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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT

2004

the coalition against corruption

SPECIAL SECTION TILAC

TI in Latin America and the Caribbean

www.transparency.org

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Transparency International is the civil society organisation leading the global fight against corruption. Through more than 90 national 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.

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Tackling corruption at its roots

Wherever corruption thrives, democracy and human rights suffer. Billions of people still cannot trust their politicians and police to serve them, or are forced to pay bribes to get access to basic health care and education. The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004, a public opinion survey of more than 50,000 people in 63 countries, found that political parties, parliaments, the police and the judiciary continue to be rated the most corrupt institutions by citizens worldwide. TI took a hard look at money in politics in the *Global Corruption Report 2004*, which also launched the TI standards on political finance and favours.

Global awareness of the problem of corruption is on the rise. On 9 December 2004, activists worldwide marked the first-ever International Anti-Corruption Day. This day – which TI had lobbied hard to initiate – was also a chance to raise awareness of the UN Convention against Corruption. Over a year after the convention was signed, we are close to achieving the 30 required ratifications required for its entry into force. However no G8 or EU countries have ratified. TI is helping with the development of an effective monitoring system, so that the convention can really bring about change.

Governments must take forceful steps to tackle corruption if the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 is to be reached. The TI Corruption Perceptions Index 2004 found that corruption was still widespread in every region of the world. In the year ahead, the world will be reviewing progress made towards achieving the MDGs. I look forward to partaking in the challenges ahead in this, my final year as chairman of TI.



Peter Eigen, Chairman

With national chapters in more than 90 countries worldwide, TI is truly a global civil society movement. In the past year, national chapters or contact groups of TI have been formed in several more countries, including China, Austria and Peru. From monitoring public tenders in Colombia and South Korea, to the publication of influential surveys on petty corruption in Kenya and Mexico, to the establishment of advocacy and legal advice centres in Central and Eastern Europe, TI is leading the way in developing effective tools to fight corruption.

In 2004, TI made particular progress with anti-corruption measures for the private sector. The adoption of a 10th principle by the UN Global Compact in June 2004, stating that 'businesses should work against corruption in all its forms', was a major achievement. TI also developed a set of Business Principles for Countering Bribery, launched in 2002, that help companies develop tools and practical solutions for tackling corruption and bribery.

The Development Partnership Forum on Improving Donor Effectiveness in Combating Corruption was jointly organised by TI and the OECD's Development Assistance Committee in December 2004. It was an important recognition by donors of the need to improve their performance in combating corruption.

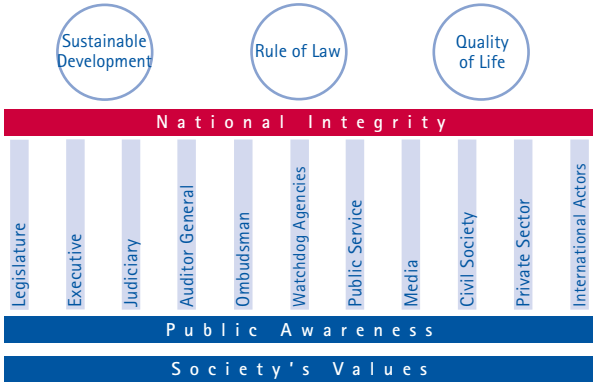
Presentation of the TI Integrity Awards 2004 was also an important occasion. The three winners from Kenya and Bosnia & Herzegovina risked their own safety to take a stand against corruption, proving that one individual can make a real difference.

We would like to thank all our staff, donors, volunteers and supporters for their efforts, which enable Transparency International to bring about real and positive change towards a world free of corruption.

David Nussbaum, Chief Executive

TI's approach

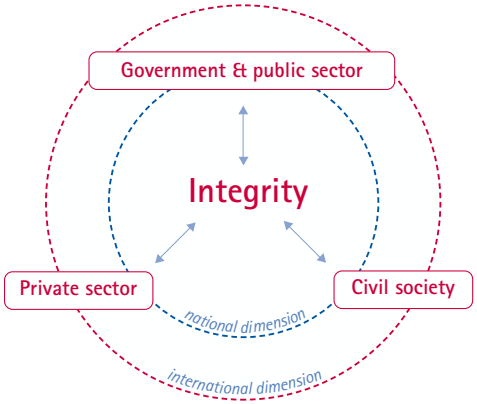
TI's mission is to *create change* towards a world free of corruption



TI defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. This means that:

- Decisions are taken not for the public benefit but to serve private interests.
- Democratic institutions are weakened. Political costs manifest themselves above all in loss of legitimacy, and of public trust and support.
- Instead of fair competition based on price, quality and innovation, corruption leads to competitive bribery. This harms trade and deters investment.
- The environment is threatened. When environmental protection agencies are corrupted, the very foundations of sustainable human development are eroded.
- Human rights abuse flourishes. As corruption increases, regimes become more secretive, and basic civil, social and economic rights are threatened.
- Corruption makes it impossible for millions of people, especially in developing countries, to earn an honest living.

TI takes a systemic approach to curbing corruption, based on its concept of National Integrity Systems. The pillars upon which National Integrity rests are all those institutions and practices that work together to protect society against corruption. In order for integrity to be sustained, all of these pillars have to be functioning. TI works towards strengthening these pillars to help build a future free of corruption.



TI tackles corruption at the national and international levels working with governments and the public sector, the private sector and civil society. Through our network of national chapters and international secretariat, we have focused expertise and broad participation in the anti-corruption movement around the world.

We are working towards:

- Reducing corruption in politics.
- Curbing corruption in public contracting.
- Enhancing private sector anti-corruption standards.
- Advancing international conventions against corruption.







On the ground

TI works to achieve anti-corruption solutions at both the regional and national levels. TI's mission is implemented by its national chapters in more than 90 countries around the world. Each TI national chapter is a distinct locally registered non-governmental organisation sharing the same vision: to build a world free of corruption.

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

In 2004, TI chapters in the Middle East and North Africa region worked on adapting the *TI Source Book*, a publicaton laying out a holistic framework for anti-corruption reforms. The result will be a powerful tool to fight corruption in the Arab world. The project also enabled greater capacity building and information sharing in the region. Authors from eight countries participated in the project which was led by regional TI chapters and contact groups in Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine.

In Africa, TI chapters intensified their lobbying efforts for the signature and ratification of the African Union Convention on Corruption and Corruption Related Offences. This has been successful, with 35 countries having signed the convention already and nine ratifications in Burundi, Comoros, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Rwanda and Uganda. To promote public awareness of the AU Convention, TI published and distributed over 15,000 copies of a plain text version of the convention in English and French, and held a number of workshops with parliamentarians, journalists and civil society activists.

PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY IN LEBANON

The Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA), TI's national chapter in Lebanon, has taken a leading role in the adaptation of the *TI Source Book*. LTA has also established a regional chapter of the Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption for the Middle East and North Africa region. It published 'The right to know: access to information and official documents', designed to better inform the public of their rights. To bring together the efforts for better corporate governance, LTA hosted the Second Corporate Governance Forum for the MENA region and established the Lebanon Corporate Governance Task Force, helping to build better awareness of anti-corruption on the corporate level.

DEPOLITICISING CORRUPTION IN SENEGAL

In Africa, a main priority is to depoliticise the debate on corruption, which is dominated by party politics and accusations across the political spectrum. Forum Civil, TI's national chapter in Senegal, is conducting research to investigate the nature, causes and effects of corruption, using rigorous scientific methods to generate objective information about corruption in Senegal. Forum Civil plans to conduct research in the education, environment and transport sectors. A report on corruption in health was released in March 2005.



THE AMERICAS

Looking back at a long tradition of regional cooperation and agenda-setting, the joint work of TI in Latin America and the Caribbean (TILAC), TI's national chapter network in the region, continues to provide strength and creativity in supporting national level anti-corruption efforts. In its ninth year of existence, the network is active in key areas, such as developing a regional monitoring system to assess and compare corruption risks in public procurement, promoting innovative methods for the production of indicators relevant to policy change, and engaging with private companies to facilitate regional anti-bribery agreements in key industries. Promotion of the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption and its implementation and enforcement continue to be priorities for TI in the region.

The Award for the Best Investigative Report on Corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean, awarded this year for the third time by TILAC and its Peruvian partner organisation IPYS, provides a platform for investigative journalism in Latin America, making corruption with impunity all the more difficult.
Through alliances with journalists, the business sector and others, TI stresses the importance of an integral and multi-sectoral approach towards curbing corruption, where no single actor can effectively deal with the problem alone.

CLEAN PROCUREMENT IN GUATEMALA

Acción Ciudadana, TI's chapter in Guatemala, has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Finance to launch a Transparency Award in Public Procurement - a monthly grant awarded to the institution that best complies with the public procurement law. At the same time, questionable transactions and complaints about institutions that are not using the system properly are made public.
In 2003, 37 procurement processes complied with the procurement law, in 2004 over 6,000, and in 2005 at least 12,000 are expected. The alliance between Acción Ciudadana, the government, the media and the private sector has been a key factor for promoting the use of the system.

SHEDDING LIGHT ON CORRUPTION IN BRAZIL

Transparencia Brazil, in collaboration with a Rio de Janeiro based think-tank and the Santa Catarina Court of Audit, launched an innovative public contracting project in Santa Catarina State municipalities. The project, based on the idea of improving access to and processing of information between citizens and authorities, aims at enhancing the watchdog capacity of civil society.
The tool uses public data on purchasing from 293 municipalities to analyse the information that allows for comparisons between costs of commodities and procurement processes. The database is accessible through the internet. For more information, see www.licitassist.org.br/desempenho/

ASIA AND PACIFIC

CURBING CORRUPTION IN TSUNAMI RELIEF

Recognising that the massive humanitarian funds raised from the public and other donors in response to the tsunami disaster of December 2004 were vulnerable to corruption, TI launched a coordinated series of initiatives, including media releases, issue briefs and support for TI chapters in affected countries.

With the African Development Bank (ADB), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Anti Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific and the government of Indonesia, TI convened a regional expert meeting in Jakarta in April 2005. Participants developed a framework for action to prevent waste, mismanagement and corruption in humanitarian relief and reconstruction.

TI national chapters were actively involved in the relief effort. TI Sri Lanka called for government and opposition to implement a 'national strategy on relief distribution and reconstruction' with public participation and civil society monitoring. TI India organised relief camps in Tamil Nadu. TI Indonesia was a leading member of a coalition of Indonesian NGOs and established a relief management system in Western Aceh.



Civil society activists campaigned to fight corruption and build a more transparent society in central Seoul, Korea in December 2004. Photo courtesy of Korea Times.

BUILDING COALITIONS IN KOREA

TI Korea was the catalyst for a ground-breaking social pact to curb corruption launched by the President of South Korea in March 2005. The Social Pact on Anti-Corruption and Transparency (K-PACT) is a national alliance of civil society and the public, private and political sectors, committed to promoting and improving transparency in Korean society. K-PACT includes a Citizen's Charter for transparent society to encourage the involvement of the general public. K-PACT's approach reflects TI's philosophy of building national coalitions to curb corruption and improve transparency and accountability. An English translation of the K-PACT agreement can be found at: www.ti.or.kr/k-pact

PROCUREMENT ETHICS IN PAKISTAN

TI Pakistan has for several years been promoting transparency in public procurement using the TI Integrity Pact (IP) as a means to curb corruption. After its use in the Water and Sewage Board of Karachi, which produced substantial savings, the IP has now been adopted by the City District Government of Karachi, a city of some 13 million. More recently, the federal government has made the IP mandatory for all national level procurement over US $17,000 through the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority. Implementation manuals have been developed and procurement officials trained. This success is currently being replicated in other Asian cities, notably Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur, through an EU funded capacity building and networking project.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

A key development in the Europe and Central Asia region this year was the accession to the European Union of 10 new member states, including eight from Central and Eastern Europe. EU membership has also become the long term goal and framework for development for the countries of South East Europe. In candidate countries, TI national chapters played a role in monitoring progress towards membership in the anti-corruption sector. Accession, as a conditional process, enables TI to advocate for and work with governments on adoption and implementation of anti-corruption legislation necessary to qualify for membership.

More than 20 TI chapters met in Yerevan, Armenia in June 2004 for TI's first Europe and Central Asia conference. The meeting included a series of workshops on political corruption and internal governance.



TI Bosnia and Herzegovina launch a study on public perceptions of corruption in September 2004.

NEW BEGINNINGS IN GEORGIA

In February 2004, Georgia's 'rose revolution' led to the formation of a new government with an extensive anti-corruption programme. TI Georgia is working with the government on legislative reforms. Events in Georgia resonated across Europe and beyond. In Ukraine, protests against widespread electoral malpractice led to a change of government in December 2004. These two cases are widely seen as a test of the ability of committed governments to bring to fruition anti-corruption reforms within deeply corrupt systems.

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRES

In 2004, Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) were established in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Romania. The centres provide legal advice to victims of corruption to enable them to file and pursue complaints with state authorities. The ALACs also operate corruption hotlines, with over 5,000 calls received in the first year of operation. A recently completed external evaluation found that the project had been 'highly successful' with a high proportion of clients stating that the ALACs provided invaluable assistance.



Highlights of the year

CLEANING UP PUBLIC CONTRACTING

In 2004, TI continued to exert pressure on governments, international organisations and donor agencies to tackle corruption and ensure transparency in public procurement, and to apply tough sanctions against companies caught bribing, including debarment from future bidding.

In 2004, TI's national chapters across the globe, including in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy and Peru, launched TI Integrity Pact initiatives – introducing a 'no-bribes' pact to safeguard contracting from corruption. Chapters in Kenya, Latvia, Nicaragua and Paraguay were actively involved in monitoring public contracting; others, such as TI-UK with its construction and engineering initiative, have been promoting higher standards in a particular sector. TI Czech Republic and TI Bangladesh have also developed tools to closely monitor contracting in their countries.

The TI Secretariat continues to provide support to chapter initiatives worldwide through training and advice.

REDUCING CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Report 2004,* with a special focus on political corruption, included the latest analyses of corruption in the financing of political parties. It also included assessments of campaign funding, vote buying and legal hurdles to bringing corrupt politicians to justice and repatriate the stolen wealth to its rightful beneficiaries. A few pernicious trends were identified, for instance that immunity laws are being strengthened in many parts of the world, making it harder to prosecute political corruption; and that there is a risk that party funding regulations might be used to harm opposition parties in places where enforcement bodies lack independence.

More positively, across the globe there is a growing recognition that steps can and should be taken by governments and political parties to make the financing of their election campaigns more transparent. In 2004, TI launched its Standards on Political Party Finance and Favours, which provide a benchmark for countries seeking to design and enforce meaningful political finance regimes.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR STANDARDS

TI has been increasingly working with the private sector. Since they were launched by TI and Social Accountability International in 2002, the Business Principles for Countering Bribery have been presented to corporate audiences through some 30 workshops in more than 25 countries.

The Business Principles served as the basis for an initiative of the World Economic Forum through which some 63 companies have signed up publicly to a policy of zero tolerance to bribery. The long-sought introduction of a 10th principle focusing on bribery and corruption to the United Nations Global Compact has created additional opportunities to promote the Business Principles among participating companies as a tool for the implementation of the 10th principle.

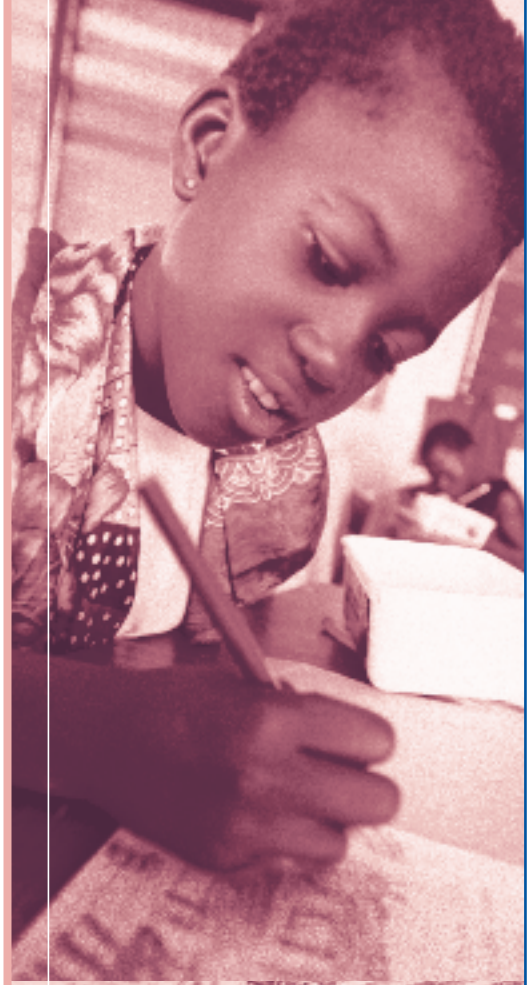
In the year under review TI also continued its advocacy work with Export Credit Agencies, development banks, Corporate Social Responsibility frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative, socially responsible investment firms and SRI indices such as FTSE4Good to raise their awareness of the Business Principles and encourage these organisations to promote them as a model of good practice.

ADVANCING GLOBAL CONVENTIONS

The UN Convention against Corruption, signed in December 2003, was the first truly global anti-corruption convention. More than 120 countries have now signed up and TI national chapters are actively promoting ratification in their countries. Its future effectiveness, however, will depend on sustained scrutiny of country performance. TI is working on developing a proposal for a possible monitoring system.

The review process for the 1997 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention also continues strongly. In Phase 2 on-site visits, the OECD Working Group examined nine countries in 2004 on their performance in enforcing legislation implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The reviews of the UK and Japan found serious deficiencies in enforcement. TI national chapters contributed to these reviews and TI prepared its first 'Progress Report on OECD Convention Enforcement', examining the performance of 14 OECD Convention signatory countries and suggesting improvements.

Regionally, TI national chapters in the Americas presented independent country assessments of countries under review for the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. They are also working towards strengthening the independent monitoring of other anti-corruption conventions in the region. In Africa, TI was active in promoting ratification and implementation of anti-corruption conventions.







Taking a stand against corruption

TI Integrity Awards 2004



The Integrity Awards 2004 were handed out at the opening ceremony of TI's annual membership meeting in Nairobi on 8 October. This year's winners included Dr Milica Bisic, a corruption-busting tax inspector from Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina). David Munyakei and Naftali Lagat won for their roles in exposing the Goldenberg scandal: the former as an employee of the Central Bank of Kenya and the latter the security guard who discovered the director of Goldenberg International with a suitcase full of gold. Posthumous tributes were paid to three courageous individuals who lost their lives for taking a stand against corruption: Hasan Balikçi who exposed a billion-dollar theft in Turkey, Satyendra Kumar Dubey who was murdered after complaining about corruption in Indian road construction, and Manik Chandra Saha, an active anti-corruption investigative journalist in Bangladesh killed in a bomb attack in early 2004.

Advocating transparency and openness



A campaign run by TI Argentina and an NGO coalition urges senators not to leave the draft access to information law 'hanging'.

Fighting for access to information

.Access to publicly held information is at the heart of efforts to curb corruption. In an effort to enhance TI national chapters' capacity to advocate for more access to information, the TI Secretariat supported chapters in Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe and Africa. Over 200 investigative journalists were trained on access to information legislation in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Panama; chapters in Russia, Armenia and Romania monitored implementation of access to information locally and 11 African chapters were assisted in identifying needs and drawing up action plans and priorities. Online publications were also a focus during 2004, with the launch of an online handbook on access to information.

See: www.transparency.org/ach/strategies/access_info/discussion.html for more details.

Developing tools

Campaigning to clean up political corruption

TI national chapters, including Cameroon, Indonesia and Russia in the past year, continued to use and improve upon monitoring tools designed to shed light on just how much money flows into politics and where it comes from. TI Russia's innovative approach to the problem involved looking not only at the potentially corrupting influence of private donations, but at the way the party in power abuses public resources, such as the state-controlled media, to promote its re-election bid. The 'visible candidates' tool, requiring candidates to disclose their credentials and personal assets, was implemented by a number of chapters, including TI Panama. TI Bangladesh and TI Argentina monitored the potential conflicts of interest and performance of elected MPs, in an attempt to make them more accountable to constituents. A number of lengthy national campaigns bore fruit in 2004. TI Latvia successfully pushed for caps on campaign expenditure to stem the costly 'advertising war', while in Slovakia a new law was enacted requiring partners and children of elected representatives and top officials to declare their wealth each year, thanks to the efforts of TI Slovakia and the NGO alliance 'Stop Conflicts of Interest'.

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Stamping out corruption:



INTRODUCTION

a shared responsibility

On 17 August 2005, 15,000 people took to the streets in protest against the problem of corruption in Brazil. Six months prior, 50,000 Ecuadorians protested the institutional crisis that emerged from the meddling of the Ecuadorian Government Executive with the Supreme Court of Justice. Such citizen mobilisation reveals a shift away from efforts centred a few years ago on instituting democratic systems in Latin America towards major concerns which exist today over the quality of such systems. In this context, debunking the myth that engagement in corrupt practice is acceptable as long as some good comes of it, is a top priority.

Although social outcry and scandals in the media and put pressure on those responsible for implementing change, replacing a few high-ranking individuals will not suffice to rid these countries of corruption. Corruption must be fought with the long term in mind, and therefore requires that structural reforms geared towards strengthening institutional capacity and public ethics are designed and implemented. This task cannot rest solely in the hands of government. It must derive from a responsibility shared by society as a whole, and particularly civil society organisations as conduits capable of channelling social demands into tangible proposals.

This is the view of the TILAC network. Now nearly ten years in existence, TILAC has joined forces with 15 organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean, recognising the enormous potential which comes from mutual support. We at TILAC believe that through common strategies we will be able to offer constructive solutions to a problem that displays similar characteristics throughout the region. Over the course of the past ten years, TILAC has not only operated as a laboratory for the creation of tools and methodologies for citizen oversight of corruption, but has also become a steadfast referent with growing weight throughout the region in key areas of democratic governance.

Building on our extensive experience in promoting and monitoring the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, we have undertaken a new effort. This effort aims to develop and apply a methodology to assess levels of compliance in the countries where provisions have been established under the Convention. We try to adapt our strategic priorities to the context: we have launched a project that focuses on the responsibility of the corporate sector to seek out solutions aimed at stamping out corruption. As a result of our concern over the extent to which corruption affects the potential impact of development programmes of multilateral lending agencies in Latin America, we have formed a partnership based on dialogue and collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. The agreement seeks to promote social oversight mechanisms for development programmes and to ensure joint collaboration with a view to adopting higher standards of transparency.

We are soon approaching what will be a hectic electoral calendar. This will give rise to a host of democratic processes that will lead to new expectations regarding anti-corruption commitments undertaken by governments and create opportunities for fresh perspectives on how to turn around fragile institutions and poverty in the region. We must assume the responsibility of demanding and commending clear concrete responses on the part of leaders; responses that will help combat corruption not only during election campaigns or in the face of scandals, but rather on a day-to-day basis in the democratic life of the region.

To learn more about these and other activities carried out by our network, we invite you to visit the following pages of this special section devoted to Transparency International's work in Latin America and the Caribbean. Please contact us to share your ideas and comments, to request further information or to join our efforts.

Silke Pfeiffer, Regional director for Americas

Anti-corruption Conventions: increasing importance

Anti-corruption conventions are the most important multilateral agreements for the prevention and punishment of corrupt practices. In the Americas, the two most important instruments are the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC), which entered into force in 1996, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which entered into force in December 2005.

Work in the area of conventions has been a priority for TILAC since the signing of the IACAC. Since that time, we have been leading the efforts of civil society in our countries to render the legal instruments efficient tools for the fight against corruption. In 2004, we launched a new programme that also focuses on the UNCAC. Our aim is to develop tools and make them available to civil society organisations so that they may promote the implementation of anti-corruption conventions in their respective countries and strengthen national campaigns as well as regional networks.

We have presented our studies and proposals at various forums coordinated by representatives of governments, civil society and other key stakeholders. With other civil society organisations, we have led a hemispheric dialogue to define a lobbying agenda for transparency and anti-corruption measures in preparation for the IV Summit of the Americas in November 2005.

TI National Chapters in 10 countries are using a monitoring tool known as a Report Card to assess the implementation of the OAS and UN conventions in the areas of Public Integrity and Public Contracting. Sound, independent data is thus being gathered regarding countries' compliance in areas that are integral to the fight against corruption.

We continue to advocate the creation of an IACAC Follow-up Mechanism that will require states to publish their country reviews and institutionalise the involvement of civil society in such efforts. In 2004 and March 2005, the national chapters of Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela presented progress reports on their respective countries' implementation of the Convention at OAS Headquarters.

We have also launched a new website, with pages in Spanish, English and Portuguese, devoted to the conventions, their follow-up mechanisms and civil society's attendant role. The site has become an indispensable source of information for think tanks, academics and civil society organisations concerned with the ways in which international legal mechanisms can be strengthened as tools in the fight against corruption in the region.

An incentive for journalism

In Latin America, more and more cases of corruption come to light as a result of the efforts of investigative journalists. In response to the need to support such efforts and promote a greater awareness of corruption, the Press and Society Institute (IPYS) and TILAC created the Investigative Journalism Award. The award has demonstrated the fundamental importance of the oversight role played by the independent press.

In 2004 and 2005, the second and third annual prizes were awarded; the diverse subject matter covered provided a true reflection of the problems in the region. In 2004, Arturo Torres, of Quito's El Comercio, led the team that unveiled the corrupt acts of Supreme Court justices in Ecuador and won the Annual Investigative Journalism Award. In 2005, articles that revealed illegal payments made by two European companies to former Central American presidents, were exposed by Costa Rican reporters Giannina Segnini, Ernesto Rivera and Mauricio Herrera from La Nación, who won the $25,000 prize.

The prize was awarded at a regional seminar for investigative journalism attended by journalists from throughout Latin America, thereby enabling the exchange of techniques and experiences. Since its first year, the prize has been awarded by a jury comprised by renowned Latin American journalists.



Promoting transparency in Central America



The highest poverty rates in Latin America have been recorded to be among several Central American countries. As a result of the stifling level of poverty, support for democracy is not top priority for citizens. Since corruption is one of the greatest challenges to good governance an end must be put to the vicious cycle of *corruption-poverty-democratic weakness-corruption*.

Regional initiatives aimed at fighting corruption have yet to yield significant improvement as the problem has not been addressed in a comprehensive, sustained manner. The impact of institutional pro-transparency and pro-accountability initiatives has been limited, regulations have not changed or are held up in political negotiations, and interaction between governments and other actors has remained minimal.

This context notwithstanding, certain elements exist that allow a glimpse of efficient action. For example, the issue is already on the regional agenda and has more weight in public debate. Moreover, a trend towards incorporating access to public information laws, restricting the immunity of politicians and public officials and publishing more information on rules and procedures for public contracting, *inter alia*, has been noted.

TI has presence in Central America via its national chapters in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama, and also enjoys partnerships with contact groups in Honduras and El Salvador. In 2004, the Danish International Development Agency and the TI Americas Department renewed and broadened these partnerships. At the request of the Danish Agency, TI joined an anticorruption programme in Central America as a strategic partner. Leveraging TI's experience, the programme seeks to support the strengthening of civil society in the area and to promote partnerships and initiatives designed to reduce corruption.

The programme has enabled opportunities for interaction between organisations in the region, also establishing a support network. It creates qualitative diagnostics for institutional frameworks aimed at preventing corruption and for problems relating to political campaign financing. In this area, a group of organisations provide support to lobbying bodies in election years. Furthermore, the initial steps have been taken towards establishing a regional anticorruption information network. The aim of such a network is to supplement news pieces that focus on scandals with reliable, analytical data and findings on the basis of monitoring efforts furnished by civil society.

In addition to "opening doors" in order to establish dialogue with top-ranking officials and other sectors, we seek to assist organisations in establishing their programmes of work and forming partnerships in their countries.

The shared responsibility of the private sector

The corporate scandals of fraud and corruption worldwide have put the spotlight on the vulnerability of the private sector and its shared responsibility in the fight against corruption. Companies, furthermore, are increasingly aware of the fact that corruption constitutes a great risk to their reputation, sustainability and competitiveness.

TILAC therefore considers it a priority to secure and support the private sector's commitment to being part of the solution. Through the *Indice de Reputación Empresarial*, Transparencia Mexicana highlights the work of companies that operate responsibly. Poder Ciudadano, in Argentina, monitors public utility companies and reports on their performance to make their activities transparent for the community. **TI's Business Principles for Countering Bribery** proved practical and efficient in guiding the private sector's self-regulation efforts. Presented before numerous corporate audiences in Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela, Transparencia por Colombia used the principles as a framework for facilitating **anti-bribery agreements between companies within a single sector**.

In Latin America, major companies in the water supply sector have approached TI in order to take on a common initiative. This positive experience is encouraged. A regional workshop held in June 2005 in Buenos Aires launched discussions on integrity risks in business dealings within the sector and concluded with a commitment on the part of the businessmen to **create sector-based anti-bribery agreements in other countries**.

Multilateral Lending Agencies: Development vs. Corruption

The importance of Multilateral Development Banks in the political, social and economic development of Latin America is not to be underestimated. However, corruption undermines any potential benefit of the funds disbursed by such institutions in the region annually, and as such, contributes to the further indebtedness of the countries. In view of this risk, the banks must increase efforts aimed at creating mechanisms which prevent, control and punish acts of corruption tied to their institutions and programmes.

In this context, collaborative efforts with civil society add a significant level of social oversight. On the basis of TILAC's experience in monitoring public fund management and considering the prevalence of transparency standards, the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank and TILAC created the *Inter-Agency Alliance against Corruption in Latin America* in March 2005. This was done with the support of the UK Department of International Development (DfID).

This space for exchange and dialogue began at a workshop where the guidelines for work were established. These included the definition, implementation and monitoring of minimum standards of transparency within local governments, the formulation of a strategy for intervention for Multilateral Banks in the area of political financing and the promotion of minimum standards of transparency, as well as best practices for social oversight in the area of public contracting.

Measuring corruption, a key task

Corruption is a complex phenomenon wearing many different masks and by its very nature seeks to conceal itself. The ability to measure it in an accurate, reliable manner has become vital to grasping its magnitude, its manifestations and its cost to society. As such, Transparency International has established the formulation of methodologies for measuring corruption as a critical component of reform efforts.

The results yielded by these instruments –whether indicators, indexes or any other tool- allow shifts and tendencies to be observed over time, diagnostics developed and changes encouraged. At the global level, TI developed instruments that allow comparisons of countries and regions to be made, such as the Corruption Perceptions Index, Bribe Payers Index and the Global Corruption Barometer (see pages 8-11).

These global instruments, albeit limited concerning data specific to sectors, institutions or practices at the country level, are supplemented by first-rate technical methodologies for measuring corruptions developed by national chapters. Latin America is the leading region in this field.

TI's National Chapters in Colombia, Mexico and Peru submitted new rounds of data for their instruments, thus allowing data to be compared over time. The *Indice de Integridad de las Entidadas Públicas* created by **Transparencia por Colombia** surveys corruption risks based on indicators of transparency, investigation, punishment, efficiency and level of institutional capacity among 182 national public entities. **Transparencia Mexicana** conducted the *Segunda Encuesta Nacional de Corrupción y Buen Gobierno* which recorded perceptions of corruption at the household level, its prevalence, and the monetary cost relating to 38 public utility companies. In Peru, Proética published the *Tercera Encuesta Nacional sobre Corrupción* based on the methodology designed by Mexico's national chapter.

The year 2004 also witnessed the debut of additional chapters in this field. **Transparencia Paraguay** published the *Encuesta Nacional sobre Corrupción* and the *Indice de Transparencia, Integridad y Eficiencia*, both of which originated from the experiences of other chapters in the region. **Transparencia Venezuela** created a *Sistema de Indicadores de Transparencia Municipal* used in eight municipalities, which displays the situation of transparency with respect to three key management processes (budget; government procurement and contracting; patent awards), on the basis of procedure and regulations, availability and access to public information, oversight and accountability systems, and the involvement of citizens.





CHAPTERS IN ACTION

ARGENTINA

As part of the *Congreso bajo la Lupa* project, **Poder Ciudadano** conducted a quantitative analysis of the information published by legislators found on the official websites of the Argentine Congress. The findings of the study drew attention to the lack of political coordination in the work carried out by Congress. Due to a significant cleavage observed within the blocs of the Houses of the Legislature the ramifications of this are often negative.

In 2004, an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology aimed at ensuring transparency in the procurement process of 7 million school books for students nationwide and school libraries. With a view to establishing evaluation criteria for the textbooks, and defining a list of conditions that will govern the purchase, an official dialogue was opened between representatives of the publishing sector and from the chamber of commerce. Moreover, a mechanism was outlined to prevent conflicts of interest among textbook evaluators. The transparency and integrity of the procurement process were ensured with the signing of an Integrity Pact.

BRAZIL

Transparência Brasil's political financing section conducted a survey on vote buying in municipal elections. The study found that the administration coerced through offers of money or favours, 9% of voters to vote in favour of a particular party. The study found that this practice was most common among states located in the South.

In the area of education, irregularities in the financing of FUNDEF's (a special federal education grant given to poor municipalities) professors' salaries and training, detected by Brazil's Inspector General, were examined. The audit reports for 67 municipalities were reviewed and high levels of influence peddling and fraud were found in the case of contracting. The report also came across illegal changes that deviated from the grant's original intent, limited levels of oversight and a lack of independence among local councils. TI Brasil was also responsible for the thematic organisation of the IV Global Anticorruption Forum, where practices and measures to combat corruption were discussed.

CHILE

Chile Transparente examined the advances made by the country in complying with the provisions of the OAS Inter-American Convention against Corruption and presented an independent report before the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism. As a result, the Chilean Government took note of various recommendations made by the organisation.

Chile Transparente also worked in collaboration with the National Directorate of Government Procurement to improve the transparency of the electronic platform for government procurement, known as *ChileCompra*. These efforts focused on establishing a series of regulations to ensure equal access to participate in public tenders. The regulations were incorporated into Government Procurement Law 19.886.

A series of other related activities have been carried out, such as the weekly radio broadcast of *Por un Chile Transparente*, and a televised programme devoted to the area of transparency. Furthermore, journals which are part of the Transparency and Probity Studies Series, were also published.

COLOMBIA

Following the publication of three editions of the *Indice de Integridad para las Entidades del Gobierno Central*, **Transparencia por Colombia** designed the *Indice de Integridad de los Gobiernos, Asambleas y Contralorías Departamentales 2003–2004*. This new tool assesses the risk of corruption in 85% of government offices and agencies throughout the country's departments. The study found that 51% of offices had a 'high' or 'very high' risk of corruption.

With *Internet para la Rendición de Cuentas del Alcalde Municipal* the TI national chapter in Colombia furnished the national government with a software application to be distributed to the mayor's offices in 627 municipalities. This application will help transform their websites to list online the minimum standards of public information on the performance of their employees. In the private sector an anti-bribery sectoral agreement was reached between the main water pipe manufacturing companies in the country. A partnership with Colombia's National Association of Industrialists was also formed. The alliance was endorsed by the over 650 companies who subscribe to TI's Business Principles for Countering Bribery and the Declaration of Ethical Principles for Colombian Businessmen.

COSTA RICA

Against the backdrop of allegations of corruption implicating former national presidents, the telecommunications company Alcatel and the Finish Government, **TI–Costa Rica** made a call for compliance with the provisions set forth under the OECD Convention on Transnational Bribery. Additionally, the book *Corrupción, una visión desde la sociedad civil*, with research aimed at promoting citizen anti-corruption tools, was published and a local and national radio campaign were launched to raise public awareness regarding the problem of corruption.

In the midst of upcoming presidential elections, the support of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal was secured in order to begin outlining partnerships geared towards monitoring political advertising.

TI-Costa Rica evaluated its country's implementation of the OAS Inter-American Convention against Corruption and presented an independent report before the Committee of Experts. It further undertook a project to measure the economic costs incurred as a result of corruption and developed indicators of transparency and integrity. The organisation remains active in the promotion of TI's Business Principles for Countering Bribery.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 2004, the organization **Participación Ciudadana (PC)**, decided to gear its work towards the fight against corruption, becoming in February 2005 TI's National Contact in the country.

The organisation has enhanced its profile in an attempt to generate a response from the Supreme Court of Justice, the Attorney General's Office and the Presidency of the Republic over the situation of corruption in the country and lack of transparency. With a view to promoting the anticorruption agenda under consideration in Congress, the campaign *Congresistas, es una Necesidad* was developed.

Agreements with the Public Prosecutor's Office to develop various programmes designed to ensure that civic liberties are upheld were promoted. These included programmes in the field of education, coupled with activities on the importance of ethical values targeting students. A book containing reports on cases of corruption over the course of the years 1983-2003 was also published.

In addition, PC evaluated the implementation in the country of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and presented its independent report to the OAS Committee of Experts

ECUADOR

The **Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo** (CLD-TI) continued to implement TI Integrity Pacts. This year, the pacts were employed in the selection of an interim administrator of land-line telephone companies and another 13 electric companies.

One of the most important activities in recent times has been the co-organisation of the National and Hemispheric Civil Society Forums, held within the framework of the XXXIV Regular Session of OAS General Assembly in Quito.

Another priority of CLD-TI, in conjunction with other public and private organisations, was to push for the enactment of the Organic Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, considered one of the most advanced bodies of law in Latin America. In May 2004, this objective was achieved when the law came into force.

Following the replacement of the Supreme Court justices with judges who have ties to political parties, the work of **CLD-TI** had been focused on urging then-President Gutiérrez to respect the Rule of Law.

GUATEMALA

In 2004, **Acción Ciudadana** published three guides to legislative oversight for use in the agricultural, educational and health sectors. The guides were presented to the deputies of related committees. Training was also provided to a group of deputies on the use of electronic government procurement and contracting system named *Guatecompras*.

Efforts were carried out at the local government level, particularly in the municipalities of San Juan Comalapa and Quetzaltenango, to persuade these municipalities to adopt a system of open and participatory budgeting.

Training courses on anti-corruption measures geared towards law enforcement were conducted nationwide. Through institutional and legal reform, TI's national chapter in Guatemala seeks to consolidate the probity of the General Accounting Office and streamline the system for sworn net worth statements. Last, a monitoring effort of the district attorney's anticorruption division within the Public Prosecutor's Office was initiated in order to verify the implementation of its strategic guidelines.

MEXICO

With the elections of 2006 in sight, **Transparencia Mexicana** accepted the invitation to design a mechanism to monitor pre-campaign income and costs. In light of the existing legal loopholes and irregularities reported during the 2000 campaign, Transparencia Mexicana's political financing department developed a programme to monitor income and costs during the pre-campaign period.

The *Indice Mexicano de Reputación Empresarial* was presented and Transparencia Mexicana, alongside the Chamber of the Publishing Industry, worked to identify corporate practices that violate the Law of Education Efforts to analyse and disseminate the data of the *Encuesta Nacional de Corrupción y Buen Gobierno* were continued and the second *Haciendo Realidad el Buen Gobierno en México, 2004* Forum was organised.

In conjunction with the Secretariat of Social Development, the *Manual de Microregiones* was drafted in order to provide access to the information of over 70 social programmes that focus on areas with high indices of marginalization.

NICARAGUA

Ética y Transparencia (EyT) has designed and implemented various projects geared towards the analysis of corruption in the education and health sectors; among which a survey conducted at over 500 schools is noteworthy. The results of the survey revealed illegal fees and violations on the part of beneficiaries as to the services offered by the education system.

Another initiative in the education sector, was the signing of an agreement with the ministries of education and health to monitor their acquisitions and contracting activities. This encouraged an increase in the number of bidders responding to calls for bids and verified the implementation of 70% of EyT's recommendations on the part of the Ministry of Education.

At the municipal level, the organisation reviewed the procurement processes used by local governments and assessed the quality of the works that had been built. EyT trained public employees at the Matagalpa and Masaya mayor's offices, as well as the Network of EyT Volunteers to monitor public contracting and municipal government spending.





PANAMA

2004 was an unusual year for both **Panama and the Fundación para la Libertad Ciudadana** since general elections were held for president, deputies, mayors and district representatives. At this major national juncture, the essential challenge was to motivate and incorporate a large segment of the voting population, (previously not politically active), to exercise their right to vote intelligently, responsibly and with solidarity.

To this end, the projects *Vota a Conciencia* and *Candidatos Visibles* were launched, geared towards ensuring voters make well-informed decisions at the polls. Under the mandates of these projects, Fundación para la Libertad Ciudadana distributed relevant information to the public regarding the platforms of each candidate. Concurrently, a proposal outlining 13 activities aimed at helping the fight against corruption was provided for candidates.

The government of the winning party incorporated 7 of the 13 activities proposed into their project, laying the foundation for truly and consistently involving government authorities in efforts relating to the anti-corruption agenda.

PARAGUAY

Transparencia Paraguay (TP) implemented the first Integrity Pact in the country, disseminated the new Public Contracting Law and signed agreements with public institutions to monitor their bidding processes.

The launch of the organisation's *Indice de Transparencia - Integridad y Eficiencia* - is a major step forward in the area of corruption measurement. Eight institutions in the country were reviewed and the results show that the Chamber of Senators has the highest integrity standard, while the Institute of Health has the lowest.

The *Encuesta Nacional sobre Corrupción* was conducted in an attempt to ascertain the perception of the public regarding corruption, as well as citizens' personal experience. Some 91% of those surveyed believe that high levels of corruption exist at the national level in Paraguay, and 50% stated that they expect to corruption to increase over the next five years.

As part of a Group that promotes Access to Information, workshops were organised. The objective of the project is to enact Laws of Access in collaboration with the Union of Journalists.

PERU

In 2004, the third National Anti-Corruption Conference was held in Lima. The core theme of the conference was the relationship between poverty, decentralisation and corruption within the context of the decentralisation process undertaken in Peru. The diversity of participants made the event a forum for sharing anticorruption initiatives, results and proposals.

Proética is using the Decentralised Plan for the Fight against Corruption in five regions of the country: Lambayeque, Junín, Cajamarca, Huancavelica and Ayacucho. The aim of the plan is to collaborate with the new administrations to have them employ transparency tools, such as the databases maintained by public officials, on-line agendas, corruption risk maps and regional anti-corruption plans. The Access to Information law is also being promoted.

A programme of working with school-aged boys and girls was designed. The future proposal consists of developing citizen oversight modules for the management of government funds. The education project was already launched in the city of Ferreñafe, Lambayeque, and has been well-received by schools, teachers and administrators.

URUGUAY

In 2004, **Uruguay Transparente** carried out various activities both in and outside the organisation. As part of its institutional consolidation efforts, a new website was launched, as well as a monthly newsletter on corruption.

The organisation produced an independent report on the country's compliance with the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and forwarded the results to the OAS Committee of Experts.

Other important projects were also implemented, such as *¿Educando en la legalidad?*, designed to research what oversight mechanisms help the Universidad de la República detect cases of plagiarism, punish such cases and denounce them publicly. The study also discusses the importance of the issue of academic corruption in the context of college life. The findings of the study show the existence of mechanisms for reporting cases, however, difficult access to information and varied levels of internal discussion depending on the extent to which the press circulates corruption scandals within the university.

VENEZUELA

In 2005, **Transparencia Venezuela** (TV) was accredited as a TI National Chapter. TV has proposed to work with civil society, companies and the government to raise awareness and provide tools in the fight against corruption.

Noteworthy achievements have already been made, such as the assessment of Venezuela's compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC). The results of this assessment were informally presented to the IACAC Committee of Experts.

The core area of TV's work focuses on strengthening transparency at the local level. To address this priority, TV formed an anti-corruption team that provided social oversight tools in 6 municipalities; designed the instruments of the *Sistema de Indicadores de Transparencia Municipal* verified using the assessment of 8 pilot locations; and published two guides on accountability and participatory budgeting.

Important actions aimed at promoting access to public information have also been carried out: investigative journalism workshops and meetings with deputies of various levels for the purposes of contributing to the development of mechanisms that establish this right as law.

The Americas Department of the Transparency International Secretariat serves as the TILAC Secretariat and is comprised of the following individuals:

Silke Pfeiffer (Germany):
Silke joined the TI Secretariat in 1999 and became the head of the Department in 2003. In addition to her duties managing and overseeing various aspects of the department's programmes, she coordinates regional political financing, contracting and private sector programmes. As a member of the Secretariat's Management Team, she also is involved in various international initiatives alongside her managerial responsibilities.

Alejandro Salas (Mexico):
Alejandro became a member of the Americas department team in late 2002 in the capacity of a Senior Programme Coordinator. He came to TI to coordinate our efforts in Central America and currently oversees the regional strategy for measuring corruption. He also serves as the main point of contact for the 18 TI chapters and contacts in the hemisphere.

Marta Erquicia (Spain):
Marta joined the Secretariat in late 2003 and currently heads TI's regional work in the area of anti-corruption conventions and also coordinates the department's communications efforts.

Other members of the team work from within the region, among whom figure:

Miguel Angel Peñailillo (Chile), Regional Coordinator for the Anti-Corruption Conventions Programme, is responsible for formulating and implementing attendant regional strategies.

Bruno Wilhelm Speck (Germany – Brazil), Senior Advisor, provides support and technical assistance for various areas of our work, with particular focus on the areas of political financing and public contracting.

Juan Luis Velásquez (Guatemala) is the regional coordinator of the Central America programme and as such, is responsible for formulating and implementing our strategies and activities in the six countries of the sub-region.

We would like to express our special thanks to Jessica Berns, Andrea Figari and Inés Selvood, who in recent months left the department but were indispensable assets to our team and helped us move forward with our message and work.

We would also like to thank our interns and volunteers: Andrés Hernández, Victoria Jennett, Grit Martínez, Pamela Orgeldinger and Ximena Salazar.

Who finances our work?
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Contact
If you would like to find out more about Transparency International's work in Latin America and the Caribbean, please contact tilac@transparency.org.

Index of TILAC national chapter and national contact websites.

- Poder Ciudadano - Argentina: www.poderciudadano.org
- Transparência Brasil: www.transparencia.org.br
- Chile Transparente: www.chiletransparente.org.cl
- Transparencia por Colombia: www.transparenciacolombia.org.co
- Transparencia Internacional Costa Rica: www.transparenciacr.org
- Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo - Ecuador: www.cld.org.ec
- Acción Ciudadana - Guatemala: www.accionciudadana.org.gt
- Transparencia Mexicana: www.tm.org.mx
- Ética y Transparencia - Nicaragua: www.eyt.org.ni
- Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana - Panama: www.libertadciudadana.org
- Transparencia Paraguay: www.transparencia.org.py
- Proética - Peru: www.proetica.org.pe
- Participación Ciudadana - Dominican Republic: www.pciudadana.com
- Uruguay Transparente: www.uruguaytransparente.org.
- Transparencia Venezuela: www.transparencia.org.ve

106 out of 146 countries scored below 5 against a clean score of 10 according to the 2004 Corruption Perceptions Index

Across the world, corruption is a daunting obstacle to sustainable development. In Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2004, sixty countries scored less than 3 out of 10, indicating rampant corruption. These countries need help to emerge from the corruption-poverty spiral. If a country is believed to be corrupt, but is willing to reform, this should serve as a signal to donors that investment is needed in systemic approaches to fight corruption. Long-term systemic reform is indispensable, as reforms can take time to turn the tide against corruption.

The Corruption Perceptions Index is a poll of polls, reflecting the perceptions of business people and country analysts, both resident and non-resident. The 2004 index draws on 18 surveys provided to Transparency International between 2002 and 2004, conducted by 12 independent institutions.

Country rank	Country	CPI 2004 score*	Confidence Range**	Surveys Used***
1	Finland	9.7	9.5-9.8	9
2	New Zealand	9.6	9.4-9.6	9
3	Denmark	9.5	9.3-9.7	10
	Iceland	9.5	9.4-9.7	8
5	Singapore	9.3	9.2-9.4	13
6	Sweden	9.2	9.1-9.3	11
7	Switzerland	9.1	8.9-9.2	10
8	Norway	8.9	8.6-9.1	9
9	Australia	8.8	8.4-9.1	15
10	Netherlands	8.7	8.5-8.9	10
11	United Kingdom	8.6	8.4-8.8	12
12	Canada	8.5	8.1-8.9	12
13	Austria	8.4	8.1-8.8	10
	Luxembourg	8.4	8.0-8.9	7
15	Germany	8.2	8.0-8.5	11
16	Hong Kong	8.0	7.1-8.5	13
17	Belgium	7.5	7.1-8.0	10
	Ireland	7.5	7.2-7.9	10
	USA	7.5	6.9-8.0	14
20	Chile	7.4	7.0-7.8	11
21	Barbados	7.3	6.6-7.6	3
22	France	7.1	6.6-7.6	12
	Spain	7.1	6.7-7.4	11
24	Japan	6.9	6.2-7.4	15
25	Malta	6.8	5.3-8.2	4
26	Israel	6.4	5.6-7.1	10
27	Portugal	6.3	5.8-6.8	9
28	Uruguay	6.2	5.9-6.7	6
29	Oman	6.1	5.1-6.8	5
	United Arab Emirates	6.1	5.1-7.1	5
31	Botswana	6.0	5.3-6.8	7

Country rank	Country	CPI 2004 score*	Confidence Range**	Surveys Used***
	Estonia	6.0	5.6-6.7	12
	Slovenia	6.0	5.6-6.6	12
34	Bahrain	5.8	5.5-6.2	5
35	Taiwan	5.6	5.2-6.1	15
36	Cyprus	5.4	5.0-5.8	4
37	Jordan	5.3	4.6-5.9	9
38	Qatar	5.2	4.6-5.6	4
39	Malaysia	5.0	4.5-5.6	15
	Tunisia	5.0	4.5-5.6	7
41	Costa Rica	4.9	4.2-5.8	8
42	Hungary	4.8	4.6-5.0	12
	Italy	4.8	4.4-5.1	10
44	Kuwait	4.6	3.8-5.3	5
	Lithuania	4.6	4.0-5.4	9
	South Africa	4.6	4.2-5.0	11
47	South Korea	4.5	4.0-4.9	14
48	Seychelles	4.4	3.7-5.0	3
49	Greece	4.3	4.0-4.8	9
	Suriname	4.3	2.1-5.8	3
51	Czech Republic	4.2	3.7-4.9	11
	El Salvador	4.2	3.3-5.1	7
	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	3.6-5.2	6
54	Bulgaria	4.1	3.7-4.6	10
	Mauritius	4.1	3.2-4.8	5
	Namibia	4.1	3.5-4.6	7
57	Latvia	4.0	3.8-4.3	8
	Slovakia	4.0	3.6-4.5	11
59	Brazil	3.9	3.7-4.1	11
60	Belize	3.8	3.4-4.1	3
	Colombia	3.8	3.4-4.1	10
62	Cuba	3.7	2.2-4.7	4

"When Transparency International [...] publishes its Corruption Perceptions Index, governments, companies and civil society groups cannot afford to ignore it."

Financial Times, 20 October 2004

Country rank	Country	CPI 2004 score*	Confidence Range**	Surveys Used***
	Panama	3.7	3.4-4.2	7
64	Ghana	3.6	3.1-4.1	7
	Mexico	3.6	3.3-3.8	11
	Thailand	3.6	3.3-3.9	14
67	Croatia	3.5	3.3-3.8	9
	Peru	3.5	3.3-3.7	8
	Poland	3.5	3.1.3.9	13
	Sri Lanka	3.5	3.1.3.9	8
71	China	3.4	3.0-3.8	16
	Saudi Arabia	3.4	2.7-4.0	5
	Syria	3.4	2.8-4.1	5
74	Belarus	3.3	1.9-4.8	5
	Gabon	3.3	2.1-3.7	3
	Jamaica	3.3	2.8-3.7	6
77	Benin	3.2	2.0-4.3	3
	Egypt	3.2	2.7-3.8	8
	Mali	3.2	2.2-4.2	5
	Morocco	3.2	2.9-3.5	7
	Turkey	3.2	2.8-3.7	13
82	Armenia	3.1	2.4-3.7	5
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1	2.7-3.5	7
	Madagascar	3.1	1.8-4.4	4
85	Mongolia	3.0	2.6-3.2	3
	Senegal	3.0	2.5-3.5	6
87	Dominican Republic	2.9	2.4-3.3	6
	Iran	2.9	2.2-3.4	5
	Romania	2.9	2.5-3.4	12
90	Gambia	2.8	2.2-3.4	5
	India	2.8	2.6-3.0	15
	Malawi	2.8	2.2-3.7	5
	Mozambique	2.8	2.4-3.1	7
	Nepal	2.8	1.6-3.4	3
	Russia	2.8	2.5-3.1	15
	Tanzania	2.8	2.4-3.2	7
97	Algeria	2.7	2.3-3.0	6
	Lebanon	2.7	2.1-3.2	5
	Macedonia	2.7	2.3-3.2	7
	Nicaragua	2.7	2.5-3.0	7
	Serbia and Montenegro	2.7	2.3-3.0	7
102	Eritrea	2.6	1.6-3.4	3
	Papua New Guinea	2.6	1.9-3.4	4
	Philippines	2.6	2.4-2.9	14
	Uganda	2.6	2.1-3.1	7
	Vietnam	2.6	2.3-2.9	11
	Zambia	2.6	2.3-2.9	6
108	Albania	2.5	2.0-3.0	4
	Argentina	2.5	2.2-2.8	11
	Libya	2.5	1.9-3.0	4
	Palestinian Authority	2.5	2.0-2.7	3
112	Ecuador	2.4	2.3-2.5	7
	Yemen	2.4	1.9-2.9	5
114	Republic of Congo	2.3	2.0-2.7	4
	Ethiopia	2.3	1.9-2.9	6
	Honduras	2.3	2.0-2.6	7
	Moldova	2.3	2.0-2.8	5
	Sierra Leone	2.3	2.0-2.7	3
	Uzbekistan	2.3	2.1-2.4	6
	Venezuela	2.3	2.2-2.5	11
	Zimbabwe	2.3	1.9-2.7	7
122	Bolivia	2.2	2.1-2.3	6
	Guatemala	2.2	2.0-2.4	7
	Kazakhstan	2.2	1.8-2.7	7
	Kyrgyzstan	2.2	2.0-2.5	5
	Niger	2.2	2.0-2.5	3
	Sudan	2.2	2.0-2.3	5
	Ukraine	2.2	2.0-2.4	10
129	Cameroon	2.1	1.9-2.3	5
	Iraq	2.1	1.3-2.8	4
	Kenya	2.1	1.9-2.4	7
	Pakistan	2.1	1.6-2.6	7
133	Angola	2.0	1.7-2.1	5
	Congo, Democratic Rep.	2.0	1.5-2.2	3
	Cote d'Ivoire	2.0	1.7-2.2	5
	Georgia	2.0	1.6-2.3	7
	Indonesia	2.0	1.7-2.2	14
	Tajikistan	2.0	1.7-2.4	4
	Turkmenistan	2.0	1.6-2.3	3
140	Azerbaijan	1.9	1.8-2.0	7
	Paraguay	1.9	1.7-2.2	7
142	Chad	1.7	1.1-2.3	4
	Myanmar	1.7	1.5-2.0	4
144	Nigeria	1.6	1.4-1.8	9
145	Bangladesh	1.5	1.1-1.9	8
	Haiti	1.5	1.2-1.9	5

* CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

** Confidence range provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources (n) are available an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%.

*** Surveys used refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 18 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

The BPI 2002 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.

Complementing the CPI is Transparency International's Bribe Payers Index (BPI), which reflects the propensity of companies from the world's top exporting companies to pay bribes in exporting markets. The BPI was last published in May 2002. More than 800 business experts in 15 leading emerging market countries were surveyed. The results showed that a number of the top bribe payers are signatories of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, which outlaws bribery of foreign public officials.

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.

Full BPI and CPI results are available at www.transparency.org

Ranking by country

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.

The Global Corruption Barometer, launched by Transparency International in 2003, is a public opinion survey of perceptions, experiences and attitudes towards corruption. The Barometer is carried out for Transparency International by Gallup International, as part of their Voice of the People survey. Complementing TI's Corruption Perceptions Index (see p.8), which captures perceptions among business people and country analysts, the Global Corruption Barometer surveys the general public. The 2004 edition involved interviews between June and August 2004 with almost 50,000 people in 60 countries.

One of the most striking findings in 2004 was that globally, just as in 2003, political parties were perceived to be the sector most affected by corruption, followed by parliament/ legislature, the police and the legal system/judiciary.

In 2004, respondents in these countries were asked:

To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country/territory to be affected by corruption?

They were asked to rate these sectors with 1 = not at all corrupt, 5 = extremely corrupt

Country	Afghanistan	Albania	Argentina	Austria	Bolivia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Bulgaria	Cameroon	Canada	Costa Rica	Croatia	Czech Republic	Denmark	Ecuador	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Ghana	Greece	Guatemala	Hong Kong	Iceland	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Kenya	Korea (South)	Kosovo	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Macedonia (FYR)	Malaysia	Mexico	Moldova	Netherlands	Nigeria	Norway	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Russia	Singapore	South Africa	Spain	Switzerland	Taiwan	Turkey	Ukraine	United Kingdom	Uruguay	USA	Venezuela	Total sample
Political parties	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.6	4.9	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.1	2.8	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.4	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.0
Parliament/Legislature	2.9	3.0	4.6	2.8	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	2.2	4.8	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.4	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.5	2.4	4.0	4.2	2.4	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.1	2.6	4.2	2.7	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.7	1.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	4.2	3.7
Legal system/Judiciary	3.4	3.2	4.3	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	1.9	4.5	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.2	4.0	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.9	4.1	4.2	2.5	4.3	2.9	4.3	4.1	2.6	3.8	2.3	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.0	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.6
Police	3.0	3.1	4.4	2.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.8	1.9	4.3	2.9	1.7	3.1	4.2	2.5	4.5	3.2	4.2	3.0	2.0	4.5	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.9	4.3	3.8	1.9	4.0	4.1	2.4	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	2.7	4.8	2.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.0	1.7	3.8	2.9	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.3	2.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.6
Business/Private sector	2.9	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.4
Tax revenue	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	2.1	1.7	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.2	3.6	2.6	4.0	3.8	2.5	3.8	2.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.4	1.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.2	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.4
Customs	3.3	3.7	4.2	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.3	2.6	4.1	3.3	3.4	1.7	4.4	3.0	1.6	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.3	3.3	4.1	2.5	2.1	3.9	4.3	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	4.0	3,7	3.5	4,1	4.3	2.2	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.3	2,6	4.0	2.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.5	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	2.5	4.2	2.6	3,9	3.3
Media	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.3
Medical services	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.7	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.1	4.2	2.2	3.5	3.9	2.2	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.4	1.6	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.1	4.1	2.4	3.e	3.0	4.0	3.3
Education system	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.2	1.7	3.8	3.2	2.2	2.7	2,5	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.4	3.6	2.1	3.8	2.0	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.6	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.9	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.1
Registry and permit services	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.5	4.3	2.9	1.6	2.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	2.3	3.3	2.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.2	1.5	3.5	2.9	2.1	1.8	3.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.8	3.0
Utilities	3.0	2.4	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	3.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.9	2.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.0
Military	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.0	0.0	1.9	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.9	2.4	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.6	2.9
NGOs	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.8
Religious bodies	2.2	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	4.2	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.8	3.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	3.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.7

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Huguette Labelle
Canada



Huguette Labelle holds a PhD in Education. She is the former President of the Canadian International Development Agency and a Companion of the Order of Canada. Labelle has been awarded honorary degrees from ten Canadian universities and has received the Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada amongst other awards. She has served as Deputy Head of various Canadian government departments including Transport Canada. She is currently Chancellor of the University of Ottawa and is serving on the board of a number of organisations including the International Institute for Sustainable Development and is a member of the World Commission on Globalisation.

Valeria Merino-Dirani
Ecuador



Valeria Merino-Dirani is a lawyer who has worked to further democracy and transparency initiatives in Latin America for more than 15 years. Since 1999, She has been the executive director of Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo (CLD), TI's national chapter in Ecuador. In 1995, she was appointed a member of the Council of the United Nations University and served as the university's vice-president. Through CLD, she was a strong advocate for Ecuador's recently passed freedom of information law. Merino-Dirani has been on the Board of TI since the 2004 Annual Membership Meeting.

Admiral R.H.Tahiliani (retired)
India



R.H. Tahiliani joined the Indian Navy in 1948. He qualified as a pilot, a flying instructor and then a test pilot. He commanded a carrier-borne fighter squadron and three warships, the Western Fleet, Southern and Western Naval Commands before becoming Chief of Naval Staff in 1984. After retiring, he joined the Servants of the Peoples Society, an NGO devoted to working for the underprivileged, and has served as the Governor of the border state of Sikkim. He is a founding member of TI India and the chapter's Chairman. He is one of the trustees of the Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief and President of the Delhi Symphony Society.

Nancy Zucker Boswell
United States



Nancy Zucker Boswell has been Managing Director of TI-USA since shortly after its founding. She received her law degree summa cum laude from the American University Washington College of Law in Washington, DC. She is a director of PACT and of the International Senior Lawyers Project and co-chair of the American Bar Association Task Force on Foreign Corrupt Practices. She is a cleared adviser to the US government, serving on the State Department Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy and the USTR Trade & Environment Policy Advisory Committee.

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Transparency International is saddened by the passing of three of its Advisory Council members in 2004. George Moody-Stuart (Former Chair of Worldaware), Sir Anthony Siaguru (Former Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea) and Abdullah Mohamed Omar (former Minister of Transport of South Africa).

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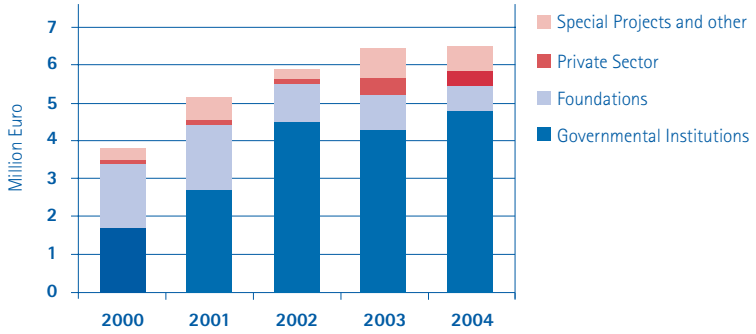
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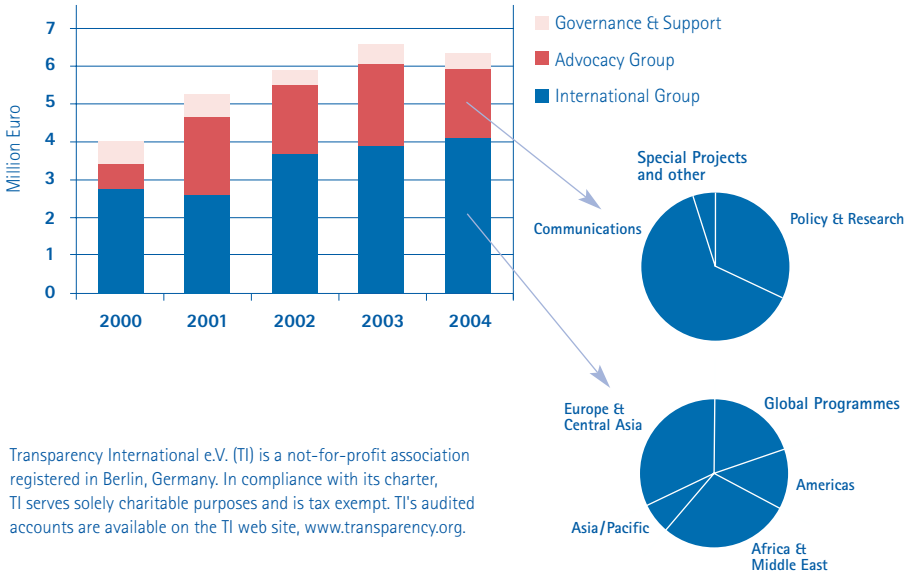
Income (Thousands Euro)	2004		2003	
Governmental Institutions		4,768		4,384
of which Project Funding	2,871		2,661	
Foundations		707		801
of which Project Funding	707		801	
Private Sector		321		358
Special Projects and other		704		878
Total Income		**6,500**		**6,421**

Where the money comes from



Expenditure (Thousands Euro)	2004		2003	
International Group				
Global Programmes	745		779	
Americas	655		716	
Africa & Middle East	1,069		942	
Asia / Pacific	365		270	
Europe & Central Asia	1,324		960	
		4,158		3,667
Advocacy Group				
Policy & Research	533		672	
Communications	1,079		1,106	
Special Projects and other	101		442	
		1,713		2,220
Governance & Support		477		477
Total Expenditure		**6,348**		**6,363**

Where the money goes



Special Projects includes TI's involvement in the biennial International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), the income and expenditure for which vary considerably from year to year.

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Global Corruption Report 2005

Foreword by Francis Fukuyama. Pluto Books, 316 pp., ISBN 0-7453-2396-0.
GB £19.99 / US$29.95



The *Global Corruption Report 2005* focuses on corruption in the construction industry, the industry sector regularly rated as the most corrupt. This latest edition of TI's flagship annual publication analyses the state of corruption in Iraqi reconstruction, the mechanisms of corruption in construction projects as well as assessing the economic and environmental consequences of corruption in this sector. It also contains 40 detailed assessments of corruption in specific countries and the latest corruption-related research. The French edition, ***Rapport mondial sur la corruption 2005*** was published by Economica,
ISBN 2-7178-5025-2, € 23.

Global Corruption Report 2004

Pluto Books, 353pp., ISBN 0-7453-2230-1. GB £15.99 / US$24.95



The *Global Corruption Report 2004* focuses on corruption in the political process and on the insidious impact of corrupt politics on public life in societies across the globe. It features a special section on political corruption, with expert reports on political finance, the repatriation of looted assets, the abuse of immunity and corruption in the oil and arms sectors. This edition also presents global and regional reports, 34 country reports and the latest corruption research. The French edition was published by Karthala (ISBN 2-84586-490-6) and the Spanish edition by Icaria (ISBN 84-7426-752-8).

Global Corruption Report 2003

Profile Books, 326 pp., ISBN 1-86197-476-0. GB £15.00



The 2003 edition of the *Global Corruption Report* focuses on access to information in the struggle against corruption, and presents a special assessment of the Enron scandal. It explores how civil society, the public and private sectors and the media use and control information to combat – or conceal – corruption. The *GCR 2003* includes a data and research section and 16 regional reports on the state of corruption and anti-corruption measures around the world. The French edition of the *GCR 2003, Rapport mondial sur la corruption 2003,* was published by Éditions Karthala, ISBN 2-84586-405-1, € 28

Education Tool Kit 2005



In January 2005, Transparency International published a *Special Edition of the Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit: Teaching Integrity to Youth.* As the leaders of tomorrow, young people are a particularly important target group for ethics education. The 88-page booklet includes examples of youth education experiences from 11 countries, which contribute to fostering a zero-tolerance approach to corruption and to building demand for accountability. The booklet is written by TI national chapters and other NGOs in Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Georgia, Italy, Macao, Moldova, Uganda, the USA and Zambia. This special toolkit is available in print or in pdf format at www.transparency.org/toolkits/2004/index.html.

Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit 2003

Civil society experiences and emerging strategies
Published by Transparency International, October 2003, 432 pp.,
ISBN 3935711-08-5. EUR 13/US$15.



The *TI Corruption Fighters' Tool Kit 2003* (a compilation of tools from 2001 to 2003) documents more than 60 concrete civil society experiences collected by Transparency International. The *Tool Kit* – available in print and CD-ROM – presents a diverse range of anti-corruption initiatives by TI national chapters and other civil society organisations in an accessible format. The cases can be replicated or adapted in other countries in areas ranging from reform of the judiciary to corruption control in public procurement. Also available in Spanish (ISBN3-935711-07-7).

TI Source Book 2000

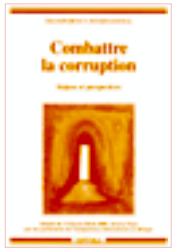
Confronting Corruption: The Elements of a National Integrity System
Ed. Jeremy Pope, 2000, 3rd ed., completely revised and updated, 364 pp.,
ISBN 3-980 5657-8-5. Institutional EUR/US$95, individual EUR/US$50.



The *TI Source Book* is an indispensable guide to corruption and efforts to combat it. It has become a manual for anti-corruption practitioners and guardians of good practice in government and, increasingly, in the private sector. The first edition has been translated into more than 20 languages.

Combattre la corruption – enjeux et perspectives

Ed. Djilali Hadjadj, Editions Karthala, 2002, 360 pp., ISBN 2-84586-311-X. EUR25.



The first guide to confronting corruption adapted to the context of Francophone Africa. The book is an adaptation by TI's national chapters of the leading anti-corruption reference work, the *TI Source Book*, to the socio-political and legislative environment of Francophone Africa.

TIQ, TI's Quarterly Newsletter



Available in English and French, the TIQ highlights recent cases of corruption as well as reforms and initiatives worldwide to increase transparency and accountability. TIQ also reports on the work of TI national chapters around the globe.

TI National Integrity System Country Studies

National Integrity System country studies provide a detailed assessment of the anti-corruption systems in individual countries. They look at the strengths and weaknesses of key areas including the executive, legislature, media and civil society in the country and assess how effectively these areas are able to curb corruption. The studies are conducted by TI chapters or by independent local researchers. In 2004, the TI movement produced more than a dozen NIS Country Studies, including in the following countries: Australia, Caribbean Composite Study, Gambia, Pacific Island states and the UK.

To access these reports please see:
www.transparency.org/activities/nat_integ_systems/country_studies.html#

Transparency International is the civil society organisation leading the global fight against corruption. Through more than 90 national 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.

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