



Anti-Corruption Resource Guide

Corruption and conflict

Corruption fuels and thrives on conflict. It fosters social, political and economic inequalities, often along ethnic lines. Corrupt motives may cause warring factions to prolong conflict as a cover to loot natural resources, steal humanitarian aid or extract other benefits from a war economy.

- Development Assistance Committee Guidelines on Helping Prevent Violent Conflict, OECD, 2001
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/54/1886146.pdf>
- European Commission on Conflict Prevention and Civilian Crisis Management, 2001
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/cp.htm
- The G8 Summit and Conflict Prevention: Turning Declarations into Action, Recommendations for the G8 Summit, 2000
<http://www.ploughshares.ca/CONTENT/BUILD%20PEACE/G8ConfPrevention.html>
- Governance in Post-Conflict Situations, UNDP and the Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2004
<http://www.cmi.no/news/undpsem2004/Research%20Paper.pdf>

Asset looting and the laundering of proceeds of corruption

The embezzlement and transfer of financial assets, state properties and natural resources abroad has the potential to destroy national economies and undermine development. "Kleptocracy" requires

swift and decisive preventive and control measures that address the lack of compliance with international anti-money laundering standards, impose dissuasive sanctions and help overcome difficulties in international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities.

- Forum on Crime and Society, Volume 2, Number 1, December 2002, UNODC
<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/publications/forum2vol2.pdf>
- Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption, General Assembly, 2002
http://unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/session_4/12e.pdf
- General Assembly Resolutions 56/186 and 55/188 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the recovery of assets, 2002
<http://www.un.org/documents/resga.htm>
- Global Programme against Money Laundering, UNODC
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money_laundering.html
- Report on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Typologies 2003-2004, Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pdf/TY2004_en.PDF



Corruption in international organizations

Internal oversight and integrity safeguards are overstretched in the face of growing operational responsibilities in peacekeeping, crisis assistance, conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery. Corruption diminishes the effectiveness of projects, and threatens the credibility, and political and financial support of the organizations. The moral high ground—often the only shield protecting the organizations' staff serving in some of the most dangerous places on the planet—is at risk.

- Department of Institutional Integrity, World Bank Group
<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/acfiu/acfiuweb.nsf>
- Integrity Awareness On-Line Learning, UNODC
<http://www.unodc.org/iaol/index.html>
- United Nations Organizational Integrity Survey, 2004
<http://www.un.org/News/oss/sg/integritysurvey.pdf>
- European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
http://europa.eu.int/comm/anti_fraud/index_en.html

Political corruption

Recent cases of illicit political party financing have raised awareness of the dangers involved in political corruption and have solicited calls for more rigorous regulatory regimes. Approaches at the national level differ significantly and include state subsidies for political parties and candidates, limitations on campaign expenditures and a regulatory framework ensuring transparency of contributions and expenditures.

- Global Corruption Report 2004, Transparency International (TI)
http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/03_Introduction_to_political_corruption.pdf
- Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns, The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), 2003
http://www.idea.int/publications/funding_parties/introduction.pdf
- Recommendation 1516 (2001), Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
<http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/AdoptedText/ta01/EREC1516.htm>
- Resolution 105 (2000) of the Council of Europe on the financial transparency of the political parties and their democratic functioning at regional levels, Open Society Justice Initiative
http://www.justiceinitiative.org/db/resource2?res_id=101716

Corruption within the justice system

The implementation of all other rights depends on the proper administration of justice. Corruption within the judiciary threatens its independence, impartiality and fairness, and undermines the rule of law—a key prerequisite for economic growth and the eradication of poverty.

- Assessment of Justice System Integrity and Capacity in Three Nigerian States, UNODC, 2004
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption/corruption_nigeria_justice_sector_assessment_2004-05.pdf





- Strengthening the Integrity of the Judiciary, UNODC
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption_judiciary.html
- Strengthening Judicial Integrity Against Corruption, Global Programme against Corruption Conferences, UNODC, 2001
<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/gpacpublications/cicp10.pdf>
- Country Corruption Assessment Report: South Africa, UNODC Regional Office for Southern Africa, 2003
<http://www.gov.za/reports/2003/corruption.pdf>

Corruption in the private sector

Corruption in the private sector has long been accepted as a part of doing business. However, the private sector has come to realize that private-to-private bribery eliminates fair competition and the rules of a free market economy, which impacts negatively on the quality of products and services, weakening the prospects for economic investment and undermining business ethics.

- The United Nations Global Compact
<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Portal/>
- Case Study on Private Sector Corruption, 4th Regional ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Conference, December 2003
http://www1.oecd.org/daf/ASIAcom/pdf/ws1b_duperouzel_case.pdf
- Business Principles for Countering Bribery, Transparency International (TI) & Social Accountability International, December 2002
http://www.transparency.org/building_coalitions/private_sector/business_principles/dnld/business_principles2.pdf

Corruption and organized crime

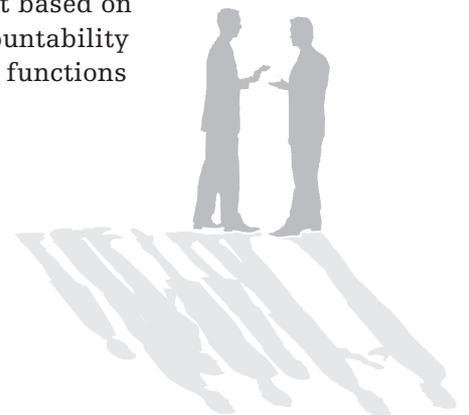
Through corruption, organized crime influences government and law enforcement policies and penetrates the economy. Using corruption in combination with threats and violence, organized crime turns victims into accomplices, strengthening its own constituency and infiltrating the state and its institutions.

- Results of a Pilot Survey on Forty Organized Criminal Groups in Sixteen Countries, UNODC, 2002
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/publications/Pilot_survey.pdf
- Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption
<http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson/>
- Forum on Crime and Society, Volume 3, Numbers 1 and 2, December 2003, UNODC
<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/forum/forum3.pdf>

Responding to the threats and trends in corruption—ratifying and implementing the UN Convention against Corruption

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

A critical focus of the Convention is prevention—providing the institutional and regulatory framework to reduce the likelihood of corrupt practices within the public and private sectors. States should ensure that their public services are subject to safeguards that promote efficiency, transparency and recruitment based on merit. Transparency and accountability must be upheld in key public functions





such as the judiciary, public procurement and the administration of public finances. The Convention also calls on countries to actively promote the involvement of non-governmental and community-based organizations, and other elements of civil society.

- United Nations Convention against Corruption

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_convention_corruption.html

CRIMINALIZATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Convention requires countries to establish criminal and other offences to cover a wide range of acts of corruption. It criminalizes bribery and the embezzlement of public funds, as well as the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and the obstruction of justice. The Convention offers solutions to tackle the problematic area of private sector corruption and provides a range of enforcement measures.

- United Nations Convention against Corruption

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_convention_corruption.html

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSET RECOVERY

Countries agreed within the framework of the Convention to cooperate in the fight against corruption, including prevention, investigation and the prosecution of offenders. The Convention establishes asset recovery and the return of looted assets to the countries of origin as basic principles.

- International Norms and Standards, International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN)

http://www.imolin.org/imolin/en/int_statndards.html

- Research and Analysis, International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN)

<http://www.imolin.org/imolin/en/research.html>

- Evaluation of Laws and Systems in FATF Members Dealing with Asset Confiscation and Provisional Measures, Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pdf/CONFISC_en.pdf

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY UNODC

UNODC provides technical assistance through legal advisory services for the ratification of the Convention and technical cooperation projects focusing on preventive measures. The latter will cover the following areas, which, if tackled correctly, will provide critical building blocks toward achieving corruption-free societies: (1) supporting national anti-corruption policies and mechanisms, (2) strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, (3) promoting integrity in the public and private sectors, and (4) denying the proceeds of corruption and facilitating the recovery of illicit assets.

- Global Programme against Corruption: an outline for action, UNODC 1999

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/corruption_programme.pdf

- Why a Global Programme against Corruption? UNODC

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption.html#why>

