

Published by

**Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development
Division of Development Education and Information**

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June 2002

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“I maintain that the main source of corruption is the abusive exercise of power, be it economic, political or military. In countries such as mine, gaining office (whether by popular election or by appointment) is akin to political plunder: the position offers a blank cheque and the guarantee of great personal enrichment.”

Riguberta Menchu Tum (from: Global Corruption Report 2001)

Summary

The issue of corruption has been debated in development cooperation since the mid-90s. Transparency International, the World Bank, IMF and OECD have created a situation where corruption has been recognised as a global problem and given a high priority in the context of good governance.

Efforts to fight corruption have been successful on balance, although there are still many cases where the approach has stalled at the level of window dressing.

Corruption complicates sustainable development and hits the poor particularly hard. Responsible administration which respects the rules of democracy and creates a favourable environment for economic and social development is a basic prerequisite for combating poverty. This requires development oriented thought and action on the part of those with political responsibility, and not least an environment in which the phenomenon of corruption is consistently eradicated.

Corruption can be defined as the behaviour of persons entrusted with public or private responsibilities who neglect their duties to achieve unjustified benefits. We can distinguish between three different levels of corruption: corruption at government level, corruption at the interface between citizen and state, and corruption in political life.

German development cooperation has taken an active role only recently, although corruption has been integrated into the assessment of the political environment in partner countries for over 10 years. Support is given to systemic institutional change with prophylactic nature, in which autonomy and the political will to change on the part of partner institutions are essential prerequisites. Success depend to a very great extent on local concrete conditions and capaci-

ties, so that expectations of development cooperation should be kept realistic. Starting points are the public sector and civil society, but in addition measures are needed to prevent bribery by actors from the industrialised nations.

Combating corruption within the framework of development cooperation operates at the following levels:

- at the political level, in political dialogue, the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in financial cooperation loan agreements and financial or technical cooperation financing agreements, and improving internal prevention of corruption at the BMZ and in the runup,
- in exploiting the competence of bilateral development cooperation,
- at multilateral level through financial and conceptual cooperation in the Utstein Group, UN, World Bank, IMF, OECD, EU etc.,
- at the level of civil society through cooperation with NGOs.

Combating corruption will become increasingly important as an area for promotion. This means that in the key area “Democracy, civil society, public administration” measures to combat corruption will be increasingly offered. In addition the issue will be introduced consistently as a cross-cutting task in formulating country concepts and key strategies.

1. What goals does combating corruption serve in development cooperation (DC)?

Since the mid-90s corruption has been identified in development cooperation as a global problem: Ever since its formation in 1993 Transparency International has stressed the damaging impact of corruption, the World Bank took up the issue from 1996 onwards, the IMF development committee did so in autumn 1998. At end-1997 the OECD member states signed a convention which made bribery of foreign public officials a crime in the home country and which currently forms the basis of combating corruption in the global setting.

Efforts to combat corruption have been successful overall: A number of regional organisations have incorporated the issue into their agendas, and implementation of the OECD convention, the activities of the EU (particularly in the eastern European candidate states) have had a positive impact. On the other side, however, there are many cases where efforts to combat corruption have stalled at the level of window dressing. German development cooperation has taken an active role only recently, although corruption has been integrated into the assessment of the political environment in partner countries for over 10 years. Successes in this area will depend on local concrete conditions and capacities; formulating feasible approaches, achieving significant subprocesses in foreseeable periods, achieving at least modest improvements in the situation at local level, all form a realistic prospect for development cooperation which guard against exaggerated expectations.

Combating poverty is the overarching task of German development cooperation, benefiting from the contributions of measures in sustainable development (social justice, ecological tolerability, economic capability) and the promotion of democracy, the rule of law and peaceful conflict resolution. This approach is an integral element of the policy of the German Federal Government – a fact which has taken on even greater importance as a result of the UN Millennium Declaration with the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 and the action programme adopted by the German Federal Government in April 2001. To lay the basis for the

structural struggle against poverty, development cooperation measures start with the statal and social environments in the partner countries. Responsible administration which respects the rules of democracy and creates a favourable environment for economic and social development is a basic prerequisite for combating poverty. However, this requires not only development oriented thought and action on the part of those with political responsibility, but also an environment in which the phenomenon of corruption is consistently eradicated.

In development policy, combating corruption has accordingly advanced to one of the key elements in the good governance agenda. Corruption complicates sustainable development and hits the poor particularly hard. Weak governments and poor countries are particularly hit, first because they are more vulnerable, and second because they can least bear the misuse of funds. The goal of development cooperation is accordingly to contribute towards combating corruption: through global regulations, through support from partner countries in the struggle against corruption, and through measures which prevent development cooperation itself becoming prey to corruption. Partners in the struggle against corruption can be actors from government, administration, industry and civil society – in short, all those who have committed to act against corruption.

However, corruption is not only a problem of the developing countries, but a universal problem which the industrialised nations need to give greater attention to. The distortions caused by corruption in the economic, political and social sphere are being increased by globalisation and, at the same time, become more apparent.

2. What do we mean by corruption?

2.1 Definition

The classic definition “Use of privileges by office holders and those in statutory or functional equivalent positions for personal benefit” relates primarily to the abuse of power in public administration. In agreement with the OECD convention on combating the bribery of foreign public officials and the European Council’s civil and criminal conventions on combating corruption, the term includes active and passive bribery of public officials, breach of trust and nepotism.

However corruption can be and is defined more broadly for development cooperation as “the behaviour of persons entrusted with public or private responsibilities who neglect their duties to achieve unjustified benefits”.

This means that the term covers not only the public sphere but also the private and semi-public sphere, ethical standards in civil society, the practices of exploiting positions of trust held by private individuals in business and also political corruption.

2.2 Levels of corruption

We distinguish between three different **levels of corruption**:

- At **government level** (“grand corruption, lootocracy, kleptocracy“- “greed not need”): Here the state is considered as plunder for client structures of the ruling elite. This is done, for example, in the context of land reform by allocating land to high office holders and political cronies, in fraudulent privatisation of state enterprises, granting import and export licences, manipulating public tenders for major contracts etc.
- At the **level of the interface between citizen and state** (“petty corruption”): This relates to officials demanding smaller sums from the citizens to “overlook” real or imagined irregularities, to “pay” for public goods and services, e.g. access to schools, health care in hospitals etc. The term “petty corruption” relates solely to the sums involved; however, its significance for the poor population in particular is very great, and the devastating influence of this corruption on the relationship between citizen and state should not be underestimated.
- At the **level of political life** (“political corruption”): Attaining political influence through illegal means contributes greatly to corruption, as a way of rewarding political allies, client structures and relatives.

3. What strategy is German development cooperation pursuing in combating corruption?

To date there is only very limited experience with bilateral projects in combating corruption. Basically, German development cooperation supports systemic institutional change with prophylactic nature, in which self responsibility and the political will to change on the part of partner institutions are essential prerequisites.

One starting point is the **public sector**, where combating and preventing corruption can be supported in various sectors. The principle of performance and appropriate compensation in

the public service, transparent award practices, effective supervision and independent financial control, development of codes of behaviour and integrity pacts.

Another starting point is **civil society**, which can be supported in making corruption public, putting it on the political agenda and demanding state measures to combat corruption by strengthening the media and creating transparency.

Public sector and civil society: Avoiding corruption by closer cooperation

In Indonesia a project was agreed with the public sector and NGOs in which NGOs are involved in the design and control of public services. This involves not only “customer orientation” on the part of administration but also and specifically preventing corrupt behaviour. The involvement of NGOs is intended to ensure that public processes and procedures become more transparent and run in the interests of civil society. German development cooperation enters the picture as a trustworthy intermediary between two groups who have never before participated in a working relationship with shared responsibilities. Conditions for success include the representativeness and ability of the NGOs to act. The project has a planned total life of eight years, and builds on the forceful demands of broad groups of Indonesians society for more democracy, transparency, decentralisation, combating widespread corruption and a sustainable reduction in poverty.

It is also necessary to prevent bribery by **actors from the industrialised nations**. It is obvious that corruption is enabled not only through the social, institutional and economic relationships in developing countries but also by corrupt practices by some companies from the developed countries.

Germany implemented the “Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions” in national law in 1999, and eliminated the possibility of deducting bribes for tax purposes.

The possibilities of using money laundering to remove assets illegally acquired through corruption from the reach of national prosecutors also facilitate corrupt practices. The German Federal Government has committed itself to measures to combat money laundering within the framework of the UN and European Council conventions and as a member of the OECD Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).

3.1 Starting points in the area of combating corruption

3.1.1 Political dialogue

Political dialogue is an essential element in a comprehensive strategic approach. A key condition for success in combating corruption is the political will of partners in cooperation to integrate corruption-reducing elements in development cooperation projects and programmes and

also to strive to alter the frame conditions. Intensive political dialogue leads to a situation where assistance in combating corruption is no longer seen in many cases as intervention, but as assistance in improving internal conditions.

On the recommendation of the OECD, a clause has been included by the German side in the protocol of government negotiations since 1997 which condemns corruption and expresses the intent to act jointly in preventing and combating corruption.

3.1.2 Anticorruption clauses

In 2001 **anticorruption clauses** were inserted into financial cooperation loan and financing agreements and technical cooperation financing agreements which deliberately give partners responsibility for measures for preventing corruption in German development cooperation projects.

Since October 2001 financial/technical cooperation agreements have contained the following clauses:

“The borrower, recipient, project executing agency (in financial cooperation) or recipient (in technical cooperation) will ensure that the persons they employ to prepare and implement projects, award contracts for the financed goods and services (only FC: and with drawing down loan amounts) do not demand, accept, make, guarantee, promise or have promised any illegal payments or other advantages in connection with these responsibilities.

Based on this clause, direct sanctions are possible in the event of violations. In addition a declaration of personal commitment ensures that the partner to the agreement actively passes on the commitment to preventing corruption to its employees. As this declaration is an integral part of the agreement between the project executing agency and suppliers, a violation of this constitutes a violation of the supply or consulting agreement.

3.1.3 Credibility in the political dialogue

The prevention of corruption and bribery in Germany is an essential prerequisite for **credibility in the political dialogue**. Prevention of corruption is accordingly also an ongoing responsibility of the BMZ and its implementing institutions. To improve **internal prevention of corruption** in the BMZ and its implementing organisations, the German Federal Government guideline on preventing corruption of 17 June 1998 is binding.

3.2 Utilising the competence of German bilateral development cooperation

The long-term nature of bilateral cooperation opens up possibilities for German development cooperation to become more active in the sensitive field of combating corruption as well. The breadth of the range of instruments makes it possible to work together with state, industry and civil society, offering the opportunity to promote anti-corruption alliances.

3.2.1 Technical cooperation

In the framework of the technical cooperation sectoral advisory project “Elaborating and testing local strategies and measures for avoiding corruption”, **new approaches in avoiding corruption** are being elaborated and tested, with the aim of formulating conceptual principles for combating corruption in German development cooperation.

There are isolated project approaches with the direct goal of combating corruption, primarily in connection with projects in legal and justice reform or administrative reform.

Namibia: Strengthening the efficiency and transparency of procedures in the justice system using IT

In the Namibian Ministry of Justice, the entire justice administration including financial transfers to the lower courts is being converted to electronic procedures and electronic monitoring within the framework of the Legal Capacity Building Programme which is being promoted by German technical cooperation. The electronic recording of all process steps creates transparency, and attempts at manipulation for personal gain become obvious.

Combating corruption also constitutes a **cross-cutting** responsibility. Corruption is particularly an issue in areas where resources in a community are being allocated, e.g. in setting up the budget, allocating public goods like education, health, water, land, and also economic administration and welfare, including the social security system. In addition, it is a latent danger in all areas where there is scope for decision about payments to be made by citizens, e.g. in the tax and customs administration. It is planned to expand the inclusion of components to prevent corruption in projects working in these areas.

For **preventing corruption within GTZ structures** the GTZ adopted a Code of Conduct “**Principles of ethical behaviour**” in July 2001, providing orientation and rules on active and passive bribery, accepting and making gifts and other benefits, conflicts of interest particularly with regard to ancillary employment and employment of related persons, and the separation of business and private affairs.

3.2.2 Financial Cooperation

Within the framework of financial cooperation there are active efforts to make contributions towards combating corruption which are focused on the project executing agency as well as structural contribution.

Local project executing agencies are assisted in building structures which reduce the risk of cooperation. This is promoted by the separation of project appraisal and monitoring by the KfW on the one hand and concept and implementation by the project executing agency and its contractors. In addition, where necessary organisational changes in the project executing agency are facilitated by funding for accompanying measures, or even made a condition. There is also the central instrument of general implementation of competitive awards.

The procedure for all financial cooperation projects takes special account of the cross-cutting task “preventing corruption”. The provision of public goods such as water, education and health is particularly vulnerable to corruption, and here KfW establishes structures for implementation and operation of public services which ensure transparency, competitiveness. The financial cooperation projects accordingly serve as an example to the project executing agency and its environment.

Transparency in financial cooperation

Even before the introduction of the anti-corruption clauses in financial cooperation loan and financing agreements the KfW tried out new possibilities of preventing corruption with the involvement of Transparency International. For the tender and award of an operator contract for a sewage treatment plant for recycling drinking water in Windhoek, Namibia, strict “Probity Rules” were devised and implemented which essentially laid down transparency rules for dealings between all the interested actors. For a “Cotonou bridge project” (Benin), a corruption avoidance clause was formulated in cooperation with the TI Chapter Berlin and integrated into the tender documentation.

Besides direct approaches in project executing, the developments towards decentralisation, de-regulation and privatisation being encouraged within the framework of financial cooperation create conditions which lead to a reduction in vulnerability to “petty corruption” and “political corruption”. The growing use (in threshold countries in particular) of elements of market funding is intended to create further security against corruption indirectly, as the pressure to repaid financing reduces the scope for possible personal benefit.

3.2.3 Political foundations

Combating corruption is an important goal of social policy work of the foundations, and generally an integral part of political education measures. Frequently, corruption is an issue in political dialogue and advice. The central aim of the foundations is to anchor awareness and combating of corruption in civil society and not leave this solely to government programmes. A particular strength of the foundations is that their partners include the relevant actors – particularly in the nonstatal sector: associations, NGOs and social lobbies, and also the media to support the programmes through public campaigns. An important element of a regional project of the *Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung* for example, is the formation of a discussion group of government representatives of member countries and employees of NGOs for combating corruption.

Corruption in Cameroon – A study by the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* (FES) at an opportune moment

When interviewers of FES’s partner moved out into the country from June 1998 onwards to survey the population about the issue of corruption in Cameroon, nobody suspected that four months later Cameroon would be ranked as the most corrupt of 85 countries by Transparency International. The government protested furiously. However, there was agreement among the population. In April 1999 one of the anti-corruption campaigns initiated by the government vanished from the screens without trace, because a number of individuals in positions of responsibility found the issue too delicate. At this time, the empirical study was close to completion. The results were then discussed with representatives of selected target groups in politics, business, administration, justice, police, media and education. Their contributions were carefully documented and recorded.

When finally on 28 October 1999 the study was officially presented to the public, two days earlier Transparency International had again declared Cameroon the most corrupt of 99 countries. This was timing that you might have thought was previously coordinated.

That same evening the government had rejected TI’s characterisation as unfair and unjustified. They claimed that they had not been inactive in the intervening period. As a result of intervention by the president of the country, high-ranking individuals (including the Minister of Post and Telephone and the Director of the state social security scheme) had been arrested.

Although a week before, preprints had been sent to the most important representatives in the government and appreciation had already been informally indicated through spontaneous reorders, there was still a measure of uncertainty about how the government would respond to the second blow after TI – this time from its own country. The public presentation of the study on 28 October 1999 was awaited with more tension than usual.

The occasion became an impressive demonstration of a national and international public. Rarely had so many representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organisation appeared in person. They included representatives of the World Bank and EU. In addition a striking number of representatives of the churches had accepted the invitation. It was also notable that a number of former ministers and former members of the government had come. The important media were present in force.

Representatives of numerous ministries still felt it important to stress that they had come in their private capacities. At the subsequent reception, however, they unanimously emphasised the need for such a study, the first of its kind in Cameroon.

After comprehensive reporting in the private media – the government media initially held back – the issue of corruption evolved into the most important long-term topic in politics and society.

Feedback to the study has already been unusual: Priests and ministers quoted it in their sermons, which boosted demand from previously unknown NGOs and social groups. Particularly notable and important, however, was the prime minister’s recommendation of the study to the first session of the newly-created *Observatoire contre la corruption* as basic reading for the members of the *Observatoire* and all his ministers. The creation of an *observatoire contre la corruption* is also one of the many recommendations of the study for combating corruption.

The study can be described as an outstanding success of social policy advice, combined with a measure of willingness to take risks, felicitous timing and good fortune. This was a success that also encourages tackling small issues while continuing to hammer away at the major tasks.

3.2.4. German Foundation for International Development (DSE)

The DSE, and specifically the expert group “Public administration” concentrates on vocational advanced training of experts and managers in public administration from the developing and transition countries. For 2002-2005 a package of measures on the issue of corruption is planned in cooperation with the UN, which will be implemented primarily in southern Africa.

3.3 Make full use of multilateral synergies

The BMZ supports activities at the multilateral level through financial contributions and collaboration on concept development in the corresponding institutions.

3.3.1 Utstein Group

The **development ministries of the Netherlands, Germany, Norway and UK** (so-called **Utstein Group**) signed a declaration on combating corruption in summer 1999. The key point in the resulting action plan is harmonising development cooperation procedures with EU and OECD states to increase transparency and reduce opportunities for corruption. The Utstein working group on combating corruption has also intensified cooperation with the World Bank Institute on combating corruption and initiated the development of a resource centre.

3.3.2 Convention on combating corruption

The UN General Assembly has commissioned a group of experts to draft a global **convention on combating corruption**. The German Federal Government is supporting this process intensively through its work on various bodies. The BMZ is actively participating in bringing development policy concerns into the preparatory process.

3.3.3 UNDP- PACT

Responsible, transparent, public accounting and finance systems and combating corruption are key pillars of the UNDP strategy for promoting good governance. The BMZ supports the **UNDP Programme for Accountability and Transparency (PACT)**, which is working on strengthening financial management and accounting in the public sector of developing and transition countries.

3.3.4 UN/DESA

UN/DESA, the department for “Public and Financial Management and Governance” is the focal point for all anticorruption measures in the UN system. This department is particularly active in ethics and public administration.

3.3.5 World Bank

Combating corruption has been a key element of the good governance concept at the **World Bank** since the mid-90s. The World Bank is concentrating on preventing fraud and corruption in the projects it funds, explicitly taking corruption into account in country strategies, political dialogue and the selection and conception of projects. The intensive analytical work of the Bank and the “Governance and Anticorruption Unit” in the **World Bank Institute** is providing academic support to the debate on corruption and implementing it in training programmes.

3.3.6 International Monetary Fund

The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** has made various statements on corruption in the context of transparency in fiscal and monetary policy. The guidance note on the role of the IMF in governance issues links grants of credit *inter alia* to efforts to combat corruption.

3.3.7 OECD

The **OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)** has issued the following recommendations and regulations:

- Recommendations against tax deductibility of bribes (1996).
- Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Transactions (1997).
- Recommendations on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service (1998).
- Action Statement on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits (2000).

The issues of corruption and money laundering are being explored in a number of committees and working groups:

- OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (since 1989),
- OECD Development Centre (research into the causes and results of corruption in non-member states, including measures and conditions for reform),
- OECD Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering,
- DAC/Govnet (combating corruption in development cooperation),
- OECD Programme on Public Management and Governance (PUMA).

3.3.8 European Union

Within the framework of community support and cooperation agreements with non-member states the **European Union (EU)** is working towards formulating a coherent anti-corruption strategy contributing to the introduction of corresponding legislation, transparency in public contracting and improving the socio-economic environment. Bilateral and multilateral agreements should contain anti-corruption clauses. For cases of endemic corruption, the Cotonou Convention provides for the suspension of EU development cooperation as an ultimate sanction. In central and eastern Europe the EU is promoting special programmes for combating corruption locally. The Convention of the European Union on the Fight against Corruption (97/C 195/01) was adopted on 26 May 1997.

3.3.9 European Council

The **European Council** has developed an anti-corruption concept in the Group against Corruption (GRECO) which provides for reciprocal control by members in implementing anti-corruption legislation through reciprocal evaluation. The basis is Resolution 99 of 1 May 1999 establishing GRECO.

3.4 Strengthening civil society

A key element of preventive combating of corruption is supporting civil society in anticorruption coalitions. The BMZ has accordingly begun to cooperate with Transparency International in particular. With groups in 80 countries and head offices in Berlin, Transparency International (TI) is the leading international NGO specialising in combating corruption. The "Corruption Perception Index" maintained by TI has contributed towards making debate of corruption and combating corruption an acceptable issue internationally and initiating reforms in many countries. The first "Global Corruption Report" was published in 2001, giving a global view of corruption and efforts to overcome it. Production of the report was made possible by joint funding from the Utstein Group, on the initiative of the BMZ.

The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

The CPI was first published in May 1995. It is an aggregate corruption index which summarises a number (2001: 14) of independent surveys using various methodologies. It arranges a number (2001: 91) of countries in an ordinal ranking, depending on the degree to which corruption among state officials (generally) is perceived locally. The CPI ranges from "10" (lowest possible degree of perceived corruption) to "0" (the highest possible degree). Respondents are business people and country experts, in the country and abroad, and the general public. The surveys ask for general assessments of the situation in the country and general business experience, with questions directed at the total extent (forms) of corruption. Countries are only included in the list if more than three different surveys have been carried out, where the surveys must not be more than two years old (current and two previous). The methodology is subject to ongoing appraisal by a committee of international experts.

The drawback is that it takes several years for efforts to combat corruption to be reflected in changed perceptions and updated studies. Comparisons with rankings in previous years are difficult and can only be used to indicate broad trends, as the number of countries included in the index and the selected surveys and their methodologies have all changed.

4. Prospects for the future

Combating corruption will increase in importance as an area for promotion in the key area “Democracy, civil society, public administration”, and also as a cross-cutting task.

In the course of forming programmes, measures for combating corruption will be increasingly networked with other measures for administration building, advice on law and justice and decentralisation and promotion of communal self-administration.

As a cross-cutting task the issue of corruption will have to be consistently included in formulating country concepts and key strategies, particularly with respect to programme financing, basket financing and budget financing.

Within the framework of administration building, greater attention will have to be given to supporting approaches to e-government in terms of preventing corruption.

5. Appendix: Legislation and other documents on the issue of corruption

I. Legally binding documents

The struggle against corruption has been supported in the last five years with considerable efforts in the legislative area. The most important legally binding legal instruments are:

- **European Union**

- A number of instruments at EU level to protect the financial interests of the EU and on corruption in the private sector.

- **European Council**

- Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999).
- Civil Law Convention on Corruption.

- **OECD**

- Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions (1996) with the legally binding commentaries.

- **UN**

- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

- **Organization of American States**

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996).

II. Model recommendations and best practices

In addition there is a large number of declarations and legally non-binding instruments of a monitoring nature which lay down a form of “best practices”.

- **UN**

- International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (1996).
- United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions.
- Action against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions.
- Resolution on an effective legal instrument against corruption.
- Resolution on Preventing and Combating Corrupt Practices and Illegal Transfer of Funds and Repatriation of such Funds to the countries of origin.

- **OECD**
 - Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Aid-Funded Procurement (1996).
 - Recommendation of the Council of the OECD on the Tax Deductibility of Bribes to Foreign Public Officials (1996).
 - Revised Recommendation of the Council on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions (1997).
 - Recommendation and Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service (1998).

- **IMF**
 - Code of Good Practices on Fiscal Transparency – Declaration of Principles (1996).

- **World Trade Organisation**
 - Agreement on Government Procurement (1994).

- **World Customs Organisation**
 - The Arusha Declaration (1993).

- **Global Coalition for Africa**
 - Principles to Combat Corruption in African Countries (1999).

- **The Commonwealth**
 - Framework for Commonwealth Principles on Promoting Good Governance and Combating Corruption (1999).

- **Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation**
 - Non-binding principles on Government Procurement (1997).