



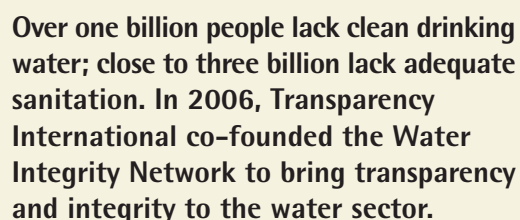
2006

ANNUAL REPORT

SPECIAL ASIA PACIFIC SECTION

Transparency International (TI) is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 90 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

Cover photo:



Over one billion people lack clean drinking water; close to three billion lack adequate sanitation. In 2006, Transparency International co-founded the Water Integrity Network to bring transparency and integrity to the water sector.

www.transparency.org

Your gateway to the fight against corruption

Transparency International Annual Report 2006

Published by Transparency International

Editor: Amber Poroznuk

Designed by www.sommer-design.com

Printed by JM Stefko Printing House

Photo cover: Thomas Grabka

ISBN: 3-935711-24-7

Table of Contents

		PAGE
1 LEADERSHIP	Board of Directors	2
	Huguette Labelle and David Nussbaum look back at 2006	3
2 GLOBAL PRIORITIES	Corruption in the Private Sector	4
	A new <i>Self-Evaluation Tool</i> helps companies assess the strengths and weaknesses of their anti-bribery programmes against TI's <i>Business Principles for Countering Bribery</i> .	
	International Anti-Corruption Conventions	5
	TI's <i>Progress Report on Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention Enforcement</i> showed that enforcement remained unsatisfactory in two-thirds of the countries surveyed.	
	Corruption in Public Contracting	6
	TI's <i>Integrity Pact</i> leads to greater participation and competition in the bidding process.	
	Corruption in Politics	7
	Perceptions of corruption affect voter behaviour: in the American mid-term Congressional elections, two-thirds of voters said corruption was an important factor.	
	Poverty, Development and Corruption	8
	TI's new <i>Corruption Risk Map</i> helps minimise the risk of corruption based upon the operational realities of humanitarian assistance.	
3 WORK AROUND THE WORLD	A Growing Global Movement	9
	Africa and the Middle East	10
	TI Zambia's awareness campaign "How '2' Avoid Corruption When Acquiring or Procuring Public Services" gave citizens an important anti-corruption tool.	
	Americas	12
	Elections in eight Latin American countries focussed the attention of TI's chapters on ensuring a fair and transparent electoral process to strengthen democracy.	
	Asia Pacific	14
	More than 25,000 people attended TI Bangladesh's youth concert on International Anti-corruption Day.	
	Europe and Central Asia	16
	TI national chapters submitted recommendations to European governments on how to increase transparency in EU funding.	
4 POLICY AND RESEARCH	Policy and Research	18
	Bribe Payers Index 2006	20
	Corruption Perceptions Index 2006	21
5 COMMUNICATIONS	Press and Advocacy	22
	International Anti-Corruption Conference	23
6 PUBLICATIONS	Publications in 2006	24
7 FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Donor Information	26
	Financial Report	28
8 GLOBAL NETWORK	Contact information for TI's global network	30
	Advisory Council, Secretariat Staff	35

LEADERSHIP



Huguette Labelle
*Chair
Canada*

Huguette Labelle holds a PhD in Education. She served as Deputy Head of several Canadian government departments, including as President of the Canadian International Development Agency. She is Chancellor of the University of Ottawa and serves on the boards of several international organisations. She is Co-chair of the National Advisory Committee for the World Urban Forum and of the Task Force on China's Environment and Development Review and Prospect, Vice President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and Board Member of the UN Global Compact. Ms Labelle was elected as TI's Chair in 2005.



Akere Muna
*Vice Chair
Cameroon*

Akere T. Muna is founder and former President of Transparency International Cameroon. A lawyer by training, he is President of the Pan African Lawyers Union and former president of the Cameroon Bar Association. He is a member of several national commissions on legal reform and curbing corruption, including the National Ad-hoc Commission for the Fight against Corruption. He was actively involved in the TI working group that helped to draft the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, and is the author of a guide to the convention. He was elected Vice Chair of TI's Board in 2005.



Sion Assidon
Morocco

Sion Assidon, a mathematician and economist by training and a businessman by profession, was Transparency Maroc's founding Secretary General and is currently a member of its National Council. Mr Assidon was imprisoned from 1972 to 1984 for campaigning against autocracy in Morocco. He is active in several civil society organisations in the Moroccan civil rights movement, including AMRASH, which works for sustainable development in villages of the Atlas mountains, and Espace Associatif, which promotes the work of civil society in Morocco. Mr Assidon was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Nancy Boswell
United States

Nancy Boswell has been TI USA's Managing Director since 1994 and is now its President. A lawyer, she has practiced public international and trade law, promoted women's and civil rights and advised on international financial matters. She is on the board of PACT, a capacity-building civil society organisation, the International Senior Lawyers Project, which provides pro bono advisory services on human rights and democracy, and co-chair of an American Bar Association committee on corruption. She is a civil society advisor to the US State Department and the US Trade Representative. She was elected to TI's Board in 2003 and re-elected in 2006.



Boris Divjak
*Bosnia and
Herzegovina*

Boris Divjak is an economist by profession and holds a Masters degree in International Studies from the University of Reading in the UK. He joined TI in 2000 as founder and Chair of the Board of TI Bosnia and Herzegovina. He has researched and designed recommendations for legislation; trained government officials, civil society organisations and the media; and prepared and implemented surveys and polls, including monitoring and analysis. He has worked in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia & Montenegro, Kosovo and Albania. Mr Divjak was elected to the TI Board in 2005.



Geo-Sung Kim
Korea (South)

Geo-Sung Kim was the founding Secretary General of TI Korea (South). He is an ordained pastor and holds degrees in theology and sociology. He participated in the democracy and human rights movements in Korea and was twice imprisoned for his activities. Reverend Kim has served in various civil society organisations, and in 2006 received a Moran Medal of the Order of Civil Merit from his government for his contributions to the anti-corruption movement. Reverend Kim is a commissioner of the Korea Independent Commission against Corruption and standing executive officer of the K-PACT council. He was elected to TI's Board in 2004.



Chong San Lee
Malaysia

Chong San Lee has served as Deputy President and President of Transparency International Malaysia. Prior to this, he worked as a tax analyst, and in 1988 was appointed Financial Controller of the Esso Companies in Malaysia. His many responsibilities in this role included overseeing the company's ethics and business practices, ensuring compliance with company policies and participating in the company's contracting practices. After retiring from ExxonMobil in 2001, he volunteered and worked in many projects organised by TI-Malaysia. He was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Valeria Merino-Dirani
Ecuador

Valeria Merino-Dirani is a lawyer who has worked for democracy, transparency and civil society in Latin America for more than 20 years. She was executive director of Corporación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo (CLD), TI's chapter in Ecuador, and helped to establish a network of chapters in Latin America. In 1995, she was appointed to the Council of the UN University and served as its vice-president. She currently works at the Pan American Development Foundation as Civil Society Senior Advisor. Ms Merino-Dirani has served on the Board of TI since 2004 and chairs the Membership Accreditation Committee.



Devendra Raj Panday
Nepal

Dr Panday holds a Ph.D. in Public and International Affairs from the University of Pittsburgh, USA. He served as Permanent Secretary of the Finance Ministry of Nepal and resigned when it became known that public resources were being misused. He became involved with civil society organisations in Nepal and served as Finance Minister from 1990-1991. Afterwards, he helped to establish TI Nepal and served as its President and Board Member. He has co-authored and edited books and articles on development, democracy and governance. He has been imprisoned several times, most recently for 100 days in 2006. He was elected to TI's Board in 2006.



Laura Puertas Meyer
Peru

Laura Puertas Meyer is an economist and journalist, and has dedicated herself to human rights, democracy and fighting corruption for the past twenty years. She is General News Director of America TV and Canal N, the leading Peruvian channels. She served from 2002 to 2005 as Executive Director of TI's chapter in Peru. She worked for The New York Times and El Pais and for various Peruvian media. In 1993, she co-founded IPYS (Instituto Prensa y Sociedad), to promote investigative journalism in the Andean Region. Laura Puertas Meyer was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Frank Vogl
United States

Frank Vogl is a co-founder of TI, and served as Vice Chairman from 1993-2002 and Advisory Council Member from 2003-2005. He is founder and Board Director of the Partnership for Transparency Fund; Board Director of the Ethics Resource Centre; Trustee of the Committee for Economic Development; and International Council Member of the New Israel Fund. He was formerly the World Bank's Information and Public Affairs Director and has worked as an international journalist, author and lecturer. He is President of Vogl Communications in Washington DC, and publisher of www.EthicsWorld.org. Mr Vogl was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



Gérard Zovighian
Lebanon

Gérard Zovighian is Vice Chair and founding member of TI's chapter in Lebanon. An auditor and Managing Partner of BDO-Fiduciaire du Moyen Orient in Lebanon, he has worked as an auditor in Paris for Price-Waterhouse and in London for BDO. He has had various professional roles, including as a member of the Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants, a lawyer of the Paris Bar, a Member of the Chambre Nationale des Conseillers Financiers, an advisor to the Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and advisor to the Board of the Order of Malta, as Knight of the Order. He was elected to TI's Board in 2005.



HUGUETTE LABELLE

In 2006, millions of the world's citizens continued to suffer the poverty and injustice that go hand-in-hand with corruption. This fuelled Transparency International's work and inspired me to achieve more in my first full year serving the TI movement.

Achieving more means looking beyond the usual suspects. A successful fight against corruption addresses all elements of the 'production chain' – not only the bribe payers and bribe takers, but corruption's facilitators.

Around the world in 2006, the anti-corruption movement strengthened. In the United Nations Convention against Corruption's first full year in force, nations continued to sign on to this powerful signal of global commitment. The African Union Anti-Corruption Convention's entry into force bolstered Africa's fight against corruption, and the Guatemala Declaration for a Corruption-Free Region, signed by eight Central American presidents and official representatives, was a vital expression of political will in that pivotal region. Multilateral and bilateral development institutions moved to debar corrupt companies; donors increased their cooperation in improving aid accountability and supporting reforms to increase transparency and integrity.

2006 was also a year of engagement with senior decision makers and those who influence them. In July, I attended the Civil G8, a global civil society gathering prior to the Group of Eight summit in Russia. I had the opportunity to speak directly with President Vladimir Putin about important issues, including the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and civil society freedom.

2006 increased my understanding of TI's depth and diversity. In visiting 20 national chapters, I saw how corruption affects individual lives, increasing poverty and misery, and observed first hand the remarkable results TI has achieved, often in difficult circumstances.

I would like to thank Chief Executive David Nussbaum for his tireless contributions to those results and to the movement, and on behalf of that movement, wish him well as he leaves Transparency International. I would also like to thank TI's Individual Members for generously volunteering their time and energy.

Throughout the year, I witnessed the extraordinary contribution that individuals make to the fight against corruption. In this report you will find portraits of just a few of these remarkable people. I hope they will inspire you.

Huguette Labelle
Chair, Transparency International



DAVID NUSSBAUM

Corporate scandals and revelations of political corruption in countries rich and poor were proof that in 2006, fourteen years since its inception, the need for Transparency International and its work remains as acute as ever.

But 2006 was also a banner year for the global legal framework to combat corruption. TI was a powerful presence at the first Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Jordan in December. The Conference provided an opportunity for reflection on the strides made in recent years, but also on the necessity for establishing strong monitoring mechanisms for international conventions to ensure they are as robust and effective as possible.

Support for TI increased on all fronts in 2006 – in the energy and talent that our staff, volunteers and other committed individuals put into their work; in the sustained financial support of our donors; in the growing number of companies with anti-bribery programmes; and in the dedication of our national chapters.

As I conclude my tenure as chief executive, I am confident that TI will keep building on its successes. Having seen nearly 80 national chapters undertake TI's accreditation review process, I am keenly aware of the richness in expertise and innovation that the members of the Transparency International network bring to bear. Working on the frontlines, whether by providing a critical policy perspective, operating citizen complaint centres or maintaining a vocal foothold of integrity in an inhospitable climate, they are the fabric of the TI movement.

Strengthening the collective sense of purpose that has guided our mission will ensure that TI becomes even more effective as the civil society organisation leading the global fight against corruption. Success in fulfilling our critical mission offers hope to millions of people around the world whose lives are damaged by corruption. We all have a part to play in bringing that hope to fulfilment.

David Nussbaum
Chief Executive, Transparency International

2 GLOBAL PRIORITIES

Corruption in the Private Sector

2006 was marked by a storm of corporate corruption scandals that hit the world's largest exporting country, Germany, particularly hard. Automaker Volkswagen, the German branch of the Swedish furniture outlet IKEA and the engineering group Siemens were all caught up in allegations of corruption, with several bribery prosecutions. Other firms were in the spotlight as well, including the Chinese industrial equipment-maker Shanghai Electric Group Co., whose chairman was investigated following allegations of corruption, and Dutch electronics manufacturer Phillips, accused by a Hamburg prosecutor of bribing retailers.



Photo: myto

"Europe's largest engineering group [Siemens] now believes as much as €420 million is missing."

– In a fraud scandal where Munich prosecutors believe money has been transferred to a third party account; Times Online, 13 December 2006.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

In 2006, working closely with TI, the UK-based socially responsible investment index FTSE4Good for the first time incorporated anti-bribery criteria. To make implementation of the criteria more effective, the index provides a timeline for policies, management systems and reports. TI also worked with the Global Reporting Initiative to develop anti-corruption criteria for the launch of its revised sustainability reporting guidelines.

TOOLS FOR CLEAN BUSINESS

The *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* (BPCB) were developed as a blueprint for companies to develop an anti-bribery policy or to benchmark an existing one. Four years on, the BPCB were recognised in 2006 as the leading anti-bribery standard and were cited by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in the United States and the World Bank's Voluntary Disclosure Programme as a model for anti-bribery programmes.

To encourage companies to monitor their anti-bribery programmes, in 2006 Transparency International (TI) developed a *Self-Evaluation Tool* (SET), enabling companies to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their anti-bribery programmes against the BPCB. To test-drive the SET, TI carried out in-company field tests in Europe and the **United States**, and initiated high-level discussions with the "Big Four" global accounting firms to develop an approach for the external assessment of corporate anti-bribery programmes.

TI chapters' work with small and medium sized enterprises (SME) was the subject of a workshop at the 2006 International Anti-corruption Conference, launching a renewed approach to helping these businesses tackle their vulnerability to corruption. A tool for SMEs based on the BPCB is being developed.

A strong 2006 statement by the Wolfsberg Group of banks, which TI helped to create and which in 2000 issued influential anti-bribery principles for financial institutions, was a further step in encouraging business to take responsibility for addressing corruption.

Continuing to promote anti-corruption alliances of business associations, professional institutions, civil society and other international, regional and local organisations, TI strengthened its outreach to the United Nations Global Compact, the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, the World Economic Forum and international chambers of commerce.

TI also developed the *Project Anti-Corruption System* (PACS) specifically for construction projects. PACS is a modular system that applies a variety of anti-corruption measures to all major participants throughout their involvement in a project. Using the PACS methodology and the BPCB, TI began a two-year project on anti-bribery and transparent procurement in the construction sector with TI's contact in **China** at Tsinghua University.

International Anti-Corruption Conventions

Internationally agreed standards embodied in anti-corruption conventions establish a powerful means of fighting corruption and holding governments accountable for enforcing their commitments. They place national corruption issues and anti-corruption efforts in an international or regional context. Conventions offer civil society organisations a framework to press for reforms.

Following ratification of several crucial international and regional conventions, Transparency International's focus shifted to promoting monitoring of the commitments they entail. To provide civil society with effective monitoring tools, in 2006 TI published regional information about conventions, including what civil society can do to increase support for ratification and implementation. For more information, see page 25.

UNCAC – A NEW GLOBAL STANDARD

TI increased support for effective monitoring of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) ahead of the December 2006 Conference of States Parties (CSP), the initial meeting of UNCAC signatory nations (see photo below). A widely disseminated report and workshops on monitoring at the World Ethics Forum, the International Anti-corruption Conference and TI regional meetings around the world were key tools in raising awareness. Collaboration with 50 civil society organisations helped ensure two major achievements at the CSP: an agreement on the need to establish a monitoring mechanism and approval of a 2007 review of UNCAC implementation.



Photo: Andrea Figari

PREVENTING FOREIGN BRIBERY – THE OECD ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION

In 2006, TI produced its second *Progress Report on Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention Enforcement*. With contributions from national experts in 31 countries, the report noted some progress, with the number of countries enforcing the convention rising to 12 in 2006. It also noted that enforcement remained unsatisfactory in two-thirds of the countries surveyed. Among the most serious laggards were Japan and the United Kingdom, which had brought no foreign bribery cases against companies based in their countries, and failed to correct serious deficiencies in their legal systems.

"[In late 2006] Britain halted an inquiry into accusations of bribery by BAE Systems in securing a major arms deal with Saudi Arabia... The prime minister, Tony Blair, said he thought that pursuing the case would have strategically damaged crucial relations with the oil-rich kingdom. But stopping the investigation has also raised a question about the seriousness of Britain's commitment to enforcing a landmark international anti-bribery agreement (the OECD Convention) that has helped a number of governments fight corruption in cross-border business deals."

– *International Herald Tribune*, 14 March 2007

Grassroots advocacy by TI chapters in Africa, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the government of Ireland, successfully increased pressure for ratification of the *African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption*, as well as ratification of the *UN Convention against Corruption*.

Corruption in Public Contracting

Government spending related to the provision of goods, public works and services adds up to more than US \$4 trillion worldwide each year. Corruption in procurement can divert 10 to 20 percent – sometimes as much as 50 percent – of a contract's value. This massive misuse of public money not only distorts fair business competition; it results in inferior quality goods and services, as well as unnecessary purchases. This hits society's most vulnerable the hardest, as they are most in need of sound public policies and cost-effective public services.

In 2006, more than 25 national chapters assessed and monitored their governments' procurement practices, trained public officials and promoted ways to achieve greater public integrity. At the international level, TI's policy and advocacy work targeted the European Union (EU). In December, the EU Council of Ministers agreed to implement a revised debarment database for organisations, companies and other contractors found guilty of misusing EU funds, largely reflecting TI's recommendations.



Photo: Che Chapman

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INTEGRITY

The *Integrity Pact* is TI's most prominent tool to prevent the loss of public resources to corruption. A no-bribes agreement between governments and companies bidding for projects, the pact leads to greater participation and competition in the bidding process and can act as a catalyst for development. In a number of cases, pacts have produced considerable savings, keeping project costs below the official government estimate. A 2006 **Pakistan** steel project that included an *Integrity Pact* cost US \$62.5 million below the initial estimate.

Integrity Pacts include enforcement measures. If a party fails to comply, the pact specifies sanctions, which can include cancellation of the contract, liability for damages and disqualification from future government contracts. With provisions for oversight by civil society, *Integrity Pacts* have been used in more than 80 projects around the world.

In **Ecuador**, the application of an *Integrity Pact* in the mobile telecommunications industry contributed to the entry of a third company into the market and a subsequent 25 percent drop in mobile telecommunications prices.

UP IN ARMS: CORRUPTION IN THE DEFENCE SECTOR

Government contracts in the defence sector come with the highest price tag. TI chapters in **Georgia**, **Poland** and the **United Kingdom (UK)** have made institutionalising integrity in this sector a priority.

TI **UK's** global Defence Project, funded by the UK Department for International Development and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, brought together stakeholders in defence, including governments, financial institutions, companies, multilateral development banks and civil society. The Defence Project organised informal meetings with former North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Secretary General Lord Robertson and leading defence companies

to establish better practice in the defence sector. The meetings led to the establishment of a European defence industry anti-corruption forum, a national forum in the UK, and a similar forum coordinated by the United States.

TI **Poland**, supported by TI UK, helped with the implementation of an *Integrity Pact* on the procurement of jet aircraft by the Polish Ministry of National Defence. TI **Georgia** undertook an assessment of the Georgian defence reform process as part of its NATO Partnership for Peace commitments.

Corruption in Politics

Corruption in politics undermines good governance and the democratic process. The main threat comes from private interests gaining excessive influence on politicians by means of campaign donations or undue lobbying activities, and from elected officeholders using public resources for private gain. The threat is great; according to Transparency International's (TI) *Global Corruption Barometer 2006*, politicians, political parties, parliaments and legislatures are considered the most corrupt institutions.

Allegations of corruption in politics drew headlines in all corners of the world in 2006. In Europe, Romania's former Prime Minister Adrian Nastase stood trial on charges of bribe-taking and blackmail, and former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was ordered to stand trial for corruption. Lithuania's prime minister Rolandas Paksas was forced to resign following allegations of corruption and Marisol Yague, mayor of Marbella, Spain, was arrested amid allegations of money laundering, property development offences and bribe-taking.

In Asia, a key aide to former South Korean President Kim Dae-jung was convicted of bribe-taking, and Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian and members of his family faced corruption allegations. Thai leader Thaksin Shinawatra was overthrown in a military coup amid allegations of corruption, and Shanghai Party Secretary Chen Liangyu was removed from office for stealing €33 million [US \$44 million].

Other major political figures were also mired in scandal. Israel was plunged into a political crisis when Prime Minister Ehud Olmert was charged with corruption. Following corruption scandals in Brazil in 2005, on the eve of the 2006 presidential elections the Workers Party was accused of using smear tactics to defame its opponents when individuals close to the party were arrested for buying a dossier documenting corruption allegations against senior figures in the Brazilian Social Democratic Party.

To counter political corruption, TI has raised awareness that leaders can be held to account for their actions, creating tools to encourage voter education on electoral finance, monitoring of legislatures and parliaments, and advancing public disclosure. Many national chapters undertook projects to rate government performance and increase information

about corruption at the national level. Chapters in **Brazil** and **Colombia** hosted websites to inform voters of electoral candidates' records (see page 12). TI **Papua New Guinea** used seminars and community street theatre to increase public understanding of a new voting system expected to reduce corruption.

Education and awareness-raising can have a direct impact on voters, as exemplified by exit polls following mid-term Congressional elections in the **United States**. According to *Time Magazine*, "three fourths of voters said corruption and scandal were important to their votes".

Knowledge may be deepening and awareness rising, yet politicians and high-level public servants in many countries continue to act with impunity. Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are key to curbing political corruption. To strengthen them, TI joined forces in 2006 with IFES, an international non-profit organisation dedicated to building democratic societies, to develop a global standard to enhance transparency in the funding of candidates and political parties, as required under the UN Convention against Corruption.



Photo: Poder Ciudadano

Poverty, Development and Corruption

Corruption and poverty are closely linked, a correlation confirmed by Transparency International's (TI) 2006 *Corruption Perceptions Index*. When public officials steal money intended for development purposes – for example, the provision of safe water, roads, schools and hospitals – the impact is felt most directly by the poorest segments of society. When aid contractors and private sector suppliers drive up costs and pay bribes, public integrity is eroded. The same holds true when money intended for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief is diverted into the pockets of corrupt individuals.



Photo: Thomas Grabka

CORRUPTION IN DEVELOPMENT AID

Over one billion people lack clean drinking water; nearly one billion suffer from hunger; close to three billion lack adequate sanitation. The imperative to stop corruption in development aid is great. Huge amounts of donor funds are involved, and their diversion jeopardises the chance to improve the standard of living for millions of people.

These problems are exacerbated by a lack of integrity in the water sector. In August 2006, TI and four leading water organisations launched the Water Integrity Network (WIN) to promote solutions and coalitions to combat corruption in the water sector. More information on the WIN is available at www.waterintegritynetwork.net.

To ensure that donor funds reach the intended recipients, TI provided advice on anti-corruption policies to the largest international multilateral donors, including the World Bank, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Group of Eight development ministers.

CORRUPTION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian assistance for victims of natural disasters or civil conflicts is particularly vulnerable to misuse. TI chapters in **Guatemala**, **Indonesia** and **Sri Lanka** are still dealing with the devastating effects of natural disasters and have implemented transparency and accountability mechanisms in the reconstruction process. In **Pakistan**, the Prime Minister adopted procurement recommendations from TI Pakistan's multi-stakeholder workshop on preventing corruption in earthquake reconstruction. Following the 2006 war, the **Lebanese** Transparency Association launched a campaign to monitor the use of reconstruction funds to prevent corruption.

Based in part on these experiences, TI published a *Corruption Risk Map* for humanitarian assistance (see page 25). Using this diagnostic framework, TI teamed up with leading humanitarian non-governmental organisations, including Action Aid, CARE International, Islamic Relief, Lutheran World Federation, Save the Children USA and World Vision International, to develop tools to minimise the risk of corruption based on the operational realities of humanitarian assistance.

"Corruption is as deadly as the HIV/Aids virus – it's a cancer, whether it is the 12 official signatures needed on a license, the policeman taking bribes at the border or the tractor that is paid for but not delivered."
– Bono, anti-poverty campaigner; *The Guardian*, 23 May 2006.

3 WORK AROUND THE WORLD

A Growing Global Movement

Transparency International (TI) is a global network of more than 90 locally established chapters and chapters-in-information working at the forefront of the fight against corruption. With an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, that supports their work and coordinates international initiatives, the chapters actively address corruption in their respective countries, implementing their own programmes as well as agreed global and regional strategies. The chapters are instrumental in shaping the movement's strategy and policies and in developing innovative approaches to tackling corruption. Highlights of local and regional work are featured on pages 10 – 17. Contact information for chapters can be found on pages 29 – 32.



Africa and the Middle East



Photo: Thomas Grabka

Transparency International (TI) chapters across Africa and the Middle East remained at the forefront of efforts to set anti-corruption standards in their countries and to respond to national concerns about corruption.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

In spite of the difficult political climate in 2006, TI's work in the Middle East flourished, due in large part to mutual support and co-ordination across the region between activists, and strategic partnerships with the government, the private sector and civil society. The **Lebanese** Transparency Association (LTA) actively contributed to the drafting of the country's new access to information law, as well as with the private sector and civil society to develop the first Lebanese Code of Corporate Governance. TI's chapter in **Palestine**, the AMAN Coalition, developed a code of conduct for the private sector and for local government, signed by business and municipal leaders at its Transparency Festival in commemoration of International Anti-corruption Day on 9 December. Both AMAN and TI **Morocco** trained youth and educators through conferences and workshops on how to promote transparency and increase integrity and accountability.

That strong strategic coordination across the Arab world made TI's intervention at the 2006 Forum for the Future conference a success.

TI **Jordan** acted as the main local civil society partner of the Jordanian government, which hosted the conference, working in conjunction with chapters from **Algeria, Bahrain, Lebanon, Morocco** and **Palestine**. These TI representatives used the conference to present concrete recommendations for United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) monitoring, whistleblower protection and anti-money laundering measures to their own foreign ministers, who were joined by the Group of Eight (G8) foreign ministers. The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office sponsored the collaborative campaign effort.

Many of TI's chapters in Africa worked closely with their national governments to enhance accountability. TI **Zambia** partnered with government to produce access to information legislation, whistleblower protection and greater transparency in the electoral process. Two African chapters addressed specific national concerns through targeted projects in the judiciary and public services, while TI **Kenya** used a visual example of extravagance – luxury cars – to highlight a lack of integrity in the government.

ALL EYES ON THE JUDICIARY IN GHANA

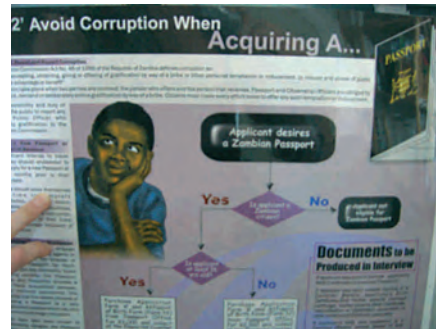
When Ghana completed its self-assessment under the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in 2006, more than half of its citizens perceived corruption as a common feature of the country's public administration. TI's **Ghana** Integrity Initiative responded with a "Judiciary Watch" project to empower civil society to monitor the municipal courts and their procedures and report on irregularities. The monitoring exercise involved courtroom observations and the administration of questionnaires to judges, magistrates, lawyers and the judicial service staff. The project aims to increase Ghana's judicial transparency and integrity at the local level.

HOW '2' AVOID CORRUPTION IN ZAMBIA

TI **Zambia's** "How '2' Avoid Corruption When Acquiring or Procuring Public Services" campaign educated citizens about the correct procedures for obtaining services from public institutions such as the

police, pensions authority, passport office, ministry of health, and customs and excise department. Based on the idea that many citizens paid bribes partly because they were unaware of correct procedure, this innovative campaign prominently displayed the correct method of obtaining services directly at these service points. In addition to the posters and leaflets distributed through state departments, ministries and official

media, the campaign also spread its message on radio and TV, in newspapers, on the internet and in a TI-published booklet.



"The Kibaki government had spent [US] \$12.5 million on luxury cars, largely for personal use by top Kenyan officials. That is enough to pay for eight years of school for 25,000 children."

– *Baltimore Sun*, 28 February 2006. Based on TI Kenya's Report "Living Large: Counting the Cost of Official Extravagance in Kenya", co-produced with the Kenyan Human Rights Commission.

ZERO TOLERANCE IN NIGERIA

Lilian Ekeanyanwu, a legal practitioner in Lagos, Nigeria, is the national coordinator of the "Zero-Corruption Coalition NGO network", and a board member of TI **Nigeria**. Ms Ekeanyanwu got involved in the anti-corruption movement as a result of her experience as a women's rights activist. She felt that fighting for women's rights through the judicial system had an important impact, but came to see that the greatest impediment to her work on social justice was corruption. "I was able to experience first-hand how distortions caused by graft and other manifestations of corruption sabotage the implementation of even the best thought-out policies," she

says. "It dawned on me that more rapid progress in achieving social justice will be made by tackling corruption in its various manifestations and mutations."

For Ms Ekeanyanwu, one of the greatest challenges is the widespread acceptance of corruption as the normal way of life. In her eyes, "an effective solution must combine a serious commitment from government to overhaul the system, including sanctions for corrupt actions, and an end to the people's tolerance of corruption." To make this vision a reality, she raises her voice in Nigeria and campaigns tirelessly as an international spokesperson for TI.



Americas



Photo: Proética

Transparency International's chapters in the Americas worked to ensure transparency at each step in the political process in 2006, from gathering information on candidates and their funding to better informing voters; from monitoring politicians and lobbying of lawmakers to institutionalising laws and procedures that increase accountability.

FAIR ELECTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

Elections in eight Latin American countries focussed the attention of TI's chapters on ensuring a fair and transparent electoral process to strengthen democracy. Beyond conventional election monitoring, Transparency International in Latin America and the Caribbean (TILAC) carried out projects to promote balanced media coverage and disclosure of information on campaign and party funding.

Preceding Colombia's elections in May, Transparencia por **Colombia**, together with other partners, created the website www.votebien.com to provide information on the electoral process and candidates and to serve as a platform for public debate on governance issues. Transparencia **Brasil** undertook a similar project that resulted in www.excelencias.com.br in the run-up to elections in October. The website gathered information on legislators running for office, including records on office allowances, attendance at voting sessions,

disclosure of assets, criminal charges, previous campaign finance statements and media reports on involvement in scandals. The website received a lot of attention: 7.4 million visits in just two months.

In **Costa Rica** and **Nicaragua**, candidates and political parties were asked to disclose financial information related to political campaigns in advance of the 2006 presidential elections. The chapters monitored this disclosure and advocated strengthening political accountability beyond disclosure to proper management of public budgets for political activities and creating a limit on private donations. Transparencia **Mexicana** undertook a project to address unregulated pre-campaign financing. Based on the model of a private trust fund, pre-candidates for the presidency voluntarily agreed to disclose their campaign finances to a special account that was independently monitored and administered.

ACCOUNTABLE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

Monitoring the behaviour of elected politicians has been a priority of Poder Ciudadano in **Argentina**, Transparencia por **Colombia** and Acción Ciudadana in **Guatemala**. TI **USA** urged lawmakers in Congress to increase the transparency of gift-giving, lobbyist-paid meals and travel, and to improve ethics rules and procedures.

STRENGTHENING CONVENTION MONITORING

Promoting implementation of anti-corruption conventions continued in 2006 as the Second Round of Review of the Inter American Convention against Corruption (IACAC), an intergovernmental peer review mechanism, got underway. National chapters and contacts ensured the inclusion of key thematic areas such as public procurement and the hiring of public officials, and introduced measures to strengthen the review mechanism. These included on-site visits by an evaluation team, meetings with civil society during the visits and assuring the participation of civil society in the monitoring mechanism, independent of government approval.

TI welcomed the signature of the *Guatemala Declaration for a Corruption-Free Region* by the presidents of **Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama** and official representatives of **Belize and the Dominican Republic** at the International Anti-corruption Conference in Guatemala in November. The declaration emphasises the need for accountability mechanisms in public institutions, the effective and transparent management of social programmes and funds, political and electoral financing controls, and reforms for transparent, strong and effective civil services. TI and its chapters and partner organisations in the region are monitoring these presidential commitments to ensure their transformation into concrete actions.

Maria da Penha Limo, a former Brazilian Health Ministry employee, made accusations that a third of the lower house of Congress received bribes to make amendments to the country's national budget. "Her lawyer said she told investigators that members of Congress received 10 to 15 percent of the amount they released through budget amendments, in a scheme understood to have involved at least R\$110 million [US \$53.5 million]."

– *Financial Times*, 11 May 2006

THE POWER OF THE PEN

"I believe investigative journalism is a 'trench' in the fight against society's vices, and is key to maintaining the health of democracy," says **Tamoa Calzadilla**, a Latin American journalist who covers politics in **Venezuela**. Ms Calzadilla and her colleague, Laura Weffer, received the 2006 TILAC/ Instituto Prensa y Sociedad (IPYS) Investigative Journalism award after uncovering evidence during a high-profile investigation into the assassination of Venezuelan state prosecutor Danilo Anderson.

Ms Calzadilla has fought corruption since 1999, when she joined the investigative unit of a Venezuelan daily newspaper. This

was a period of "growth, of new experiences and of learning 'on the streets'", she recalls. "Our working hours didn't matter; we worked with a lot of passion." She says that through her work, she recognised the widespread nature of corruption in Venezuela, and saw that for many, it is a way of life.

The work of journalists like Ms Calzadilla is becoming more difficult every day. Her recent investigations into the salaries of public officials proved impossible because of secrecy surrounding the figures and state documents. Against this background, she has become a champion of public access to government information.



Asia Pacific



Photo: TI Bangladesh

In 2006, Transparency International's chapters in the Asia Pacific region continued to play a leading role in the fight against corruption – tirelessly promoting integrity, transparency and accountability in local and national institutions, and further advancing TI's anti-bribery tools in the corporate sector.

ANTI-CORRUPTION YOUTH CONCERT IN DHAKA

TI **Bangladesh** organised the first Anti-corruption Concert for Youth in Dhaka in December. With performances by national artists and a speech by Nobel Laureate Professor Muhammad Yunus, the concert sought to ensure that the spirit and values of the anti-corruption movement are instilled in Bangladesh's future leaders. Over 25,000 people attended and took an anti-corruption oath.

TI **Bangladesh's** 2006 *Corruption Database Report* stated that the country lost **US \$75 million** to corruption in 2005.

ENLISTING YOUTH IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT

The Asia Pacific chapters worked closely with youth to energise future generations to continue the fight against corruption. TI's chapter in **Fiji** broadcast its annual lecture on good governance and accountability standards to universities in 11 Pacific Islands and New Zealand. TI **Nepal** reached nearly 5,000 students and 100 teachers with their anti-corruption educational campaigns.

TI's contact in **China** distributed 5,000 copies of the Chinese edition of TI's *Anti-corruption Youth Toolkit* to schools in Beijing. The toolkit's accountability standards were incorporated into the schools' teaching materials.

To train and inspire future leaders to a career of high ethical standards, TI **Korea** and TI **Malaysia** developed educational youth programmes. TI Korea developed its national anti-corruption youth network by taking high school and university students on an annual development study tour to Cambodia. TI Malaysia piloted a youth programme and organised an 'Integrity Circle' teaching ethics, integrity, responsibility and accountability.

STRENGTHENING CONVENTION MONITORING AND RATIFICATION

Since the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) entered into force in December 2005, TI chapters in the Asia Pacific region have lobbied their governments for its ratification. The UNCAC was successfully ratified in 2006 by **Papua New Guinea** and **Philippines**. TI **Korea** campaigned for ratification by educating the public about the convention and organising a petition calling on the government to ratify it.

ASSESSING NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEMS IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

TI coordinated a regional project to undertake nine *National Integrity System* (NIS) country studies in East and Southeast Asia. The NIS studies of **Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand** and **Vietnam** showed different levels of effectiveness in the integrity systems in place to promote good governance and curb corruption in the region. They will form the basis of a report of regional and best practices.

MEASURING CORRUPTION

To assess the extent of corruption in the country, TI **Thailand** developed a new index to measure the transparency and accountability of Thailand's public agencies. The study comprised 53 indices, including: the commitment of the executive to anti-corruption measures; the level of information disclosure; the accountability of procurement practices; quality assurance in service delivery; and the strength of evaluation and monitoring systems, as well as of complaint mechanisms. It was piloted with the Department of Customs and the Department of Land Transportation.

TI's chapter in **Taiwan** developed a *Government Integrity Index* to measure each city's anti-corruption endeavors. The survey captured the impressions of more than 1,600 residents on the compliance by public servants with, and the effectiveness of, anti-corruption measures.

To measure perceptions of corruption in local government, TI **Indonesia** conducted the *Indonesian Corruption Perception Index Survey* in 32 regions, representing the views of 1,760 respondents. TI **India** followed up on a previous diagnostic survey of Indian states with a series of workshops to address its results.

STRONG VALUES IN NEPAL

Dr Devendra Raj Panday, member of TI's Board of Directors and former president of TI **Nepal**, has fought for decades against corruption and for democracy and human rights in his country. On the morning of 19 January 2006, he was arrested without warning. "They told me politely that they had come to 'take me away' as per 'the order from above'. They did not produce any papers or charge me with anything. They wouldn't tell me where they were to take me." Dr Panday was held captive with other political prisoners in harsh conditions for nearly 100 days.

Dr Panday later learned that he had been arrested for "spreading misinformation" and "threatening national security" – charges related to his work in promoting democracy and fighting corruption after the 2005 coup by King Gyanendra. "To me, anti-corruption and democracy are inseparable. Accountability requires structures and processes that are possible only when people can question their leaders."

Despite the atmosphere of anxiety and apathy about corruption in Nepal, Dr Panday remains optimistic that today's "youthful leadership... can inculcate new values and commitments".





Photo: TI Papua New Guinea

SPREADING THE WORD

A focus throughout the region has been the use of the media as a multiplier to increase public knowledge of corruption and initiatives to fight it. TI **Japan** reached eight million people and triggered a national debate in the broadcast media when it released its report on Japan's *Top 10 Corruption Cases of 2006* on International Anti-corruption Day. TI **Thailand** produced a weekly radio programme offering public debate on transparency, e-procurement, corporate governance and electoral processes.

As part of its community empowerment programme in Aceh and Nias, TI **Indonesia** organised TV and radio talk shows and launched a bi-weekly tabloid to provide local communities with feedback on complaints by aid beneficiaries. These sources of information allowed local communities to more effectively monitor the post-tsunami reconstruction efforts.

Other chapters raised awareness of anti-corruption through greater public participation in chapter-organised events, such as public forums and educational workshops. TI **Korea** held an open forum that evaluated the performance of the Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption (KICAC) over four years. The forum produced 11 recommendations to inform the future of KICAC's anti-corruption work.

TI **Thailand** brought together 300 representatives of government, business and civil society for a public forum in Bangkok on 'Social and Political Reform', where issues of media reform, freedom of expression and administrative reform were openly discussed. The forum was designed to produce anti-corruption policy reform recommendations.

In Vanuatu, a low level of access to information in rural areas meant that many groups had little knowledge of governance and corruption. To counter this, TI **Vanuatu** held civic awareness workshops in six provinces. More than 200 provincial area secretaries, leaders from womens' groups and chiefs attended the workshops, learning about good governance, civic rights and duties, and how to control corruption.

Chapters in Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand and Vanuatu actively supported investigative journalism in 2006. TI **Vanuatu** provided monthly training workshops for journalists. TI **Nepal** and TI **Bangladesh** awards programmes honoured investigative reporters and awarded fellowships to prominent and upcoming journalists writing about corruption.

TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Throughout 2006, TI's chapters in **Australia**, **India** and **Japan**, and its contact in **China**, continued their efforts to tackle corruption in the private sector. TI Japan published and disseminated a Japanese translation of TI's *Business Principles for Countering Bribery* to encourage leading Japanese corporations to adopt new or strengthen existing anti-bribery standards. TI's chapter in India worked with the national Oil and Natural Gas Corporation to sign an *Integrity Pact* in April, the first Indian company to do so. This set a new benchmark for Indian companies to demonstrate their commitment to corporate social responsibility. TI Australia promoted transparency in the extractive industries and worked with other civil society organisations to establish a Publish What You Pay coalition in Australia.



Photo: TI Korea

"Kick-backs and crooked deals cost Sri Lanka over 100 billion rupees [US \$911 million], amounting to about a fifth of tax revenue [in 2006]."

– Head of Sri Lanka's parliamentary committee on public enterprises,
AFX News, 16 January 2007



Photo: Nikola Sandoval

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

TI chapters in **Indonesia**, **Malaysia** and **Pakistan** worked in partnership with local governments for two years to assess corruption in public procurement and, based on this assessment, to design and implement training workshops for stakeholders. A regional workshop in June brought together more than 150 local government and civil society representatives from 20 countries in Asia and Europe to exchange information and build expertise and networks. To conclude the project and share their experiences more widely, the three chapters launched a *Handbook on Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement*, featured on page 24.

COMBATING BRIBERY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN CHINA

As the first phase of a two-year programme to combat bribery in the construction sector, TI's contact in **China** organised a seminar in December. Attended by representatives of China's five largest construction companies, the seminar opened channels and explored detailed solutions for implementing greater transparency in procurement practices and corporate social responsibility in this highly corrupt sector.



Photo: Edward Parson

PREVENTING CORRUPTION IN DISASTER RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

TI **Indonesia** and TI **Sri Lanka** empowered civil society and government to prevent corruption in the reconstruction of communities affected by the 2005 Indian Ocean tsunami. TI Indonesia published a local integrity study for Aceh, establishing 15 community coalitions, provided training on how to monitor the reconstruction and lobbied for better procurement regulations to prevent corruption in local reconstruction projects. In Sri Lanka, the chapter monitored post-tsunami reconstruction work by organising value-for-money audits and citizen report cards that measured the services provided through reconstruction programmes.

In response to the devastating earthquake at the end of 2005, TI **Pakistan** organised a workshop in February on 'Ensuring Transparent Utilisation of Earthquake Reconstruction Funds', bringing together representatives from government, civil society and the donor community. One of the workshop's key recommendations – the establishment of a Public Procurement Regulatory Authority to regulate procurement of goods, services and works in the public sector – was implemented by one of Pakistan's four provinces as the result of a government directive.

"We calculate that 30 percent to 40 percent of all the [tsunami relief] aid funds, Indonesian and international, have been tainted by graft."

– Akhiruddin Mahjuddin, an accountant who investigates aid spending for the Aceh Anti-Corruption Movement; The Sunday Times, 16 April 2007

ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY IN POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

Educating voters and monitoring elections has been a priority of chapters in the region. To inform the public on the new voting system in the lead-up to the 2007 national elections, TI **Papua New Guinea** (PNG) organised community forums, seminars and street theatre performances (see photo, right), reaching 300,000 voters and 85 percent of the current Parliament. The activities were organised in coalition with the PNG Ombudsman and the Electoral Commission.

To increase integrity and accountability in their political systems, TI chapters in New Zealand and Taiwan drew attention to the illegitimate use of public funds in political party campaign finance. TI **New Zealand** actively engaged in the national debate following the 2005 elections, where discussion about public financing of political party spending for election campaigns highlighted the need for continued transparency by political parties and members of government. TI **Taiwan** advocated for the implementation of a Donation Law, requiring political candidates to disclose the source and use of political donations.

To keep corruption at the top of the agenda, TI **Fiji** conducted a survey of political party commitments on anti-corruption issues prior to the 2006 general elections. Six parties responded to the questionnaire, and TI Fiji posted the responses on their website, www.transparencyfiji.org, to help citizens make an informed choice at the polls. TI **Philippines** co-sponsored a roundtable discussion on whether a proposed change to *The 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines* would effectively address corruption in the country. TI **Solomon Islands** succeeded in getting the attention of Parliament to follow up on cases of corruption revealed by the Auditor General's reports.



Photo: TI Papua New Guinea

IN PURSUIT OF INTEGRITY IN THE SRI LANKAN POLICE FORCE

In 2006, TI **Sri Lanka** completed a project assessing the integrity of the Sri Lankan police force. The project conducted surveys of 700 policemen from around the country, identifying major impediments to integrity and effectiveness, and gathering suggestions for improvement. The surveys were compiled in a report, the publication of which caused widespread debate in government and society.

In 2006, Chinese authorities investigated 8,490 government officials, including eight ministerial-level leaders, for corruption, of which nearly 2,000 were convicted in court, according to the government's Xinhua News Agency.

– *The Guardian*, 30 June 2007

Europe and Central Asia



Big corporate scandals in Western Europe, fierce election campaigns clouded with allegations of corruption in Central Europe and efforts to intimidate civil society watchdogs emphasised the vital role of Transparency International's Europe and Central Asia chapters.

With the agreement to admit **Bulgaria** and **Romania**, the European Union's (EU) "big bang" enlargement came to an end in 2006. Nevertheless, the EU remains the most important force behind anti-corruption reforms in the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as in South East Europe with future accession candidates.

TI played a key role in consultations with the European Commission (EC) Directorate General for Enlargement in **Brussels** to develop criteria and monitor the progress of anti-corruption efforts in the accession process. As the leading external driver of reform, TI fully supported the EC's fight against corruption in future member states.

EUROPEAN TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE

TI chapters strongly advocated for greater transparency in the allocation of EU funds. Their work paid off when the Council of Ministers adopted a mandatory disclosure scheme for recipients in December. Through the EC-funded Transparency Through Awareness (TTA) project,

chapters submitted practical recommendations to governments in the **Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland** and **Slovakia** on how to increase transparency in EU funding, supporting the implementation of new disclosure rules at the national level. This decision will help prevent corruption in the use of funds that represent more than 75 percent of the European Union's €126.5 billion [US \$171.2 billion] annual budget.

SMART VOTING IN LATVIA

TI **Latvia's** Vote Smart campaign gathered and published information on political parties and their candidates ahead of the 2006 parliamentary elections. The information included involvement in political and corruption scandals over the past 15 years. Funded by the European Union, this project empowered voters to make an informed choice in the elections. This material is available at www.balsogudri.lv.

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRES

A true grassroots initiative, Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) take the fight against corruption to the individual, offering immediate expert assistance to victims of corruption as they seek justice. Beyond helping citizens on a daily basis, the ALAC helps facilitate the analysis of corruption, adding solid evidence to the pursuit of systemic change.

TI and its partners operated 15 ALACs in 11 countries in 2006. The sheer diversity of cases and people who use the centres – from the unemployed to entrepreneurs, from pensioners to business people – demonstrates the pervasive nature of corruption. Cases range from small bribes to grand corruption involving hundreds of millions of euros. They involve issues of public procurement, use of public assets, privatisation, environment, judiciary, health, education, customs, and planning and development inspectorates.

According to **Armenia's** 2006 *National Corruption Perception Survey*, 89 percent of those surveyed see corruption as a problem, and 64 percent believe that corruption has increased during the past three years.

"Bureaucracy is the most profitable business in Russia, and a growth in bureaucrats is usually followed by a growth in corruption," said Kirill Kabanov, chairman of the National Anti-Corruption Committee, a think tank ... **The average monthly salary of a medium-level federal bureaucrat is about US \$700, but many take home up to US \$1 million per year, Kabanov said.**

– *The Moscow Times*, 13 April 2006

SMALL STEPS ON THE GROUND

Accepting corruption is a luxury **Kazim Aliev** cannot afford. A talkative, educated 73-year-old, Mr Aliev lives with his wife and three daughters in an apartment in Baku, **Azerbaijan**. He used to hold a managerial position with a catering company supplying high schools and universities, and was eligible for many advantages under the Soviet system. After the fall of communism, barely able to live on his meagre state pension, he decided to convert his apartment into a flower shop to earn extra money.

Optimistic about his ability to improve his financial situation, Mr Aliev followed the example of his neighbours and applied to the Baku Executive Committee for permission to undertake changes to his apartment to set up a small business. Shortly thereafter, he was visited at home

by "intermediaries" who offered to facilitate the planning permission for a fee of US \$10,000 which he was unable to pay. Mr Aliev's request was later denied. His only option was to fight for his rights.

Mr Aliev fought for five years to have the decision overturned. Finally, he turned to the Baku Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre for assistance. The ALAC staff agreed that the denial of planning permission was illegal, and advised him how to pursue his case in court. Against all odds, he won.

Mr Aliev is now struggling to ensure that the court decision is implemented by the Baku Executive Committee. His courage and perseverance in standing up to corruption have led to an important legal milestone: administrative decisions are subject to the rule of law, a precedent lacking in many transition countries.



Photo: TI Azerbaijan

The ALAC in Azerbaijan is funded by USAID and OSCE.

4 POLICY AND RESEARCH

Corruption Measurement Tools

Transparency International has long sought to address both the supply and demand sides of corruption in its global measurement tools, providing an assessment of relative levels of corruption around the world. While no single measure captures all facets of the problem, TI has refined its tools to address the many concerns across the anti-corruption movement about corruption in the public and private sectors. But TI is also concerned about public sentiment about corruption – do citizens believe their leaders are doing enough to stop corruption and curb bribery? In addition to its quantitative assessments of worldwide corruption, TI's innovative series of country studies, dating back to 2001, provides rich empirical detail about a country's corruption and integrity, and complements tools and instruments where the focus is more comparative in nature.

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

In November, TI launched the 2006 *Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI), examining levels of perceived corruption in 163 countries. This year's launch highlighted the role of facilitators – the legal and financial professionals who facilitate corruption by, wittingly or not, allowing the proceeds of corruption to be moved, laundered, stored and invested. The CPI scored countries on a scale from zero to 10, with zero indicating high levels of perceived corruption and 10 indicating low-levels. Seventy-one countries – nearly half – in the index scored below three, indicating that corruption is perceived as rampant in many parts of the world. Haiti had the lowest score, with Iraq and Myanmar close behind.

BRIBE PAYERS INDEX

TI established the *Bribe Payers Index* (BPI) in 1999, highlighting the supply side of the corruption equation. The 2006 BPI assessed the propensity of companies from 30 of the leading export countries to bribe abroad. It showed that companies from the wealthiest countries generally ranked in the top half of the index, but still routinely pay bribes, particularly in developing countries. In addition, companies from emerging export powers such as China, India and Russia ranked among the worst in bribing abroad. The 2006 BPI reflected the responses of more than 8,000 business people in 125 countries polled in the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2006.

"Corruption is like tango; it is a dance for two. If there is a corrupt customs official, it is because there is a businessman who is rewarding him; if there is a serious tax evader, it is because there is a bureaucrat who is being bribed."

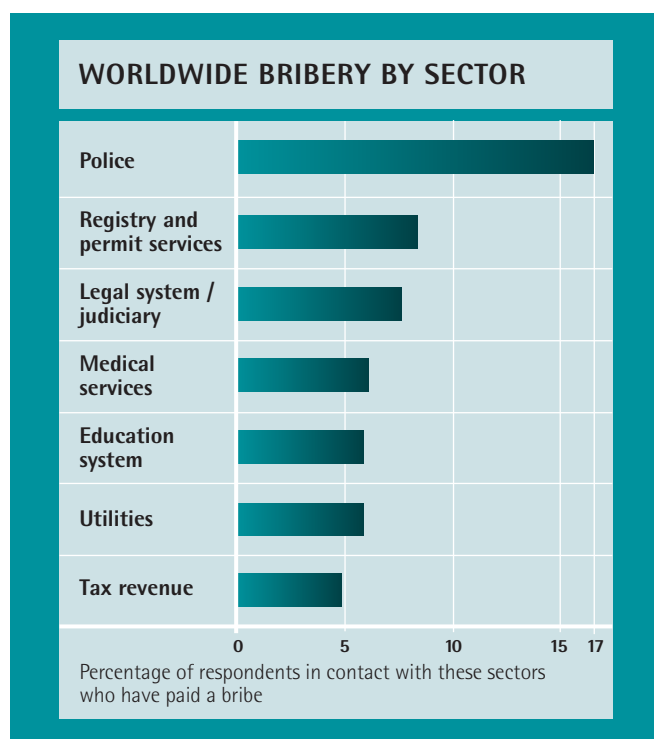
– Nicanor Duarte Frutos, President of Paraguay;
Financial Times online, 14 August 2006.



Photo: dushy18

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER

The *Global Corruption Barometer 2006* (GCB) was launched in December 2006 in conjunction with International Anti-corruption Day. It explored how corruption affects ordinary citizens in 62 low, middle and high income countries. The GCB asked people which sectors of society were most corrupt and which areas of their lives were most affected by corruption. In addition, respondents were asked to evaluate their government's efforts to fight corruption. Those surveyed perceived that political parties and parliaments were the most corrupt institutions, followed closely by business and the police. Perceptions about corruption were validated by experiences: 17 percent of those who had contact with the police during the year had paid a bribe. Across the world, two in five said their government was 'not effective' in its anti-corruption work.



For more information, please see:
www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb/2006

Over 40 percent of respondents in **Albania, Cameroon, Gabon** and **Morocco** paid a bribe in the last 12 months, according to TI's *Global Corruption Barometer*. The same is true of 16 to 40 percent of respondents in **Bolivia, Congo, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Ukraine** and **Venezuela**.

WORKING PAPERS

TI's working papers present an in-depth look at key issues in collaboration with leading experts worldwide, providing the basis for TI interventions at a variety of policy fora. In 2006, working papers were published on key topics as part of TI's effort to strengthen the anti-corruption fight through advocacy. They included *Paying for Healthcare*, *Corruption in HIV/AIDS* and *Corruption in Humanitarian Aid*. The papers were distributed at the International Anti-corruption Conference, and discussed and debated at TI's Annual Membership Meeting in Guatemala.

NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEMS

The *National Integrity Systems* (NIS) programme was developed by TI as part of its holistic approach to combating corruption. NIS country studies provide in-depth analysis of the key institutions, laws and practices that contribute to integrity, transparency and accountability in a society. In 2006, NIS reports were published for **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand** and **Vietnam**. The reports evaluated anti-corruption reform efforts and failures in each country and provided detailed priorities and recommendations for governmental and non-governmental action. The reports' findings confirm that independent anti-corruption agencies, backed by strong political will, are most effective, and that single anti-corruption agencies are more successful than multiple agencies in combating corruption.

U4 HELPDESK

The U4 Helpdesk is one element of the U4 Anti-corruption Resource Centre located at the Christian Michelsen Institute for development studies and human rights. The Helpdesk is managed by TI and provides in-depth 'U4 Expert Answers' to queries on corruption and international development issues posed by U4 donor agency staff. In 2006, the Helpdesk prepared 38 percent more answers over the previous year. Many had a direct impact on anti-corruption policy. For example, the Helpdesk's work on gender and corruption was used by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to revise its *Handbook on Anti-corruption*.

Rank	Country / Territory	Average Score	Rank	Country / Territory	Average Score
1	Switzerland	7,81	16	Portugal	6,47
2	Sweden	7,62	17	Mexico	6,45
3	Australia	7,59	18	Hong Kong	6,01
4	Austria	7,50	19	Israel	6,01
5	Canada	7,46	20	Italy	5,94
6	UK	7,39	21	South Korea	5,83
7	Germany	7,34	22	Saudi Arabia	5,75
8	Netherlands	7,28	23	Brazil	5,65
9	Belgium	7,22	24	South Africa	5,61
10	US	7,22	25	Malaysia	5,59
11	Japan	7,10	26	Taiwan	5,41
12	Singapore	6,78	27	Turkey	5,23
13	Spain	6,63	28	Russia	5,16
14	UAE	6,62	29	China	4,94
15	France	6,50	30	India	4,62

A score of 10 indicates a perception of no corruption, while 0 means corruption is seen as rampant.
For more information, please see: www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi/bpi_2006

"Corruption is bleeding Africa to death and the cost is borne by the poor. Some estimates put money corruptly leaving the continent at greater than that arriving as aid. Much of the money is banked in Britain or our overseas territories and dependencies and sometimes British citizens or companies are involved in corrupt deals. We want our government to get tough on corruption."

– Hugh Bayley MP, Chair; House of Commons Africa All Party Parliamentary Group, 29 March 2006

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2006

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	9,6	55	Namibia	4,1	111	Albania	2,6
1	Iceland	9,6	57	Bulgaria	4,0	111	Guatemala	2,6
1	New Zealand	9,6	57	El Salvador	4,0	111	Kazakhstan	2,6
4	Denmark	9,5	59	Colombia	3,9	111	Laos	2,6
5	Singapore	9,4	60	Turkey	3,8	111	Nicaragua	2,6
6	Sweden	9,2	61	Jamaica	3,7	111	Paraguay	2,6
7	Switzerland	9,1	61	Poland	3,7	111	Timor-Leste	2,6
8	Norway	8,8	63	Lebanon	3,6	111	Vietnam	2,6
9	Australia	8,7	63	Seychelles	3,6	111	Yemen	2,6
9	Netherlands	8,7	63	Thailand	3,6	111	Zambia	2,6
11	Austria	8,6	66	Belize	3,5	121	Benin	2,5
11	Luxembourg	8,6	66	Cuba	3,5	121	Gambia	2,5
11	United Kingdom	8,6	66	Grenada	3,5	121	Guyana	2,5
14	Canada	8,5	69	Croatia	3,4	121	Honduras	2,5
15	Hong Kong	8,3	70	Brazil	3,3	121	Nepal	2,5
16	Germany	8,0	70	China	3,3	121	Philippines	2,5
17	Japan	7,6	70	Egypt	3,3	121	Russia	2,5
18	France	7,4	70	Ghana	3,3	121	Rwanda	2,5
18	Ireland	7,4	70	India	3,3	121	Swaziland	2,5
20	Belgium	7,3	70	Mexico	3,3	130	Azerbaijan	2,4
20	Chile	7,3	70	Peru	3,3	130	Burundi	2,4
20	USA	7,3	70	Saudi Arabia	3,3	130	Central African Republic	2,4
23	Spain	6,8	70	Senegal	3,3	130	Ethiopia	2,4
24	Barbados	6,7	79	Burkina Faso	3,2	130	Indonesia	2,4
24	Estonia	6,7	79	Lesotho	3,2	130	Papua New Guinea	2,4
26	Macao	6,6	79	Moldova	3,2	130	Togo	2,4
26	Portugal	6,6	79	Morocco	3,2	130	Zimbabwe	2,4
28	Malta	6,4	79	Trinidad and Tobago	3,2	138	Cameroon	2,3
28	Slovenia	6,4	84	Algeria	3,1	138	Ecuador	2,3
28	Uruguay	6,4	84	Madagascar	3,1	138	Niger	2,3
31	United Arab Emirates	6,2	84	Mauritania	3,1	138	Venezuela	2,3
32	Bhutan	6,0	84	Panama	3,1	142	Angola	2,2
32	Qatar	6,0	84	Romania	3,1	142	Congo, Republic	2,2
34	Israel	5,9	84	Sri Lanka	3,1	142	Kenya	2,2
34	Taiwan	5,9	90	Gabon	3,0	142	Kyrgyzstan	2,2
36	Bahrain	5,7	90	Serbia	3,0	142	Nigeria	2,2
37	Botswana	5,6	90	Suriname	3,0	142	Pakistan	2,2
37	Cyprus	5,6	93	Argentina	2,9	142	Sierra Leone	2,2
39	Oman	5,4	93	Armenia	2,9	142	Tajikistan	2,2
40	Jordan	5,3	93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,9	142	Turkmenistan	2,2
41	Hungary	5,2	93	Eritrea	2,9	151	Belarus	2,1
42	Mauritius	5,1	93	Syria	2,9	151	Cambodia	2,1
42	South Korea	5,1	93	Tanzania	2,9	151	Cote d'Ivoire	2,1
44	Malaysia	5,0	99	Dominican Republic	2,8	151	Equatorial Guinea	2,1
45	Italy	4,9	99	Georgia	2,8	151	Uzbekistan	2,1
46	Czech Republic	4,8	99	Mali	2,8	156	Bangladesh	2,0
46	Kuwait	4,8	99	Mongolia	2,8	156	Chad	2,0
46	Lithuania	4,8	99	Mozambique	2,8	156	Congo, Dem. Republic	2,0
49	Latvia	4,7	99	Ukraine	2,8	156	Sudan	2,0
49	Slovakia	4,7	105	Bolivia	2,7	160	Guinea	1,9
51	South Africa	4,6	105	Iran	2,7	160	Iraq	1,9
51	Tunisia	4,6	105	Libya	2,7	160	Myanmar	1,9
53	Dominica	4,5	105	Macedonia	2,7	163	Haiti	1,8
54	Greece	4,4	105	Malawi	2,7			
55	Costa Rica	4,1	105	Uganda	2,7			

The score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). For more information, please see: www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2006

5 COMMUNICATIONS

A Movement with Global Influence

KEEPING THE WORLD FOCUSSED ON CORRUPTION

Whether it was bribery of football referees in Italy or misappropriation of reconstruction funds in Iraq, corruption dominated the headlines in 2006. In keeping the public eye focussed on corruption and its devastating effects, Transparency International (TI) demonstrated that bribery and scandals have tainted the lives of millions around the world, offering a message of hope. With over 90 press releases issued, daily news coverage of corruption, in-depth online examinations of central issues and high-profile speeches, TI kept corruption high on the international agenda in 2006.

TI experts were interviewed by the world's most respected global and regional news organisations, including *Al Jazeera*, *BBC World Service*, *Canal Plus France*, *Deutsche Welle*, *Financial Times*, *Newsweek*, *NHK*, *Ô Globo*, *Reuters*, *SABC*, *The Times of India* and *Voice of America*. Multilateral development banks, international organisations, political bodies and parliamentarians turned to TI for support in developing anti-corruption strategies, good governance practices, whistleblower protection and compliance policies.

TI's work is also widely recognised in the wider advocacy community. In a 2006 visit to the TI Secretariat, Bob Geldof identified TI as a key player in the global fight against poverty: "If TI is not present in a country, there is no credibility on aid".

"We want to reach people who will never hear about international anti-corruption conventions, procurement policies or codes of conduct. Corruption hurts people; it can be stopped. That's a real message of hope."

– TI's Chair Huguette Labelle, on the television spot "Marked for Life."

INTERNATIONAL GATEWAY TO THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION: WWW.TRANSPARENCY.ORG

Transparency International's website www.transparency.org is the leading anti-corruption resource and news portal for anti-corruption practitioners, researchers, journalists and civil society. In 2006, the site received more than 1.6 million visits and nearly one million documents were downloaded. Increasing demand for TI's measurement tools was illustrated by a 135 percent increase in monthly website traffic when the flagship *Corruption Perceptions Index 2006* was launched in November.

In addition to tools and resources for corruption fighters, the website features a bi-weekly *In Focus* section, taking an in-depth look at vital issues affecting the anti-corruption effort. The *Spotlight* section highlights key news items from around the anti-corruption movement, and an *Action Box* offers site visitors the opportunity to take part in organised actions against corruption.

2006 saw the launch of a range of new information services, include the monthly e-newsletter *Transparency Watch*, the daily *Corruption in the News* round-up and direct email subscriptions to TI news.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY TV ADVERTISEMENT: "MARKED FOR LIFE"

Under the glare of a surgeon's lamp, gloved hands sterilise a needle. A small child flinches as surgical steel touches skin; the sound of cold metal grates the nerves. The number 115,000,000 flashes across the screen, representing the number of children around the world who are denied an education. Seconds later, the child's arm bears the tattoo 115,000,001, one more child who will remain outside the gates of society unless corruption is addressed.

TI's hard-hitting television advertisement marking International Anti-corruption Day 2006 starkly reminded the viewer that corruption hurts society's most vulnerable, denying them the opportunity for a better future. The message is clear: corruption scars children, families and societies for life.



12th INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE

The 12th International Anti-corruption Conference (IACC), held in Guatemala City in November, examined the premise: *Towards a fairer world: Why is corruption still blocking the way?* Fourteen hundred participants from 120 countries – representing governments, international institutions, civil society and the media – identified critical challenges to the anti-corruption movement, including the growing danger facing activists.

The conference issued a declaration laying out a detailed action agenda. Other achievements included a unanimous call for the government of Chile to speed up the extradition of former Peruvian President, Alberto Fujimori, to face corruption charges in Peru. A youth declaration encouraged the international community to increase funding for youth-driven anti-corruption initiatives. Finally, the IACC called on the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to adopt an effective follow-up monitoring programme.

In a significant step forward for the region, eight Central American presidents and official representatives signed the Guatemala Declaration for a Corruption Free Region, re-affirming their commitment to achieving concrete outcomes by 2010. For more information, see page 13.



"Issues of corruption for multilateral banks were something we did not talk about 10 years ago. Thanks to the work of Transparency International, this is an issue on everyone's radar."

– Luis Alberto Moreno, President, Inter-American Development Bank, 15 November 2006

INSPIRING INTEGRITY IN THE JUDICIARY

Dr Ana Cecilia Magallanes Cortez, winner of Transparency International's 2006 **Integrity Award**, is one of Peru's most respected prosecutors, leading the prosecution of some 1,500 members of a criminal network headed by Vladimiro Montesinos, a close associate of former president Alberto Fujimori. Her work led to the arrest of high-profile organised crime figures – including Fujimori, members of the armed forces and media magnates

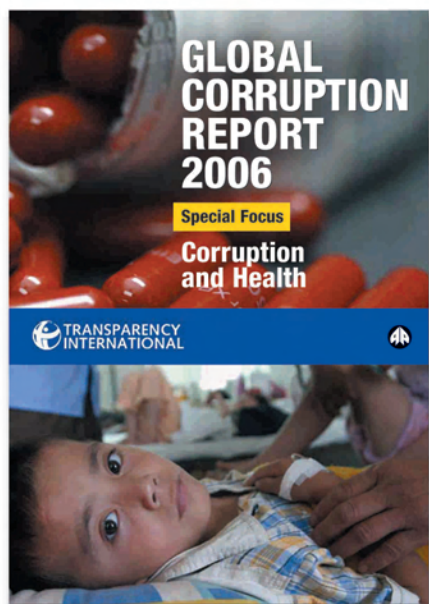
– and helped return millions in assets to the citizens of Peru.

"Dr Magallanes' investigations brought her up against a government that used disappearances and murder to quell dissidents," said José Ugaz of Proética, TI's chapter in Peru. "Dr. Magallanes is a shining example of integrity, courage and professionalism. She is an inspiration for millions of Peruvians." In a region plagued by mediocre and corrupt judicial workers, Dr Magallanes is a source of inspiration for a new generation of judges and prosecutors.



6 PUBLICATIONS

TI's Publications in 2006



GLOBAL CORRUPTION REPORT 2006

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Report 2006* explores the damaging effects of corruption in the health sector on the provision of essential services, and on human lives. It explores how corruption weakens the fight against HIV/AIDS, undermines the integrity of pharmaceutical marketing practices and facilitates the sale of counterfeit drugs.

Recommendations to increase transparency in the health sector include the adoption of codes of conduct and conflict of interest rules, anti-corruption training and increased monitoring. Forty-five country reports examine the state of corruption around the globe, and a section is dedicated to new empirical findings on corruption and integrity.

In distributing the report, TI targeted health policymakers and other government officials, administrators, doctors, nurses and pharmaceutical executives to ensure its recommendations reached those empowered to make change.

The *Global Corruption Report 2006* is available in English, French and Spanish.

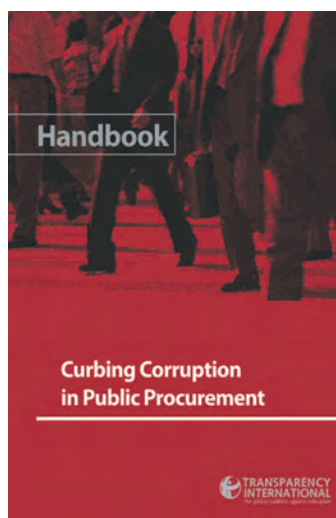
"Transparency International's focus on health is a welcome wake-up call for both developed countries, which are grappling with spiralling health-care costs and increasingly impossible budget control, and for developing countries, which are ravaged by preventable and treatable diseases."

– The Lancet, 11 February 2006

HANDBOOK: CURBING CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The 2006 *Handbook: Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement* is a hands-on guide to promoting transparency and accountability in procurement, using real examples of successful strategies in Asia. It is the result of a two-year project of national chapters in **Indonesia, Malaysia** and **Pakistan**. The project involved working with local governments and stakeholders to map corruption risks and implement capacity-building training for procurement stakeholders.

The *Handbook* was published in English, Bahassan and Chinese, and distributed to public procurement practitioners, school administrators, libraries, civil society organisations, humanitarian aid agencies, multi-lateral development institutions, donors and development ministries in over 100 countries.

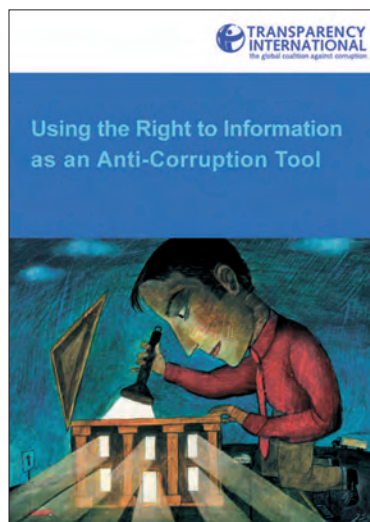


MAPPING THE RISKS OF CORRUPTION IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

To define the challenge of preventing corruption in humanitarian relief, TI contributed to an extensive report that maps and analyses the risk of corruption in emergency relief operations. The book helps relief workers diagnose risk through a 'Corruption Risk Map', and is based in part on interviews with humanitarian agency staff with experience of natural disasters or civil conflict. The interviews were conducted by TI chapters in **Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Zambia** and by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). The book was jointly published by TI, ODI and the Christian Michelsen Institute.

USING THE RIGHT TO KNOW AS AN ANTI-CORRUPTION TOOL

The publication *Using the Right to Know as an Anti-corruption Tool* is a practical guide to help citizens lobby for increased transparency through freedom of information legislation. Based on the lessons of an access to information project run by national chapters in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia** and sponsored by the Open Society Institute, the publication offers ideas on monitoring access to information laws and lobbying for their harmonisation with European standards. Launched on International Right to Know Day, the guide was distributed to the Freedom of Information Advocates Network.



TI's publications are available in pdf format free of charge on TI's website at: www.transparency.org/publications.

REGIONAL SERIES ON ANTI-CORRUPTION CONVENTIONS

• ANTI-CORRUPTION CONVENTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

As part of a regional series on civil society work on anti-corruption conventions, TI published *Anti-corruption Conventions in the Middle East and North Africa: What Civil Society Can Do to Make Them Work*, to help civil society activists better understand, promote and monitor conventions in the Middle East and North Africa. It has become the principal handbook on setting anti-corruption standards in the region.



• ANTI-CORRUPTION CONVENTIONS IN THE AMERICAS

A critical part of the same series, TI published *Anti-Corruption Conventions in the Americas: What Civil Society Can Do to Make Them Work*, which focusses on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Organisation of American States anti-corruption convention. The guide explains how the conventions apply to the Americas, and describes how and why they should be ratified. It also outlines how civil society can monitor conventions to ensure their enforcement.

• ANTI-CORRUPTION CONVENTIONS IN AFRICA

This part of the series focusses on the two principal conventions in Africa: the African Union Convention and UNCAC. It explains their uses; describes how and why to promote national ratification, implementation and intergovernmental monitoring; and offers ways to carry out civil society monitoring. The handbook's findings are the result of a capacity-building project among West African chapters and partners in nine francophone countries, including TI **Benin**, TI **Niger** and TI **Senegal**, funded by the European Union and the Canadian International Development Agency.

7 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Thank you very much for your contribution!

GOVERNMENTS, DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

€500,000 and over

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Department for International Development (DfID), United Kingdom
European Commission
Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA)

Between €200,000 and €499,999

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
Government of Guatemala, for the IACC
Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Between €50,000 and €199,999

AVINA Group, Switzerland
Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), Norway
Federal Foreign Office, Germany
Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), United Kingdom
Irish Aid
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)
OSI Development Foundation, Switzerland
Starr Foundation, USA
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Between €10,000 and €49,999

Carter Center, USA
Hungarian National Development Office
Hunter White, USA
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Norway
Stockholm International Water Institute, Sweden
United Nations Foundation



Photo: Che Chapman

You can make a difference!

WHY I DONATE TO TI

In following the political situation in my country, I came to realise that transparency, access to information and open debate are vital to ensuring democracy and socially-balanced progress around the world. After hearing about Transparency International (TI), I took an in-depth look and discovered that the organisation is in touch with the people, and really cares about its mission. I don't have much money to spare, but that mission is important enough for me to make some sacrifices, because I live with the effects of corruption every-day.

I hope that through my contribution, others can see that giving to an organisation like TI is giving something back to the community. And if my money helps curb corruption, then really, I am giving something back to myself. Of course I will demand the highest standards of integrity and competence from TI, along with transparency itself, because transparency and democracy within nonprofits is a very important issue.

– Francisco G. Nóbrega, Brazil

Please refer to the Audited Accounts 2006 for a detailed breakdown of contributions to TI. Classification under the headlines corresponds to amounts recorded as income in the financial report for 2006.

GLOBAL CORPORATIONS FOR TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

TI seeks to engage all sectors of society in the fight against corruption. The success of this endeavour is reflected in growing support from the private sector. The following companies participate in the Global Corporations for Transparency International (GCTI) initiative and contribute €50,000 or more annually. TI gratefully acknowledges their support in 2006:

Anglo American, Ernst & Young, ExxonMobil, General Electric, Merck & Co., Nexen, Norsk Hydro, Procter & Gamble, SAP, Shell International, UBS, Wal-Mart.

TI also appreciates the generous contributions of Ernst & Young and SAP beyond their support within the GCTI initiative.

OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR DONORS

Credit Suisse, HSBC Holdings, KPMG, Legatum Global Development, XL Capital.

PARTICIPANTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS

The following organisations contributed to TI's private sector projects in 2006: ABB, Amanco, BP, Calvert, Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), Consolidated Contractors, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), F&C Asset Management, Fluor Corporation, Halcrow Group, Hilti Corporation, IFIA, Pfizer, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Rio Tinto, SGS, Sika, Skanska, SNC Lavalin, TRACE.

"Our donors – individuals, foundations, governments, international organisations and corporations – play a pivotal role in the fight against corruption. In their vision and generosity, they have recognised the long-term nature of our struggle, and their ongoing commitment to our movement gives us the strength to meet the many challenges ahead. We thank them profusely for their support."

– *Huguette Labelle, TI Chair*

INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER DONORS

TI is grateful for the generous contributions of: William F. Biggs, Deutsches Institut für interne Revision, European Investment Bank (EIB), Hartmut Fischer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France, Gemeinnützige Genossenschaft zum Aufbau der Freien Waldorfschule, Gary Geoghegan, German Corporation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Arnesto Goncalves Segredo, George Gund III, K-Pact Council (South Korea), Per Skalen, The World Bank (IBRD), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Bettina von Bogen.

Transparency International expresses its sincere gratitude to those who donated up to €1,000 in 2006 and to the many individuals and organisations who provided voluntary and pro bono services. TI thanks the law practice Kanzlei Nieber & Winkler for its legal advice.

TI extends its gratitude to the law firm of Covington and Burling for its generosity in providing pro-bono legal assistance throughout 2006.

Make a donation

The support TI receives from individuals is extremely valuable. If you would like to support the international anti-corruption movement, you may donate to TI by credit card or by bank transfer.

ONLINE

Donate to TI online using your VISA or Mastercard. Please visit the secure online donations page at

www.transparency.org/donate

BANK TRANSFER

If you would like to give to TI by bank transfer, please use the following account information:

For donations in Euros

Account Number: 09 33 21 45 00

For donations in US Dollars

Account Number: 09 33 21 45 00 / 400

For donations in British Pounds

Account Number: 09 33 21 45 00 / 006

Account holder

Transparency International e. V.

Bank Name: Dresdner Bank AG

Bank code: 100 800 00

SWIFT Code: DRES DE BB

IBAN: DE64 1008 0000 0933 2145 00

Bank address:

Pariser Platz 6, 10117 Berlin, Germany

To discuss alternative ways of supporting TI, such as donating stock, or to learn about the **TI Endowment Fund**, please contact:

Patrick Mahassen

Resources Director

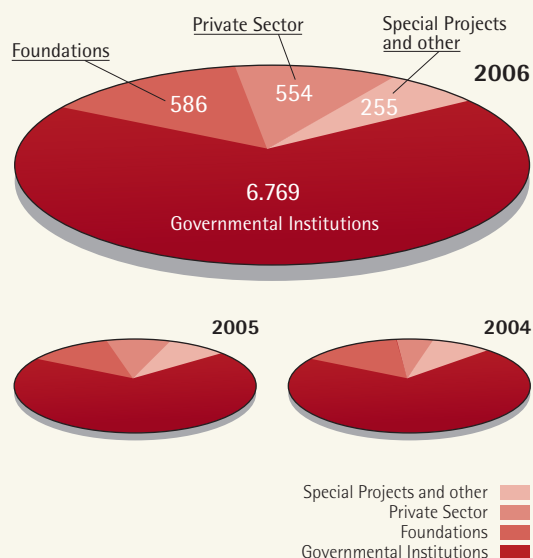
Telephone: +49 30 3438 2039

E-mail: pmahassen@transparency.org

Financial Report

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

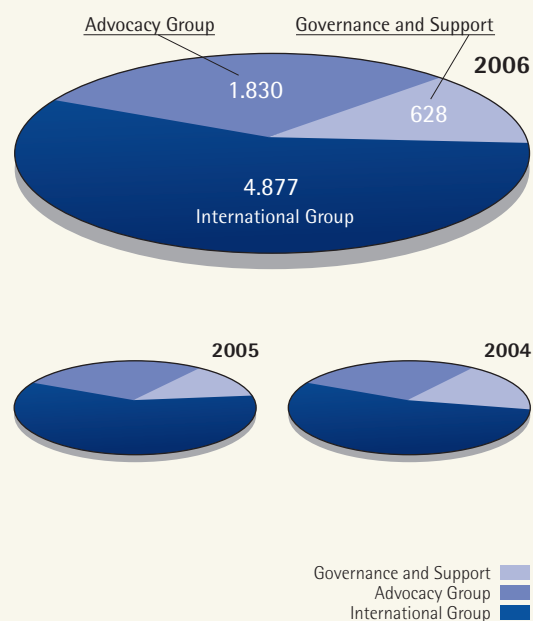
INCOME	2006	2005	2004
Governmental Institutions	6.769	5.692	4.976
Foundations	586	512	819
Private Sector	554	523	325
Special Projects and other	255	341	380
TOTAL INCOME	8.164	7.068	6.500



Special Projects includes TI's involvement in the biannual International Anti-corruption Conference (IACC).

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

EXPENDITURE	2006	2005	2004
International Group			
Global Programmes	1.062	782	745
Americas	704	516	655
Africa and the Middle East	1.023	1.244	1.069
Asia Pacific	962	621	365
Europe and Central Asia	1.126	814	1.324
	4.877	3.977	4.158
Advocacy Group			
Policy and Research	788	515	533
Communications	803	1.174	1.079
Special Projects and other	239	188	101
	1.830	1.877	1.713
Governance and Support	628	442	477
Total Expenditure	7.335	6.296	6.348
Release of Network Reserve	-13		
Allocated to designated reserves	843	772	152
TOTAL	8.151	7.068	6.500



Transparency International e.V. (TI) is a not-for-profit association registered in Berlin, Germany. In compliance with its charter, TI serves solely charitable purposes and is tax exempt. TI's audited accounts are available on its web site, www.transparency.org

CONTACT TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK A – E

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHERE TI IS PRESENT

▲ Albania

Citizens Advocacy Office Bldg. "Gjergj Fishta"
Project 2000, Kulla 5, Nr. 6
Tirana, Albania
Mr Kreshnik Spanin, Board Director
Phone + 355 4 267 457 / + 355 4 253 999
leginet@albaniaonline.net

▲ Algeria

Association Algérienne
de Lutte contre la Corruption
Centre Familial de Ben Aknoun
16 Alger, Algeria
Contact by phone through the
TI Secretariat
Phone + 49 30 34 38 20 0
aaccalgerie@yahoo.fr

■ Argentina

Poder Ciudadano, Piedras 547 "2"
Buenos Aires 1070AAJ, Argentina
Mr Carlos José María Facal, Chairman
Ms Laura Alonso, Executive Director
Ms Julieta Arias, Coordinator
Phone/Fax + 54 11 4331 4925
laura@poderciudadano.org
julieta@poderciudadano.org
www.poderciudadano.org

■ Armenia

Center for Regional Development /
Transparency International Armenia
5 Nalbandyan Street, Suite # 35 and 38
Yerevan, 0010, Armenia
Ms Amalia Kostanyan, Chairwoman
Ms Sona Azyvazyan, Executive Director
Mrs Nara Arzumanyan, Projects Coordinator
Phone + 374 1 585 578 / + 374 1 526 914
Fax + 374 1 585 578
crd@transparency.am
www.transparency.am

■ Australia

Transparency International Australia
P.O. Box 41, Blackburn South
VIC 3130, Australia
Mr Michael Ahrens
Phone/Fax + 61 29389 5930
tioz@transparency.org.au
www.transparency.org.au

▲ Austria

TI Austria
c/o Dallmann & Juranek
Gushausstrasse 2
1040 Wien, Austria
Dr. Eva Geiblinger, Chair
office@ti-austria.at
www.ti-austria.at

■ Azerbaijan

Transparency Azerbaijan
J. Jabbarli Street 16, flat 7
Baku 370 065, Azerbaijan
Ms Rena Safaraliev, Executive Director
Phone + 994 12 418 11 09
Phone/Fax + 994 12 596 20 38
rena@transparency-az.org
transpaz@azeronline.com
www.transparency-az.org

▲ Bahrain

Bahrain Transparency Society (BTS)
PO Box 30174, Duraz, Bahrain
Dr Jasim Al-Ajmi
Phone + 973 3 9444 284
nawaf1@batelco.com.bh

■ Bangladesh

Transparency International Bangladesh
Progress Tower (5th & 6th floors)
House # 1 Road # 23, Gulshan-1
Dhaka – 1212, Bangladesh
Mr Iftekhar Zaman, Executive Director
Phone/Fax + 880 2 988 4811
Phone + 880 2 882 6036
edtib@ti-bangladesh.org
www.ti-bangladesh.org

■ Belgium

Transparency International Belgium
Mr. Vincent Verhoestraete
c/o Willie Farr & Gallagher
Av. Louise 480.3b, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Mr François Vincke, Board Member
Ms Nanyli Kaluma, Board Member
Phone + 32 2 290 1820
Fax + 32 2 290 1821

■ Benin

Transparency International Benin
08 BP 230, Tri Postal, Cotonou, Benin
Mr Adrien Ahanhanzo Glele
Phone + 29 95 06 66 61
Fax + 229 30 49 95

■ Bosnia and Herzegovina

Transparency International
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Gajeva 2, 78000 Banja Luka, RS
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mr Boris Divjak, Board Member
Ms Aleksandra Martinovic, Executive Director
Phone/Fax + 38751 216 369
info@ti-bih.org
www.ti-bih.org

■ Botswana

Transparency International Botswana (TIBOT)
UNI-Span Building, Lot 54,
Gaborone International
Commerce Park, Gaborone, Botswana
Phone/Fax + 267 391 97 44
tibot@info.bw

■ Brazil

Transparencia Brasil
Rula Francisco Leitao 339,
cj. 122, 05414-025 Sao Paulo (SP), Brasil
Mr Cláudio Weber Abramo, Executive Director
Phone/Fax + 55 11 3062 3436
+ 55 11 3062 3475
tbrasil@transparencia.org.br
www.transparencia.org.br

■ Bulgaria

Transparency International Bulgaria
3 Bistriza Str., 4th Floor, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria
Dr Ognyan Minchev
Ms Diana Kovatcheva, Executive Director
Phone + 359 2 986 7920
Fax + 359 2-986 7713
mbox@transparency-bg.org
www.transparency-bg.org

● Burundi

ABUCO
Avenue du 28 Novembre No 4611/C
Bujumbura, Burundi
Mr Nestor Bikorimana
Phone + 257 237 686

▲ Cameroon

TI Cameroon
BP 307, Rue de Narvick
Yaounde, Cameroon
Mr Leopold Nzeusseu, Executive Director
Phone + 237 222 45 05
ticameroon@yahoo.fr
www.ti-cameroon.org

■ Canada

Transparency International Canada
c/o Business Ethics Office
Room N211, SSB
York University, 4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3 Canada
Ms Clare Bonnell, Chair and President
Ms Bronwyn Best, National Coordinator
Phone + 1 416 488 3939
Fax + 1 416 483 5128
ti-can@transparency.ca
www.transparency.ca

■ Chile

Chile Transparente
Av. Providencia 337 oficina 7 segundo piso
Providencia, Santiago, Chile
Mr Davor Harasic, Chairman
Phone + 56 2 6 96 24 55
Fax + 56 2 6 71 13 57
dharasic@chiletransparente.cl
Mr Cristobal Tello, Executive Director
Phone + 56 2 2 74 36 27
ctello@chiletransparente.cl
chiletransparente@chiletransparente.cl
www.chiletransparente.cl

● China

Anti Corruption and Governance
Research Center
School of Public Policy and Management
Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
Phone/Fax + 86 10 6277 2999
chengwenhao@tsinghua.edu.cn
lian Zheng@tsinghua.edu.cn

■ Colombia

Transparencia por Colombia
Calle 92 No. 16-30, Piso 5, Bogota D.C.,
Colombia
Ms Margareth Flórez, Executive Director
Phone + 57 1 622 6562
Fax + 57 1 531 1114
transparencia@transparenciacolombia.org.co
www.transparenciacolombia.org.co

■ Croatia

TI Croatia (TI Hrvatska)
Mrazoviceva 9, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia
Ms Violeta Liovic, Executive Director
Mr Zorislav Antun Petrovic, President
Phone + 385 1 4871 560
Phone/Fax + 385 1 4871 561
ti-croatia@transparency.hr
www.transparency.hr

■ Czech Republic

Transparency International Czech Republic (TIC)
Politických vězňů 8
11000 Prague 8, Czech Republic
Ms Adriana Krnacova, Executive Director
Phone + 420 224 240 8957
krnacova@transparency.cz
www.transparency.cz

■ Denmark

Transparency International Denmark
c/o Torben Ishøj
Elmevænget 10
2880 Bagsværd, Denmark
Mr Torben Ishøj, Chair
sekretariatet@transparency.dk
Mr Jens Berthelsen, Deputy Chair
Phone + 45 60 89 95 69
jberthelsen@transparency.dk
www.transparency.dk

● Dominican Republic

Participación Ciudadana
Calle Wenceslao Alvarez No. 8
Santo Domingo,
Republica Dominicana
Mr Isidoro Santana
General Coordinator
Phone + 809 685 6200
Fax + 809 685 6631
i.santana@pciudadana.com
pciudadana@verizon.net.do
www.pciudadana.org

■ Ecuador

Corporación Latinoamericana para el
desarrollo, Vivanca, P.O. Box 17-12-00609
Juan Ramirez N 35-10 and Germán Alemán
Quito, Ecuador
cld@cld.org.ec
Mr Andrés Tobar, Deputy Director
Phone + 593 22 468 227
+ 593 22 259 031
+ 593 22 468 212
Fax + 593 22 468 229
Mrs Maria del Carmen Lara
Phone + 593 22 468 229
mlara@cld.org.ec
www.cld.org.ec

■ Estonia

TI Estonia (Corruption-free Estonia)
c/o Jaan Tõnisson Institute
Pärnu mnt 67, 10135 Tallinn, Estonia
Mr Aitel Käpp
Executive Director
Phone + 372 566 81 768
kve@jti.ee

● Ethiopia

TIRAT
Media and Communications Centre (MCC)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Mr Amare Aregawi
Phone + 251 1 43 1506 / + 251 1 421 517
amarearegawi@hotmail.com
mcc@telecom.net.et

TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK:

■ National Chapter

▲ National Chapter in Formation

● National Contact

To read TI's accreditation policy, see page 32

CONTACT TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK F – L

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHERE TI IS PRESENT

■ Fiji

Transparency International Fiji
Suite 1; 53 Carnavaron Street, Naigagi
GPO Box 12642, Suva, Fiji Islands
Hari Pal Singh, Chair
Mr Apenisa Naigulevu, Executive Officer
Phone + 679 330 4702
Fax + 679 330 3530
executiveofficer@transparencyfiji.org
www.transparencyfiji.org

▲ Finland

TI Finland
c/o Karin Furstenberg
Matinraitti 7 H 81
02230 Espoo, Finland
info@transparency.fi
Ms Leila Mustanoja, Vice Chair
Ms Karin Furstenberg, Board Member
Mobile + 358 50 461 7013
leila.mustanoja@transparency.fi
leila.mustanoja@pp.inet.fi
karin.furstenberg@transparency.fi
www.transparency.fi

■ France

Transparence-International France
2 bis rue de Villiers
92 300 Levallois-Perret, France
Mr Daniel Lebègue, Chair
Phone + 33 1 47 58 82 08
transparence@online.fr
www.transparence-france.org

■ Georgia

Transparency International Georgia
26, Rustaveli Ave
0108, Tbilisi, Georgia
Ms Tamuna Karosanidze, Executive Director
Phone + 995 32 92 14 03
+ 995 32 93 21 29
+ 995 32-99 93 35
Fax + 995 32 92 14 03
info@transparency.ge
www.transparency.ge

■ Germany

Transparency International Deutschland
Alte Schönhäuser Str. 44
D- 10119 Berlin, Deutschland
Dr Hansjörg Elshorst, Chair
Dr Christian Humborg, Managing Director
Phone + 49 30 549 898 0
Fax + 49 30 5498 9822
office@transparency.de
www.transparency.de

■ Ghana

Ghana Integrity Initiative
H/No. F 848B Adzoatse St. Osu
Private Mail Bag, CT 317, Cantonments
Accra, Ghana
Ms Audrey Gadzekpo, Chair
Phone + 233 21 78 23 64
tighana@4u.com.gh
www.tighana.org

■ Greece

Transparency International Greece/Diethnis
Diafaneia-Hellas
5-7, Efroniou St., 11634 Athens, Greece
Mr Aris (Aristomenis) M. Syngros,
General Manager
asyngros@hol.gr
Ms Margarita Harris, TI Greece – Secretariat
Phone + 30 210 722 4940
Fax + 30 210 722 4947
tihellas@otenet.gr
www.transparency.gr

▲ Guatemala

Acción Ciudadana
Avenida La Reforma 12-01, Zona 10
Edificio Reforma Montúfar, Nivel 17
Ciudad de Guatemala C.A. 01010
Guatemala
Mr Manfredo Marroquín,
Executive Director
Phone + 502 331 7566
Fax + 502 331 7576
acciongt@intelnet.net.gt
www.accionciudadana.org.gt

● Guinea

Association Guineene pour la transparence
Mr Mamadou Taran Diallo
Phone + 224 11 254 195
mtaran2@yahoo.fr

■ Haiti

La Fondation Héritage pour Haïti (LFHH)
Le Centre pour l'Éthique et l'Intégrité
Publique et Privée
Boîte Postale 16136, Petion Ville
Haiti HT 6140, West Indies
Ms Marilyn Allien
Phone/Fax + 509 513 7089
marilynallien@yahoo.com
heritagehaiti@yahoo.com

● Hungary

c/o Environmental Management
& Law Association
H- 1079 Garay u. 29-31
Budapest, Hungary
Ms Noemi Alexa, Board Member
Phone + 36 20 422 8584
Fax : + 36 1 352 9925
coordinator@transparency.hu
www.transparency.hu

■ India

Transparency International India
Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan-ASMA,
G. K. Part II,
New Delhi 48, India
Dr S.K. Agarwal
Phone + 91 11 2922 4519
Fax : + 91 11 2646 8025
tiindia@gmail.com
www.tiindia.in

■ Indonesia

Transparency International Indonesia
Jalan Senayan Bawah No. 17
Jakarta 12180, Indonesia
Mr Rezki Wibowo
Deputy Executive Director
Phone + 62 21 720 8515
Fax + 62 21 726 7815
rwibowo@ti.or.id

■ Ireland

TI Ireland
School of Business, Trinity College
University of Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland
Mr John Devitt, Chief Executive
Phone + 353 1 896 3705
jkdevitt@transparency.ie
info@transparency.ie
www.transparency.ie

■ Israel

SHVIL (Transparency International - TI) Israel
Tel Aviv University, Faculty of Management
Tel Aviv 69978, Israel
Ms Susanne Tam, CEO
Phone/Fax + 972 3 640 9176
ceo@ti-israel.org
shvil@ti-israel.org
www.ti-israel.org

■ Italy

Transparency International Italia
Via Zamagna 19
20148 Milano, Italy
Mrs Maria Teresa Brassiolo, Chair
Phone + 39 02 4009 3560
Fax + 39 02 406829
info@transparency.it
www.transparency.it

■ Japan

Transparency International Japan
10-1, San-ei-cho, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160-0008
Hashizume Bldg.2F, Japan
Mr Tatsuro Kuroda, Managing Director
Phone + 81 3 5368 1691
Fax + 81 3 5368 1692
information@ti-j.org
www.ti-j.org/

▲ Jordan

Jordan Transparency Forum
P.O. Box 81545, Amman, Jordan
Mr Basem Sakijha
Phone + 962 6 465 66 94
Fax + 962 6 495 66 93
basem@nol.com.jo

■ Kazakhstan

Transparency Kazakhstan
c/o Civic Foundation "Interlegal"
83 Gagarin Ave., Office 13
480009 Almaty, Kazakhstan
Mr Sergey Zlotnikov, Director
Phone/Fax + 7 3272 775 150
transparency.kz@nursat.kz
legal@lic.almaty.kz
www.transparencykazakhstan.org

■ Kenya

Transparency International Kenya
(membership temporarily suspended)
PO Box 198
00200 City Square, Nairobi, Kenya
Mrs Lisa Karanja, Deputy Director
Phone + 254 20 27 277-63 / -65
Fax + 254 2 72 95 30
transparency@tikenya.org
www.tikenya.org

■ Korea (South)

Transparency International Korea (South)
175-138 Gongdeok-dong,
Mapo-Gu, Seoul 121-802, Korea
Mr Geo-Sung Kim, Board Member
gs@ti.or.kr
Mr Sung-Goo Kang, Secretary-General
sgk@ti.or.kr
Rev. Sang-Keun Kim
Chairperson, Board of Directors
Phone + 82 2 717 6211
Fax + 82 2 717 6210
ti@ti.or.kr

● Kuwait

Kuwait Transparency Society
Airport Street, Block 4
Al-Yarmouk, Kuwait
Mr Salah Al-Shammari
Phone + 965 963 71 65
kuwait_abc@yahoo.com

▲ Kyrgyzstan

Future without Corruption / TI Kyrgyzstan
Molodaya Gvardia 27, Floor 3
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Ms Aigul Akmatjanova, Executive Director
Phone/Fax + 996 312 65 59 21
Mobile + 996 50 23 40263
fwc-ti@elcat.kg
www.transparency.kg

■ Latvia

TI-Latvia DELNA
Brudinieku iela 27 - 38
LV1001 Riga, Latvia
Mr Roberts Putnis, Chair
Phone + 371 7285585
Fax + 371 7285584
TI@delna.lv
www.transparency.kg

■ Lebanon

The Lebanese Transparency Association
Bank El-Rif Square, Baaklini Center, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 50-552, Ain El Remmaneh, Baabda
Lebanon
Phone + 961 1 293 045
+ 961 1 282 238
Fax + 961 1 293 045
info@transparency-lebanon.org
www.transparency-lebanon.org

■ Lithuania

Transparency International Lithuania
Didzioji str. 5-311
01128 Vilnius
Lithuania
Mr Rytis Juozapavicius
Executive Director
Phone + 370 5 212 6951
Fax + 370 5 212 1687
rytis@transparency.lt
www.transparency.lt

TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK:

- National Chapter
- ▲ National Chapter in Formation
- National Contact

To read TI's accreditation policy, see page 32

CONTACT TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK M – S

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHERE TI IS PRESENT

■ Madagascar

Transparency International Initiative
Madagascar
Lot II M 98 B (2e étage) – Antsakaviro
101 Antananarivo, Madagascar
Mrs Yveline Rakotondramboa, President
Phone + 261 20 226 5357
transparency.mg@wanadoo.mg

■ Malaysia

The Malaysian Society for Transparency & Integrity (TI Malaysia)
Suite B-11-6, Level 11, Wisma Pantai
Plaza Pantai, 5, Jalan 4/83A, Off Jin Pantai Baru
59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Phone + 603 2284 0630
Fax + 603 2284 0690
admin@transparency.org.my
www.transparency.org.my

■ Mauritius

Transparency Mauritius
Talipot Lane
73 Botanical Gardens St
Curepipe, Mauritius
Ms Manda Boollell
transparency@intnet.mu
http://transparencymauritius.intnet.mu

■ Mexico

Transparencia Mexicana
Dulce Olivia 73
Colonia Villa Coyoacán
México, DF, 04000, México
Mr Federico Reyes Heróles, President
Mr Eduardo A. Bohórquez, Executive Director
Mrs Michelle del Campo
Phone/Fax + 52 55 5659 4714
mdelcampo@tm.org.mx
info@tm.org.mx
www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx

■ Moldova

Transparency International Moldova
31-August Str., office 204
MD-2004, Chisinau, Moldova
Ms Lilia Carasciuc, Executive Director
Phone + 373 22 203 485
Fax + 373 22 237 876
office@transparency.md
www.transparency.md

▲ Mongolia

TI Mongolia
Erhu str, 5, Democratic Union building, #6
Ulan Bator, Mongolia
Mr Sumati Luvsandendev, Chairperson
Phone + 976 11 35 05 43
sumati@santmaral.mn
ti-mongolia@magicnet.mn

■ Morocco

Transparence Maroc
24 Blvd de Khouribga, 3e étage
Casablanca 20 000, Morocco
Mr Azzedine Akesbi, Secretary General
Phone + 212 22 542 699
Fax + 212 22 451 391
transparency@menara.ma
www.transparencymaroc.org

■ Nepal

Transparency International Nepal
P.O. Box 11486
New Plaza Putalisadak
Kathmandu, Nepal
Mr Ashish Thapa
Phone + 977 1 436 462
Fax + 977 1 4420 412
trans@tinepal.org

▲ Netherlands

TI Netherlands
Haagsche Hof, Parkstraat 83
2514 JG 's Gravenhage, Netherlands
Mr Gijs van der Mandele
Phone + 31 70 353 8280
Fax + 31 70 353 8333
gk@vandermantele.eu
www.transparencyinternational.nl

■ New Zealand

Transparency International New Zealand
PO Box 5248, Lambton Quay
Wellington, New Zealand
Mr Shane Cave, Executive Officer
Phone + 64 4 496 9625
tin@paradise.net.nz

▲ Nicaragua

Grupo Cívico Ética y Transparencia
Reperto San Juan, Hotel Brand
30 mts. al sur, Casa # 300, or
de la Zona Hippos, 1c. al sur, 1c. abajo
Managua, Nicaragua
Mr Roberto Courtney
Mr Heriberto Herrera
eyt@ibw.com.ni
www.eyt.org.ni

■ Niger

Association Nigérienne de lutte
contre la Corruption
ANLC. BP 10423
Niamey, Niger
Mrs Aissata Bagnan Fall, President
Phone + 227 20 733 181
Fax + 227 20 740 461
anlc-ti@intnet.ne

■ Nigeria

Transparency International Nigeria
Plot 1269 Arthur Unegbe
Suite No. 206 Second Floor
Area 11 GARKI, Abuja, Nigeria
Mr H. Asobie, President
Phone + 234 9 3149355/6
tinnigeria@yahoo.com

■ Norway

Transparency International Norway
Postal: PO Box 1385, Vika, 0114 Oslo, Norway
Physical: Dronning Maudsgt. 15, 6. etg,
Inngang i Eksportfinans-bygget, Norway
Mr Jan Borgen, National Director
Ms Gro Skaaren-Fystro, Special Advisor
Phone + 47 2283 4800
Fax + 47 2201 2202
jborgen2@online.no
gskaaren@online.no
www.transparency.no

■ Palestinian Territories

The Coalition for Accountability
and Integrity – AMAN
P.O. Box 69647, Jerusalem 95908
Dr Azmi Al Shuaibi, General Coordinator
Mr Isam Hasan, Office Manager
Phone + 972 2 298 9506
Fax + 972 2 297 4948
aman@aman-palestine.org
www.aman-palestine.org

■ Pakistan

Transparency International Pakistan
5-C, 2nd Floor
Khayaban-e-Ittehad
Phase VII, D.H.A., Karachi, Pakistan
Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman
Mr Saad Rashid, Executive Director
Phone + 92 21 539 0408
+ 92 21 539 0409
Fax + 92 21 539 0410
ti.pakistan@gmail.com
adil.gilani@gmail.com
www.transparency.org.pk

■ Panama

Fundación para la Libertad Ciudadana
Urbanización Nuevo Paitilla, Calle 59, Casa #25
810-266 Ciudad de Panamá 10, Panama
Mr Roberto Eisenmann Jr, Chairman
Mr Fernando Berguido, Vice-Chairman
Ms Angélica Maytín Justiniani,
Executive Director
Mr José Emilio Champsaur
Phone + 595 223 4120
+ 595 223 4122
+ 595 223 4124
Fax + 595 223 4125
Tipanama@cableonda.net
www.libertadciudadana.org

■ Papua New Guinea

Transparency International Papua New Guinea
P.O. Box 591
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Mr Michael Manning
Phone + 675 320 2188
Fax + 675 320 2189
tipng@daltron.com.pg
www.transparencypng.org.pg

■ Paraguay

Transparencia Paraguaya
Defensa Nacional 849 c/ Padre Cardozo
3er. Piso, Ofic. 12, Asunción, Paraguay
Ms Maria del Pilar Callizo, Executive Director
Phone/Fax +595-21 228 194
transpar@telesurf.com.py
administracion@transparencia.org.py
www.transparencia.org.py

■ Peru

Proética
Consejo Nacional para la Ética Pública
Manco Cápac 826
Miraflores, Lima 18, Peru
Mrs Cecilia Blondet
cblondet@proetica.org.pe
Mrs Cecilia Lanzara
clanzara@proetica.org.pe
Phone + 511 446 8589
Fax + 511 446 8581
www.proetica.org.pe

■ Philippines

Transparency International Philippines
2nd Floor, UP WILOCI Bldg.
Manila Lions Road, Arroceros St.
Manila 1000, Philippines
Ms Dolores Español, Chairperson
Phone + 63 2 527 0573
Fax + 63 2 871 9752
transparencyinternational_ph@yahoo.com
www.transparencyintl.org

■ Poland

TI-Poland
ul. Ordynacka 9, lok. 33
00-364 Warsaw, Poland
Ms Anna Urbanska, Chair
Phone + 48 22 828 9244
Fax + 48 22 828 9243
ti@transparency.pl
www.transparency.pl

■ Romania

Asociația Română pentru Transparență /
Transparency International Romania
Str. N. Balcescu, nr 21, etaj 2,
Sector 1 București, Romania
Mr Victor Alistar, Executive Director
Phone + 40 21 317 7170
Fax + 40 21 317 7172
office@transparency.org.ro
www.transparency.org.ro

■ Russia

Transparency International Russia
Nikoloyamskaya ul. 1
109189 Moscow, Russia
Ms Elena Panfilova, Director
Phone/Fax + 7 095 915 0019
info@transparency.org.ru
www.transparency.org.ru

■ Senegal

Forum Civil
Résidence Linguère Medina
40, Avenue El Hadji Malick Sy
B.P. 28.554, Dakar, Sénégal
forumcivil@orange.sn
Mr Mouhamadou Mbodj
Phone + 221 842 40 44
+ 221 842 45 56
forumcivil@orange.sn
www.forumcivil.sn

■ Serbia

Transparency Serbia /
Transparentnost Srbija
Ulica 29. novembra. 36/l
11000 Beograd, Serbia
Mr Nemanja Nenadic, Executive Director
Phone + 381 (0) 11 303 38 27
Fax + 381 (0) 11 322 81 96
ts@transparentnost.org.yu
www.transparentnost.org.yu

TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK:

- National Chapter
- ▲ National Chapter in Formation
- National Contact

To read TI's accreditation policy, see page 32

CONTACT TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK S – Z

COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHERE TI IS PRESENT

■ Slovakia

Transparency International Slovakia
Bajkalská 25,
82718 Bratislava, Slovakia
Ms Emília Sicáková-Beblová, President
Phone/Fax + 421 2 53 41 72 07
ema@transparency.sk
www.transparency.sk

▲ Solomon Islands

Transparency Solomon Islands
PO Box 1665,
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Mr Josés Tuhanuku, Executive Officer
Phone/Fax + 677 28319
transparency.si@gmail.com
www.transparency.si

■ South Africa

Transparency South Africa
PO Box 31 471
114 Rissik Street
Braamfontein, Gauteng Province 2017
Johannesburg, South Africa
Mr Hassen Lorgat
Phone + 27 11 403 7746
Fax + 27 11 403 4966
hlorgat@sangoco.org.za
www.tisa.org.za

▲ Spain

Transparency International España
Fundación José Ortega y Gasset
Calle Fortuny, 53, 28010 Madrid, Spain
Mr Jesús Lizcano, Chairman
Phone + 34 91 700 41 05
Fax + 34 91 365 51 69
transparency.spain@transparencia.org.es
www.transparencia.org.es

■ Sri Lanka

Transparency International Sri Lanka
28/1, Bullers Lane,
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka
Mr J.C. Weliamuna, Executive Director
Phone + 94 11 250 14 74
Fax + 94 11 259 22 87
tisl@sltnet.lk
www.tisrilanka.org

TI'S GLOBAL NETWORK:

- National Chapter
- ▲ National Chapter in Formation
- National Contact

To read TI's accreditation policy, see page 32

■ Sweden

Transparency International Sweden
Postal: Transparency International Sweden
c/o Föreningen Svenskar i Världen
Box 5501, SE-114 85 Stockholm, Sweden
Physical: Storgatan 19,
114 51 Stockholm, Sweden
Mr Örjan Berner, Chair
Phone + 46 8 791 40 40
orjan.berner@sviv.se
info@transparency-se.org
www.transparency-se.org

■ Switzerland

Transparency International Switzerland
Schwarztörstrasse 18
P.O. Box 8509, CH-3001 Bern, Switzerland
Ms Anne Schwöbel, Managing Director
Mr Anton Fritsch, Chair
Phone + 41 31 382 3550
Fax + 41 31 382 5045
anton.n.fritsch@transparency.ch
info@transparency.ch
www.transparency.ch

▲ Taiwan

The Center for Integrity and Governance
P.O. Box 6 – 16 Mujha
Taipei City, 11699 Taiwan
Ms Samara Lin, Office Manager
Phone + 886 2 2236 8225
ext 3461/3462
Fax + 886 2 2236 3325
transparency@ti-taiwan.org
www.ti-taiwan.org

■ Thailand

Transparency Thailand
118 Seri Thai Road, Klong Chan
Bangkapi, Bangkok 10240, Thailand
Dr Juree Vichit-Vadakan, Secretary-General
Phone + 66 377 7206
Fax + 66 374 7399
juree@cpcsnida.com
www.transparency-thailand.org/

■ Trinidad and Tobago

The Trinidad & Tobago Transparency Institute
P.O. Box 6164, Upper Santa Cruz
Trinidad and Tobago, W.I.
Mr G. Boyd Reid, Secretary
Phone + 1 868 676 7793
Mobile + 1 868 753 5421
boydreid@tstt.net.tt
ttti@tstt.net.tt

■ Uganda

Transparency Uganda
P.O. Box 24335, Dewinton Road,
Kampala, Uganda
Mr Charles Mubbale
Phone + 256 41 25 58 36
Fax + 256 41 23 60 50
mubbale@transparencyuganda.org

■ United Kingdom

Transparency International UK
3rd Floor, Downstream Building
1 London Bridge, London SE1 9BG, UK
Mr Laurence Cockcroft, Chair
Mr Chandrashekhhar Krishnan,
Executive Director
Phone + 44 20 7785 6356
Fax + 44 20 7785 6355
chandrashekhhar.krishnan@transparency.org.uk
info@transparency.org.uk
www.transparency.org.uk

● Ukraine

NGO "Anticorruption Committee"
Predslavynska 29, office 1
Kyiv, Ukraine 03150
Ms Anna Yarova, Acting Coordinator
Phone + 38 044 528 5703
Fax + 38 044 461 9022
yarovaya_anna@ukr.net

■ United States of America

Transparency International USA
1023 15th Street, NW
Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005 USA
Mrs Nancy Boswell, Managing Director
Phone + 1 202 589 1616
Fax + 1 202 589 1512
transparency@transparency-usa.org
www.transparency-usa.org

▲ Uruguay

Uruguay Transparente
Avenida 18 de Julio 1645
Montevideo – Uruguay / CP: 11200
Robert Gossi, President
Phone + 598 2 401 56 06
uruguaytransparente@uruguaytransparente.org.uy
www.uruguaytransparente.org.uy

■ Vanuatu

Transparency International Vanuatu
Bougainville House
PO Box 355, Port Vila, Vanuatu
Ms Marie-Noelle Ferrieux-Patterson,
President
Phone + 678 25715
Fax + 678 25716
tiv@vanuatu.com.vu

■ Venezuela

Transparencia Venezuela
Edif. Cámara de Comercio de Caracas
Piso 2, Of.2-15
Los Caobos, Caracas, Venezuela
Ms Mercedes de Freitas, Executive Director
Phone + 58 212 576 0863
Fax + 58 212 573 3134
prensa@transparencia.org.ve
www.transparencia.org.ve

▲ Yemen

Forum for Civil Society
P.O. Box 19458
Hadda Towers, Building No. 7
3rd Floor, Flat No. 5, Sana'a, Yemen
Mr Jamal Adimi, President
Phone + 967 1 421 480
Fax + 967 1 421 484
jadimi@y.net.ye

■ Zambia

TI-Zambia
Stand no 3880
Kwacha Road, Olympia Park
PO Box 37475, Lusaka, Zambia
Mr Goodwill Lungu, Executive Director
Phone + 260 1 290 080
Fax + 260 1 293 649
tizambia@zamnet.zm
www.tizambia.org.zm

■ Zimbabwe

Transparency International Zimbabwe
96 Central Avenue
Harare, Zimbabwe
Dr Goodwill Shana
Phone + 263 4 793 246
Fax + 263 4 793 247
tizdir@mweb.co.zw
www.kubatana.net.tiz

The designations National Contact, National Chapter in Formation, and National Chapter do not imply any view on TI's part as to sovereignty or independent status. They are used to clarify an organisation's accreditation status within the Transparency International movement.

The chapter accreditation system has three steps. A **National Contact** enters into an agreement with TI to develop a **National Chapter** in its country. After fulfilling specific requirements and demonstrating its ability to perform, the National Contact may become a **National Chapter in Formation**, earning the right to use the TI name and logo. After approximately two years of successful work, it may be accredited as a National Chapter, with voting rights at the Annual Membership Meeting. In order to maintain its status, a National Chapter participates in a tri-annual Accreditation Review, where performance and adherence to TI principles are evaluated by Transparency International's Board of Directors. In counties where there is no TI presence, a locally based organisation may be designated as a Local Partner. Contact information for these partner organisations may be obtained through the TI Secretariat.

Contact information as at 01 April 2007

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Peter Eigen

Chairman of the Advisory Council
Germany

Founder and former Chair of Transparency International,
Chair of EITI and member of the Africa Progress Panel

Paul Batchelor

United Kingdom

Non Executive Director of
Oxford Policy Management,
former Deputy Chair of
Global Geographics,
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Peter Berry

United Kingdom

Chairman of Crown Agents

John Brademas

United States

President Emeritus
of New York University

Jimmy Carter

United States

Former President of the United States

Ugo Draetta

Italy

Former Vice President and
Senior Counsel of General Electric

Dolores L. Español

Philippines

Former presiding Judge of
Regional Trial Court

Dieter Frisch

Germany

Former Director General for
Development of the
European Commission

Goh Kun

Korea (South)

Former Prime Minister and
former Mayor of Seoul

Ekaterina Genieva

Russia

Director General of State Library for
Foreign Literature, Moscow

Fritz Heimann

United States

Founding Member of TI

Kamal Hossain

Bangladesh

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pascal Lamy

France

Director General of the
World Trade Organisation,
President of Fondation Notre Europe
and former Trade Commissioner
of the European Union

Ronald MacLean Abaroa

Bolivia

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs,
former Mayor of La Paz

Hans Matthöfer

Germany

Former Minister of Finance,
former CEO of Beteiligungsgesellschaft
der Gewerkschaften

Ira Millstein

United States

Senior Partner of
Weil, Gotshal & Manges

Festus Mogae

Botswana

President of Botswana

Miklós Németh

Hungary

Former Prime Minister,
former Vice President of the European
Bank for Reconstruction and Development

John Noonan

United States

Federal Court of Appeals Judge

Olusegun Obasanjo

Nigeria

President of Nigeria

Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah

Mauritania

Special Representative of the
UN Secretary General for West Africa,
former Executive Secretary of the
Global Coalition for Africa

Khun Anand Panyarachun

Thailand

Former Prime Minister,
Chairman of Saha-Union Plc.

Mary Robinson

Ireland

Former President of Ireland and
former UN High Commissioner
for Human Rights

Peter Rooke

Australia

Former Partner, Clifford Chance

Hartmut Ruppel

Namibia

Board of Trustees of the
Members of Parliament,
former Attorney General

Augustine Ruzindana

Uganda

Member of Parliament

Louis Schweitzer

France

Chairman of Renault

Soli J. Sorabjee

India

Former Attorney General

Virginia Tsouderos

Greece

Former Deputy Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Jessica Tuchman Mathews

United States

President of the Carnegie Endowment
for International Peace

Joe Wanjui

Kenya

Chancellor of University of Nairobi

Richard von Weizsäcker

Germany

Former President of Germany

Michael Wiehen

Germany

Former Executive of the World Bank
and Attorney

SECRETARIAT STAFF

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

David Nussbaum

INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Cobus de Swardt, Global Programmes Director

Global Programmes

Conny Abel, Marie-Luise Ahlendorf, Gillian
Dell, Andrea Figari, Angela Keller-Herzog,
Bettina Meier

Africa and Middle East

Casey Kelso, Regional Director

Doris Bäsler, Arwa Hassan, David Koschel,
Chantal Uwimana, Corinna Zöllner

Americas

Silke Pfeiffer, Regional Director

Marta Erquicia, Andres Hernandez,
Alejandro Salas

Asia Pacific

Pascal Fabie, Regional Director

Ran Liao, Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda,
Nikola Sandoval

Europe and Central Asia

Miklos Marschall, Regional Director

Ben Elers, Jana Mittermaier, Sarah Morante,
Rune Rasmussen, Kate Sturgess

ADVOCACY GROUP

Communications

Barbara Ann Clay, Director of Communications
Conny Abel, Jesse Garcia, Gypsy Guillén-Kaiser,
Andrew Kelly, Georg Neumann, Amber
Poroznuk, Andrea Santoyo, Katie Taft, Renate
Trowers

Policy and Research

Robin Hodess, Director of Policy and Research
Victoria Jennett, Juanita Olaya, Sarah Repucci,
Diana Rodriguez, Aled Williams

International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)

Miklos Marschall, IACC Director
Bärbel Carl, Roberto Perez Rocha

RESOURCES GROUP

External Resources

Patrick Mahassen, Resources Director
Alan Warburton, Conrad Zellmann

Internal Resources

Monika Ebert,
Finance and Human Resources Director
Barbara Nora Abu-Eish, Leticia Andreu,
Sandra Chicos, Hannelore Deimling, Sylvia
Fiebig, Nüket Kiliçli, Vanesa Kohl-Salazar,
Angela McClellan, Annegret Neth, Dean Rogers,
Eileen Schmidt, Sergej Tscherejkin

GOVERNANCE UNIT

Stan Cutzach

International Secretariat staff as at
31 December 2006

The Advisory Council comprises individuals with extensive experience from diverse geographical, cultural and professional backgrounds. The Council is appointed by the Board of Directors to advise the Board and to support the work of Transparency International.

Transparency International would like to thank all of its senior advisors for volunteering their time, skills and hard work in 2006.



International Secretariat

Alt Moabit 96
10559 Berlin
Germany

Phone + 49 30 34 38 200
Fax + 49 30 34 70 3912

ti@transparency.org

www.transparency.org