



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**

the coalition against corruption



ANNUAL REPORT 2001



www.transparency.org

Corruption is one of the greatest challenges facing the contemporary world. It undermines good government, distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources and harms the private sector and private sector development. But, most of all, corruption hurts those who can afford it least. Containing corruption is only possible with the co-operation of all those who have a stake in the integrity and transparency of their institutions. By joining forces, international institutions, the state, concerned citizens and the private sector can defeat corruption. Stamping out corruption is about improving the lives of men and women everywhere.

Transparency International recognises that the responsibility for corruption is a shared one and its emphasis is on reforming systems, not exposing individuals. TI is the only international organisation exclusively devoted to curbing corruption. It has become a major force in the fight for transparency and good government, with a network of national chapters implementing its mission in some 80 countries around the world.

Our mission



Looking across the world, we are encouraged by the fact that combating corruption now claims a prominent place in policy agendas. The challenge to corruption is truly universal. Corrupt regimes in dictatorships such as Indonesia and Nigeria or in evolving democracies such as Peru and the Philippines have been replaced. In Europe, prominent political leaders have been prosecuted for corruption and national measures have been adopted to implement the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in most of its member countries. These developments should lay to rest the cynical belief that nothing meaningful could be done about corruption.

But formidable barriers to reform have yet to be overcome. National measures to implement the OECD Convention have not been uniformly stringent. Promising proposals for electoral reform to regulate campaign spending in the United States have been, at least for the present, obstructed. International financial institutions and corporations and their home governments, despite their declared commitment to transparency in international business dealings, are seen to condone contracts and projects which

do not meet mandated requirements of transparency and competitive procurement. A hard lesson, yet to be learnt, is that condoning such practices on the ground of promoting foreign investment, proves to be counter-productive. Such projects are rendered inherently unstable, resulting in claims for re-negotiation and review, often leading to expensive and contentious litigation. An even greater negative consequence is that the environment for sound and sustainable foreign investment is eroded. In the new democracies, elected governments succumb to the very corrupt practices which they had pledged to remove. Powerful groups from the old order survive and induce new governments to defer reforms and instead resort to arbitrary procedures which actively promote corruption.

TI's achievements to date are formidable. But they also demonstrate the need to further intensify our movement's efforts to strengthen coalitions against corruption, to step up interaction with global institutions and increase global consultation and policy dialogue. In this way we can ensure the long-term success of anti-corruption initiatives.

Kamal Hossain
Chairman, Advisory Council



From the outset, we at Transparency International, have believed that the fight against corruption should be above party politics and one in which all those who have their country's future at heart should join. We are also convinced that progress can only be achieved through dialogue and engagement, not exposure and confrontation.


We call ourselves the coalition against corruption, and we mean it. We seek out the involvement of government, civil society and the private sector both at the national and international level. And this we do because we do not view corruption as a problem resting solely with any one of these three groups. Corruption is not just the problem of governments and public servants on the take. The private sector is also responsible for fuelling corruption by resorting to bribes to secure business. Citizens, too, can be part of the problem when they agree to pay bribes, or acquiesce to conduct they should denounce. Tackling corruption is very much a task we all have to take on with each other, rather than against each other, and this is why we are so deeply convinced of the potential strength of our coalition.

Looking back on the past year's

work, we take pride in the fact that the coalition we began to build eight years ago continues to grow and is becoming stronger. Increasingly, our national chapters are called upon by governments – some of which might well have hesitated until only recently – to provide help and insights in developing meaningful anti-corruption reforms. We are actively developing our collaboration with the private sector to help business live up to its obligations under recent international agreements and to enhance the integrity of companies. As a civil society organisation, we are heartened by the fact that our involvement as an independent participant in reform efforts is now more often than not seen as a distinct asset.

We believe it is the role of a modern NGO to join in the search for solutions and not to be content merely with identifying problems and calling for change. We have entered the more challenging area of creative dialogue and assistance in the search for appropriate responses. Looking at the work the TI movement has accomplished over the past year, we feel confident that TI is well on its way to living up to this model.

Peter Eigen
Chairman of the Board



No one can dispute the fact that the awareness of corruption and its corrosive effects is much higher now than it was just a decade ago. But in many countries there is still little recognition of the extent of the problem and the pressing need to act. This is why many of our national chapters continue to focus on raising awareness of corruption in environments where the tolerance for corrupt practices and the lack of accountability are still high. In addition to general awareness raising, TI continues to deepen its message and tailor its message to its various audiences. TI is all too aware of the fact that worthy issues have vanished from the international agenda in the past and in order to avoid this, we deploy consistent efforts to keep corruption relevant.

The biennial **International Anti-Corruption Conference** plays an important role in deepening the awareness of corruption and fostering concrete dialogue on a vast array of related issues. TI continues to be closely associated with this important event by serving as secretariat to the IACC Council. For the first time in its history, this international gathering will be held in a transition country of Central Europe. The

Raising Awareness

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Peter Eigen

10th IACC is taking place in Prague, Czech Republic, on 7-11 October 2001. This year's conference emphasises workshops and panel discussions as a means of taking stock of successes and failures in the fight against corruption. Over 1,000 anti-corruption practitioners and advocates from all parts of the world are expected to participate. For more information see www.10iacc.org.

TI's new **Global Corruption Report (GCR)**, whose first edition is to be published in October 2001, is intended to provide a prime advocacy tool for the global anti-corruption movement. The GCR provides an overview of the "state of corruption" around the globe during the period of July 2000 to June 2001.

The book contains 12 regional reports written by journalists from around the world. It also includes in-depth pieces on three global topics – political party funding, money laundering and corruption in the international diamond trade – by leading experts on these timely issues.

The GCR includes news and analysis on anti-corruption efforts worldwide. The report highlights international and regional trends, and provides examples of significant reform efforts. It also points to the links between global, regional and national developments from the perspective of an independent NGO.

The report's final data and research section delivers unique surveys of the contemporary research terrain, with contributions from international governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, and academics. It also contains TI's well-known Corruption Perceptions Index. The Global Corruption Report promises to be a "must have" publication for policy-makers, business people, lawyers, journalists, academics, and anti-corruption activists the world over.

Fighting corruption is not only about signing international agreements and strengthening integrity systems. It is also about the daily struggle of ordinary citizens who face major obstacles and sometimes even risk their lives to expose wrongdoing and bring about change. To recognise the courage and determination of these individuals and groups, TI has instituted the **TI Integrity Awards**. The Awards were presented for the first time in September 2000 at a special ceremony held during the TI annual general meeting in Ottawa, Canada. The award winners were selected



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from an inspiring group of nominees by a special jury of leading TI activists and Board members. The winners included an NGO from a remote region of the Philippines which monitors public works projects; a Moroccan Air Force captain who is serving a prison sentence for having blown the whistle on corruption by his superiors; a Sri Lankan journalist who has denounced corruption in spite of retaliation and threats of violence; and finally, an Argentine

government investigator who was murdered moments before he was to go public with findings of financial irregularities in the social security administration. Thanks to its success in highlighting the human face of the fight against corruption, the awards programme has become a yearly event. Recipients of the 2001 awards will be announced on the opening night of the 10th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Prague.

On the Ground

Nepal

To raise mass awareness of the need to fight corruption, TI Nepal has gone directly to the airwaves. Under an agreement with Radio Nepal and Nepal Television, public interest messages prepared by TI Nepal were aired six to eight times a month on prime time. Two episodes of a television serial focusing on the importance of upholding the rule of law were broadcast on Nepal Television. The chapter also continued its work in support of investigative journalism by organising a training workshop for journalists and presenting an award for investigative journalism to a group of senior reporters.

Papua New Guinea

TI PNG took an active role in promoting the adoption of the country's new Integrity and Political Parties and Candidates Act. The chapter worked publicly and behind the scenes to highlight the merits of this legislation which will regulate political parties and put an end to politicians constantly changing their party allegiance and destabilising government. TI PNG will continue to actively raise public awareness of the ramifications of the new law and the impact it will have on the electoral system. TI PNG has also received its largest grant ever to promote reform of the electoral system, which is currently modelled on the Australian parliamentary system. This encourages voting along tribal lines, thereby exacerbating divisions within a society where the concept of national government has been slow to take root. TI PNG's work will involve pressing for change that will ensure majority support for the winning candidate. Workshops and seminars as well as a public campaign will be launched to explain the benefits of the new system and encourage civic participation.

Mauritius

The TI chapter in Mauritius seized the opportunity of national elections in September 2000 to publicly highlight the need to eliminate corruption from public life. This campaign was launched just before the dissolution of the National Assembly in reaction to the resignation of two Cabinet ministers after allegations of fraud and gross corruption. Transparency Mauritius called upon all citizens to actively participate in the fight against corruption by making them aware of their own personal responsibility in upholding ethical standards in public life and refusing to offer any gifts or favours to public servants. The chapter also called upon the electoral candidates to commit themselves to a number of transparency pledges, such as an annual declaration of assets and a promise to abstain from any fraudulent electoral practices. Transparency Mauritius called on the incoming government to deliver several campaign promises and make corruption a top priority of the Administration. These promises included the adoption of a Freedom of Information Act, passage of a code of ethics for civil servants, protection of whistleblowers and the institution of an Independent Commission against Corruption. Soon after the election, the new government established a Select Committee on Fraud and Corruption, a move welcomed by TI Mauritius.

TI Russia's Elena Panfilova

In the right place at the right time

How does one go about trying to make a difference in a country where petty corruption is almost a way of life? That is part of the challenge facing Elena Panfilova, TI Russia's determined 33-year old executive director. "Any driver always has a fifty rouble bill inside his licence, just in case. And one always has something in the bag to treat the doctor or the teacher when going to school or hospital." But more daunting still is the opportunity for corruption on a grand scale that was created by the rapid privatisation of the Russian economy without a clear legal framework and a strong governance system. A graduate in history and foreign affairs, Elena Panfilova was working in Paris at the OECD on anti-corruption initiatives for countries in transition before she took the helm of the TI chapter in Russia in January 2000.

For the past year, Elena has made it a priority to establish a coalition of like-minded Russian NGOs doing substantive work that can further the

objectives of the chapter. "It's a very random collection but it's still growing," says Elena. It's not always been easy to separate the wheat from the chaff, she admits. The difficulty, according to Elena, is that in Russia issues come and go. "First it was human rights, then the environment. Then, anti-corruption became flavour-of-the-month for a while and now it's trafficking." But Elena is in this battle for the long run. She knows that earlier enthusiasm for anti-corruption led to a lot of scepticism and she is determined that whatever work the chapter undertakes must be sustainable if it is to be credible. Why has TI Russia chosen to focus mainly on NGOs rather than the usual TI coalition that also includes the public and private sectors? Elena says TI Russia is not keen on taking on the public sector as a partner yet. Not because she does not believe in the approach in principle but because of the Russian context. "The government is not yet ready to be an equal partner. Here, there is no clear difference between private and public. There are absolutely no lines between the two and big problems of conflict of interest. One day someone is a public servant and the next day he is a businessman. We are trying to find those who aren't like that and work with them but it may take a generation before the public sector can be a reliable partner in general." As she looks back on the past year's efforts, Elena has become convinced that TI Russia must target freedom of information as a priority. "Everything we do involves the need for information. Now, we have to rely on good friends because there is no normal procedure for access to information in this country." There was an attempt at passing an access to information law in 1997, but after the first hearing and "consultation" with several agencies, it was mysteriously and quickly turned down. So rather than concentrate on the federal level where past efforts have failed, TI Russia is working on projects on the local and regional levels where they will sensitise citizens to the importance of access to information. When asked where she finds her motivation for this work, Elena responds that she has to do it for the sake of her children's future. "It's not a place now for my children to live," she says. "It will take 10 or 15 years but we do see little signs that are visible. Coalitions were not possible even two years ago and there has been no tradition of internal financing of civil society but some support networks are emerging." But no one should mistake Elena's level-headed optimism about change for anything loftier. "It's not about idealism," she claims. "It's about being in the right place at the right time and developing a very precise approach. This country has never been easy but now is our chance to live a normal life."



TI made important strides in broadening the acceptance of anti-bribery provisions attached to export credit and export credit insurance granted by government agencies. We reported last year that, at TI's behest, the governments of Belgium and Germany had agreed to introduce changes in the rules to require an affidavit by applicants ensuring that a contract was not and would not be secured through a criminal act, in particular bribery. Untrue statements would lead to denial of coverage or denial of claims. They pressed for the introduction of similar changes in all other OECD export credit agencies. In the latter part of 2000, TI was invited to present its recommendations regarding bribery prevention in export credit insurance to the OECD Working Group on export credit agencies. These were initially received with considerable scepticism but with the strong support of the German delegation, the working group agreed to encourage all member export credit agencies to adopt rules similar to those adopted by the German Export Credit Agency.

In 2000, TI undertook a study of the National Integrity System (NIS) on behalf of the Dutch government for presentation to the Global forum on

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Building C





On the Ground

Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance

Transparency International is playing an active role in the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements' (Habitat) Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance. As a member of the Campaign's Steering Committee, TI will provide best practice emanating from its chapters working at local government level. The Campaign's draft norms of good urban governance include sustainability, decentralisation, equity, efficiency, transparency and accountability, civic engagement and safety. On signing an agreement of co-operation with Habitat, TI's Chairman, Peter Eigen, reiterated that "transparency and accountability are the lynchpins of good governance in local government, where corruption undermines the social fabric and deepens urban poverty. It is essential to build up an ethos of professional public service among both elected and appointed local officials."

Regional co-operation in Latin America

One of the flagship projects of TI LAC, TI's Latin American network of chapters, is the development of a collection of documented initiatives in the region known as the TI Tool Kits. The Tool Kits have been designed to provide other TI chapters and other civil society organisations with concrete detailed anti-corruption strategies which can be used as models elsewhere. They include initiatives on the monitoring of public procurement and election campaign spending and the use of public hearings. In the year under review, the TI LAC chapters have consolidated their regional basis of co-operation by launching the first truly regional initiative focusing on public procurement. The "Programme for transparent public contracting" led by Transparência Brasil will initially operate as an online exercise to develop a risk map of the most vulnerable areas of public procurement processes in the region. The risk map will be devised on the basis of concrete experiences from participating countries and will form the foundation for a longer-term project that is expected to help improve the region's legal framework, develop tools for monitoring public procurement and foster other measures to strengthen transparency.

Coalitions



A key finding was that the drive for democratisation was not always synonymous with a rise in integrity in public life.

Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity II anti-corruption conference in The Hague. The **NIS Country Studies** were carried out by Professor Alan Doig of the United Kingdom. The project identified the pillars of the integrity systems in 18 countries on five continents that were chosen to represent a mix of regions and developmental paths. It also assessed the effectiveness and credibility of national integrity systems in combating corruption. The project demonstrated that most countries have nearly all the components necessary for an operating NIS but in many countries, politicians need to implement existing regulations and procedures. Another key finding was that the drive for democratisation was not always synonymous with a rise in integrity in public life. Democratically-elected politicians were often prepared to use public resources to secure their own political support while party funding was a general problem. Decentralisation was not always matched by the devolution of oversight agencies such as state audit. These agencies were themselves not always resourced or co-ordinated to respond to changing causes, patterns and levels of corruption. The key lesson from the project was that trends, weaknesses and opportunities for reform were identifiable and assessable through an evaluation of

the National Integrity System and that TI National Chapters were well placed to undertake this work.

Our national chapter in the UK continued its pioneering work on the issue of **corruption and the official arms trade**. A conference organised by TI UK and hosted by the Swedish government examined the ways in which corruption distorts the international market for arms, often placing an unjustifiable burden on low income countries and adding to political instability. TI chapter representatives from India and Nigeria joined about 50 experts from industry, government, NGOs and academia from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. The conference dealt with issues such as the rise of defence expenditures in developing countries, the adverse impact of competition among arms suppliers and the need to strengthen the ethical practices of suppliers. The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to explore further the recommendation to implement Integrity Pacts on large-scale defence contracts.

Engagement with the private sector is one of the cornerstones of TI's efforts to fight corruption. During the year under review, TI continued its work on a feasibility study for the Development of **Business Principles for Countering Bribery**.

The feasibility study was started in late 1999 in co-operation with Social Accountability International, a US-based NGO responsible for initiating the SA 8000 workplace standard. The feasibility study is being overseen by a broad-based international Steering Committee comprising a majority of large internationally active companies as well as academics, trade unions, and ethics specialists. The draft Principles were issued in August 2001 for consultation. The Principles will be accompanied by a Guidance Document that will flesh out the elements of the anti-corruption programme set out in the Principles. A field test planned to test the practicality of the Principles is to take place in late 2001.

Like their larger counterparts, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) that are active abroad must comply with international laws and guidelines. In order to do so, SMEs should have compliance programmes for their employees and business partners to prevent and detect offences which may occur. Recognising that small and medium-sized enterprises often do not have the legal or human resources at their disposal to develop their own codes of conduct, TI USA has developed an **Anti-Bribery Compliance "Tool Kit"** for SMEs.

On the Ground

A Hand to the Clean in Poland

When businessmen Jacub Bierzinsky and Richard Lucas decided that they wanted to clean up business practices in Poland, they approached Antoni Kaminski, who was then the head of the TI chapter in Poland. Bierzinsky, a 34-year-old advertising executive, was motivated to act when two foreign clients demanded kickbacks from his media planning company in exchange for their accounts. Bierzinsky's idea was to create a voluntary no-bribes "club" for clean companies that was named Manus Puris, which means literally a "hand to the clean". After some soul-searching, the group finally opted for an ISO-type quality certification which provides assurance that member companies adhere to a number of anti-bribery requirements. Any company can join the programme. "We are not interested in their past, we are interested in their present and in their future," explains Kaminski. Firms participating in Manus Puris are required to amend their work statutes to forbid bribery in all its forms, to provide an annual report and to give whistleblower protection to employees who report bribery incidents. The companies inform their clients and suppliers they are taking part in the scheme and hang the Manus Puris logo on their premises. The symbol represents an outstretched hand and also includes the hotline telephone number for reporting incidents of corruption. A few dozen companies have signed up to Manus Puris and Kaminski is positive about its moderate success. He admits, however, that although the scheme has attracted a lot of interest from the press and from many foreign companies, many still remain hesitant to join. But Kaminski says they are now making more systematic approaches to highly visible companies and hope to turn membership in Manus Puris into a mark of prestige.

Building Coalitions

Engagement with the private sector is one of the cornerstones of TI's efforts to fight corruption.



Three billion people live in cities today. Urbanisation, particularly in the developing world, is growing at a very rapid pace, making urban systems of governance increasingly important for the wellbeing of a large segment of the world's population.

A task force of small and medium-sized businesses as well as accounting and legal experts gathered sample policies and training materials and designed a web page with checklists, risk assessment guidance and resource materials for SMEs to use as the basis for a compliance program. The task force will launch the web page on the TI USA web site shortly.



Colombia

The TI chapter in Colombia, which was recently relaunched as *Transparencia por Colombia*, has expanded and strengthened its corporate base of support. All corporate members have agreed to sign an ethics declaration committing them to implementing accountability and ethical standards within their companies. TI's chapter in Germany has implemented a similar approach with its corporate members who must sign an integrity pledge when joining the national chapter. As part of its emphasis on the private sector, *Transparencia por Colombia* is developing ethics programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises. As a pilot exercise, *Transparencia* is working in *Hermagú* with a spare parts importing business with 35 employees to develop a code of ethics, which will be tested in 50 other enterprises. The chapter is also collaborating with bigger companies. With the support of the Washington-based Ethics Resource Center, *Transparencia* presented proposals for the implementation of ethics programmes at *CREDIBANCO*, the banking group that hold the *VISA* franchise in Colombia, and at *Locería Colombiana*, a ceramic dinnerware manufacturer with about 1000 employees. *Transparencia* is also looking into developing ethics programmes for four NGOs in Colombia.

Local government

Three billion people live in cities today, accounting for almost every second person on earth. Urbanisation, particularly in the developing world, is growing at a rapid pace, making urban systems of governance increasingly important for the wellbeing of a large segment of the world's population. This is why TI is committed to working at local government level to improve transparency and good governance. There are now over 40 TI chapter initiatives at local government level. Whether they involve the introduction of no-bribery pacts in municipal tender offers, initiatives to improve transparency and secure access to information at city level or educating local public servants, these efforts have provided a fertile learning ground for our chapters. For many, working at the local level can provide more immediate results and, in time, set the ground for broader reforms at the national level.

Sierra Leone

Local government was abolished in Sierra Leone in 1975, leading to over-centralisation of power, which has fuelled inefficiency and corruption. The ensuing fiscal chaos has resulted in the collapse of local infrastructures such as schools, health clinics and roads. This situation has been exaggerated by the civil war raging in the country for the past ten years but nevertheless, Campaign for Good Governance, TI's national contact in Sierra Leone, has tried to raise awareness of the link between devolution of power and sustainable development. Training workshops involving civil society and community leaders of districts in the southern and eastern provinces focused on the causes and effects of corruption on the development

of the country and the importance of re-establishing local government to rebuild services and reduce the opportunities for corruption.

Serbia

Barely four weeks after the Milosevic regime was toppled in Yugoslavia, Transparency International's chapter in Serbia launched an anti-corruption programme in the cities of Nis, Kikinda and Cukarica. The project's main objective was to increase the transparency of budgeting and public procurement in local government. As part of this programme, TI Serbia wanted to improve the quality of service and administration in these three municipalities. Analysis showed that lack of communication with the public and a shortage of information were major shortcomings. As part of its campaign to improve services, TI Serbia put up posters in municipal offices with basic information on the services available including employees' names, office locations, areas of responsibility and working hours. TI Serbia also launched a competition to identify the best civil servant in each municipality. Citizens were polled, using questionnaires distributed at municipal offices and winners were selected based on how their performance was judged by citizens. The winner in each city received a certificate, a token cash award and extensive local media coverage. The winner's name was also displayed publicly in the lobby of city hall. In the town of Cukarica, no fewer than 2,805 questionnaires were completed, demonstrating the success of the programme with the public.

Bulgaria

In December 2000, Transparency International in Bulgaria was asked by the Bulgarian government to help monitor the public auction of a GSM mobile phone licence, which raised USD 135 million. The auction was said to have been the most transparent bidding process in Eastern Europe. The team convened by TI Bulgaria included fifteen experts in the areas of telecommunications, finance, law and economics who were involved in evaluating the auction and giving assurance that the process was taking place in accordance with legal requirements. TI Bulgaria has gained considerable experience and recognition in the area of public assets sales monitoring. In 1999, the privatisation process of the Bulgarian Telecommunication Company worth USD 600 million was postponed as a result of the negative report of the TI Bulgaria monitoring team. The chapter is currently participating as an independent observer of an open bidding auction for the granting of an individual licence for the construction, maintenance and utilisation of the first digital TV in Bulgaria. The chapter was formally invited to monitor all bidding activities of the Government's Telecommunications Agency.



The first edition of the **Transparency International Source Book** has now been translated into more than 20 languages and adapted to the best practice in the local context. To register changes and developments in anti-corruption policy and practice, a revised and expanded edition of the TI Source Book was completed during the year 2000. This new edition of TI's prime publication is now available in print and electronic format. In the 364-page volume, TI's Executive Director, Jeremy Pope, has built on the innovative concept of the national integrity system and its accountability "pillars" which form the basis of a country's accountability and transparency mechanisms. Released five years after the original edition, the TI Source Book 2000 offers new perspectives on containing corruption and ponders some of the lessons learnt so far.

From the pros and cons of asset-freezing when dictators loot their national coffers and take the money abroad to auditing standards in transition economies and strategies to fight customs fraud, the new edition of the Transparency International Source Book offers an in-depth guide to the subject. The TI

Source Book has become a reference manual for anti-corruption practitioners and guardians of good practice in government and, increasingly, in the private sector.

Looking ahead, TI intends to further develop the work begun with the TI Source Book by systematically identifying and including fresh material on the TI web site. TI is convinced that it has an important role to play in the area of best practice collection and dissemination. Civil society, journalists, researchers and reformers all need access to this best practice to inform public debate and develop legal frameworks best suited to the needs of their own societies but informed by experience gained elsewhere www.transparency.org/sourcebook.

To meet the challenge of the information revolution, the TI Library has embraced the growth of the Internet and its potential for sharing information across the globe. The **Corruption Online Research and Information System (Coris)** is a bibliographical database which provides anti-corruption practitioners, governments, the private sector, researchers, journalists and civil society organisations with access to information and documentation on corruption and anti-corruption measures. CORIS, which is evolving

into an information portal, includes a fully searchable database offering more than 6,000 bibliographical references and more than 1,000 documents available as full-text versions in several languages. The focus of the database is on documents that are unpublished or difficult to locate. The database also contains best-practice documentation, such as codes of conduct, model legislation, case studies, a selection of relevant literature and news and key events. Links to institutions and resource centres provide additional information on fighting corruption www.transparency.org/coris.

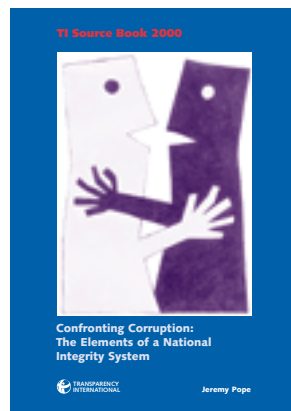
In the past year, the international web site of TI, www.transparency.org, has taken on a new look. It now uses a navigation system that makes it much easier for both new visitors and regular users to find their way around the site. There is also a range of new features, accessible directly from the home page.

The **poll of the month** is a new interactive element, surveying visitors on corruption-related topics. Fact sheets are also available on selected topic and related issues. Another development is the strengthening of the **Daily Corruption News Feature** which is now a full-text searchable archive of news stories from the world press. As well as the launch of the CORIS Corruption Online Research and Information System, the TI web site also features the online version of the TI Source Book. The online version is a living work, regularly updated with extensive best practice documentation from all over the world. In addition, the TI web site is host to a growing Tool Kits section, comprising accounts and analysis of anti-corruption initiatives across the globe – from monitoring political campaign spending to the implementation of Integrity Pacts in municipal tenders.

With a sharp new design enhanced by the use of photos, while preserving a quick loading time, the home page has a much more comprehensive menu. We are continuing to work to improve the search functions on the TI web site, and a new section "Building coalitions" is being developed, as a resource for NGOs, the private sector and intergovernmental institutions.

TI directs many of its efforts at developing a meaningful role for civil society in promoting an agenda for reform. To succeed in this role, civil society organisations must strengthen their structures and sharpen their skills in a process of **capacity building**.

Developing Tools



The TI Source Book develops the concept of "integrity systems" which rest on "pillars of integrity". It is a society's underlying values and public awareness to ethical questions that underpin the pillars of a country's integrity system and give the structure its strength. From the executive, legislature and judiciary, through to the private sector and watchdog agencies and to an independent media and civil society organisations, each pillar, and its relationships to the others, is crucial to maintaining the equilibrium of the system. If one or more pillars are built on sand, the burden imposed on the other pillars becomes progressively out of balance until the whole edifice begins to topple, or even collapse.

TI does not give grants to its national chapters but does provide them with support in developing the skills they require to ensure sustainability.

Over the past year, planning exercises were carried out with seven Latin American TI chapters by a professional trainer. Fundraising was the topic of a training workshop carried out for South Asian and Southeast Asian chapters. Avoiding donor dependency is a challenge for all NGOs, hence the need to diversify the resource base available to chapters.

Nascent TI chapters often find themselves in a situation where they cannot develop programmes and a profile because of lack of staff and proper facilities. The TI Secretariat acknowledges this constraint and attempts to support chapters during the start of their operations. TI Kenya was able to maintain a minimal administrative structure during half a year thanks to a TI seed grant. This allowed TI Kenya to raise the funds it needed to become viable.

To assist in the growth of civil society involvement in anti-corruption initiatives, TI has a programme for capacity building which includes grants for training, seed money and the provision of expertise on demand. The recent creation of the **Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)** will further assist civil society by funding the participation of experts in the design and delivery of anti-corruption programmes. The fundamental premise for setting up the PTF is that civil society can be more effective in this role if it is financially independent from government or aid agency grants. The PTF was set up in June 2000 as an independent NGO whose purpose is to help civil society play an independent role in the design, implementation and monitoring of national anti-corruption programmes. The PTF has provided the centre for independent experts who assist chapters through short-term assignments.

Since its creation, The PTF has provided the Centre for Social Development in Cambodia assistance in the review of legislation to establish an independent Anti-Corruption Commission. TI Pakistan-Karachi received support with the implementation of an Integrity Pact in a project carried out by the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board. In Bulgaria, the PTF supported the costs of experts who assisted the TI chapter in monitoring the public auction of a mobile phone license. The PTF operates with funding from the United Nations Development Programme and private donations.

TI directs many of its efforts at developing a meaningful role for civil society in promoting an agenda for reform.

TBrasil's Cláudio Weber Abramo

The last universalist

It's an old concern of mine. I've always been indignant about corruption and have tried to combat it whenever I could. Moral indignation is my primary stimulation." This is how Cláudio Weber Abramo, General Secretary of Transparência Brasil, explains why he got involved in anti-corruption work. With 30 years' experience as a journalist and communications professional, 54 year-old Cláudio has had ample opportunity to assess the problem in his country and develop the moral outrage that motivates him. Corrupt politicians who carry on with impunity. The pervasiveness of corruption in many parts of the public sector and a private sector that sometimes refuses even to acknowledge that there may be a problem. "It's an environment where corruption can be seen almost as a matter of course. Ordinary citizens begin to behave in a corrupt manner. It doesn't necessarily mean that they are stealing from the public but their personal behaviour becomes objectionable," Cláudio explains. Although Transparência Brasil has only been in existence since early 2000, it has already been involved in a number of high-profile initiatives, including a major public awareness raising campaign in the run-up to the 2000 municipal elections in São Paulo. It was TBrasil that first interested the World Bank Institute and then São Paulo's new mayor in launching an anti-corruption programme in this metropolis of 15 million people. After massive corruption in the southern city of Londrina led to the impeachment of the mayor, TBrasil helped launch a similar programme initiated by the new mayor.

TBrasil receives its funding from foundations and small individual and corporate donations. On the whole, however, he points out that the corporate sector in Brazil has not faced up to the issue of corruption. "When it comes to donating money, businessmen often prefer not to get involved." But this is not stopping TBrasil from pressing the issue with the private sector. In partnership with Kroll, the world-renowned fraud prevention firm, TBrasil is preparing a survey involving 1,800 Brazilian firms of all sizes, including a number which are heavily involved in government tenders. The questionnaire




is designed to uncover the sectors that are most vulnerable to corruption, the government agencies most at risk, the amounts involved, the bribery mechanisms and the impact of corruption on the individual sectors. "I think that this has not been done anywhere else in the world." The survey will focus on the main industrial regions of Brazil. Despite its ambitious programmes and the energy of its leaders, TBrasil still faces major challenges.

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Achieving financial self-sufficiency remains a constant struggle as does establishing the organisation as a permanent player in the process of Brazilian institutional and managerial reform. "Right now we appear and then disappear," admits Cláudio.

Asked how he would characterise TBrasil, Cláudio acknowledges that the chapter can't be depicted as one with a strong grassroots base. "It has a marked intellectual slant," he explains. There is no better illustration of this than Cláudio himself. His academic background was in mathematics and the philosophy of science, but he was also for a time a professional musician. Now, when he is not busy crusading for transparency in public life or writing his fortnightly column for Observatorio da Imprensa, a web-based media watchers' publication, Cláudio indulges his literary interest in 19th-century writer Machado de Assis, acclaimed as the greatest Brazilian author of all times. Is it any wonder that Cláudio calls himself "the last universalist"?



TI has long been aware of the need to prevent not only acts of corruption but also the laundering of the proceeds of corruption stashed away by corrupt politicians, public officials and business representatives. This is why TI helped convene an initiative involving eleven of the world's largest banks to develop and agree to a set of global anti money-laundering guidelines for international private banks. The **Wolfsberg Principles** were made public in November 2000, after a year-long process. The participating banks shared their policies and practices in an effort to develop principles that would make it more difficult for the proceeds of corruption to find their way into the world's banking system. TI provided expert advice throughout the process. The Principles commit senior bank management to the enforcement of the anti-money laundering principles. This was a first-time effort by a broad range of banks to fine-tune the "know your customer" rule which forces banks to thoroughly check the identity of a depositor.

Following up on the anti-money laundering Wolfsberg Principles, a group of TI representatives from 11 African countries met in Nyanga, Zimbabwe to call for banks to be required to open their books

Integrity Pacts

The TI no bribery Integrity Pact (IP) which has been implemented in countries as diverse as Colombia, Italy and Nepal is now being adopted for the first time in Pakistan. Guided by the TI Pakistan Karachi Chapter, the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board has approved a comprehensive IP covering all consulting, construction and procurement of materials by the water authority for a major project estimated to cost nearly USD 1 billion. A monitoring committee including a TI Pakistan representative will oversee the implementation of the IP and a special office has been created to investigate reports of alleged bribery or extortion. A web site provided by TI Pakistan will allow citizens to access all important activities and decisions of the water board, including the bid evaluation reports and the reasons for awarding the contracts to the respective winners. This latest implementation of the IP concept is part of a concerted effort by TI to spread the use of one of its most promising anti-corruption tools. The Integrity Pact is a no-bribery agreement signed by a government department and all bidders for a public sector contract which includes the disclosure of all commissions and sanctions for any violations. The IP allows companies to abstain from bribing with the knowledge that their competitors are bound by the same rules and that the tendering public institution is committed to preventing bribery and corruption. The IP also allows governments and their agencies to reduce the high cost of corruption on procurement, privatisation and licensing. The development of the IP concept was the focus of a workshop in Bogota, Colombia where it was further adapted in the light of the experience gathered by TI national chapters in its implementation. The IP has shown itself to be adaptable to many legal settings and flexible in its application. Experience so far has shown that government willingness to make use of the IP is more prevalent at the municipal level than at regional or national level. However, the IP received significant backing when the World Commission on Dams recommended its application particularly where procurement legislation is deficient, in its final report issued in November 2000.

Setting Standards



TI helped convene an initiative involving eleven of the world's largest banks to develop and agree to a set of global anti-money laundering guidelines for international private banks.

for inspection where there is reasonable cause to suspect illegal activity. They also sought mandatory liquidation and repatriation of illegally acquired assets. The **Nyanga declaration** called upon the Organisation of African Unity to take a leadership role in ensuring the return of Africa's stolen wealth wherever it may be found. The Nyanga declaration was signed by TI chapter representatives from Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Not many would disagree that it is everybody's fundamental right to expect judges to be competent, independent and impartial. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. According to Justice Michael Kirby of the High Court of Australia, "in many countries, especially in the lower judiciary, corruption is sadly a way of life. Insidiously it has invaded the judicial seat. It has intruded into court registries. Without a 'tip', a file may be lost and will never make



Not many would disagree that it is everybody's fundamental right to expect judges to be competent, independent and impartial.

its way to a hearing. Without a bribe, a favourable decision may not be assured." To address this problem, TI took the lead in convening a high-level judicial group including senior judges from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Nepal, Nigeria, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda. The group met for the first time in mid-2000 and has now drafted an **international code of judicial conduct**. The draft code draws on existing codes from many parts of the world. Work will continue to develop a global code for adoption by the UN and to urge countries which have not yet adopted such a code to do so. Those who already have codes will hopefully bring their provisions into line with the international code of judicial conduct. The Code is now being adapted to the civil law tradition, broadening its usefulness to non-Common Law judicial systems. The draft of the International Code of Judicial Conduct can be seen at www.hcourt.gov.au.

Forum Civil's Mame Adama Gueye

Giving back to Senegal

When you ask him about corruption in his native Senegal, Adama Gueye describes it as omnipresent. As the author of two reports on corruption in Senegal, published recently by UNDP and Transparency International, he is in a position to know. But Adama is even more familiar with the fight against corruption.

When, as a young lawyer, Adama decided with a small group of friends to launch Forum Civil in Dakar in 1992, the idea of a civil society organisation was still relatively new. "I wanted to do something for my country, but I have never had ambitions of joining a political party," he says resolutely. Forum Civil's mandate, its president says, is a wide one, and it aims to break the monopoly that the major parties have on political dialogue. While the country already enjoys a high degree of freedom of the press, Adama insists that general democratic standards are still too low. "The North views Africa with too much pessimism," Adama remarks, "and has extremely low standards of democracy for the continent. As long as we have regular elections, observers are satisfied," he adds. But Adama has greater hopes for Senegal.

Today Forum Civil has some 300 members, and is a fully-fledged national chapter of Transparency International. Made up almost entirely of volunteers, the chapter has undertaken ambitious projects. In January 2001, Forum Civil launched a national coalition against corruption including NGOs, private sector employees, peasants, youth and women's associations. "We aim to inform citizens of their rights, and to mobilise them into demanding transparency," Adama says. Since 1998, Forum Civil has organised pre-electoral debates with candidates and local citizens, including youth, the elderly, religious and women's groups, and unions. The aim, Adama explains, is to encourage the electorate to vote, and to vote in an informed manner. Forum Civil recently scored a major success with the adoption of the new Senegalese Constitution. For the first time in Senegal's history, the Constitution (adopted by referendum in January 2001) refers in its preamble to the principles of "transparency in the management of public affairs



and good governance". This was the direct result of a proposal by Forum Civil and a televised debate organised by the group with the president, which registered more than 12,000 callers in just two days. "The impact was extraordinary," Adama notes. "It was the first referendum since 1962 and the time was ripe for public debate." When asked about the

PROFILE

challenges that lie ahead for Forum Civil, Adama has clear ideas about badly needed reforms. "Senegalese law already requires public office holders to declare their assets," he says, "but sanctions for failing to do so are also needed." And while the Auditor General plays an important role in scrutinising government expenditures, the president still exerts too much control over this body, according to Adama, and suspicious findings are rarely followed up. Forum Civil wants to promote good governance and participation in the government's decision-making process. It is remarkable that Adama, an associate in a small law firm in Dakar, finds any time to devote to anti-corruption work. But he says that he is motivated by the response that Forum Civil has been getting in Senegal. "I also see it as an obligation," he says modestly. "Thanks to the efforts of my community, I have had the privilege of receiving a fancy education abroad. Now I want to use what I have learned to help my society."

TI urged that action be taken to clearly prohibit bribery both of foreign political parties and party officials.

Monitoring

The TI Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), TI's league table of countries ranked according to perceived levels of corruption among public officials, has become the best known and most widely cited index of corruption. The CPI has been published annually since 1995 and has been reported on in hundreds of newspapers articles in scores of countries, on all continents. It is among the most widely used socio-economic indicators published by any independent NGO and is used by governments and international organisations as well as the media and pressure groups.

The TI Gallup International **Bribe Payers Index**, released for the first time at the end of 1999, highlighted the propensity of leading exporters to pay bribes when doing business abroad. The BPI is expected to be published every two years with the next edition due in 2002. The BPI measures the levels of the perceptions of bribery in leading exporting countries in 14 emerging markets. It has proven to be a valuable tool in building support for effective enforcement of the new national laws implementing the OECD anti-bribery convention.

Over the next few years, TI plans to focus on using empirical data to support and monitor anti-corruption efforts. Extending the coverage of the CPI and a new edition of the BPI will be part of this focus. At the moment, there is no international indicator providing credible insight into changing levels of corruption. To fill that gap, TI is also looking into developing a **Global Corruption Barometer** to track the impact of anti-corruption policies in individual countries.

Monitoring of the landmark 1997 **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions** continued unabated in the past year. At the time of publication of this report, 33 out of the 34 signatory countries had ratified the Convention and 30 had enacted implementing legislation.

Phase 1 of the monitoring process of the OECD Working Group on Bribery reviewing the implementing legislation is now largely complete. TI and its national chapters played an active part in these reviews: submitting TI's evaluations of national law to the OECD. The laws passed by 29 countries have been reviewed with half found to be satisfactory. About a

quarter of the laws were found to be seriously deficient, including those of two of the world's largest trading nations: Japan and the United Kingdom. The Japanese Diet has recently passed amendments addressing some of the major concerns raised by the OECD. The TI chapter in the UK continues to campaign for strengthening UK laws to meet OECD requirements.

Phase 2 will begin monitoring the enforcement of anti-bribery laws, an ambitious five-year effort. There are still widespread doubts whether national governments will effectively enforce prohibitions against foreign bribery. Phase 2 will be crucial to ensure that the Convention will in fact change how international business is conducted. TI and its national chapters plan to present their assessments of national enforcement programmes. Finland, the US and Germany are expected to be among the first countries reviewed.

A TI presentation to the OECD Working Group stressed the need to strengthen accounting and auditing practices to ensure the success of the Convention. A TI-sponsored study by the "Big Five" accounting firms highlighted notable deficiencies related to accounting requirements in many OECD countries. TI recommended that Phase 2 reviews address these deficiencies.

In October 2000, TI sponsored a high-level meeting of individuals from nine OECD countries to discuss the bribery of foreign political parties and party officials. In TI's view, failure to adequately cover such bribery represents a serious loophole in the OECD Convention. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations which were presented to an OECD Working Group. TI urged that action be taken to clearly prohibit bribery both of foreign political parties and party officials; to require political parties in OECD states to make prompt disclosure of contributions and expenditures; and to require corporations based in OECD member states to report publicly foreign political contributions. While assuring effective enforcement of the convention remains a top priority, TI believes that in the next two years several steps should be taken to amend or otherwise strengthen the Convention. In addition to covering political party bribery such steps should include coverage of bribery of corporate officials. In an increasingly global economy, this form of bribery has taken on international dimensions.



The TI 2001 Corruption Perceptions Index

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation
1	Finland	9.9	7	0.6
2	Denmark	9.5	7	0.7
3	New Zealand	9.4	7	0.6
4	Iceland	9.2	6	1.1
	Singapore	9.2	12	0.5
6	Sweden	9.0	8	0.5
7	Canada	8.9	8	0.5
8	Netherlands	8.8	7	0.3
9	Luxembourg	8.7	6	0.5
10	Norway	8.6	7	0.8
11	Australia	8.5	9	0.9
12	Switzerland	8.4	7	0.5
13	United Kingdom	8.3	9	0.5
14	Hong Kong	7.9	11	0.5
15	Austria	7.8	7	0.5
16	Israel	7.6	8	0.3
	USA	7.6	11	0.7
18	Chile	7.5	9	0.6
	Ireland	7.5	7	0.3
20	Germany	7.4	8	0.8
21	Japan	7.1	11	0.9
22	Spain	7.0	8	0.7
23	France	6.7	8	0.8
24	Belgium	6.6	7	0.7
25	Portugal	6.3	8	0.8
26	Botswana	6.0	3	0.5
27	Taiwan	5.9	11	1.0
28	Estonia	5.6	5	0.3
29	Italy	5.5	9	1.0
30	Namibia	5.4	3	1.4
31	Hungary	5.3	10	0.8
	Trinidad & Tobago	5.3	3	1.5
	Tunisia	5.3	3	1.3
34	Slovenia	5.2	7	1.0
35	Uruguay	5.1	4	0.7
36	Malaysia	5.0	11	0.7
37	Jordan	4.9	4	0.8

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation
38	Lithuania	4.8	5	1.5
	South Africa	4.8	10	0.7
40	Costa Rica	4.5	5	0.7
	Mauritius	4.5	5	0.7
42	Greece	4.2	8	0.6
	South Korea	4.2	11	0.7
44	Peru	4.1	6	1.1
	Poland	4.1	10	0.9
46	Brazil	4.0	9	0.3
47	Bulgaria	3.9	6	0.6
	Croatia	3.9	3	0.6
	Czech Republic	3.9	10	0.9
50	Colombia	3.8	9	0.6
51	Mexico	3.7	9	0.6
	Panama	3.7	3	0.4
	Slovak Republic	3.7	7	0.9
54	Egypt	3.6	7	1.5
	El Salvador	3.6	5	0.9
	Turkey	3.6	9	0.8
57	Argentina	3.5	9	0.6
	China	3.5	10	0.4
59	Ghana	3.4	3	0.5
	Latvia	3.4	3	1.2
61	Malawi	3.2	3	1.0
	Thailand	3.2	12	0.9
63	Dominican Rep	3.1	3	0.9
	Moldova	3.1	3	0.9
65	Guatemala	2.9	4	0.9
	Philippines	2.9	11	0.9
	Senegal	2.9	3	0.8
	Zimbabwe	2.9	6	1.1
69	Romania	2.8	5	0.5
	Venezuela	2.8	9	0.4
71	Honduras	2.7	3	1.1
	India	2.7	12	0.5
	Kazakhstan	2.7	3	1.3
	Uzbekistan	2.7	3	1.1

Rank	Country	Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation
75	Vietnam	2.6	7	0.7
	Zambia	2.6	3	0.5
77	Cote d'Ivoire	2.4	3	1.0
	Nicaragua	2.4	3	0.8
79	Ecuador	2.3	6	0.3
	Pakistan	2.3	3	1.7
	Russia	2.3	10	1.2
82	Tanzania	2.2	3	0.6
83	Ukraine	2.1	6	1.1
84	Azerbaijan	2.0	3	0.2
	Bolivia	2.0	5	0.6
	Cameroon	2.0	3	0.8
	Kenya	2.0	4	0.7
88	Indonesia	1.9	12	0.8
	Uganda	1.9	3	0.6
90	Nigeria	1.0	4	0.9
91	Bangladesh	0.4	3	2.9

The Corruption Perceptions Index is among the most widely used socio-economic indicators published by any independent NGO and is used by governments and international organisations as well as the media and pressure groups.

Francophone Africa

In francophone Africa, one thrust of activities in 2000 focused on the development and delivery of national integrity surveys in Senegal, Madagascar and Morocco. The purpose of these integrity surveys is to provide hard data on the manifestations and the incidence of corruption in those countries. The programme included a household survey of individuals, the private sector and a qualitative study based on focus group discussions with key players.

Argentina

The city of Morón in the Argentinian province of Buenos Aires had become synonymous with corruption and administrative chaos.

One of the most important local management issues in Morón was the contracting of domestic and industrial waste collection and street cleaning. Suspicions of conflict of interest in the previous awarding of this contract had undermined public confidence in the local administration. In order to promote transparency and civic participation, the newly elected mayor of Morón enlisted the help of Poder Ciudadano, TI's chapter in Argentina, to implement the country's first-ever "programme for transparent contracting". The programme involved public hearings where citizens, business people, experts and members of the Opposition were convened to express their views and make suggestions on the proposed terms of the contract. The programme also included the signing of an integrity pact, a no-bribery pledge between the local government and all bidders for the waste collection contract.



More than 500 people attended a public meeting where bidding documents were discussed in anticipation of the tender. Civil society organisations were involved in the monitoring of the bidding process and the contract award. This successful model programme led to savings of 35% on the USD 32 million value of the contract and contributed to building trust between the municipality, contractors and citizens. The success of the Morón experiment has resulted in a number of other municipalities approaching Poder Ciudadano for assistance in replicating the programme.



Action should also be taken to apply anti-money-laundering prohibitions to foreign bribery. Since subterfuge is essential to foreign bribery, anti-money-laundering prohibitions can play an important role in curbing such bribery. The Convention currently requires the application of money-laundering laws to foreign bribery only if anti-money-laundering laws apply to domestic bribery. This is inappropriate because money-laundering is much more likely to occur in connection with foreign bribery.

The US has joined 25 Council of Europe members, including France, Germany, Poland and Hungary, in the GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) monitoring process. In the first phase, experts are evaluating laws and practices and conducting in-country reviews of compliance with the Twenty Guiding Principles. To date, the experts have focused on the independence and strength of anti-corruption bodies, immunity for officials and legislators; and expertise and training of the persons in charge of fighting corruption. The countries reviewed so far include Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Georgia, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden. Country Reports are available on the web at: www.greco.coe.int.

TI chapters in the Americas achieved a successful outcome to their efforts when the OAS signatories to the **Inter-American Convention against Corruption** agreed to create a follow-up mechanism. Such mechanisms have proved essential to ensure that conventions are enforced and have a practical impact. The Convention sets out a comprehensive blueprint for reducing corruption in

the public sector by criminalising a wide range of corrupt acts, stepping up enforcement, enhancing judicial co-operation and strengthening preventive measures, such as codes of conduct, assets disclosure and whistleblower protection. At the June 2001 OAS General Assembly, parties agreed to create a committee of experts to evaluate implementation of the Convention provisions. To promote an effective process, TI chapters in the Americas have called for adequate funding from the multilateral development banks, bilateral donors and parties, and urged meaningful civil society participation, a timely start to the follow-up process and the annual publication of a progress report.

At the Americas Business Forum in Buenos Aires, the private sector made transparency a priority issue for the **Free Trade Area of the Americas** (FTAA). In addition to calls for transparency in the FTAA negotiating process, the private sector participants in the ABF workshops on procurement, investment and services also called for more transparent laws, rules and processes. TI chapters in Latin America submitted an extensive set of recommendations for procurement transparency. The recommendations stress the importance of extensive and timely publication of information and the implementation of procurement transparency measures as soon as possible. As a result of the broad input, the trade ministers agreed to take several important steps to increase transparency, starting with the publication of the draft negotiating text.

Thanks to our partners

In the year 2000, TI funding continued to be assured by contributions from the public sector, foundations and the private sector.

Donations to the work of the TI Secretariat in 2000 in excess of Euro 1000.

Public Institutions

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
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The Mayor's Office of the City of Seoul, Goh Kun, Korea (South)
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
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TI chapters have notified us of the following corporate donations in the year 2000

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We extend to each and every one of these donors our heartfelt thanks.

Income statement 2000

Income	US\$ 000's	Expenditure	US\$ 000's
Governmental Institutions	1 593	Regional Support	
of which Project Funding	867	Africa	610
Foundations	1 594	Latin America	523
of which Project Funding	948	Central and Eastern Europe/FSU	367
Private Sector	88	Asia	247
Special Projects	143	Western Europe/N America	95
of which 9th IACC (Oct. 1999)	88	Middle East/Northern Africa	<u>82</u>
Other Income	112	Knowledge Management	659
Deficit		Information & Publications	310
– drawn from Reserves	239	Issues Management	195
		Other Projects	64
		Administration & Governance	617
Total Income	3 769	Total Expenditure	3 769

9th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Durban, South Africa, 5-10 October 1999.

Accounts for the 9th IACC could only be compiled and audited in the year 2000.

Audited Financial Statements (in US\$ 000's*) US\$

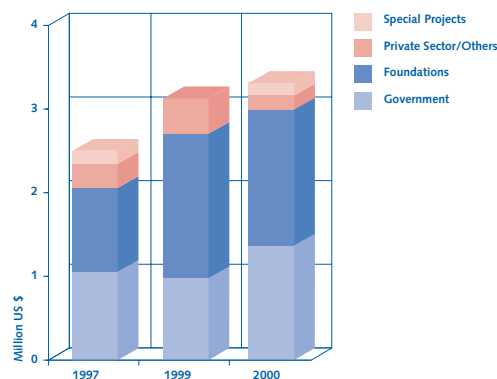
Income:	
Fees and costs paid by participants	841
Funding for participants from	
government agencies & private foundations ²	557
Sponsorship towards general conference costs	
The World Bank	245
Swiss Development Co-operation	202
GTZ (Germany)	39
Department for International Development (UK)	17
South African private sector ³	<u>78</u>
Other income	8
Total income	1 987

Expenses:	
Conference costs of event organiser	1 280
Costs of the secretariat (TI-S)	420
Costs of Transparency-South Africa	172
Reserve for future IACCs	<u>46</u>
Total expenditures	1 918

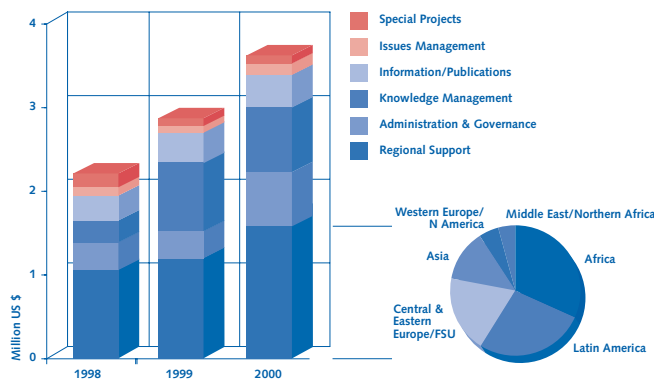
Net surplus of 9th IACC⁴ **69**

of which US\$ 88 was recognised in the year 2000 income statement of TI-S.

Where the money comes from



Where the money goes



- Foreign currency amounts are translated into US dollars at rates applicable in October, 1999.
- Australian Agency for International Development, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SA Embassy), GTZ (Germany), NORAD (Norway), SGS (Switzerland), Avina Foundation (CH), Volkart Foundation (CH).
- Royal Dutch Shell SA, Eskom, Anglo-American, MTN, Independent Newspaper. Indirect Donations also received by SABC and Technicon SA.
- Depending on grant conditions, some donor agencies may reclaim a share of the IACC surplus.

Full audited accounts are available on the TI web site.

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Chairman, Germany

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



Frank Vogl

Vice-Chairman, USA

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



Maria Eugenia Estenssoro

Argentina

Ms Estenssoro is a graduate from the Columbia School of Journalism. As a professional journalist she worked as a freelance reporter for the Wall Street Journal and Time Magazine. She was Managing Editor of Mercado, a leading business publication in Argentina. Ms. Estenssoro also headed the economics and business sections of Noticias, the leading weekly Argentine news magazine. In 1995, Ms. Estenssoro founded Mujeres Et Compana, the first Argentine multimedia company for working women. Ms. Estenssoro is currently Managing Director of the Argentine branch of Endeavour, a US non-profit organisation promoting entrepreneurship in emerging countries. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of Poder Ciudadano.



John Githongo

Kenya

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



Adam Terták

Hungary

Adam Terták is an economist specialised in the field of planning and information systems with considerable expertise in the field of privatisation. He has been the managing partner of Ernst Et Young Hungary since January 1991. Since the establishment of the Ernst Et Young practice in 1989, Mr Terták has assisted with the foundation and operation of several joint ventures. He is chairman of TI Hungary. He is a member of the International Chamber of commerce in Hungary and sits on the board of several organisations such as the Hungarian Management Institute and the United Way Budapest.



Rosa Inés Ospina Robledo

Colombia

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



Tunku Abdul Aziz

Vice-Chairman, Malaysia

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



Ibrahim Seushi

Tanzania

Ibrahim Seushi is an economist with over 20 years' experience in management consulting. He is a director in PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultants Limited, Africa Central, which includes Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Mauritius. He has advised governments in Africa on public sector reforms including governance. He has organised public-civil society partnerships to raise the profile of corruption in Tanzania through national integrity workshops. He is also the Chairman of Transparency International Tanzania.



Fritz F. Heimann

USA

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



Peter Rooke

Australia

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



Michael Wiehen

Germany

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



Devendra Raj Panday

Nepal

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

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