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Annual report 2002

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Annual Report 2002

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Mission Our

on



As Transparency International enters its tenth anniversary year, many things have changed but one thing remains constant: that promoting transparency and accountability in government, the private sector and civil society continues to be the best approach to combat graft and corruption.

Public awareness of the need for transparency is higher than ever before, but we must continue to keep the issue on the national and international agenda. The past year saw the publication of our first *Global Corruption Report (GCR)*, adding a comprehensive state-of-the-world-report to the range of TI publications. The second GCR, to be published in January 2003, focuses on Access to Information, an issue at the heart of our mission. Around the globe, TI national chapters are taking action in this area: from drafting legislation and lobbying for its enactment to calling on politicians and public officials to publish their accounts, and monitoring elections and public tenders.

TI has always believed that the first step towards any effective and serious anti-corruption effort is to gain an understanding of the underlying causes, loopholes and incentives that lead to corrupt practices. TI has developed a system to allow governments and civil society actors to go over the strengths and weaknesses of their own National Integrity Systems. The *TI Source Book*, which spells out our National Integrity System concept, has been adapted into

still more languages, including a Brazilian version in Portuguese and a French version, adapted by TI and its national chapters to the context of Francophone Africa. Recognising the special role of civil society in holding governments and business to account, TI has also developed the new *Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit*, which charts civil society experiences in fighting corruption and assessing the impact of that work.

The corporate scandals of the past year have highlighted the weaknesses in governance structures in the private sector. To this end, TI, in partnership with Social Accountability International and in collaboration with business, trade unions, academics and non-governmental organisations, has facilitated the development of Business Principles for Countering Bribery. The Business Principles, to be launched in late 2002, aim to encourage change in corporate behaviour. It is hoped they will provide a ready-made tool for businesses striving to prevent bribery.

TI has continued its efforts with the Wolfsberg group of international private banks in promoting "know your customer" rules which pay special attention to the laundering of funds gained through corruption. Meanwhile, TI's chapters in Africa have been spearheading a campaign to recover the stolen assets plundered by former dictators. In 2002, TI also joined a coalition of more than 60 NGOs in the Publish What You Pay campaign, an appeal to governments for rules to require corporations

in the extractive industry to disclose payments. Citizens in developing countries are increasingly calling their governments to account over management of resource revenue.

TI has, from the outset, striven to build coalitions between civil society, governments and the private sector, since all three are crucial for reform. One piece of disappointing news concerning the private sector emerged from the Bribe Payers Index (BPI) 2002: only one in five senior managers of international companies stationed in emerging markets is aware of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, three years after it came into force, outlawing bribery of foreign public officials. Very few prosecutions have been brought before a court under the Convention. Unless those who bribe are prosecuted and jailed, companies will not be deterred from engaging in bribery abroad. The good news is that the BPI launch prompted the OECD to call for an acceleration of the review of implementation of the Convention. The BPI launch also prompted an immediate promise from Taiwan's Justice Minister to enact legislation outlawing bribery abroad.

In ten years TI has come a long way, but the fight against corruption is a continuous one. We welcome all new supporters to join us in our national chapters to ensure that transparency and accountability remain high on the agenda.

Peter Eigen
Chairman of the Board

The past year's countless newspaper reports featuring the latest corruption scandals can only lead us to believe that the age-old practice of bribery is on the rise. On an optimistic note, however, the awareness of this universal scourge and its devastating effect on development is also on the rise. The more attention the thorny issues of bribery and corruption receive, the more likely we are to engage in a concrete dialogue on how to stunt their growth. In many parts of the world, this dialogue has already begun and TI national chapters are playing an active part in developing successful responses.

Raising Awareness



Václav Havel, President, Czech Republic



Eva Joly, former investigating magistrate, France



Vicente Fox, President, Mexico



Baltasar Garzón, High Court Judge, Spain

Since 1983, the biennial **International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)** has brought together anti-corruption professionals to exchange information and ideas about the fight against corruption, assess existing strategies and develop new approaches. The 10th biennial IACC was opened in Prague on 7 October 2001 by Czech President Václav Havel. Over 1,000 participants attended the four-day conference in the Czech capital. Among the keynote speakers were personalities such as Baltasar Garzón, the Spanish judge who sought the extradition of the former Chilean President, Augusto Pinochet, the philanthropist Georges Soros and the President of Mexico, Vicente Fox. High-level representatives from the private sector and NGOs were also present as well as a cross-section of anti-corruption practitioners. They took part in more than 70 workshops dealing with issues as diverse as money-laundering, corruption in development aid, political party funding and conducting business in conflict zones. This successful series of anti-corruption conferences will continue in Seoul, Korea, on 25-28 May 2003. It will be hosted by the Korean government with the help of Transparency International, which continues to act as secretariat to the IACC Council. For the first time, this conference will be linked to the Global Forum III Conference on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity, which will take place in the same venue on 29-31 May 2003. More information about the 11th IACC is available on www.11iacc.org

Art Against Corruption exhibit in Prague city centre

"The TI Global Corruption Report is the first attempt by any organisation to map the global fight against corruption... a travel guide to the jungle of various standards and practices in different world regions..."

The Guardian (UK) October 2001



ess

Following the success of the **Global Corruption Report (GCR)** in 2001, a second edition will be launched in January 2003. As the only publication addressing corruption from a global perspective, the GCR is a key advocacy and reference tool for the global anti-corruption movement. The second edition provides an overview of the "state of corruption" around the globe during the period July 2001 to June 2002, and focuses on a key topic to the TI movement, access to information.

The first edition of the GCR was launched to considerable media interest. As well as a launch event in London, press conferences were held in ten countries, with reports on the GCR appearing in several dozen languages and national media. Excerpts appeared in newspapers in countries including Jordan, Kenya and Pakistan. More than 5,000 copies were distributed to policy-makers, business people, journalists, academics and students, and anti-corruption activists around the world.

For the second edition of the GCR, leading experts have prepared in-depth analyses of freedom of information legislation around the world, e-government, corporate transparency, the role of the media, and the part civil society is playing in pushing for access to information and using it to expose corruption.

The report also contains 16 regional reports covering international developments during the last year in corruption and anti-corruption activities. Written by academics and corruption experts, the reports allow comparisons of progress and obstacles across the globe.

The report's final data and research section provides a unique overview of the contemporary research terrain, with contributions from international governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and academics. It also contains TI's latest Corruption Perceptions Index and Bribe Payers Index. The GCR is available on a dedicated website at www.globalcorruptionreport.org

More than 1,500 Panamanians held hands in a Human Chain Against Corruption, in March 2002, in an initiative promoted by the Citizens' Anti-Corruption Movement. Organised by TI Panama and other NGOs, the event drew a wide range of participants, including representatives from trade unions, the private sector, academia, and grassroots organisations. The chain was designed as a protest against recent corruption scandals in the government and to support a government investigation that stripped 71 congressmen of

their immunity from prosecution. In Brazil, *Transparência Brasil* supported and participated in an anti-corruption protest march in Piauí, one of the poorest states in the country. The march was undertaken to pressure mayors to uphold constitutional requirements of transparency in municipal accounts. The march started in the city of Picos and ended 306 km away in the state capital city of Teresina. At stops along the route, presentations and seminars were given by a local NGO on citizenship and the importance of civic control mechanisms. The Ghana

Integrity Initiative, TI's chapter-in-formation in Ghana, organised a walk for integrity dubbed "Declare for Integrity! Walk with your Conscience" in December 2001. More than 1,000 citizens took part, and national leaders demonstrated their commitment to integrity by publicly taking a stance against corruption. Among those leading the walk were the Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs, the majority leader of parliament and the president of the Ghana Journalists Association.

Panama, Brazil, Ghana

The medium is the message

In Niger, the Association Nigérienne de Lutte contre la Corruption (ANLC), TI's chapter-in-formation, has turned to television to get across its anti-corruption message. With the help of Mournia, a film production company, the association produced three mini-dramas that highlighted the high cost of corruption in three key areas of public administration: health, education and customs administration. The three-

minute films dramatise the destructive impact of corruption in everyday life. The first tells the story of a wealthy businessman who tries to bribe a teacher to ensure his son gets a pass grade. The second recounts how a man gives money to a corrupt nurse in order to ensure his wife gets a rare hospital bed while the last film features the trial of a corrupt customs agent. All three stories highlight the heavy cost to society of corruption. Funded

by *Coopération française*, the sketches were broadcast during prime time for six weeks prior to a national seminar on corruption organised by the ANLC. The films were broadcast in French as well as in Hausa and Zarma to reach the broadest possible audience in Niger. The ANLC plans new TV sketches to highlight the problem of corruption in justice and public procurement.

Niger

In 2001, the second annual **TI Integrity Awards** were presented to then investigating magistrate Eva Joly of France, and to the Public Prosecutor's office and the citizens of the city of Londrina in Brazil. The TI Awards were bestowed in a ceremony at Prague Castle on the opening of the 10th International Annual Anti-Corruption Conference. Eva Joly, who has since returned to her native Norway, was given the TI Award for the vital leadership role she played in corruption investigations that led to the successful prosecution of former high-ranking French

politicians and business people. The prosecutors, Bruno Galatti, Cláudio Esteves and Solange Vicentin, led the Public Prosecutor's office in an investigation that resulted in the impeachment of the corrupt mayor of Londrina, a city of 450,000 in the Brazilian state of Paraná. Their efforts attracted broad support from a wide-based coalition of civil society groups, whose pressure ultimately led to the mayor's removal from public office. The third TI Integrity Awards are to be presented on the occasion of TI's annual general meeting in Morocco in October 2002.

One of TI's core approaches to fighting corruption has been the building of coalitions with concerned stakeholders and partners. Corruption cannot be eliminated by one group alone. For this reason, TI has been building an increasingly strong coalition involving the private sector, the public sector, NGOs and international institutions.



Transparency International's chapter in the United Kingdom (TI UK) has published a ground-breaking report urging the UK government to take effective steps to limit corruption in the defence industry. The report on **Corruption in the Official Arms Trade** was the culmination of a series of conferences convened by TI UK in co-operation with the Swedish government with an international group of representatives from the defence industry, NGOs and academics. According to the report, the official arms trade is believed to account for 50 per cent of all corrupt international transactions. A conservative estimate of the level of commissions paid is thought to be 10 per cent in an industry worth USD 40 billion a year.

The report, which was launched with the participation of Clare Short, UK Secretary of State for International Development, contained a number of important recommendations. These include making export licences and indirect subsidies for manufacturers of arms exports conditional on the production of contract-specific no-bribery warranties reinforced by robust internal compliance procedures; measures to ensure that export credits do not directly or indirectly fund bribes; increased parliamentary scrutiny of the official arms trade in both exporting and importing countries; an industry-wide code of conduct and implementation of TI's Integrity Pact in arms procurement. TI UK will be following up on these recommendations in the coming year.

The **Forest Integrity Network (FIN)** is a broad-based coalition formed to fight corruption in the forestry sector, which is backed by the TI Secretariat. FIN provides a forum for developing tools and collecting and exchanging information on programmes to fight corrupt practices that lead to environmental degradation and the depletion of valuable forest resources. The network works to help strengthen anti-corruption initiatives in the forestry sector, and to promote practical research and encourage collaboration among the different stakeholders. FIN is based on its members' shared desire to foster sustainable forest management and protect the welfare of poor people dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods.

Building Coalition

FIN brings together a wide spectrum of stakeholders including activist NGOs, organisations concerned with promoting the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, international organisations and bilateral aid agencies, government forestry departments and, finally, private business and business organisations involved in timber production and marketing.

FIN was launched in May 2000, at a meeting held at Harvard University's Center for International Development. At a follow-up meeting hosted by the World Bank in November 2001, participants agreed that FIN should:

- establish a web-based documentation centre and database on forest corruption
- compile a sourcebook of best practice for fighting forest corruption
- help co-ordinate on-the-ground efforts by FIN members to combat forest corruption in some of the world's most biologically diverse regions
- define methods for preparing comparative country case studies
- encourage researchers to undertake country case studies
- identify and seek ways to fill gaps in available knowledge about forest corruption, and
- help make the above initiatives more inclusive of all concerned stakeholders.

For more information on FIN, see TI's website and www.syenco.com/FINindex.html

"It is estimated that the official arms trade accounts for 50 per cent of all corrupt international transactions. A conservative estimate of the level of commissions paid is 10 per cent in an industry worth USD 40 billion a year."

TI UK report on **Corruption in the Official Arms Trade** April 2002



Protecting whistleblowers

With the support of the Partnership for Transparency Fund, Transparency in Nigeria worked with the leading whistleblowing NGO,

Public Concern at Work, and with local organisations on whistleblowing as a tool to fight corruption. A workshop on the subject has led to a proposal for

legislation protecting whistleblowers. A bill is expected to be presented to both houses of the National Assembly by September 2002.

Nigeria

Citizens' advice programme

TI Poland has teamed up with Poland's leading daily newspaper, *Rzeczpospolita*, to carry out a citizens' advice programme that deals with complaints against public institutions in the areas of corruption, financial crime or failure to disclose information. TI Poland submits this information to the editors of *Rzeczpospolita*. If the investigations by journalists confirm the reported abuse, the newspaper publishes the case and TI Poland prepares the

complaint and files it to the relevant authorities. Both TI Poland and the newspaper monitor further progress. After operating for less than two years, the programme has already dealt with over 400 cases, related to local government, national administration, judicial processes and health services. The complaints came from a cross-section of Polish society with many originating in small towns and villages as well as big cities.



Poland

Initiations

The Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF) is dedicated to helping civil society combat corruption by helping to fund specific initiatives, preferably involving public agencies. The PTF, a not-for-profit company established in March 2000 that relies almost exclusively on the expertise of anti-corruption specialists who work on a pro bono basis. It is distinct from TI but has strong links with the TI movement.

The main criterion used to determine if an activity is eligible for PTF funding is whether PTF sponsorship independent of the major official donors is helpful in giving greater credibility to the grantees in its interaction with public authorities. Priority is given to initiatives that are part of a concerted effort of the public sector and civil society to foster greater transparency, integrity and accountability. Grants range from small amounts up to USD 25,000.

PTF has so far given support amounting to USD 134,000 to thirteen projects across the globe in countries including Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Latvia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay and Poland. These projects included monitoring public auctions, privatisations and the award of public contracts as well as support for civil society participation in the design of anti-corruption measures, whistleblowing, and media campaigns to raise public awareness of ways to curb corruption. The impact of these projects has varied, but in some cases small PTF grants have led to measures that have

Who pays for political advertising?

TI Latvia (Delna) and the Soros Fund in Latvia undertook a project to encourage openness in political party financing. The pilot project's aim was to test a mechanism for independent monitoring of the expenditures of political parties in the run-up to the 2001 municipal elections. TI Latvia asked leaders of political parties to disclose their campaign income and expenditure. This information was analysed and experts scanned the media for hidden advertising. This project was modelled on a similar programme conducted by TI

chapters in Argentina, Costa Rica and Peru. The press continuously reported on the course of the project. In October 2001, TI Latvia released the final report on their monitoring of political campaign finances in the 2001 municipal elections. Following quick on the heels of this successful pilot project, TI Latvia was once again monitoring election spending ahead of the Saeima parliamentary elections in October 2002. Due to the statutory requirements, declarations on financing of the forthcoming elections will be

submitted by the parties only five months after the elections as opposed to twelve months as in the past. TI's Latin American chapter network, TILAC have identified election campaign finance as the focus of their second regional project. As part of this project they have created a record of Latin American civil society initiatives relating to campaign finance. This data will serve as the basis for knowledge exchange and for the further development of innovative tools and co-ordinated action.

Latvia

saved several million dollars, as demonstrated by the work of the panel monitoring the auction of a mobile phone license in Bulgaria and the introduction of an integrity pact in the award of a major contract by the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board.

PTF's main sources of funds have been Germany's BMZ (administered by the United Nations Development Programme) and a private United Kingdom foundation. For more information see PTF's website at www.partnershipfortransparency.org

The TI Source Book continues to be adapted to local settings around the world. The National Integrity Source Book, TI's pioneering work on confronting corruption, has now been published in more than 20 languages, and many more translations and adaptations are under way.

The Francophone African version of the TI Source Book was recently published by TI. The book, entitled *Combattre la corruption – Enjeux et perspectives*, is an adaptation to the legal, economic and political context of Francophone Africa and is the result of a two-year process involving some 100 participants. *Transparência Brasil*, TI's Brazilian national chapter, recently published *Caminhos da transparência* (Roads to Transparency), a translation and adaptation of the TI Source Book to the Brazilian context. The adaptation involved a broad range of stakeholders including lawyers, journalists, academics and public sector specialists from four cities across Brazil. Not only do the adaptations of the Source Book provide diagnostic tools, but the process also serves as a channel for mobilising a variety of specialists and partners in the anti-corruption movement in these countries. *Transparencia por Colombia* undertook a similar adaptation of the Source Book to the Colombian context with the help of a group of experts on institutional and judicial issues. The document, which is being produced with the financial support of the TI Secretariat, is in its final editing stage and will be published both in printed form and in CD-Rom in late 2002. An Arabic translation of the TI Source Book was completed by TI Jordan. This version will form the basis of future Source Book adaptation work by TI chapters in the Arab world. Under the supervision of Professor Hu Angang, TI's contact in China, the Anti-Corruption Centre of the Graduate School of Public Policy & Management of Qinghua University in Beijing published a Chinese language translation of the TI Source Book. TI Romania also launched a Romanian translation. The Source Book has already served as a basis for the drafting of Romania's Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementation Plan. In 2002, the book served as a reference for the "White Book on Corruption", due to be elaborated in anticipation of Romania's accession to NATO.



Developing TOOLS

First produced in 2001, the **Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit** is a compendium of practical civil society anti-corruption experiences described in concrete terms and accessible language. It presents innovative anti-corruption tools developed and implemented by TI national chapters and other civil society organisations from around the world. The 2002 edition, which contains descriptions of 27 different tools, including initiatives from Western Europe and the Middle East in addition to Africa, Asia and Latin America, will be produced both as a print publication and CD-ROM. The Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit confirms coalition-building as the hallmark of effective anti-corruption work.



To strengthen TI's knowledge management efforts, the Knowledge and Information Services Unit (KISU) has started to gather, process and disseminate anti-corruption knowledge generated by TI, its partners, national chapters and others in the coalition against corruption. Taking advantage of the new information and communication technologies, KISU has been developing a comprehensive online information system. Transparency International's **Corruption Online Research and Information System (CORIS)** is an emerging global gateway to information on anti-corruption resources. With funding support from the British and Dutch governments, CORIS aims to:

- be the world's foremost anti-corruption web portal, disseminating leading-edge knowledge on anti-corruption developments, integrity institutions, and "good practice";
- facilitate effective coalition-building and the formulation of better informed anti-corruption strategies;
- create a global network of information, research and learning tools serving activists working for real policy change, and offering initiatives and enhanced learning opportunities for anti-corruption practitioners around the world;



Sticking to the rules

The Argentine Senate may claim that its activities are backed by laws that guarantee transparency but a monitoring project by Poder Ciudadano, the TI national chapter in Argentina, has proved that these rules are not applied in practice. Thirty volunteers participated in a seven-month monitoring programme where they attended plenary sessions, submitted information requests to the proper institutions, and attended commission meetings.

But the volunteers faced obstacles when they tried to attend plenary sessions, many of their requests for information were denied and they discovered that some commission meetings that were supposed to take place never actually materialised. Faced with these barriers to transparency, Poder Ciudadano publicly stated that the Argentine Senate was simply “un-monitorable.” The results of the project, together with a number of

recommendations, were presented in a special report. In response to this report, a special Senate commission was created to draw up a bill on administrative reform in the Upper Chamber. Poder Ciudadano also took legal action following the Senate’s refusal to disclose the assets of its members. The Supreme Court ruled in favour of Poder Ciudadano, ordering the release of information to any citizen who requests it.

Argentina

Holding politicians to account

Prior to state elections in September and October 2001, TI Germany focused attention on anti-corruption election pledges by submitting parties to “accountability benchmarks”. The chapter asked political parties what specific measures they would take against corruption if

elected, focusing on public procurement, bribery and nepotism in public administration and state enterprises. After the elections, the chapter evaluated the extent to which the winning parties lived up to their promises and organised several press conferences announcing

the results of the monitoring process. In anticipation of the federal elections in September 2002, TI Germany surveyed parties on topics such as access to information, blacklisting, corporate criminal law, party financing and bribery of parliamentarians.

Germany

A guide to the maze

In Lebanon, there are few administrative procedures more complicated and corruption-riddled than requesting a construction permit. To enable citizens to steer through this maze without bribing officials or using a middleman, the Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA), the TI chapter-in-formation, published a booklet outlining the necessary steps to follow to secure a permit. The manual lists the steps and the documents, fees and deadlines for each administrative procedure, highlighting the difference between standard and corrupt procedures. The booklet is being distributed free of charge to the general public, NGOs, and to public and private institutions. As part of

the same project, LTA prepared a detailed report highlighting the complexity of the current

system and recommending reforms which will be submitted to policymakers.



Lebanon

- Comprehensive thematic digests on priority topics serving as current awareness bulletins for researchers and policy makers
 - Archive of legal material for quick and easy reference
- As a multi-lingual web resource on anti-corruption covering major themes from all the regions of the world, CORIS will serve as a single window for anti-corruption knowledge providing cross-references to other organisational resources on the web. Using the latest web technologies, CORIS will soon have the potential to reach target audiences via email, web and personal digital assistants.

CORIS

- be a pro-active tool aiming to meet the knowledge needs of TI’s partners and users; and
- continue to support and complement TI’s anti-corruption programmes, currently operating in co-operation with partners at the global, national, and local levels in every region of the world.

Working mainly with its national chapters and partner organisations, TI will highlight local content on corruption to an international audience. The CORIS portal will be multi-lingual and accessible globally. CORIS will hold, maintain and update a number of databases to help anti-corruption practitioners anywhere in the world to freely access and use information on:

- Organisations directly or indirectly engaged in fighting corruption fully searchable by theme and region
- Activities undertaken by these organisations
- Resources that are available to serve as background material as well as to assist in ongoing research
- Information about academic departments engaged in teaching and research in the anti-corruption field
- List of experts from all over the world in the fight against corruption
- A file of daily news clippings for current and future reference

As part of its commitment to foster greater probity in both the private and public sector, Transparency International has worked with a variety of partners to develop practical approaches to fight corruption such as the TI Integrity Pact and the Wolfsberg anti-money-laundering principles. The latest initiative to come to fruition is the development of Business Principles for Countering Bribery. They aim to provide companies, large, medium and small, with a framework for improving internal practices and procedures to reduce the likelihood of bribery. Developed over the past three years with the co-operation of business, trade unions, and non-governmental organisations, the Business Principles identify and formalise good business practices for combating bribery.

Setting Standard

The past year has seen the introduction of a number of new TI Integrity Pacts (IPs) and growing impact from several earlier IPs as the concept continues to prove itself. The IP, as developed by TI, is an agreement between a government or government department and bidders for a public sector contract where both sides agree not to pay, offer, demand or accept bribes, or to collude with competitors to obtain the contract, or while carrying it out. Bidders agree to disclose all commissions paid in connection with the contract, and sanctions apply when violations occur. Bidders can face loss or denial of contract, forfeiture of the bid or performance bond, liability for damages and blacklisting for future contracts while government employees can face criminal or disciplinary action. The IP has proven to be an adaptable instrument that enables companies to refrain from bribing in the knowledge that their competitors are bound by the same rules. It also helps governments reduce the high cost of corruption in procurement, privatisation and licensing.

The Integrity Pact, which was applied in 2002 to the selection of engineering consultants in the Karachi Water and Sewerage Project in Pakistan, has continued to show its value. The cost of this important consulting contract recently came in significantly below the price of a very similar consulting contract administered four years earlier under the aegis of an international financial institution. The selection process was carefully monitored by the TI chapter in Pakistan.

In Milan, Italy, where the city administration has applied the IP to a large number of contracts, some contractors have gone to court in an effort to stop the pact and the court's decision is awaited. However, in the process a number of bidders were found to have violated their commitments under the IP and have been blacklisted by the city.

In Latin America, the IP tool has been widely applied in a variety of settings. In Mexico, seven IPs have been signed at the federal level, aided by an innovative tool named "Testigo Social" (Social Witness), an expert



designated by the National Transparency Council to monitor the contracting process and ensure its transparency. In Colombia, 29 IPs have been signed over the past three years and 16 ongoing IP processes have facilitated the transfer of the IP experience to the Capital District of Bogotá, where three new IPs have been signed recently. In Ecuador, the tool is being applied in two contracting processes in telecommunications while in Peru the IP is being introduced in procurement processes of the National Police.

Praying for justice

“A man is judged by the company he keeps. A nation is judged by the judiciary it has,” says Poonam Singh (pictured below), one of the members of TI India – Uttar Pradesh in a campaign against the poor punctuality of judicial officers. The backlogs are manipulated by judicial officials to extort bribes to prioritise cases. To expose this abuse of power, the “Ram Dhun” prayers commence each day if the presiding judicial magistrate does not arrive on time. Attendance records are

submitted to the District Judge and State High Court. Two TI India members charged with contempt of court were sent to jail for seven days. Uttar Pradesh is just one state where TI India has recently established sub-chapters.



In Gujarat, Kajal Muley works with Prasannavadan Mehta at Bhavnagar Consumers' Association, the TI sub-chapter, to help citizens redress grievances, such as the refusal of public officials to address a complaint without a bribe. Mr Mehta, a former parliamentarian, works without the help of lawyers, and has so far secured a 90 per cent success rate in cases before the courts. He also went to the High Court to help license street vendors victimised by four sets of officials demanding bribes: police, traffic police, district and trade officials.

India

"An international coalition is emerging around the need to cut off the avenues available to corrupt elites for diverting ill-gotten gains into foreign bank accounts."

Jermyn Brooks, TI Executive Director, International Herald Tribune, October 2001

Transparency International, in partnership with Social Accountability International, has facilitated the development of **Business Principles for Countering Bribery**. The Business Principles aim to encourage change in corporate behaviour and provide a framework and reference point for anti-bribery practice. The Business Principles were developed in collaboration with business, trade unions, academics and non-governmental organisations and thoroughly field-tested in three companies in India, Azerbaijan and Switzerland. As a result of this process, the Business Principles reflect good business practices for combating bribery and it is hoped will provide a ready-made tool for businesses wishing to create or strengthen management systems for preventing bribery. TI plans to launch the Business Principles in late 2002 and will actively disseminate them in the corporate community in the following 12 months.

During the year under review, the **Wolfsberg Group of International Financial Institutions**, of which TI is a member, continued to widen the scope of its activities. The Group, consisting of leading private banks, has developed the Wolfsberg Principles to unify anti-money laundering rules and make it more difficult for ill-gotten gains to find their way into the banking system. TI was instrumental in convening the banks, which continue to provide and facilitate expert advice on corruption-related issues. The original cluster of 11 banks that agreed to the anti-money laundering guidelines in 2000 has expanded its membership to include additional financial institutions from Japan and the United States. The participating banks have now agreed on new rules on "beneficial ownership" which strengthen due diligence procedures aimed at identifying the ultimate source of funds in addition to the person or entity opening an account. In the wake of the tragic events of 11 September 2001, the Wolfsberg Group produced a set of recommendations on terrorism financing. The Group is now focusing its attention on providing further guidance on good practice in other compliance areas, such as correspondent banking and monitoring of accounts. As part of its on-going work on money laundering, TI is providing input into the review process of the Financial Action Task Force's 40 recommendations. Details of the Wolfsberg Principles can be found at www.wolfsberg-principles.com

Viva Etika Coalition

The transition to a market economy in the Czech Republic has created challenges for a clean business environment. To address these challenges, TI Czech Republic (TI-Cz) initiated Viva Etika, a coalition of companies and organisations that publicly declare and actively demonstrate their commitment to ethical business practices. Viva Etika seeks to foster strong relationships with employees, customers, shareholders,

business partners, and the community as a whole. In addition to TI Cz, the founding members of Viva Etika include the Czech branches of large multinational corporations, including PricewaterhouseCoopers, Merck, Shell and Monsanto. Through its Internet information centre, Viva Etika provides access to information, project examples and case studies of best practices in the Czech Republic and abroad.

Czech Republic

An eye on the watchdogs

TI Bangladesh released its first report on the performance of the National Bureau of Anti-Corruption. TI Bangladesh found that the Bureau was directly controlled by the Prime Minister's Office and needed clearance to open inquiries against politicians and other senior officers. As a result, only 4 per cent of those charged with corruption have been convicted, 5.2 per cent have been acquitted, and the

remaining 90.8 per cent of cases have remained unsolved. This report was based on TI Bangladesh's survey of 31,746 complaints between 1994 and 2000. TI Bangladesh, as part of a coalition of politicians, civil society members and representatives of professional bodies has called for an anti-corruption commission that is independent, impartial and effective and whose members' integrity is beyond question.

Bangladesh

A web of information

As part of its continuing work in the area of procurement, TI's national chapter in Ecuador, Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo (CLD), created Licitenet.com in partnership with the private sector. This Internet database disseminates the government's procurement practices to a wide audience and allows anyone to access information on current and past bidding processes. Because the government does not readily

offer access to information on public procurement, this joint venture was conceived as a response to the concerns of business associations and other organisations about the high levels of corruption in public procurement. Licitenet.com publishes daily all calls for tender and government contracts which have been awarded. Since the site was launched in September 2001, it has received more than 13,500 visitors.

Ecuador

Code of ethics

TI South Korea has conducted a study on business ethics in South Korea, concluding with firm recommendations that the private sector should adopt a business ethics system. The top 30 companies were consulted to determine whether they had a code of ethics (or equivalent), and the specific contents of these codes were subsequently scrutinised. Shinsegae and Hyundai Department Store were selected as the companies

with the cleanest business culture. In 2001, 14 out of 30 major firms had their own code of ethics or code of conduct. The results of the first study on clean business in 2000 reported that only nine companies had a code of ethics, and of these only a minority pledged real commitment to the codes. In October 2001, TI Korea published the results of the study together with the business ethics programmes of seven companies as examples.

South Korea

The adoption, in December 1997, of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention was widely hailed as a watershed event in the fight against international corruption. Because the signatories include the world's leading exporting states, their commitment to stop bribery of foreign public officials promised a quantum reduction of the supply side of international corruption.



International Development

After almost five years, the hope raised by the **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions** remains largely unfulfilled.

Although 34 countries have ratified the Convention and passed implementing legislation, there has been little or no enforcement. TI's 2002 Bribe Payers Index indicates that business communities in 15 major emerging market countries are barely aware of the Convention and that foreign bribery remains widespread.

The OECD's Working Group on Bribery is conducting a follow-up monitoring process. Phase I of that process, assessing the adequacy of the laws passed to implement the Convention, went well. However Phase II, assessing national enforcement programmes, is faltering. In view of the lack of enforcement to date, a vigorous Phase II programme is essential to the success of the Convention.

Under Phase I, the laws of over thirty countries were reviewed. About one-third of the laws were found to have serious shortcomings; another third had smaller deficiencies. TI and many of its national chapters played an active role in providing the Working Group with critiques of national laws, and encouraging governments to strengthen their laws. By sharply criticising Japan and the UK, two of its most important members, the Working Group showed courage rarely displayed by international institutions. To their credit, the member countries, including the UK and Japan, have corrected many of the

shortcomings identified by the Working Group.

Phase II of the monitoring process is off to a disappointing start. In the first year and a half, only four countries have been reviewed, compared with an announced goal of seven or eight reviews per year. The future of these reviews remains imperilled by insufficient staff and funding. In TI's view, lack of enforcement demonstrates lack of political commitment by member governments. Failure to provide adequate funding for Phase II monitoring suggests an unwillingness to permit exposure of inadequate enforcement efforts.

TI has urged the OECD and its member governments to take prompt action to provide adequate funding to reinvigorate Phase II monitoring, and to announce a schedule of reviews focusing first on the most important trading states. Such action should serve as a stimulus for enforcement action by national prosecutors. During Phase I, the combination of peer pressure and public embarrassment resulted in the enactment of strong laws. Phase II reviews can bring the same forces into play to assure that these laws are enforced.

TI has also urged the OECD to take several other steps that are important to the success of the Convention:

- The Convention covers bribery of foreign public officials but does not adequately deal with bribery of foreign political parties and party officials. In October 2000, TI sponsored a meeting of 28 distinguished persons from nine OECD countries which developed recommendations for OECD action. These recommendations were presented to the Working Group in February 2001. Because bribes to

“The OECD Convention offers an escape route from the prisoner’s dilemma, which previously constrained companies accustomed to bribing from exercising a higher standard of social responsibility in the knowledge that there was not a “level playing field”, and that honest trading would place them at a competitive disadvantage.”

Peter Eigen, Commentary for OECD 2002 Yearbook



In the land of bribery

Mexican households participated in almost 214 million acts of corruption valued at USD 2.3 billion, according to the results of a ground-breaking survey conducted by Transparencia Mexicana, the TI national chapter in Mexico. The National Survey on Corruption and Good Governance (NSCG) polled 14,000 households on a range of corrupt practices and their relative frequency. The survey's findings included a discovery that households earning less than the minimum wage spent twice as much of their income on bribes as the average household, indicating that the poor are greater victims of corruption. The data from the survey was used to create two Corruption and Good Governance Indices. One

index ranks corrupt acts in 38 public services according to their relative frequency, and the other ranks the level of corruption within the country's 32 states. As the survey will be conducted annually, this year's results will serve as a baseline to measure changes in the corruption levels of different sectors and states. The indices have allowed

Mexicans and policymakers to learn how common it is to have to pay a bribe to receive fresh water or obtain a construction permit and in which states the problem is most acute. More information on the survey is available at www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx



Mexico

ments

foreign political parties and party officials who can influence public officials can be used to circumvent the prohibitions of the Convention, action must be taken to close a serious loophole.

- There has been widespread concern that bribe payments by foreign subsidiaries are used to evade the Convention. While the Convention cannot deal directly with foreign subsidiaries that do not do business in OECD states, it can require parent companies based in OECD states to demand that their controlled subsidiaries adopt anti-bribery compliance programmes. Leaders of the corporate governance movement have strongly urged multinational enterprises to adopt and enforce consistent compliance programmes in all parts of their business. Compliance with the Convention depends on confidence that there is no widespread evasion. This makes it essential that the OECD take clear action to control bribery by foreign subsidiaries.
- In April 2001, the International Chamber of Commerce presented detailed recommendations to the Working Group to address bribery in the private sector. TI representatives participated in developing these recommendations and endorsed them fully. Three considerations make clear why action should be taken. First, privatisation and related developments have obscured the dividing line between the public sector and the private sector. This provides opportunities for evading prohibitions that apply only to bribery of public officials. Second, in a global economy bribery within the private sector has become trans-national, just as bribery of public officials has become trans-national. Third, in most

countries the private sector is substantially larger than the public sector. This is true in both industrialised and developing countries.

Finally, the OECD should plan other steps that would encourage compliance. Most of these could be taken in co-operation with other organisations and would not require amendments to the Convention or substantial commitment of OECD resources. These include: co-operation with developing countries to reduce foreign bribery; assisting companies to resist extortion; promoting awareness of the Convention; strengthening mutual legal assistance; and promoting corporate compliance programmes.

With Brazil's ratification of the 1996 **Inter-American Convention against Corruption**, 26 of the 34 OAS members, including all the major countries in the hemisphere, have ratified the world's first regional anti-corruption agreement. The Convention sets out a comprehensive blueprint for reducing corruption in the public sector by criminalising a wide range of corrupt acts, stepping up enforcement, enhancing judicial co-operation and strengthening preventive measures, such as codes of conduct, assets disclosure and whistleblower protection.

Almost all the signatories have agreed to participate in an OAS follow-up process to promote its implementation and enforcement. Such mechanisms have proved essential in other fora to ensure that conventions are enforced and have a practical impact.

A committee, comprised of experts from each participating country, will assess compliance with convention commitments. In the first "round", the experts will assess compliance with selected provisions: on preventive measures, oversight bodies, and civil society participation. This first round of reviews is expected to be completed by late 2004. The experts will then select other provisions for review.

The methodology for the OAS peer review process is similar in some respects to that followed by other multilateral anti-corruption regimes, including the OECD and GRECO. State parties must respond to a questionnaire, which is reviewed by experts from two other state parties. A report on each country is to be published on the OAS website.

While TI applauds the progress to date, several issues are already cause for concern. They include: resources, time-frame, participation and publication.

- Funding plans are currently inadequate for the professional staff that will be required to conduct thorough and meaningful assessments. Multilateral development banks and bilateral donors have not yet committed to join state parties in providing financial support.
- Under the current time-frame, it will take years before a review of all the Convention provisions is completed. Unless the review is accelerated, it is unlikely that state parties will take the required actions.
- Experts are permitted but not required to conduct on-site visits. Without them, there will be little opportunity for civil society, including the private sector, to contribute candid, credible and independent evaluations of implementation and enforcement.
- There is no explicit commitment to make public documents, particularly government responses to questionnaires and preliminary reports. Final reports are only published at the end of each round. Unless the public has access to such information on a timely basis, it cannot have an adequate basis for evaluation.

TI chapters across the hemisphere, which have been actively involved since the creation of the follow-up process, have submitted recommendations on these issues to the OAS Secretary General and to the Committee of Experts. They are working with other civil society organisations to launch in-country monitoring programmes. One such noteworthy effort is well underway in Argentina where the Comision de Seguimiento del Cumplimiento de la Convención Interamericana Contra la Corrupción has conducted an independent analysis of its government's progress.

TI has been actively involved in a number of anti-corruption initiatives sponsored by international agencies. Among these is the proposed **United Nations Convention against Corruption**, which would be the first comprehensive global anti-corruption treaty.

Negotiations were launched in Vienna in early 2002 and are expected to continue throughout 2003 leading to the publication of a final text. TI submitted a set of proposals to the ad hoc committee responsible for developing the convention advocating a strengthening of civil society input, extending the definition of public official to include political party officials and office-holders and ensuring a strong monitoring mechanism.



International Devel

TI will also challenge the requirement that 40 countries must ratify the planned Convention before it enters into force, a threshold it believes is too high. In addition, TI was the sole NGO to participate in a United Nations co-ordination meeting aimed at improving inter-agency co-operation of UN anti-corruption efforts.

TI also participated in the work of the **United Nations Global Compact**. The Compact is designed to help corporations to act in accordance with internationally accepted principles of human rights, labour standards and environmental protection. TI helped formulate recommendations on transparency and accountability directed at major stakeholders: civil society, governments, multilateral agencies, and multinational corporations.

Corruption was found to be a persistent problem in almost all of 13 countries vying for admission to the **European Union**, according to the European Commission in its 2001 report on the candidate countries. The report, which incorporated input from nine TI national chapters, stressed the need to strengthen mechanisms that root out corruption and called on the candidate countries to accelerate the reform of the judiciary. This was the first time that the European Commission sought TI contributions in the form of individual country assessments of progress made in the fight against corruption. As the candidate countries feature substantially higher perceived levels of corruption than in most of the current member states, the forthcoming expansion is expected to push the issue of corruption closer to the top of the EU's agenda.

The joint **Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia-Pacific**, which focuses on identifying national priorities for action by governments, was endorsed by the 3rd Annual

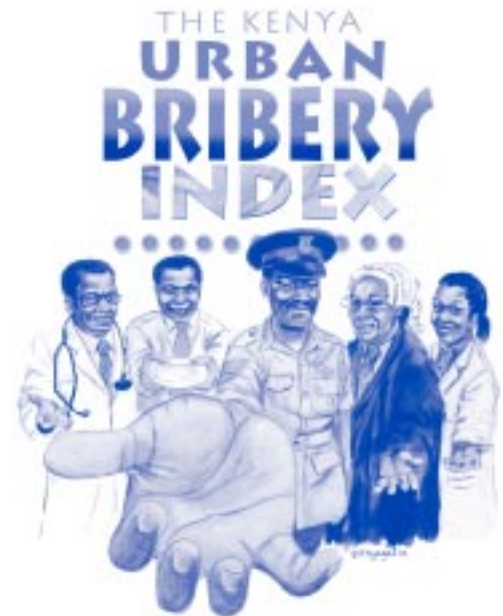
"This ancient and universal practice has been condemned as a worm that gnaws at the fruits of economic endeavour. New laws have been introduced and multinationals have been enthusiastically pronouncing "no-bribery" policies. Yet, despite these efforts, the worm thrives still."

The Economist
March 2002



Urban Bribery Index

In January 2002, Transparency International Kenya released its first Urban Bribery Index. The survey showed that the average urban Kenyan pays 16 bribes per month with most bribes paid to the police force, the ministry of public works and the immigration department. Dr David Ndi, the principal researcher in the bribery survey, hopes that the Index will be useful to policymakers and will generate more research. In addition, it should provide an integrity benchmark. "What we would like to see is that in three to five years an organisation that started out with a 76 per cent incidence of bribery is down to 5 per cent," he said. Public reaction to the Index has been overwhelmingly positive, but several institutions protested their poor showings. TI-Kenya plans to publish this survey periodically.



Kenya

opments

Conference of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific in November 2001. TI chapters in the region welcomed the plan as an important first step but stressed that implementation would be the key to its success. With the help of its national chapters in the Asia-Pacific, TI will support and monitor the plan's implementation. TI also recommended that actions be taken by countries to reduce the supply side of corruption, including bribery by their companies abroad. Anti-corruption priorities proposed by the TI chapters included developing guidelines for access to information, providing mutual assistance in investigation and anti-corruption enforcement, and co-operating on the seizure and recovery of the proceeds of corruption across national borders.

TI engaged with the **Mining, Minerals & Sustainable Development (MMSD)** Project, an independent two-year process of research and consultation which is seeking to understand how the mining and minerals sector can contribute to sustainable development. The MMSD issued recommendations to 30 mining companies operating worldwide. As part of the consultation process TI hosted a meeting at its headquarters in Berlin on corruption in the mining and mineral sector.

TI has been participating in a new **Commission on Finance for Water Infrastructure** headed by former International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus. The commission has been addressing how to mobilise more finance for water investments. TI's input into the group may include adaptation of its concepts of the Integrity System and Integrity Pact.

Measuring electoral corruption

A study of voter attitudes conducted by TI Zambia during a by-election in September 2001 revealed that respondents believed that the levels of bribery and corruption during elections were extremely high. When asked if they would accept gifts in return for their vote, 14 per cent said they would accept a bribe while 33 per

cent said they would reject one. But 40 per cent claimed they would accept the bribe and nevertheless vote for the candidate of their choice. Although all parties were perceived to be involved in attempts to buy votes, respondents identified the ruling party as the main culprit. Shortcomings in Zambia's electoral law include

the failure to prohibit the distribution of relief food or donations through the Presidential Discretionary Fund during elections. TI Zambia has called for legislation to regulate election campaign financing and the public disclosure of electoral funds, including a list of donors to political parties and candidates.

Zambia

Challenging election results

Leading up to President Robert Mugabe's re-election in March 2002, it was dangerous to be a critic of the government in Zimbabwe. Tough new media and security laws have made life harder for civil society groups. But despite constant pressure and occasional questioning by police of TI Zimbabwe staff, the chapter has forged ahead. The local and international media have reported widely on TI Zimbabwe's activities,

especially since the chapter criticised the fairness of the election process. According to TI Zimbabwe Chairman John Makumbe, the election could not be free and fair as "the political playing field was not even". As well as serving as an official election observer for the March elections, TI Zimbabwe hosted the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition (a coalition of 250 NGOs). Ahead of the March election, TI Zimbabwe organised a

"crisis information centre" at the TI Harare office. The centre issued press releases and received continuous reports about voting irregularities from polling stations across the country. TI Zimbabwe has already had experience monitoring elections in the country – the group was the driving force behind civil society monitoring efforts in the parliamentary elections of 2000.

Zimbabwe

Building the case for reforms in Senegal, Morocco and Madagascar

Tl chapters around the world have found that corruption surveys are useful tools upon which to base their advocacy work. These surveys provide hard data in countries where the authorities often deny the problem even exists and they lay the ground for the development of national strategies to combat corruption. Surveys conducted by three TI chapters in francophone Africa illustrated the scope of the problem.

Senegal

- 90 per cent of the sample survey, which included individuals and companies, acknowledged that corruption is widespread in Senegal.
- 40 per cent of company executives consider bribery necessary to obtain a public contract.
- A majority of those polled believe that vote-buying is common practice and that access to public services is often conditional upon secret "grease payments".

Morocco

- After the level of taxation, corruption was highlighted by Moroccan companies as the single largest obstacle to the development of the private sector.
- 87 per cent of households consider corruption to be one of the country's worst problems after unemployment, cost of living and waste management.
- On a more optimistic note, 79 per cent of those polled thought it was possible to fight corruption, while only 21 per cent thought it was not possible.

Madagascar

- 65 per cent of those surveyed said that corruption has increased in the country in the past five years.
- Personal gain was considered to be the main motive for corruption, followed by low salaries and lack of sanctions.
- Tolerance of corruption was found to be greater among households than among businesses.
- Sectors found to be most prone to corruption were the traffic police, the judiciary and the civil service.

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Ricardo Uceda of Peru

Uncovering corruption



Ricardo Uceda first became convinced of the need to fight corruption as one of Peru's best-known investigative journalists.

As leader of a group of investigative reporters at *El Comercio*, Peru's oldest and most prestigious daily newspaper, Ricardo uncovered cases of abuse that rocked the government of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori. In 1993, his reporting revealed the existence of a clandestine grave containing the bodies of nine college students and one of their professors, victims of a military death squad protected by the Fujimori government. His later reports uncovered massive electoral fraud by the Fujimori regime.

Corruption permeated the Peruvian administration. "Almost nowhere was corruption more widespread than in Peru," said Ricardo. "Almost everyone was filmed taking bribes from (Vladimiro) Montesinos," the former presidential adviser and head of the national intelligence service, who is currently facing a range of criminal charges including illicit enrichment, drug trafficking and money-laundering.

"For those of us in the press who had the opportunity to see up close the phenomenon of corruption, it was evident that when the Fujimori government fell (in 2000), the factors that sustained corruption

continued to exist even though corrupt individuals had left," said 49-year-old Ricardo.

That convinced Ricardo and several other prominent Peruvians that it was essential to establish a broad civil-society coalition to fight corruption. This led to the formation in June of 2001 of ProEtica, an anti-corruption consortium of four organisations including the Press and Society Institute, of which Ricardo is founder and executive director.

The mandate of ProEtica, TI's national contact organisation in Peru, is to fight corruption and strengthen democracy in the country. Ricardo calls corruption "a national tragedy that has left us morally shaken, economically exhausted, socially frustrated and politically weak". He sees reasons for optimism but remains realistic about Peru's political future.

"For the first time in Peru's history, the guilty are now being brought to justice but it would be a grave mistake to think that we have solved corruption in Peru. We are confronted with a deep-seated practice. Therefore, we need effective action that prevents, investigates, denounces and promotes sanctions against corruption. We must continue to generate an institutional and cultural climate that diminishes corruption in the future."

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Djilali Hadjadj of Algeria

Democracy: just what the doctor ordered

Djilali Hadjadj stopped practising medicine 10 years ago because, as an increasingly outspoken critic of civil and human rights violations, he felt at risk. This led him to pursue his other passion: investigative journalism. But his work as a journalist and head of the Algerian Anti-Corruption Association, TI's national contact in the country, is arguably even more dangerous.

"I was naïve," Djilali says, looking back at his early years as a doctor. "I used to think that corruption did not exist in cases where human lives were at stake." But 15 years of practising medicine in Algeria's public hospitals convinced him that corruption takes a terrible toll. Not surprisingly, he began his career in investigative journalism uncovering corruption in the pharmaceutical industry and in the procurement of medical equipment. Later, he edited an influential supplement on health for the daily newspaper *El Watan*.

Djilali Hadjadj has gone on to tackle the issue of corruption with a regular column in *Le Soir*

d'Algérie as well as in articles and documentaries for the foreign media. Seven years of investigative work culminated in the publication of the book, *Corruption et Démocratie en Algérie* (La Dispute Editeurs, Paris), in 1999. Djilali says that despite gaining independence 40 years ago, Algeria still suffers from a "democratic deficit" and that the lack of democracy has provided a fertile ground for corruption. Instead of the country's rich mineral resources going towards development, Algeria's oil revenues have landed in the hands of government officials. Djilali's investigations have often led to intimidation from Algeria's heavy-handed authorities and he has received numerous summonses to appear before the courts on the grounds of defamation.

Despite the risks, Djilali continues the fight. "It is true that if I had to go it alone, I would have quit a long time ago," he admits. Working with other dedicated individuals in the Algerian Anti-Corruption Association is a great source of energy, he says. The Association, formed in 1999, has faced legal obstacles in attempts to

register with the Interior Ministry but despite the challenges, the group has been growing steadily. The group is beginning to set up coalitions at the local and regional level to raise public awareness and tackle issues including transparency in public procurement and land reform. It is encouraging, says Djilali, that fighting corruption in Algeria has become "increasingly democratic". He points to the work of other investigative journalists and NGOs as well as civil servants who are starting to speak out against corruption.

Despite continuing violence in Algeria, Djilali is optimistic about the country's future. Ironically, he argues that it will be a good thing when the nation's oil revenues start to dry up over the next 25 years. That will force the government to develop the country's other potential sources of wealth, including agriculture and tourism. Djilali describes the recent gains made in advancing democracy and freedom of expression as "irreversible". Speaking about the demonstrations and strikes that have swept across the country since 1998, he says: "This is a harbinger,

announcing that Algerians are ready for change."

Djilali admits that he misses working as a physician and may return to it one day. But he remains passionate about his anti-corruption work: "There are so many things to do in life! I have been very lucky to be able to choose what I do and enjoy what I do. It is true that my work leaves little time for private life. It can even be highly dangerous but it is always fascinating."

TI's internationally recognised Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) continues to be published on an annual basis. The 2002 edition of this "poll of polls" ranks 102 countries, the largest number ever surveyed. The CPI, which reflects levels of corruption in the public sector as perceived by business people, country analysts and ordinary citizens, continues to point to alarming levels of corruption in the majority of countries covered by the Index. These include many of the world's poorest nations.

TI 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation
1	Finland	9.7	8	0.4
2	Denmark	9.5	8	0.3
	New Zealand	9.5	8	0.2
4	Iceland	9.4	6	0.4
5	Singapore	9.3	13	0.2
	Sweden	9.3	10	0.2
7	Canada	9.0	10	0.2
	Luxembourg	9.0	5	0.5
	Netherlands	9.0	9	0.3
10	United Kingdom	8.7	11	0.5
11	Australia	8.6	11	1.0
12	Norway	8.5	8	0.9
	Switzerland	8.5	9	0.9
14	Hong Kong	8.2	11	0.8
15	Austria	7.8	8	0.5
16	USA	7.7	12	0.8
17	Chile	7.5	10	0.9
18	Germany	7.3	10	1.0
	Israel	7.3	9	0.9
20	Belgium	7.1	8	0.9
	Japan	7.1	12	0.9
	Spain	7.1	10	1.0
23	Ireland	6.9	8	0.9
24	Botswana	6.4	5	1.5
25	France	6.3	10	0.9
	Portugal	6.3	9	1.0
27	Slovenia	6.0	9	1.4
28	Namibia	5.7	5	2.2
29	Estonia	5.6	8	0.6
	Taiwan	5.6	12	0.8
31	Italy	5.2	11	1.1
32	Uruguay	5.1	5	0.7
33	Hungary	4.9	11	0.5
	Malaysia	4.9	11	0.6
	Trinidad & Tobago	4.9	4	1.5
36	Belarus	4.8	3	1.3
	Lithuania	4.8	7	1.9
	South Africa	4.8	11	0.5
	Tunisia	4.8	5	0.8
40	Costa Rica	4.5	6	0.9
	Jordan	4.5	5	0.7
	Mauritius	4.5	6	0.8
	South Korea	4.5	12	1.3
44	Greece	4.2	8	0.7
45	Brazil	4.0	10	0.4
	Bulgaria	4.0	7	0.9
	Jamaica	4.0	3	0.4
	Peru	4.0	7	0.6
	Poland	4.0	11	1.1
50	Ghana	3.9	4	1.4
51	Croatia	3.8	4	0.2
52	Czech Republic	3.7	10	0.8
	Latvia	3.7	4	0.2
	Morocco	3.7	4	1.8
	Slovak Republic	3.7	8	0.6
	Sri Lanka	3.7	4	0.4
57	Colombia	3.6	10	0.7
	Mexico	3.6	10	0.6
59	China	3.5	11	1.0
	Dominican Republic	3.5	4	0.4
	Ethiopia	3.5	3	0.5
62	Egypt	3.4	7	1.3
	El Salvador	3.4	6	0.8
64	Thailand	3.2	11	0.7
	Turkey	3.2	10	0.9
66	Senegal	3.1	4	1.7
67	Panama	3.0	5	0.8
68	Malawi	2.9	4	0.9
	Uzbekistan	2.9	4	1.0
70	Argentina	2.8	10	0.6
71	Cote d'Ivoire	2.7	4	0.8
	Honduras	2.7	5	0.6
	India	2.7	12	0.4
	Russia	2.7	12	1.0
	Tanzania	2.7	4	0.7
	Zimbabwe	2.7	6	0.5
77	Pakistan	2.6	3	1.2
	Philippines	2.6	11	0.6
	Romania	2.6	7	0.8
	Zambia	2.6	4	0.5
81	Albania	2.5	3	0.8
	Guatemala	2.5	6	0.6
	Nicaragua	2.5	5	0.7
	Venezuela	2.5	10	0.5
85	Georgia	2.4	3	0.7
	Ukraine	2.4	6	0.7
	Vietnam	2.4	7	0.8
88	Kazakhstan	2.3	4	1.1
89	Bolivia	2.2	6	0.4
	Cameroon	2.2	4	0.7
	Ecuador	2.2	7	0.3
	Haiti	2.2	3	1.7
93	Moldova	2.1	4	0.6
	Uganda	2.1	4	0.3
95	Azerbaijan	2.0	4	0.3
96	Indonesia	1.9	12	0.6
	Kenya	1.9	5	0.3
98	Angola	1.7	3	0.2
	Madagascar	1.7	3	0.7
	Paraguay	1.7	3	0.2
101	Nigeria	1.6	6	0.6
102	Bangladesh	1.2	5	0.7

“Corrupt political elites in the developing world, working hand-in-hand with greedy business people and unscrupulous investors, are putting private gain before the welfare of citizens and the development of their countries.”

**Peter Eigen, Chairman,
Transparency International**

Complementing the CPI 2002 is TI's Bribe Payers Index (BPI), which reflects the propensity of companies from the world's top exporting companies to pay bribes in exporting markets. A number of the top bribe payers are signed up to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The BPI also includes a ranking of perceived corruption levels according to business sector.

TI 2002 Bribe Payers Index

Ranking by country

Over 800 business experts in 15 leading emerging market countries were asked the following questions:

In the business sectors with which you are most familiar, please indicate how likely companies from the following countries are to pay or offer bribes to win or retain business in this country?

Rank	Country	Score
1	Australia	8.5
2	Sweden	8.4
	Switzerland	8.4
4	Austria	8.2
5	Canada	8.1
6	Netherlands	7.8
	Belgium	7.8
8	United Kingdom	6.9
9	Singapore	6.3
	Germany	6.3
11	Spain	5.8
12	France	5.5
13	USA	5.3
	Japan	5.3
15	Malaysia	4.3
	Hong Kong	4.3
17	Italy	4.1
18	South Korea	3.9
19	Taiwan	3.8
20	People's Republic of China	3.5
21	Russia	3.2
22	Domestic companies	1.9

A perfect score, indicating zero perceived propensity to pay bribes, is 10.0, and thus the ranking starts with companies from countries that are seen to have a low propensity for foreign bribe paying.

Ranking by business sector

How likely is it that senior public officials in this country [respondent's country of residence] would demand or accept bribes, e.g. for public tenders, regulations, licensing in the following business sectors?

Business sector	Score
Public works/construction	1.3
Arms and defence	1.9
Oil and gas	2.7
Real estate/property	3.5
Telecoms	3.7
Power generation/transmission	3.7
Mining	4.0
Transportation/storage	4.3
Pharmaceuticals/medical care	4.3
Heavy manufacturing	4.5
Banking and finance	4.7
Civilian aerospace	4.9
Forestry	5.1
IT	5.1
Fishery	5.9
Light manufacturing	5.9
Agriculture	5.9

The scores are mean averages from all the responses on a 0 to 10 basis, where 0 represents very high perceived levels of corruption, and 10 represents extremely low perceived levels of corruption.

“The BPI shows that the most flagrant corruption is seen in public works, construction and in the arms and defence sectors, which are plagued by endemic bribery by foreign firms.”

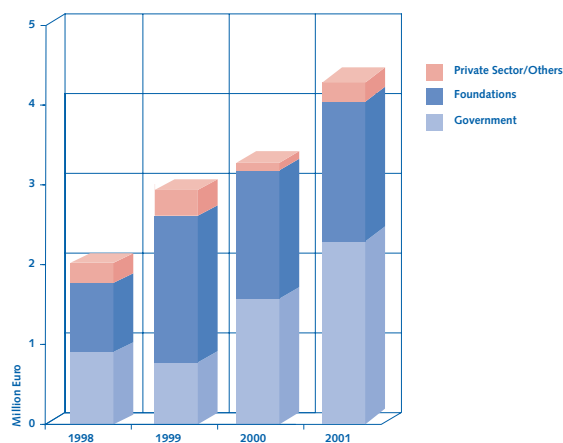
Kamal Hossain, Chairman, TI Advisory Council

Financial data 2001

TI-Secretariat Statement of Income and Expenditure For the year ended December 31, 2001 (in Euro 000's)

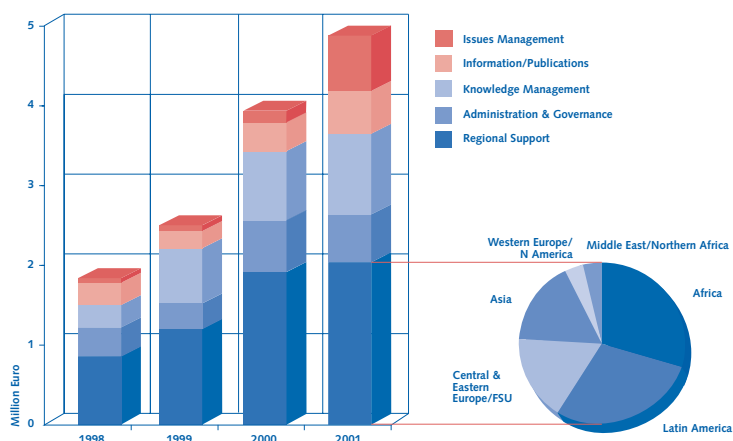
Income	2000	2001
Governmental Institutions	1 723	2 652
of which Project Funding	937	1 797
Foundations	1 724	1 693
of which Project Funding	1 025	1 283
Private Sector	95	139
Special Projects (IACC)	155	477
Other	120	149
Deficit - drawn from Reserves	258	111
Total Income	4 075	5 221

Where the money comes from



Expenditure	2000	2001
Regional Support		
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	565	665
Africa	659	606
Asia	268	389
Central and Eastern Europe/FSU	397	378
Middle East/Northern Africa	89	89
Western Europe/North America	102	68
Information and Publications	335	960
Knowledge Management	712	646
Special Projects (IACC)	70	574
Issues Management	211	232
Administration & Governance	667	614
Total Expenditure	4 075	5 221

Where the money goes



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. Full accounts as audited by BDO Deutsche Warentreuhand are available on the TI web site. These financial statements have been drawn up on a full accruals basis.

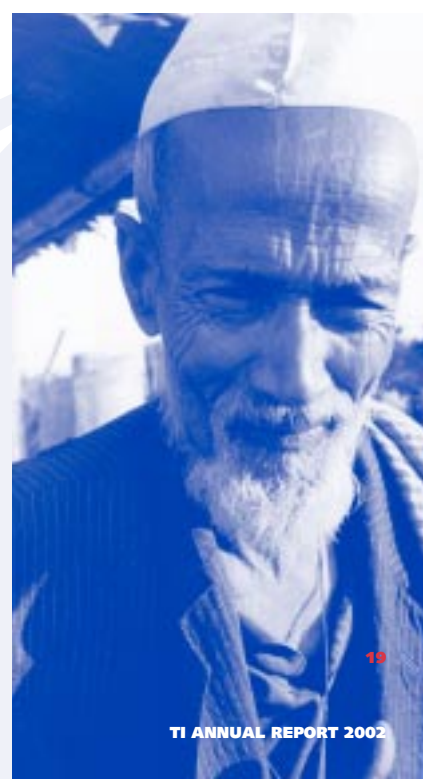
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2001

We express our sincere appreciation to the following partners whose support to the Transparency International Secretariat has made our work possible.

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Chairman, Germany

Dr Peter Eigen is a lawyer by training. He has worked in economic development for 25 years, mainly as a World Bank manager of programmes in Africa and Latin America. Under Ford Foundation sponsorship, he provided legal and technical assistance to the governments of Botswana and Namibia, and taught law at the universities of Frankfurt and Georgetown. From 1988 to 1991 he was the Director of the Regional Mission for Eastern Africa of the World Bank.



Cláudio Weber Abramo

Brazil

Cláudio Weber Abramo has a bachelor's degree in mathematics and a master's degree in the philosophy of science. His main activity, however, has been in communications and as a journalist. He has held positions of responsibility in leading Brazilian newspapers and was managing secretary of the country's leading business daily. He is now dedicated full-time to directing *Transparência Brasil* as its General Secretary. Before becoming officially linked with TBrasil, he collaborated with TI in 1997-1998, having co-authored the chapter on procurement of the Latin American adaptation of TI's Source Book. Mr Abramo maintains a fortnightly column in an influential media-watching internet periodical and is a frequent newspaper contributor. He has also written a book on poetry translation and compiled the complete short stories of 19th-century author Machado de Assis.



Fritz F. Heimann

USA

Fritz F. Heimann has been a lawyer with General Electric for more than four decades. He served as Associate General Counsel for 20 years and is now Counsellor to the General Counsel. He is one of the founders of Transparency International and the Chairman of TI USA. Mr Heimann chairs the Working Group on Bribery and Corruption of the US Council for International Business and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce Committee on Extortion and Bribery. He has been actively involved in the work on the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and on the ICC's Rules of Conduct to Combat Extortion and Bribery.



Mame Adama Gueye

Senegal

Maitre Mame Adama Gueye is a Managing Partner at one of Senegal's top business law practices. He is also a consultant and registered arbitrator at the Centre for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of Dakar's Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. After his postgraduate studies in business law, tax law and private judicial procedure law at the University of Rennes, France, Maitre Gueye first held a post in the Young Lawyers Association of Senegal. He has gone on to complete three consecutive terms as a member of the Bar Council of Senegal. Maitre Gueye is Vice-President of the commission *La Société face à l'Administration Publique*, a national governance initiative. He is the author of a report on Senegal, which was included in the UNDP's study on Ethics in the African Public Sector. He also authored a National Integrity System Survey on Senegal.



Rosa Inés Ospina Robledo

Colombia

Rosa Inés Ospina holds a degree in Applied Social Work from the Universidad Externado de Colombia and worked as a College and University professor. She has been an adviser to a number of public institutions on issues such as rural and social development, and gender and social development. Ms Ospina has supported the development of a number of NGOs active in these areas and has worked as a consultant to several national and international organisations. She is a co-founder of *Transparencia Colombia*, the TI National Chapter in her country where she holds the position of Executive Director.



Tunku Abdul Aziz

Vice-Chairman, Malaysia

Tunku Abdul Aziz has held senior management positions in large private sector concerns in Malaysia and overseas. He has served on the ASEAN-US and ASEAN-EEC Business Councils and was Chairman for two years of the ASEAN CCI Committee responsible for making recommendations for developing a motor industry in ASEAN. He held the position of adviser at the Malaysian Central Bank before returning to private industry. His last appointment was as Director of Administration at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.



John Githongo

Kenya

John Githongo is a political analyst and journalist. He has served since 1996 as Director of the African Strategic Research Institute (ASRI), a Nairobi-based consulting firm specialised in the analysis of regional economic and social trends. He has also served as Director of Intermedia Ltd., a regional consulting and training firm specialising in social development issues. He has been consultant to agencies such as UNDP and USAID. As a journalist he has worked in various capacities for a number of regional and national publications including the *East African* and the *Executive* and has contributed to a large range of publications including the *Financial Times* of London.



Michael Wiehen

Germany

Michael Wiehen studied law in Germany and at Harvard. He served for more than 30 years at the World Bank, first in the legal department and then in various management positions, among them as Country Director for South Eastern Europe, South East Asia and for Eastern and Southern Africa. Mr Wiehen was instrumental in developing co-operation between the World Bank and the global NGO community. Since his retirement in 1995, he has, on a volunteer basis, devoted a large part of his time to TI activities on the international scene and within Germany. Mr Wiehen is a member of the Bar in Munich and serves as a Trustee of the Mountain Institute, which is devoted to preserving and advancing mountain environments and cultures.



Devendra Raj Panday

Nepal

Dr Panday has played a high-profile role in Nepal's democratisation and development process. He has held high-level positions in the government as well as in the non-governmental sector of his country. He contributed to the installation of the democratic regime in his country in various capacities, including as Vice-President of the Human Rights organisation of Nepal. He was briefly imprisoned by the then authoritarian regime. In the aftermath of the successful democratisation in Nepal, Dr Panday served as Finance Minister in the interim cabinet responsible for framing the new democratic constitution and holding parliamentary elections. He remains very active in promoting transparency and accountability, democratic development and regional co-operation in South Asia via his involvement in a number of organisations. He is the author of numerous publications and currently serves as President of Transparency Nepal.



Emilia Sičáková-Beblavá

Slovak Republic

Emilia Sičáková is a graduate of the Faculty of Commerce of the University of Economics in Bratislava. She is currently studying for her Ph.D. degree. From January 1997 to October 1998, she worked at the Center for Economic Development (CED) as a researcher. Her research projects were focused on transparency, corruption and governance. She has been working as the President of the chapter of Transparency International in Slovakia since 1998. Other professional activities include part-time lecturing on economic and social reforms and transparency at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the Comenius University in Bratislava. She also advises numerous national and international organisations.



Peter Rooke

Australia

Peter Rooke is a business lawyer by profession and for over 30 years advised on international trade and investment. He was chairman of the International Bar Association's Middle East Regional Forum and has served as chairman or board member of other companies and NGOs. Mr Rooke helped set up the Australian National Chapter in 1995 and is now its chief executive. He participates in TI work throughout Asia and the Pacific. He has been an Active Member of TI since 1996.



Frank Vogl

Vice-Chairman, USA

Frank Vogl is President of Vogl Communications Inc., a strategic management consulting firm based in Washington D.C. Mr Vogl is a co-founder of Transparency International. After a career in journalism spanning close to fifteen years, he became Director of Public Affairs at the World Bank in 1981 and held this position until 1990. Mr Vogl is a frequent contributor to publications on the topic of business ethics and has also co-authored a book on insights for creating wealth in the 21st century. He acts as an adviser to the Ethics Resource Center of the United States and is a member of the Brookings Institution Council and a trustee of the Arthur W. Page Society.

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