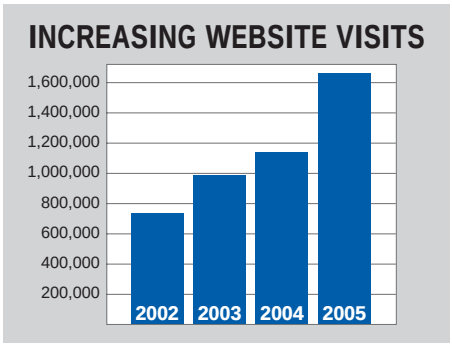
«Think you can't fight corruption? Think again!»

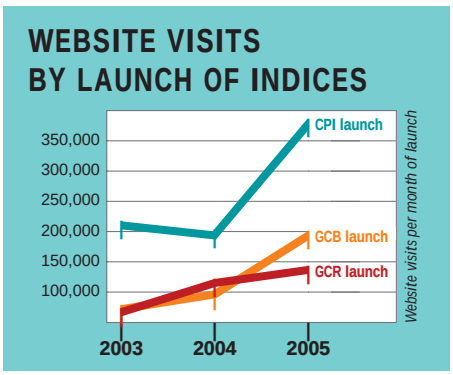
The ad challenges the view that corruption is inevitable, focussing on how corruption in public services, education and the health sector affects real people. It reminds the viewer that corruption is not a victimless crime. The spot was released in English, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese, and has been airing on national broadcasters around the globe and on international networks such as *CNN*.

www.transparency.org

The International Secretariat re-launched its website, **www.transparency.org**, on International Anti-Corruption Day. The new site integrates all TI online resources and features new information tools including *In Focus*, a regular in-depth look at a timely issue in anti-corruption; Global Priority pages; and regional pages that provide useful and timely information on TI's work around the world. The launch responds to the need for easily accessible information on corruption and ways to fight it.

Transparency International's website continues to attract a growing global public audience. In 2005, the website received 1,660,000 visits, a monthly average of 138,000. Each day 4,500 visitors access the site.





CPI = Corruption Perceptions Index
GCB = Global Corruption Barometer
GCR = Global Corruption Report



5 Integrity Awards

Photos: TI

INTEGRITY n. (in-'te-gr&-tE)

Firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values: incorruptibility. Synonym: see **HONESTY.**

Based on the number of online searches, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary's 2005 Word of the Year was **integrity**. Other top searches were *refugee, pandemic* and *tsunami*, all terms linked to the year's top news stories. But integrity tops the list, a clear indication that people everywhere are concerned about corruption and ethics.

For Transparency International, of course, integrity is the word of the decade. Each year TI recognises the bravery, determination and selfless commitment of individuals and organisations that fight corruption around the world, often at great personal risk. Journalists, civil society activists and whistleblowers who investigate and unmask corruption have been honoured since the programme began in 2000. In 2005, two individuals and one organisation were honoured.

The Awards are more than symbolic. In some countries the Integrity Awards have led to a change of laws. Past winners have tackled corrupt practices in the pharmaceutical industry, exposed an oil-and-supplies scam in the military, taken on corruption in the tax system and pioneered the introduction of a new judicial management system. To see a film documenting the winners, go to: **ww1.transparency.org/media_files/shadow_stream.html**

Winners 2005



Abdou Latif Coulibaly

Abdou Latif Coulibaly, an eminent journalist who, for ten years, has devoted himself to the fight against corruption, was nominated by TI's national chapter in **Senegal**, Forum Civil.

Mr Coulibaly is the head of the first Senegalese private press group and an outspoken contributor to the fight against corruption. He brought to light large financial scandals, embezzlement cases and irregularities in public contracting. Since publishing a book in 2003 on the government's poor governance practices, he has suffered serious pressures and received death threats.



The Movement for Quality Government (MQG)

The Movement for Quality Government (MQG) was nominated by SHVIL Israel, the Israeli chapter of Transparency International. MQG is the nation's pre-eminent government watchdog organisation, increasing public awareness of corruption in **Israel**. This non-partisan independent movement keeps the pressure on the government to address social and civic issues despite the government's preoccupation with security issues. MQG helped instil principles of sound public administration and quality government by shining the light on secret coalition agreements and exposing financial arrangements connected to the state's annual budget. The Award was accepted by Michael Partam, shown here.



Khairiansyah Salman

Khairiansyah Salman, a former auditor at the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), was nominated by TI **Indonesia** for his extraordinary courage in revealing corruption at the Indonesian Electoral Commission. Mr Salman uncovered a US $2.1 million scandal in the General Electoral Commission that involved virtually all its members.

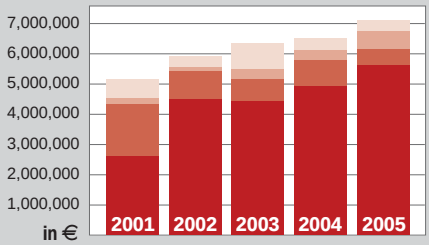
Mr Salman has now been formally accused of corruption by the Prosecutor's Office. As a consequence, he has returned his Integrity Award in order to protect the reputation of the award and of Transparency International. TI appreciates his consideration in doing so as he seeks to clear his name.



6 Financial Report

Photos: Mike Lao

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

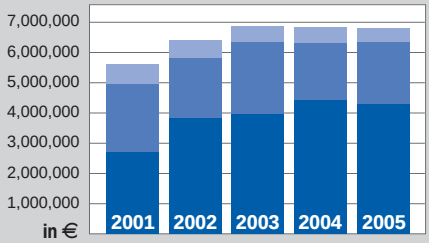


Special Projects and other
Private Sector
Foundations
Governmental Institutions

INCOME	2005	2004
Governmental Institutions	5.692	4.976
of which Project Funding	3.105	2.871
Foundations	512	819
of which Project Funding	512	782
Private Sector	523	325
Special Projects and other	341	380
TOTAL INCOME	**7.068**	**6.500**

Special Projects includes TI's involvement in the biannual International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC).

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

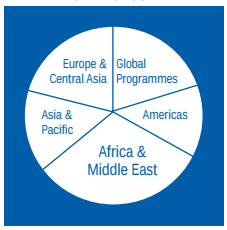


Governance & Support
Advocacy Group
International Group

ADVOCACY GROUP



INTERNATIONAL GROUP



EXPENDITURE	2005	2004
International Group		
Global Programmes	782	745
Americas	516	655
Africa and the Middle East	1.244	1.069
Asia Pacific	621	365
Europe and Central Asia	814	1.324
	3.977	4.158
Advocacy Group		
Policy and Research	515	533
Communications	1.174	1.079
Special Projects and other	188	101
	1.877	1.713
Governance & Support	442	477
	6.296	6.348
Allocated to designated reserves	772	152
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**7.068**	**6.500**

Transparency International e.V. (TI) is a not-for-profit association registered in Berlin, Germany. In compliance with its charter, TI serves solely charitable purposes and is tax exempt. TI's audited accounts are available on its web site, **www.transparency.org**

We would like to express our following partners who made in 2005

Governments, Development Organisations and Foundations

Over € 200,000

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
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Department for International Development, United Kingdom (DFID)
European Commission
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Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)
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AVINA Group, Switzerland
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Starr Foundation, USA
Tinker Foundation, USA
Tsinghua University, China
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Foundation

Please refer to the Audited Accounts 2005 for a detailed breakdown of contributions to TI. Classification under the headlines corresponds to amounts recorded as income in the financial report for 2005.



Photo: SXC

Thank you very much for your contribution

deep gratitude to the our work possible

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TI gratefully acknowledges the generous contributions of the participants in the Global Corporations for Transparency International (GCTI) initiative: Anglo American, Exxon, General Electric, Lafarge, Merck, Nexen, Norsk Hydro, SAP, Shell, Sovereign Global Development, UBS.

Companies participating in this initiative typically contribute €50,000 per year to Transparency International.

TI acknowledges the generous contributions to our project work by SAP and Sovereign Global Development beyond their support within the GCTI initiative.

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Transparency International expresses its sincere gratitude to the many individuals and organisations who each donated up to €1,000 in 2005.

The Secretariat gratefully acknowledges the generous contribution of the TI national chapter in Germany.

Transparency International would also like to extend its gratitude to the law firm of Covington and Burling for its generosity in providing pro-bono legal assistance.

Make a donation

The support TI receives from individuals is extremely valuable. If you would like to show your support for the international anti-corruption movement, you may donate to TI by credit card or by bank transfer.

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www.transparency.org/donate

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Transparency International e. V.

Bank Name: Dresdner Bank AG
Bank code: 100 800 00
SWIFT Code: DRES DE BB
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The chapter accreditation system has three steps. A **National Contact** enters into an agreement with TI to develop a **National Chapter** in its country. After fulfilling specific requirements and demonstrating its ability to perform, the National Contact may become a **National Chapter in Formation**, earning the right to use the TI name and logo. After approximately two years of successful work, it may be accredited as a National Chapter, with voting rights at the Annual Membership Meeting. In order to maintain its status, a National Chapter participates in a tri-annual Accreditation Review, where performance and adherence to TI principles are evaluated by Transparency International's Board of Directors. The designations National Contact, National Chapter in Formation, and National Chapter do not imply any view on TI's part as to sovereignty or independent status. They are used to clarify an organisation's accreditation status within the Transparency International movement. In counties where there is no TI presence, a locally based organisation may be designated as a Local Partner. Contact information for these partner organisations may be obtained through the TI Secretariat.



Huguette Labelle
Chair
Canada

Huguette Labelle holds a PhD in Education and is a Companion of the Order of Canada. She served as Deputy Head of several Canadian government departments, including as President of the Canadian International Development Agency. She is Chancellor of the University of Ottawa and serves on the boards of several international organisations. She is Co-chair of the National Advisory Committee for the World Urban Forum and of the Task Force on China's Environment and Development Review and Prospect, Vice President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and Board member of the UN Global Compact. Ms. Labelle was elected as TI's Chair in 2005.



Akere Muna
Vice Chair
Cameroon

Akere T. Muna is founder and former President of Transparency International Cameroon. A lawyer by training, he is President of the Pan African Lawyers Union and former president of the Cameroon Bar Association. He is a member of several national commissions on legal reform and curbing corruption, including the National Ad-hoc Commission for the Fight against Corruption. He was actively involved in the TI working group that helped to draft the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, and is the author of a guide to the convention. He was elected Vice Chair of TI's Board in 2005.



Sion Assidon
Morocco

Sion Assidon, a mathematician and economist by training and a businessman by profession, was Transparency Maroc's founding Secretary General and is currently a member of its National Council. Mr Assidon was imprisoned from 1972 to 1984 for campaigning against autocracy in Morocco. He is active in several civil society organisations in the Moroccan civil rights movement, including AMRASH, which works for sustainable development in villages of the Atlas mountains, and Espace Associatif, which promotes the work of civil society in Morocco. Mr Assidon was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Nancy Boswell
United States

Nancy Boswell has been TI USA's Managing Director since 1994, shortly after its founding, and is now its President. A lawyer, she has practiced public international and trade law, promoted women's and civil rights and advised on international financial matters. She is on the board of PACT, a capacity-building civil society organisation, the International Senior Lawyers Project, which provides pro bono advisory services on human rights and democracy, and co-chair of an American Bar Association committee on corruption. She is a civil society advisor to the US State Department and the US Trade Representative. She was elected to TI's Board in 2003.



Jermyn Brooks
United Kingdom

Jermyn Brooks joined Price Waterhouse in 1962, and was a global managing partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers on his retirement in 2000. That year he joined the TI Secretariat as Chief Financial Officer. He became increasingly involved in TI's private sector initiatives, including the Wolfsberg anti-money laundering principles, the Business Principles for Countering Bribery and the Global Compact and Global Reporting Initiative. Mr Brooks is now responsible for TI's private sector work. He was elected to the Board in 2003.



Boris Divjak
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Boris Divjak is an economist by profession and holds a Masters degree in International Studies from the University of Reading in the UK. He joined TI in 2000 as founder and Chair of the Board of TI Bosnia and Herzegovina. He has researched and designed recommendations for legislation; trained government officials, civil society organisations and the media; and prepared and implemented surveys and polls, including monitoring and analysis. He has worked in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia & Montenegro, Kosovo and Albania. Mr Divjak was elected to the TI Board in 2005.



Geo-Sung Kim
Korea (South)

Geo-Sung Kim was the founding Secretary General of TI Korea (South). He is an ordained pastor and holds degrees in theology. He participated in the democracy and human rights movements in Korea and was twice imprisoned for his activities. Reverend Kim has served in various civil society organisations, and in 2006 received a Moran Medal of the Order of Civil Merit from his government for his contributions to the anti-corruption movement. Reverend Kim is a commissioner of the Korea Independent Commission against Corruption and standing executive officer of the K-PACT council. He was elected to TI's Board in 2004.



Chong San Lee
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Chong San Lee has served as Deputy President and President of Transparency International Malaysia. Prior to this, he worked as a tax analyst, and in 1988 was appointed Financial Controller of the Esso Companies in Malaysia. His many responsibilities in this role included overseeing the company's ethics and business practices, ensuring compliance with company policies and participating in the company's contracting practices. After retiring from ExxonMobil in 2001, he volunteered and worked in many projects organised by TI-Malaysia. He was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Valeria Merino-Dirani
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Valeria Merino-Dirani is a lawyer who has worked for democracy, transparency and civil society in Latin America for more than 20 years. She was executive director of Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo (CLD), TI's chapter in Ecuador, and helped to establish a network of chapters in Latin America. In 1995, she was appointed to the Council of the UN University and served as its vice-president. She currently works at the Pan American Development Foundation as Civil Society Senior Advisor. Ms Merino-Dirani has served on the Board of TI since 2004 and chairs the Membership Accreditation Committee.



Laura Puertas Meyer
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Laura Puertas Meyer is an economist and journalist, and has dedicated herself to human rights, democracy and fighting corruption for the past twenty years. She is General News Director of *America TV* and *Canal N*, the leading Peruvian channels. She served from 2002 to 2005 as Executive Director of TI's chapter in Peru. She worked for *The New York Times* and *El País* and for various Peruvian media. In 1993, she co-founded IPYS (Instituto Prensa y Sociedad), to promote investigative journalism in the Andean Region. Laura Puertas Meyer was elected to the Board in 2005.



Frank Vogl
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Frank Vogl is a co-founder of TI, and served as Vice Chairman from 1993-2002 and Advisory Council Member from 2003-2005. He is founder and Board Director of the Partnership for Transparency Fund; Board Director of the Ethics Resource Centre; Trustee of the Committee for Economic Development; and International Council Member of the New Israel Fund. He was formerly the World Bank's Information and Public Affairs Director and has worked as an international journalist, author and lecturer. He is President of Vogl Communications in Washington DC, and publisher of www.EthicsWorld.org. Mr Vogl was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



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Gerard Zovighian is Vice Chair and founding member of the Lebanese Transparency Association, TI's chapter in Lebanon. An auditor and Managing Partner of BDO-Fiduciaire du Moyen Orient in Lebanon, he has worked as an auditor in Paris for Price Waterhouse and in London for BDO. He has had various professional roles, including as a member of the Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants, a lawyer of the Paris Bar, a Member of the Chambre Nationale des Conseillers Financiers, an advisor to the Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and advisor to the Board of the Order of Malta, as Knight of the Order. He was elected to TI's Board in 2005.

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