



HANDBOOK FOR JOINT TRAINING MODULE 1: CORRUPTION: CONCEPTS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS



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A publication of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), Inspectorate of Government (IG), and Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA).

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Acronyms

AFLI	Africa Leadership Institute
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DEI	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoU	Government of Uganda
IG	Inspectorate of Government
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority
SH-ACU	State House Anti-Corruption Unit
TAAC	Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption

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The Handbook

This is one of the four (4) Joint Training Handbooks that has been consultatively developed as reference material for facilitators to train Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Uganda on Transparency Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC). The Handbook contains detailed material for the facilitator's reference for Module 1 in the Joint CSO Training Manual on TAAC developed for the same purpose. The handbook can also be used for training other CSOs in similar contexts.

The handbooks consolidate all topics relevant to the work of all anti-corruption agencies into four documents. However, each handbook can be used independently as may be needed for each module. After the delivery of every topic, the facilitators can refer learners to the handbook to obtain more or detailed information on the topic. Each Module has a handbook for more detailed and comprehensive information on the topics.

Handbook Structure

The Handbook has 3 topics of Module 1 in the main Joint CSO Training Manual on TAAC.

TOPIC 1: THE CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION

TOPIC 2: WHY CORRUPTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED

TOPIC 3: CORRUPTION RELATED CONCEPTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO USERS

This handbook brings together 3 topics and how they address the issue of corruption. Please use this handbook as a reference to the training instructions in Module 1 of the Joint CSO Training Manual on Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption (TAAC).

Introduction: This gives background information to the topic

Presentation: This is the content or subject matter of the topic and can be presented in form of a PowerPoint or notes.

1.0 MODULE 1: CORRUPTION: CONCEPTS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS

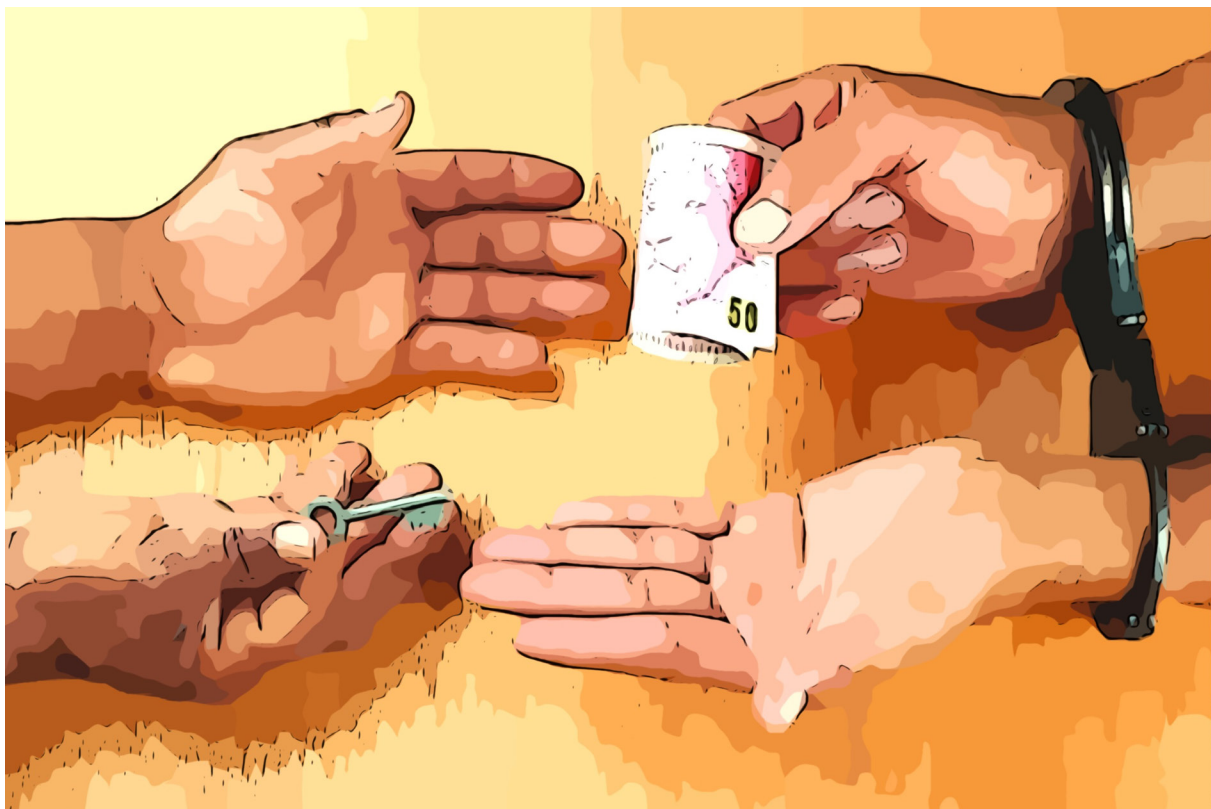
Introduction

Corruption is not just a local problem but a global challenge. It is as old as the Bible. No country, however democratic, is liberated from the scourge and cruelty of corruption. The only difference is the degree and the level of the challenge and the systems in place to prevent it. Its impact on any society in terms of socio-economic action is extremely detrimental. For corruption to be effectively reduced or eliminated, understanding its meaning, its forms, causes and effects is paramount.

This module will enable participants to understand the concept of corruption, the different forms of corruption, the reasons for fighting it, and related important concepts including the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Transparency, Accountability, The Accountability Chain, Anti-Corruption, the Anti-Corruption Chain, and Integrity. The Module consists of 3 Topics Topic 1: The Concept of Corruption, Topic 2: Why Corruption Should Be Avoided; and Topic 3: Related concepts of corruption comprising The Corruption Perception Index, Transparency, Accountability, The Accountability Chain, Anti-corruption, Anti-corruption Chain and Integrity.



1.1 TOPIC 1: THE CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION



1.1.1 Presentation on what Corruption is

1.1.1.1 What is Corruption?

There is no universal legal definition for corruption, as this may vary from one context to the other or from one jurisdiction to the other. Transparency International defines corruption as “ABUSE OF ENTRUSTED POWER FOR PRIVATE GAIN”. Other Definitions of Corruption involves behaviour on the part of persons in which they improperly enrich themselves or those close to them by misusing power with which they have been entrusted. In short, corruption is the misuse of public power for personal gain. *National Integrity Promotion Campaign – Namibia.*

The Uganda Anti-Corruption Act 2009 says in Section 2(a-f):

A person commits the offence of corruption if he or she does any of the following acts—

- the solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, by a public official, of any goods of monetary value, or benefits, such as a gift, favour, promise, advantage or any other form of gratification for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions;

- Other section b) – f) give further definitions of what constitutes corruption according to the Ugandan law.

In broad terms, corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. It encompasses unilateral abuses by government officials such as embezzlement and nepotism, as well as abuses linking public and private actors such as bribery, extortion, influence peddling, and fraud. Corruption arises in both political and bureaucratic offices and can be petty or grand, organized or unorganized. *Handbook on fighting corruption, the Centre for Democracy and Governance*

However, for the purpose of this Manual, some of the very common corruption acts that occur in our society include:

- 1) Bribery
- 2) Extortion
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Deception
- 5) Collusion and
- 6) Money-laundering

Bribery

Bribery is defined as the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any item of value to influence the actions of an official, or other person, in charge of a public or legal duty. A bribe is an illegal or unethical gift or lobbying effort given to influence the recipient's conduct.

Nature of a bribe: A bribe may be a cash payment, a non-cash advantage or merely a promise to induce or influence the action, vote, or influence of a person in an official or public capacity.

The most common examples we can cite in our context are:

- 1) Paying or demanding money, or offering sex for a grade at schools
- 2) Offering or demanding money for a job or promotion at work
- 3) Demanding money to process a passport, birth certificate, or official documents
- 4) Shakedowns by police, customs officials, and immigration officials on trucks taking produce to market and market people for money
- 5) Payments for various forms of licenses, permits (driving, construction), registrations (NGOs, businesses), taxes, that are above what is stated in public policy.
- 6) Payments to school administrators and teachers for grades, for getting on the graduation list.

- 7) Payments for getting connected to water/electricity
- 8) Obtaining a receipt from a vendor that is higher than the amount paid to deceive the payer's employer
- 9) Payments to judges, or jury members for a favourable decision or punishment
- 10) Payment to health care providers to "compromise" a rape case by making misstatements in report

The dishonest activity. The dishonest activity includes any dishonest act or omission which would not be done but for the payment of the bribe. It would be an act or omission done by someone in relation to his employer's or principal's business. For example, a government officer acting on behalf of a government department may, if offered a bribe, dishonestly award a contract or inflate the price of equipment purchased on invoices or receipts, etc.

Institutional bribery refers to a situation where a bribe may be paid or received with the full approval of the organization which is the employer of the individual paying or receiving the bribe. This may occur, for example, where a contracting company authorizes its commercial director to pay a bribe to win a tender.

Personal bribery refers to a situation where a bribe may be paid or received by a representative of an organization without the approval of that organization. This may occur, for example, where a government officer receives a bribe to award a contract, where the government department in question would not approve the bribe.

Supply-side bribery refers to those persons or who are responsible for offering or paying bribes.

Demand-side bribery refers to those persons, organizations or companies who are responsible for demanding or receiving bribes.

Extortion

Extortion is a form of blackmail where someone makes threats against another person of adverse consequences unless demands, usually for payment, are met by the other person. Such blackmail may constitute, for example, refusal to provide customs clearance for equipment or materials, or refusal to make payments or issue certificates that are due. Sometimes such threats may involve threats of physical harm.

If the party who is the victim of the extortion provides the payment or other benefit, it will normally become answerable for the offence of bribery. However, the party making the extorted payment may have a defence to bribery if the threat was of imminent death or personal injury.

Fraud

Fraud is recognized as a criminal offence in most countries. It is sometimes referred to as “deception”. Fraud usually involves one person (or group of persons) deceiving another person in order to gain some financial or other advantages.

In the context of government contracts, fraud offences may include:

- 1) Manipulation of pre-qualification or tender requirements to favour a particular bidder,
- 2) Concealment of defects,
- 3) Dishonestly levying liquidated damages,
- 4) Dishonestly withholding payment,
- 5) Dishonestly providing false grounds in support of claims for payment, variations or extensions of time,
- 6) Dishonestly exaggerating the quantum of a claim,
- 7) Fabricating or falsifying evidence to support claims.

Solicitation

This is the act of a person asking, ordering, or enticing someone else to commit bribery or another crime. In the 2019 Uganda National Integrity Survey, Solicitation was the second most cited form of corruption after bribery by both men and women all over the country.

Embezzlement

Embezzlement is the act of withholding assets for the purpose of conversion of such assets, by one or more persons to whom the assets were entrusted, either to be held or to be used for specific purposes. Embezzlement is a type of financial fraud. For example, a lawyer might embezzle funds from the trust accounts of their clients; a financial advisor might embezzle the funds of investors; and a husband or a wife might embezzle funds from a bank account jointly held with the spouse. The term “embezzlement” is often used in informal speech to mean theft of money, usually from an organization or company such as an employer. Embezzlement is usually a premeditated crime, performed methodically, with precautions that conceal the criminal conversion of the property, which occurs without the knowledge or consent of the affected person. Embezzlement was the 4th most cited form of corruption in the Uganda 2019 National Integrity Survey.

Collusion

Collusion is a criminal offence in Uganda. Often, the act occurs where two or more parties co-operate to defraud or deceive another party. This is a type

of fraud and is often described as a “cartel”, “anti-trust” or “anti-competitive” offence. An example of collusion is where bidders collude in order fraudulently to arrange which bidder will win a contract and at what price. This form of collusion is often referred to as “bid-rigging”.

Money-laundering

Money laundering is a criminal offence in Uganda. It occurs where a party moves cash or assets obtained by criminal activity from one location to another. For example, a contractor submits a fraudulent claim to a project owner for work which it did not carry out. The project owner pays the fraudulently obtained sum into the contractor’s bank account with Bank A. If the contractor then moves the payment to Bank B, this would constitute the offence of money-laundering. Money laundering is often used to conceal the criminal source of funds.

Maladministration

Merriam Webster defines maladministration as corrupt or incompetent administration (as of a public office). It is also looked at as the actions of a government body which can be seen as causing an injustice. Some of the characteristics of maladministration include the definition of maladministration is wide and can include: Delay, Incorrect action or failure to take any action, Failure to follow procedures or the law, Failure to provide information, Inadequate record-keeping, Failure to investigate, Failure to reply and Misleading or inaccurate statements among others. Maladministration is an enabler of corruption on one part and a form of corruption on the other.

The relationship between bribery and fraud

Bribery normally involves a degree of fraud. A bribe paid to win a project will normally be concealed by some fraudulent act with the aim that the project appears from the outside to have been won on a genuine arms-length basis. Similarly, a police officer will most often than not conceal a bribe offered him/her so as to evade public notice.

Fraud (such as collusion during bids and submission of false claims) does not necessarily involve bribery. However, many acts of fraud may need an act of bribery in order to complete the fraud. For example, a contractor may submit a false claim to a project owner (which is fraud) and may then bribe the certifier to approve the claim (which is bribery). Alternatively, a project owner may wish fraudulently to withhold payment from a contractor and may bribe the certifier to certify falsely that liquidated damages or costs for modification of defects are payable by the contractor. Although bribery normally receives a higher public profile, the financial wastage in a project due to fraudulent practices such as claims inflation is often higher than that attributable to bribery.

Voluntary or coerced corruption?

In some cases, the corrupt practice may be a voluntary act undertaken by the relevant party with the deliberate intention of gaining a competitive advantage or obtaining additional unjustified compensation.

However, in other cases, the practice may be undertaken to “level the playing field”. For example, a contractor may feel compelled to offer a bribe during tendering if it believes that its competitors will be offering a bribe. A contractor may feel that it is necessary to inflate a claim artificially if it believes that the project owner will automatically and unjustifiably reduce the contractor's claim or raise artificial counter-claims against the contractor.

1.2 TOPIC 2: WHY SHOULD CORRUPTION BE AVOIDED?



1.2.1 Learning Objectives

At the end of the exercise, the participants should be able to:

- Describe factors that contribute to corruption
- Analyse the impact of corruption on governance and development
- State clearly why corruption should be avoided

1.2.2 Why should corruption be avoided?

Corruption should be avoided because of:

- 1) it is wrong and it constitutes a criminal offence
- 2) It affects the poor disproportionately more than any other person in the society
- 3) It has a negative impact on development and the provision of services such as:
 - Quality and efficient health care
 - Quality and efficient educational services
 - Quality of safe drinking water
 - The risk of financial loss to the state
 - The moral argument

Risk of criminal prosecution

A real risk. Until relatively recently, there has been little risk of prosecution for corruption in Uganda. However, due to factors such as recent governance reforms and calls by civil society and international organizations, and donors, individuals, and government officials are facing an increasing risk of prosecution. These factors are as follows:

- (1) **Increased awareness.** There is growing awareness of the scale of corruption and of both the social and commercial damage that this is causing.
- (2) **Increased pressure.** There is as a result increased pressure to take steps to eliminate this corruption. Civil society, aid organizations, multilateral development banks, governments, and the industry itself are all responsible for this increased pressure.
- (3) **Better laws and an increased risk of prosecution.** Such pressure has resulted in the passing and ratification of several anti-corruption conventions (in particular the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery). Countries that have ratified such conventions are required to enact the necessary laws to criminalize domestic and overseas bribery of public officials and also to ensure that those laws are enforced.
- (4) **Increased risk of detection.** Far greater attention is now being paid to methods of detecting corruption in infrastructure, construction, and engineering projects. There is also increased protection for and encouragement of whistle-blowing. Thus, there is now a far greater risk that corruption will be uncovered.
- (5) **Increased willingness to prosecute and punish white-collar crime.** There is increasing pressure on the government to ensure that white-collar crime (which includes corruption offences) is punished as severely as a blue-collar crime. This means that there is a growing likelihood that where an individual is convicted of corruption, more severe penalties may be imposed than previously.
- (6) **Serious penalties.** The penalties for corruption offences can be severe. In Uganda, such penalties for individuals and government officials may include several years' imprisonment and heavy fines.
- (7) **Risk of financial loss.** As it becomes more acknowledged that corruption must be prevented and penalized, so governments, funders, project owners, competitors, and employers will become less tolerant of corruption. There is, therefore, an increasing tendency for these parties to adopt stronger measures against corruption.
- (8) **Reputational damage for individuals.** Involvement by an individual in corruption may irreparably damage an individual's reputation. Companies, International Organizations and some Civil Society Groups are paying increasing attention to their reputation and consequently to corporate

social responsibility and are therefore increasingly unlikely to employ an individual who has been involved in corruption.

1.2.3 The Moral Argument

Corruption in the public sector usually involves bribery or fraud being perpetrated against a government body. It is, therefore, the taxpayer that ultimately pays for this corruption. This can occur in many ways:

Needless, uneconomic or over-designed projects. The most blatant type of corruption occurs where a project is commissioned which is not necessary or which is unviable or overdesigned, and whose sole purpose is to act as a vehicle for corruptly channelling government funds into the private accounts of corrupt government officers and their associates. In such cases, the initial corruption in conceiving or over-designing the project may rest with the responsible government official and the consultant designer. However, where a contractor takes on such a project while aware or suspicious that the project is corrupt from inception, it too may become implicated in the corruption.

Bribes are included in the contract price. The cost of bribes paid by contractors to corrupt government officials is usually recouped by including the amount of the bribe in the contract price which is paid by public funds.

Contract prices fraudulently inflated. Where a contract is corruptly awarded, it is often the case that the contract price is significantly inflated, not just to cover the cost of the bribe, but also to maximize profit for the contractor. Where the contractor is assured of success in winning the contract, it will have considerable freedom to demand a high contract price.

Fraudulent claims approved and paid. Contractors may submit fraudulent claims which are either unmerited or inflated. Bribery of the certifier, or other person responsible for approving the claims, will ensure that the claims are approved. Bribery of the relevant government official will ensure that he does not challenge the approvals and that the claims are paid.

Contracts awarded and claims approved in the hope of future or indirect gain.

In developed countries, the corrupt awarding of contracts and corrupt approval of fraudulent claims may take a more insidious form. Large bribes may not necessarily change hands directly.

Favours may consist of a discreet assurance of future employment once a government official leaves office. Such favours may be promised in exchange for a preferential award of planning permissions or contracts, or for ensuring that inflated contract prices or claims are left unchallenged.

Defective or dangerous works provided. Contractors may use bribery to persuade a certifier to approve defective works or materials. This can result in projects being provided which are seriously defective and which deteriorate

very quickly requiring repair or replacement far earlier than should be the case. Alternatively, or in addition, defective work may result in dangerous structures which may cause injury or death. It is the taxpayer who will have to fund any repair or replacement of the defective products and compensate those harmed by them.

In simple terms, corruption in the public sector is stealing from the taxpayer. Money is stolen which could be spent on hospitals, schools, roads, and other vitally important infrastructure. This loss will be felt most severely in poorer countries. It will nevertheless also be felt in developed countries where large sums may be lost through more subtle forms of corruption.

Corruption in the private sector takes the same form as corruption in the public sector but the cost of corruption is not directly borne by public funds. It nevertheless can have widespread and serious consequences. Corruption may have an immediate adverse effect on the cost and quality of private sector works. It may increase the financing, capital, operating, and maintenance costs of projects. This in turn may result in increased property or utility prices, or increased charges that are required for use of certain facilities such as toll roads or bridges. It may also result in dangerously defective works. All these factors will affect the ordinary population. In the longer term, the effects may include less investment (due to the growing concern to ensure ethical investment) and withdrawal of ethical contractors from the market. This will leave the market even further open to corruption which will then inevitably infect other sectors.

1.2.4 The Case of Corruption in Recruitment in Local Government

A district in Uganda advertised for 5 jobs in the local and national media. One hundred applicants applied for the job and 20 were shortlisted. The jobs required first-degree holders who have obtained a minimum of Lower Second Honours degrees. Twenty shortlisted applicants sat for interviews. When results emerged a month later, 5 persons had qualified for the five jobs and were offered letters of appointment.

A member of the panel of interviewers requested for the list of successful candidates from the Office of the Secretary to the District Service Commission. After studying it, he left the office shaking his head. As he walked to his car, he met a friend who asked him what was bothering him. He replied that he was shocked to learn that the persons who passed the interviews for the five jobs were not given letters of appointment. Instead, candidates who did not do well in the interviews were given appointment letters. He told his friend that 3 of the 5 who were given letters had got a Pass degree and had done poorly in the interview, while 2 of the 5 who were given letters of appointment had degree qualifications that did not match the job. The interview panelist and his friend wondered how Pass degree holders and holders of irrelevant degrees were shortlisted in the first place and how all of them were appointed even when they had failed the interview.

Instruction:

- 1) The Facilitator guides participants to brainstorm the type of corruption manifested in the case, its causes and effects, and how it can be eliminated.
- 2) The Facilitator takes note of the answers of participants, comments on them after the brainstorming filling in gaps in participants' answers.
- 3) The Facilitator gives a handout that contains more information on the subject.

1.3 TOPIC 3: CORRUPTION RELATED CONCEPTS



1.3.1 Introduction

In this section, the different concepts related to corruption will be learned including: The Corruption Perception Index, Transparency, Accountability, The Accountability Chain, Anti-Corruption, the Anti-Corruption Chain, and Integrity.

1.3.2 Presentation

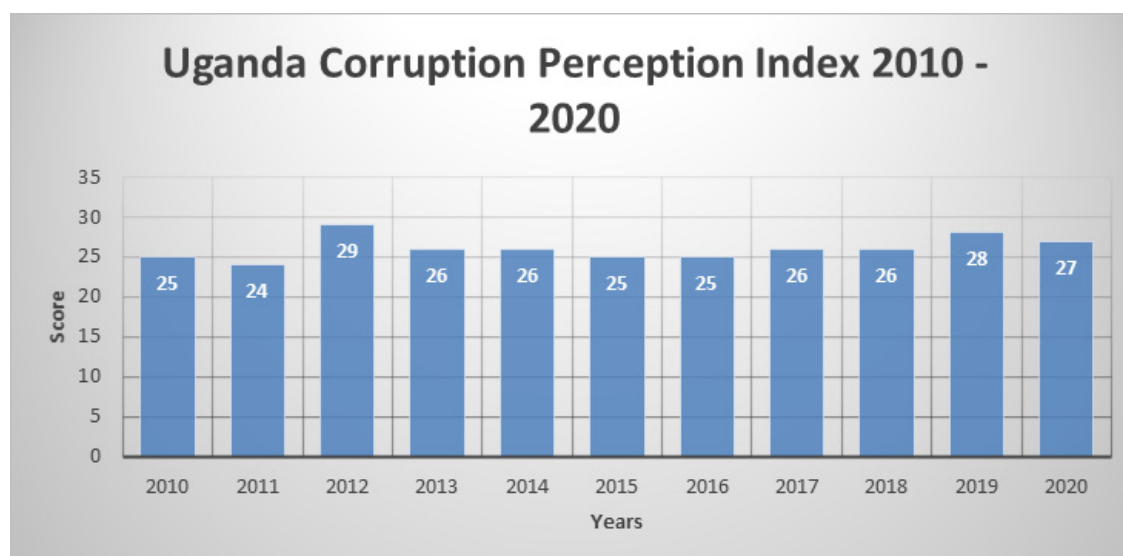
1.3.2.1 *The Corruption Perception Index*

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is a measure which ranks countries “by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.” The CPI generally defines corruption as an “abuse of entrusted power for private gain”. In 2020, the global CPI measured the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world .100 is very clean and 0 is highly corrupt. Uganda was ranked 142nd with a score of 27.

The CPI is published annually by Transparency International, an organization that seeks to stop bribery, fraud, and other forms of public sector corruption. Transparency International takes data from 13 datasets. This includes data released by: The African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, World Economic Forum, Economist Intelligence Unit, Global Insight, Bertelsmann Foundation, International Institute for Management Development, The PRS Group, Inc. World Justice Project, Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, and Freedom House. In order to appear in the CPI, a country must be assessed by no less than three sources. Sources must document their data collection methods and measurement approach, and Transparency International assesses the quality and adequacy of these methodologies.

In an effort to promote good governance, the 2020 CPI recommended strengthening of oversight institutions, ensure open and transparent contracting, defend democracy/promote civic space as well as publishing relevant data and guarantee access.

Figure 1: Uganda's Corruption Indices between 2010 and 2020



Source: Transparency International, 2019

1.3.2.2 What is Transparency?

There is a general consensus that transparency - a situation in which information about a decision-making process is made publicly available and can easily be verified both in terms of the rules and the identities of the decision-makers - increases the probability of detection of corruption. Furthermore, transparency allows detection (and reduces the likelihood of corrupt behaviour) because it lowers the information barrier, allowing for scrutiny and monitoring. Transparency also deters corruption by increasing the chances of getting caught. Transparency is vital to cultivate public trust in government and to deter, prevent and detect corruption effectively.

For example, transparency facilitates public involvement by increasing the opportunities for citizens to influence government spending, policies, and decision-making. Transparency is thus associated with the right of the public to know about governmental processes and actions, a norm of both anti-corruption and human rights law.

In this vein, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) emphasizes transparency as key for fighting corruption. In particular, article 10 provides:

Taking into account the need to combat corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public

administration, including with regard to its organization, functioning, and decision-making processes, where appropriate.

Article 10 goes on to list examples of transparency measures that governments can take, including: 1) establishing procedures by which citizens can obtain information about the public administration; 2) simplifying public access to the authorities; 3) publishing information, including on risks of corruption in the public administration.

1.3.2.3 What is Accountability?

Accountability, in terms of ethics and governance, is equated with answerability, blameworthiness, liability, and the expectation of account-giving. As in an aspect of governance, it has been central to discussions related to problems in the public sector, non-profit and private (corporate) and individual contexts. In leadership roles, accountability is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies including the administration, governance, and implementation within the scope of the role or employment position and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

1.3.2.4 What is the Accountability Chain?

A Chain is a sequence of items of the same type forming a relationship. The Accountability Chain, therefore, is a series of actions, strategies, systems, and individuals put in place to promote transparency and anti-corruption. Within the accountability chain are institutions such as the IG, OAG, PPDA as well as individual officers of government with enabling laws and other mechanisms to promote accountability on one side. On the other is citizens with rights and responsibilities to demand for accountability from public officers. In public life, this concept directly affects three constituencies: Citizens, Elected Leaders, and Appointed Public Servants.

Citizens

According to the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, power belongs to the people. It gives all citizens of Uganda the power to choose their government and to give that government a mandate to govern, accompanied by certain expectations and demands. Citizens are looked at as rights holders while public officers are looked at as duty bearers. This is the start of the accountability chain.

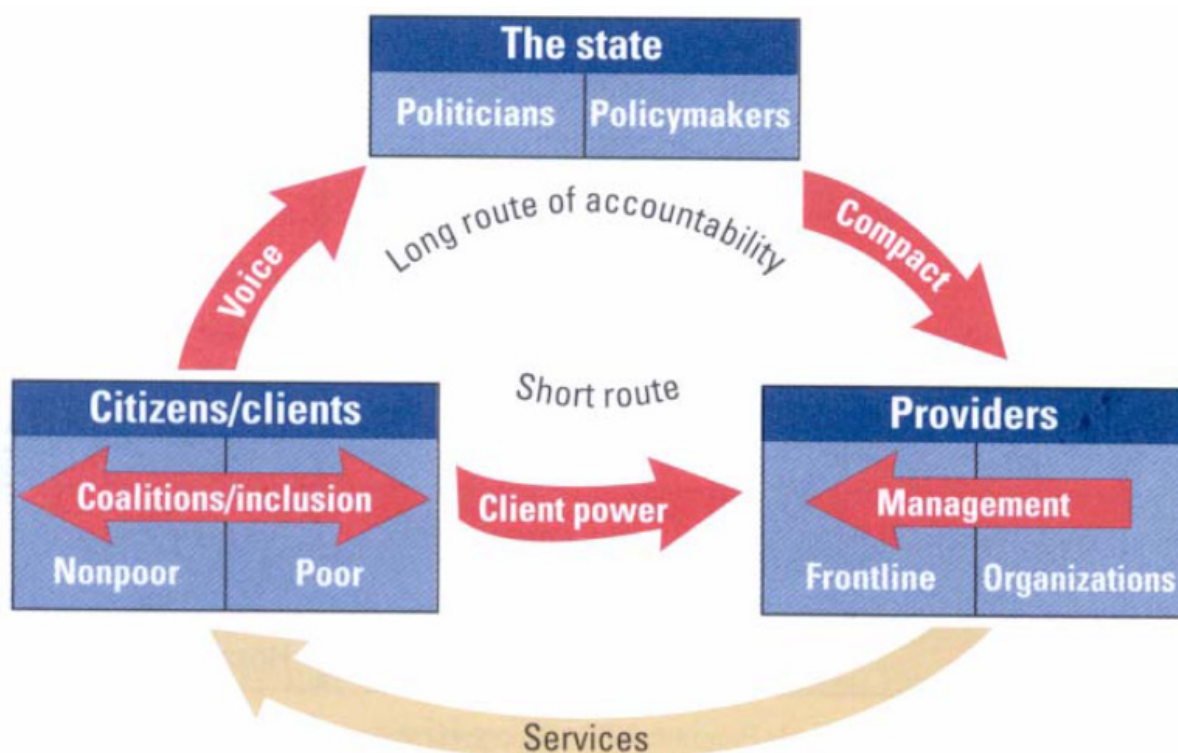
Elected Leaders

Once elected into power, politicians are supposed to devise policies to respond to the demands that the electorate has placed on them and that they had promised in their manifestos and during their campaigns. Their performance against these demands and promises should determine the extent to which they can retain power in subsequent elections.

The Public Service

The public service on the other hand has dual accountability responsibilities. It is accountable to the politician in that it translates the policies and priorities developed by the politician into tangible public goods and services. The public servant is also accountable to the public in that the public servant is responsible for ensuring that services are delivered impartially to all citizens.

If the mechanisms between these three parties do not exist, or do not perform effectively and efficiently, the accountability chain is broken and democracy is threatened.



Adapted from DFID, Framework of Accountability Relationships, Accountability Briefing Note, Feb, 2004

1.3.2.5 What is Anti-Corruption?

Anti-corruption comprises activities that oppose or inhibit corruption. Just as corruption takes many forms, anti-corruption efforts vary in scope and in strategy. A general distinction between preventive and reactive measures is sometimes drawn. In such a framework, investigative authorities and their attempts to unveil corrupt practices would be considered reactive, while education on the negative impact of corruption, or internal compliance programs are classified as preventive.

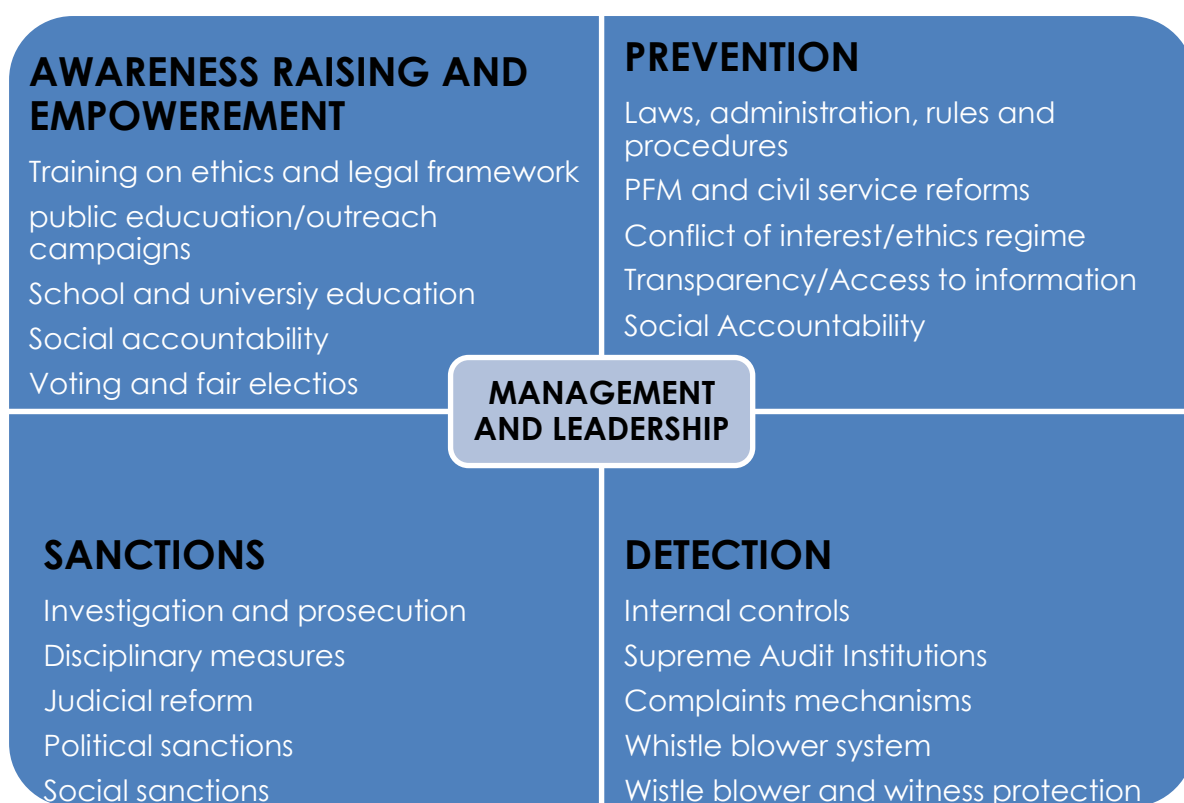
In national and in international legislation, there are laws interpreted as directed against corruption. The laws can stem from resolutions of international organizations, which are implemented by the national governments, who are ratifying those resolutions or be directly issued by the respective national legislative.

Laws against corruption are motivated by similar reasons that are generally motivating the existence of criminal law, as those laws are thought to, on the one hand, bring justice by holding individuals accountable for their wrongdoing, justice can be achieved by sanctioning those corrupted individuals, and potential criminals are deterred by having the consequences of their potential actions demonstrated to them.

1.3.2.6 What is the Anti-Corruption Chain?

A corruption chain could be defined as a sequence of inter-linked actions, systems and individuals that promote corruption. Therefore, an Anti-Corruption chain entails a set of activities that can break the conditions and occurrence of corruption. Every society, sector and citizen would benefit from breaking the chain of corruption in their everyday life. Here are some examples of how you can break the corruption chain:

The conventional anti-corruption approach



Adapted from: <https://www.u4.no/topics/anti-corruption-basics/basics>

1.3.2.7 What is Integrity?

Integrity is the practice of being honest and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and values. In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions. Integrity can stand in opposition to hypocrisy, in that judging with the standards of integrity involves regarding internal consistency as a virtue, and suggests that parties holding within themselves apparently conflicting values

should account for the discrepancy or alter their beliefs. The word integrity evolved from the Latin adjective integer, meaning whole or complete. In this context, integrity is the inner sense of “wholeness” deriving from qualities such as honesty and consistency of character. As such, one may judge that people “have integrity” to the extent that they act according to the values, beliefs and principles they claim to hold.

Integrity in Ethics

In ethics when discussing behaviour and morality, an individual is said to possess the virtue of integrity if the individual's actions are based upon an internally consistent framework of principles. These principles should uniformly adhere to sound logical axioms or postulates. One can describe a person as having ethical integrity to the extent that the individual's actions, beliefs, methods, measures, and principles all derive from a single core group of values.

Integrity in Politics

Integrity is important for politicians because they are chosen, appointed, or elected to serve society. To be able to serve, politicians are given the power to make, execute, or control policy. They have the power to influence something or someone. There is, however, a risk that politicians will not use this power to serve society. To serve society, politicians must withstand this temptation. In the context of integrity, however, regardless of whether or not they act for the good of society, politicians have integrity, so long as they act consistently with their values.

References for further reading

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