



CORRUPTION IN TOP EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND POLICE FORCES

GRECO

José Ugaz Transparency International Transparency International is a global movement with one vision: a world in which government, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption. Through more than 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, we are leading the fight against corruption to turn this vision into reality.

www.transparency.org

UNA COALICION GLOBAL

Americas Argentina •(Bahamas) •Canada •Chile •Colombia •(Costa Rica) • Dominican Republic •El Salvador •Guatemala •Guyana* •Haiti •Honduras •Jamaica Mexico Panama •Peru Trinidad & Tobago Venezuela

Middle East
& North Africa•Bahrain
•Jordan*
•Kuwait
•Lebanon•Morocco
•Palestine
•(Tunisia)

(Sub-Saharan) Africa

•(Benin) Mozambique •Burundi Niger •(Nigeria) •Cameroon •(Rep. of Congo) •(DR Congo) •Ethiopia* • Rwanda •Ghana Senegal •(Seychelles) • (Ivory Coast) Kenya •Sierra Leone •Liberia • South Africa Madagascar • Uganda •(Mali) •Zambia •(Malawi) •Zimbabwe Mauritius

Luiope & Cen	li al Asia
•Armenia	 Kazakhstan
•Austria	 Kosovo
 Azerbaijan 	 Kyrgyz
•Belgium*	Republic
•(Belarus)	 Latvia
•Bosnia &	 Lithuania
Herzegovina	 Luxemburg
 Bulgaria 	 Macedonia
•Czech Republic	 Moldova
•Cyprus*	 Netherlands
Denmark	 Norway
 Estonia 	 Portugal*
•Finland*	 Romania
•France	 Russia
 Georgia 	 Serbia
•Germany	 Slovak
•Greece	Republic
 Greenland 	 Slovenia
 Hungary 	 Spain
•(Iceland)	 Sweden
•Ireland	 Switzerland
 Israel 	 Turkey
 Italy 	•UK
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Furope & Central Asia

Asia Pacific

•Australia • Bangladesh •Cambodia •China • Chinese Taipei Indonesia • Japan • Malaysia •Maldives* Mongolia •Nepal •New Zealand Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines •Solomon Islands • South Korea •Sri Lanka Vanuatu •(Vietnam)

* National Chapter in formation (National contact point)

Additionally, TI has 4 local strategic partners in Montenegro, Poland, Burkina Faso and Republic of Guinea and a Programme in Brazil.

•Ukraine

CPI 2016



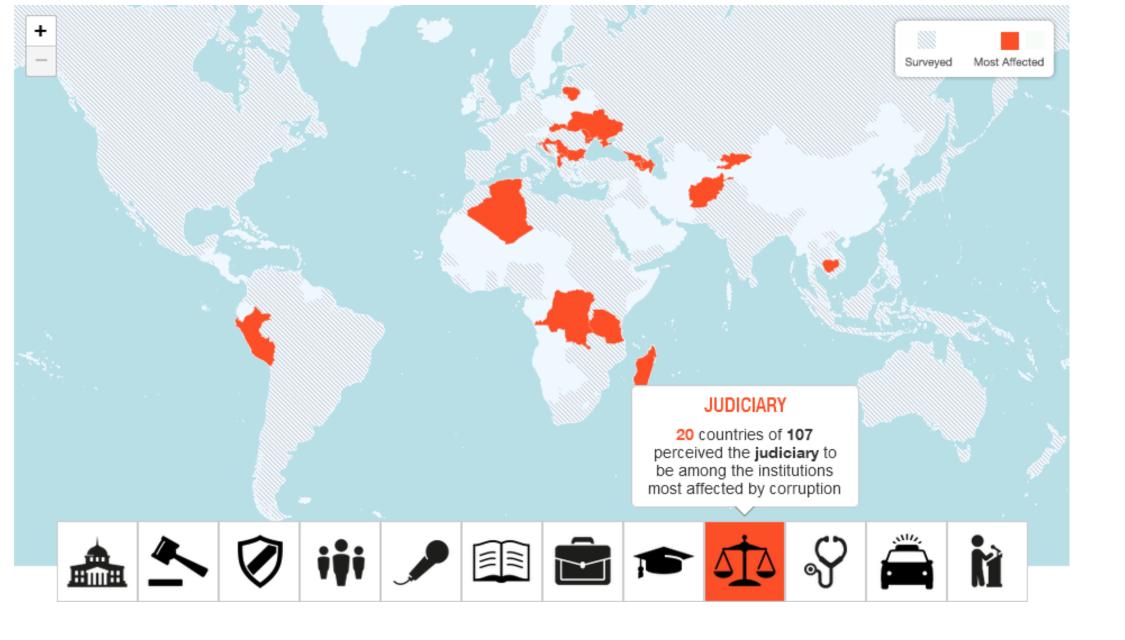
Corruption Perceptions INDEX 2016

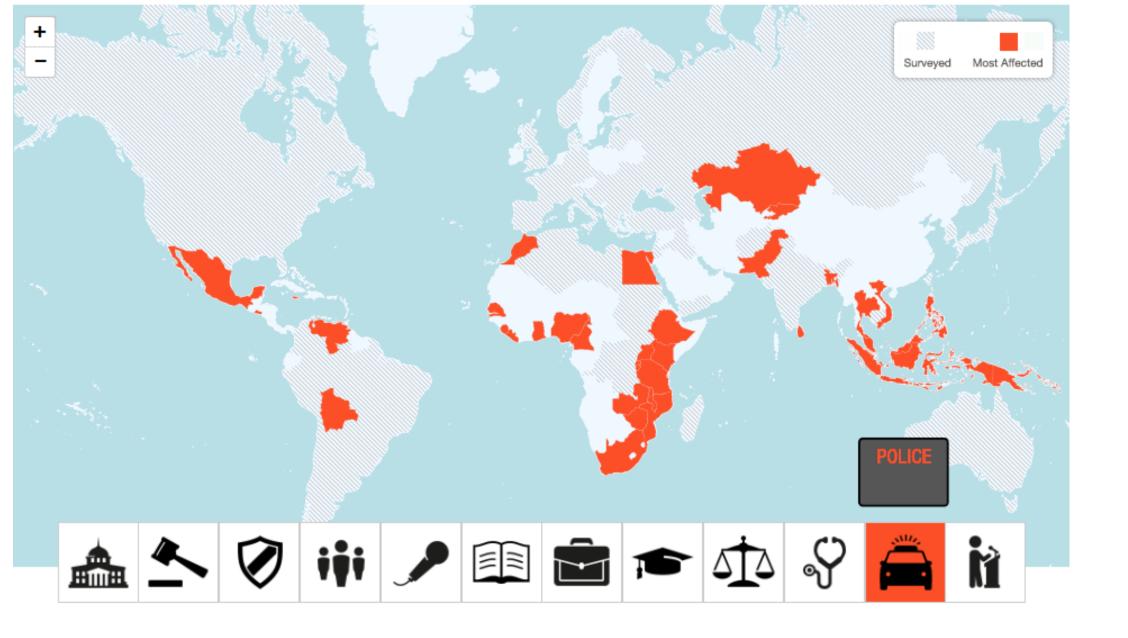
The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries/territories around the world.



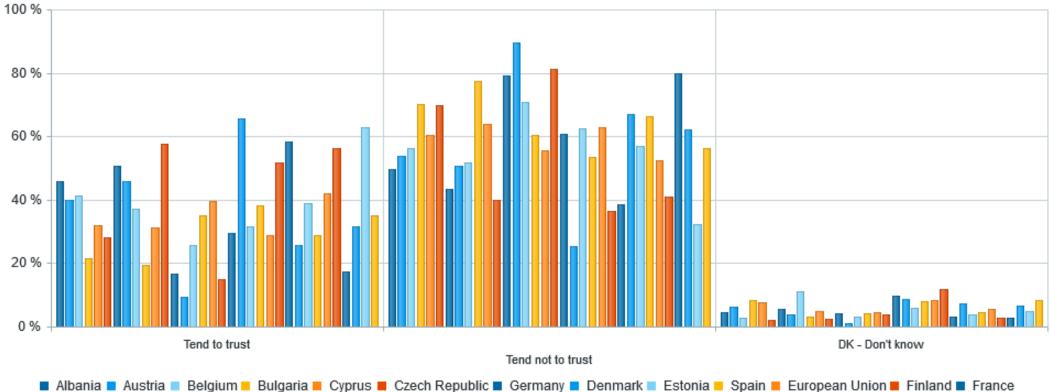
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1	Denmark	90	22	Estoria	70	41	Brunei	58	82	Sao Tome	46	78	China	40	101	Gabon	35	120	Dominican	31	136	Ngeria	28	159	Burundi	20
1	New Zealand	90	23	France	69	41	Costa Rica	58	-	and Principe Saudi Arabia	46	78	India	40	101	Niger	35	1000	Republic Ecuador	31	136	Papua New	28	159	Central African	- 20
3	Finland	89	24	Bahamas	66	41	Spain	58	62	Montenegro	45	80	Albania	39	101	Peru	35	120	Malawi	31		Gunes Gunes	27		Republic	20
4	Sweden	68	24	Chile	66	44	Georgia	57	04	Oman	45	83	Bosnia and	39	101	Phippines	35	100	Azerbaian	30	142	Mouritania	27	199	Hall	20
5	Switzerland	66	28	United Arab	66	44	Latvia	57	04	Senegal	46		Herzegovina Jamaica	39	101	Thaland	35	120	Dibouti	30	145	Mozambique	27	150	Republic of Congr	0 20
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9	Canada	82		Poland	62	47	Mata	55	60	Greece	-44	87	Panama		108	Algeria	34	12.8	Mexico		145	Gambia	26	160	Iraq	1/
10	Germany	81	-	Portugal	62	50	Mountius	54	70	Bahran	43	82	Zambia	38	108	Côte d'Ivore	34	123	Moldova	30	145	Konya	26	166	Venezuela	17
10	Luxembourg	81	33	Barbados	61	60	Rwanda	54	70	Ghana	43	90	Colombia	37	108	Egypt	34	123	Paraguay	30	145	Madagascar	26	168	Gunea-Besau	16
10	United Kingdom	81	33	Qotor	61	50	Korea (South)	53	72	Burkina Faso	42	90	Indonesia	37	108	Ethopia	34	123	Sierra Leone	30	145	Nicaragua	26	109	Afghanistan	15
1.1	Austrain	79	a1	Slovenia	61		Namibia	52	72	Serbia	-42	90	Lbera	37	105	Guyana	34	131	Iran	29	151	Tajkistan	25	170	Libya	14
	losland	78	33	Towan	61	1	Slovaka	51	72	Solomon Islands	-42	90	Morocco	37	113	Armonia	33	101	Kazakhstan	29	151	Ugandia	25	170	Sudan	14
	Belgum	77	35	Botswana	60	-	Croatia	49	75	Bulgaria	-41		The FYR of Macedonia	37	113	Bolivia	-33	181	Nepal	29	155	Comoros	24	170	Yemen	14
	Hong Kong	77	35	Saint Lucia	60		Malaysia	49	76	Kuwait	-41	05	Argentina	36	113	Vietnam	33	181	Russia	29	154	Turkmenistan	22	172	Syria	13
10	Austra	75	35	Saint Vincent and The Grenodines	60		Hungary	48	76	Tuncia	-41		Benn	36	116	Mak	32	131	Likraine	29	154	Zimbabwe	22	174	Korea (North)	12
	United States	74	-	Cape Verde	59		Jordan	48	75	Turkey	-41		El Salvador	36	116	Pakotan	32	128	Guatemala	28	156	Cambodia	21	175	South Sudan	11
10	Ireland	73	100	Domnica	69		Bomania	48	70	Belarus	-40		Kosovo	36	116	Tanzania	32	138	Kyrgyzstan	28	158	Demooratic	21	176	Somália	10
14	Japan	72	36	Lithuania	59	91	Ouba	47	79	Brazi	-40		Maktives	38	110	Togo	32	138	Lebanon	28		Republic of Congo Utbekistan	21			

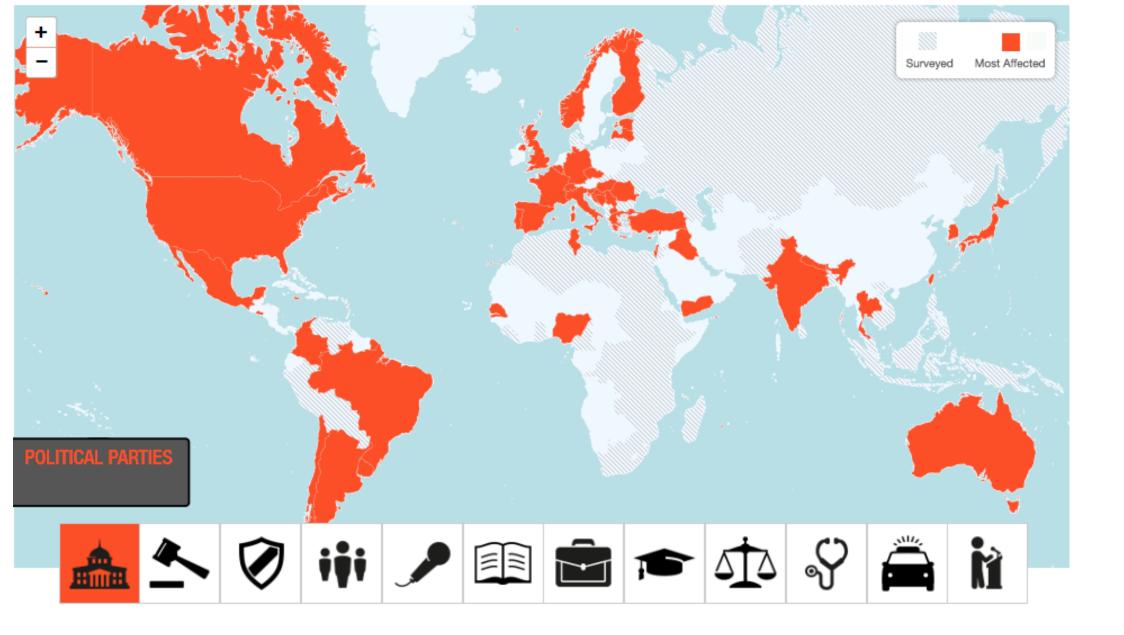




I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The (NATIONALITY) government (11/2016)







2016 GLOBAL CORRUPTION REPORT

•+ 50% : Governments are doing poor job fighting corruption

• 25%: President's office is hihgly corrupt

• 20%: Police is highly corrupt

• 1 out of 3: Governmenmt officials and lawmakers are mostly/entirely corrupt

POLITICAL INFLUENCE:

Nearly

3 in 5

think that wealthy individuals have too much undue infuence over government decisions

SOME HOUSEHOLDS NEED TO BRIBE FOR ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

GRECO - TI

- CORRUPTION THREATS COUNCIL OF EUROPE CORE VALUES (democracy, human rights, rule of law)
- Constructive relation GRECO TI (review teams/chapters)
- GRAND CORRUPTION
 - a) Abuse of high level power
 - b) Benefiting the few at expenses of the many
 - c) Causing harm in societies (fundamental human rights, democracy and Rule of Law)

Tl's Vision

- Many Governments seriously affected by Grand Corruption
- The police in many countries lacks transparency and is impacted by organized crime, manipulated by corrupt authorities; several times complicit, several times corrupt itself
- GRECO and the Council of Europe must provide leadership to confront Grand Corruption:
 - a) Criminalization of the offense of Grand Corruption
 - b) Work on linkage between Grand Corruption and HR (Special Rapporteur)
 - c) Improve Code of Conduct and regulate lobbying in its own

Tl's Vision

- GRECO falls short:
 - a) Transparency and civil society participation in its international meetings
 - b) Open regular meetings to civil society organizations
 - c) Reach out CSO presence (submissions, access to draft documents of formal meetings and to final documents)
 - d) Easily and accessible information about its meetings and tabled documents ahead of time
 - e) Restrict confidentiality to a minimum (Europe Convention on

Tl's Vision

- Civil Society organizations on the field can support:
 - a) Providing local intelligence (surveys, cases TI ALAC's)
 - b) Monitoring and assessing authorities
 - c) Capacity building and training
 - d) Developing instruments (integrity pacts, score cards, etc.)
 - e) Joint activities with authorities as social auditors or observers
 - f) Denounce and generate public pressure when necessary
 - g) Channel people's demands

Questions

1. How do you relate with civil society organizations? Does the government assures civil society organizations space?

2. Do you have any formal mechanism to make possible and encourage civil society organizations participation as observers, monitors or social auditors in decision making processes?

3. Do you have any mechanism in place to encourage and receive CSO inputs and suggestions on anticorruption issues?