

**PROGRAMME PROMOTING
PARTICIPATION IN ADVANCING THE
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
AGAINST CORRUPTION IN 2011–2020**
(for civil society and private sector)



«WORLD WITHOUT CORRUPTION»



Programme to promote participation in advancing The United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector) «World without Corruption» is a result of a joint effort of experts from many countries. It is aimed at risk mitigation of forced involvement in corruption schemes.



We have seen a sudden upsurge of sentiment against corruption this year. People in many countries in the Middle East revolted against corrupt regimes and governments. In India, too, we had a massive and successful campaign this year. When corruption goes unchecked for very long, people's pent up anger makes the situation volatile, which is what happened in the Middle Eastern countries. Therefore, we need initiatives like «World without Corruption» so that we can address the issue proactively, rather than react to it.

There are two aspects to the fight against corruption. Having strong laws is the remedial aspect. The long term preventive aspect is creating a sense of belongingness. One steals from the other. One does not steal from oneself. Educating people in the idea that we are all part of one family can go a long way in removing corruption. The culprit here is not corrupt people, but a corrupt mindset. If we can replace the feeling of lack with a feeling of abundance in a person, he/she will not think about indulging in corruption.

All of us need to join our efforts in removing this malaise and this is definitely a step in the right direction. I want to congratulate you for launching this campaign at a global scale and extend all my support towards it.

HH Sri Sri Ravi Shankar,
*humanitarian leader, founder
of the Art of Living Foundation*

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Collaboration between civil society and private sector to advance the United Nations Convention against Corruption: progress through synergy

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Eight years ago the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and now most countries have ratified it.

Some UNCAC member states over the past years managed to reduce corruption substantially. Nevertheless, one cannot talk about claiming victory over it yet, least about the reduction of corruption on a global level. In some countries, including the ones who have joined UNCAC, the efforts of state authorities have not yielded tangible results and in some instances experts note the growth of corruption.

The main reason for the lack of reduction of the global threat of corruption is, in my opinion, not the passive attitude on the part of national authorities or their mistakes in developing and implementing anti-corruption policies, but the acute shortage of active and conscious support for such a policy on the part of civil society and the private sector in many countries.

First of all, the above mentioned is common for those countries where civil society and civil solidarity are not well developed and democratic institutions' effectiveness is low. This situation could be encountered in countries with low income and low educational levels among a majority of the population. Also it could be seen where there is significant alienation between state authorities and society.

It would be a mistake to claim that humanity does nothing to reduce corruption in these countries. However,

such efforts are sometimes taken without due regard to the national cultural characteristics of these societies and therefore become rejected by a majority of its people. Especially, if these efforts include methods of coercion and are associated with politics (real or imaginary) of large geopolitical players.

Therefore, the existing approach to advance UNCAC requires some tuning and correcting, to have more focus on the inclusion in this process of large swathes of society and the private sector worldwide, including those who have already joined (with some reservations) and those who have not yet joined.

The UNCAC provisions describe the need for collaboration between member states, the private sector and civil society institutions and even envision specific mechanisms for such collaboration. However, to make progress in advancing the goals of UNCAC the consolidation of efforts of all stakeholders is needed including their self-organization and activation of positive and constructive anti-corruption work in every country and every market segment. In other words, civil society and business should take the most active part in practical and positive advancement of UNCAC in order to remove the global threat of corruption. Respective anti-corruption projects and initiatives should assist in formulating a mass psyche of citizen's intolerance of any forms and types of corruption; and should guarantee large support for actions of states aimed at

implementation of UNCAC provisions to reduce corruption.

Implementation of the «World without Corruption» programme to promote participation in advancing UNCAC in 2011–2020 (for civil society and the private sector) should help solve this pressing task. The program has been developed by experts from different countries at the Interregional NGO Committee for Fighting Corruption (Russia).

The main task of this program is to define key areas of activity for all stakeholders, i.e. social and entrepreneurial organizations to advance UNCAC during the upcoming decade and to identify the main mechanisms for their participation in the advancement of UNCAC.

Social organizations (associations) and other non-governmental organizations that proclaim a war on corruption as one of their priorities do exist almost everywhere where the population has an opportunity for independent social activity.

However, the activities of such organizations tend to be uncoordinated and many do not know of each other's



existence. In some cases different NGOs in the same country while having impressive social potential take radically opposite positions on their priorities in social, economic and religious issues. Such organizations rarely succeed in directly agreeing among themselves on coordinating and consolidating their efforts in fighting corruption even if their positions on corruption are close. Neutral forces are needed whose active participation along with effective mechanisms of informational exchange, coordination and intermediary role on national, regional and global levels could produce desired results. To work out respective

procedures and mechanisms becomes a very important aspect to implement the «World without Corruption» program.

In addition, anti-corruption activity of NGOs, including international ones, as a rule boils down to assessing the existing level of corruption, discussing its negative impact and consequences and condemning specific corrupt public officials. Despite such a high emotional pitch, which is indicative of such activity, it has not helped



Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General visits International Anti-Corruption Academy in Austria. 2 September 2010



UN Secretary-General addresses General Assembly on Convention against Corruption. 31 October 2003

decrease the level of corruption. As a result, however moderate resources such civil society organizations have are not utilized effectively. Furthermore, the whole idea of becoming successful on their own in fighting corruption has become justifiably doubtful. Therefore, the «World without Corruption» program envisages refocusing anti-corruption activity on implementation of projects that are practical and attractive to pragmatic private sector organizations which always require a balance between expenses and the benefits obtained.

The negative and critical bias that has prevailed in the anti-corruption activity of NGOs makes it impossible for private sector organizations to openly participate in such activities hence further limiting the resource base of civil society institutions and reducing their potential.

At the same time it is the private sector organizations that become victims of corruption and they suffer the most damage as corruption deforms markets, limits fair competition, hinders business planning and lowers potential profits. In corrupt markets companies are forced to adjust which in turn is denounced by the population and it undermines the social legitimacy of business. It obstructs achieving social peace without which business cannot be sustainable and effective. The business community is the main and natural ally of civil society in their fight against corruption.

At the present time the anti-corruption activities of the private sector are primarily channeled in two directions: financing rather tame activities of some NGOs and implementing internal controls procedures.

It must be noted that over the past years companies' financial support for anti-corruption activity has not been a result of conscious efforts to counter corruption, nor has it been part of social responsibility. On the contrary, such funding often turns out to be a way for companies to redeem themselves after they have been punished for corrupt schemes. A company finding itself in such a situation is interested in successfully reporting on the funds spent in order to settle out of court. Those civil society organizations that are recognized by the controlling authorities get funding from these companies to implement rather timid and ineffective projects that do not have much practical value. Moreover, NGO staff tend to imitate fighting corruption to get this long term funding from those companies. At the same time the effectiveness of using allocated resources (quite substantial) is not regarded as an important issue.

To effectively fight corruption each business entity should have a choice to participate in funding the development and implementation of specific anti-corruption projects that fully meet the company's capabilities, business interest and expedience.

Moreover, the company should not only have the possibility to fully control the use of allocated resources by the respective NGO but to participate in the project independently or with the NGO to realize selected stages of the project.

No company should be regarded by NGOs as a cash cow that has no say. Private sector organizations should actively participate with NGOs to advance UNCAC.

It is quite clear that to develop such an approach requires new mechanisms and technology to interact between these social forces and to correct existing views and opinions on such interactions. However, the time has come to act. Our organization has developed necessary mechanisms and technology that have been tested in the field as projects over the past six years.

The second most common component of the current anti-corruption activity of private sector organizations are so called compliance systems that have become an integral part of corporate policy of large companies. Commonly, these companies have developed and implemented their code of conduct, internal controls and a system of staff training. Reputable consultancy firms offer more sophisticated (and expensive)

compliance systems along with the development of procedures and adjustments for different businesses and markets.

However important compliance systems are, they cannot significantly lower the level of corruption.

There are several reasons for this.

First of all anti-corruption compliance systems are designed to ensure the integrity of middle and low management levels and to exclude their potential for corrupt activity. At the same time honesty and incorruptibility of internal controls and security is implied. However, in highly corrupt markets it is through these services that most of corrupt schemes are realized. Anti-corruption compliance systems are useless when top management are using corrupt methods for conducting business.

There is no effective compliance system that can lower external corruption pressure on a company from local authorities and prevent bribery. It is external corruption pressure that creates the most serious risks for business which can result in withdrawal from the market.

Instead of further complicating anti-corruption compliance systems the simpler and less expensive



elements could be utilized to create a more advanced multi-functional and comprehensive technology of systemic countering of both internal and external forms of corruption. The basis for such technology should be a mutually beneficial system that has been carefully thought through with anti-corruption NGOs. Based on the practical experience of the Interregional NGO Committee for Fighting Corruption, one can say that no corporation can reliably and effectively withstand the pressure of corruption alone.

Consolidated efforts of a company and civil society institutions can prevent the pressure of corruption and lower it to a safer level.

Consolidation of societal and the private sector efforts in fighting corruption will result in greater involvement in an active fight against this global threat. Included in the fight will be anti-corruption NGOs and all other civil society institutions including academia and journalist unions, arts and culture associations, schoolteacher and professorial associations, labor organizations, religious associations, consumer unions and community based organizations. The reason for such consolidation is that corruption has negative impact on every man on Earth regardless of his gender, national, ethnical or religious background and his material or social status, professional and educational levels, political views and place of residence.

Each of such associations can and should play their role in reducing corruption.

Academia could provide in-depth research and explanation for the causes and mechanisms of corruption. They can also uncover the connectivity between characteristics of social cultural development of certain societies and the forms corruption take place in these societies as a system of social relations. They can work out adequate and effective mechanisms of eliminating corrupt relations and replacing them with healthier and more positive forms.

The journalistic community has significant influence over public opinion and therefore should make all efforts possible to spread information not only about specific cases of corruption and investigations of corrupt individuals but also about any even moderately success-



ful cases of countering corruption on the part of average people and private sector organizations. Especially, including cases of successful prevention of corrupt activities which can demonstrate the practical aspect of punishing culprits thanks to joint efforts and collective actions of the population and private sector organizations.

Religious associations can play an integral part in ethical opposition to corruption. Condemnation of any forms of corruption should become a moral norm of religious behaviors and examples of zero tolerance of corruption should be widely spread and promoted as a true and sacred duty for every believer.

Professors and school teachers can provide the youths and children with important knowledge on the roots, essence and causes of corruption, forms and methods of countering it which take into account social and national cultural specificity. Such a wealth of information needed to form an anti-corruption mentality for younger generations should include UNCAC and activities of the state to promote it along with its integration into various national and local educational standards. All this will require coordinated efforts on the part of educational authorities and other interested social stakeholders.

Labor organizations are not fully involved in the worldwide fight against corruption. Unions of workers in most countries have significant resources and political influence that can seriously impact reductions in corruption. In particular, they can effectively incentivize private sector organizations to refrain from any forms of corrupt practices by actively supporting such a refusal, consider the interests of parties involved to implement anti-corruption corporate procedures and to exert pressure on



those companies that use corrupt methods of running their business. This could be done by also including anti-corruption provisions in labor contracts and by striking and boycotting certain employers.

Consumer unions and community based organizations also have many capabilities. They can influence positions of some companies in specific markets depending on where those companies stand in their war on corruption. Coordinated efforts of these organizations could substantially impact the profitability of such businesses.

Quite important are anti-corruption activities of business communities and various entrepreneurial

unions, i.e. local and industry wide. Public solidarity of business communities with companies that fall prey to blackmailing from corrupt representatives or state authorities on the one hand and public denial to do business with companies that are using corrupt methods of running business on the other hand could significantly lower corruption.

At the same time it has been proven by experience that none of the listed social forces can be successful when individually fighting corruption. Moreover, joint efforts of these social forces do not lead to the desired outcome. Only consolidation and, to the extent possible, coordination of joint efforts on the basis on constant information exchange can provide the required synergies. Even a small number of organizations and the effect of their coordinated actions can greatly exceed the focused efforts of separate activities of a larger number of anti-corruption projects.

Such synergies could be the main resource to substantially reduce global level of corruption in the upcoming decade by eliminating corroded social relations from being a practical norm. The World without Corruption aims to achieve synergy in fighting corruption as a global threat to sustainable human development by implementing a program to promote participation in advancing UNCAC in 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector). ■





«World without Corruption»

Programme promoting participation in advancing the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector)

We call upon:

- All people of good will regardless of their citizenship, gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, social status and political views;
- All national and international non-commercial organizations, professional unions, labor organizations, religious organizations and other civic associations worldwide;
- All private sector organizations regardless of scale and type of their activity and national identity

To support this program to promote participation in advancing the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector) «World without Corruption», join it and take part in its practical implementation on the basis of mutual interests to counter global corruption threat, in support of the commitment to universal moral values and towards achieving sustainable and secure development of humanity.

Programme to promote participation in advancing The United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector) «World without Corruption» is a result of a joint effort of experts from many countries. Anatoly Golubev (Russia) supervised the process of the program development with active support from Sri Sri Ravi Shankar (India). The program has been developed at the Interregional NGO «Committee for Fighting Corruption» (Russia).



1. RATIONALE

The UN General Assembly adopted resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003 by which it recognized the seriousness of a problem and a threat to stability and security of society created by corruption that undermines the institutions and values of democracy and justice and also endangers sustainable development and rule of law.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted by this resolution and presently 169 UN member states have joined it.

UNCAC member states recognized that corruption had turned into a transnational problem which affects the society and economy of all the countries. Based on that, UNCAC defined an obligatory framework for member states to take measures aimed at prevention and combating against corruption and implementation of a unifying legal framework that ensures collaboration between member states to tackle corruption.

By adopting UNCAC the international community recognized that in the 21st century corruption had become global and become one of the main obstacles to advancing universal values in the area of human rights, harmonization of labor relations and the environmental protection.

Many member states have become successful in tackling corruption during the period of 8 years since the adoption of the UNCAC. Firstly, in the area of law enforcement and asset recovery as well as in improving transparency in public sector, public procurement and public sector finance. However, it must be noted that the effectiveness of tackling corruption by state authorities on national and international levels is lacking the necessary support from the civil society and private sector.

The need for civil society groups to support anti-corruption activities of the UNCAC member states was reflected in its Preamble. Article 13 of UNCAC reflects the measures needed to ensure collaboration between the national authorities and civil society. Nevertheless the great potential of support for anti-corruption activity of the national state authorities from non-governmental organizations including anti-corruption civil society organizations, professional and religious associations, labor organizations, and community-based organizations is not fully utilized.

The private sector has been tapped to an even lesser degree to support the efforts of states to counter corruption, although it is the private sector that suffers from corruption and, is therefore interested in its reduction.

At the same time, anti-corruption legal mechanisms and procedures in line with UNCAC can only become truly effective when the society, including the private sector, can coordinate efforts to replace existing forms of social relations that are neutral and even benevolent towards corruption with other healthier forms thus allowing restoration of ethical norms and social justice that were deformed by corruption.

So far most positive initiatives, programs and projects in the area of corruption prevention that non-commercial organizations and the private sector put forth do not get widely disseminated because of communication gaps. Harsh critical statements do get noticed because they become the source of news for the mass media.

Although it is important to criticize the inevitable mistakes of authorities in their tackling corruption, one must

note that it should not remain the only form of interaction of civil society and the state in this area. It is necessary to revise the priorities of such interactions while highlighting the positive and practical components. A shift from confrontation to collaboration to the extent possible in some countries is condition sine qua non for greater involvement of the private sector in combating corruption because it is collaboration and fair compromise that are the basics for any entrepreneurship.

Given this condition it is possible to foster a voluntary and free coalition of independent social forces who are interested in supporting practical actions with their national governments and intergovernmental anti-corruption organizations to push out corruption in the respective states that want to contribute to solving this important national and global problem. Within the framework of such coalitions that are united by mutual interest on such an acute issue as fighting corruption, there is an opportunity for fruitful collaboration for different entities, institutions and social groups including those who oppose each other in different areas.

Unfortunately, consolidation of private sector and civil society institutions in tackling corruption has not yet reached the level necessary to form a broad coalition that could provide a direct, free and continuous exchange of experience, knowledge and best practices between all interested parties in various countries.

To a large extent this is due to the lack of a broad and general program of positive actions equally attractive to various private sector organizations and civil society groups in most countries of the world with their specific economic, social and cultural conditions.

Such a program should be available for any civil society organization, company and every individual regardless of their gender, national, ethnical and religious background, economic and social status, educational level or political views, i.e. available to every inhabitant of this planet who is striving to oust corruption in his own country and worldwide.

The program should be based on 6 fundamental principles:

1. **Clarity.** The program should clearly define areas of activity that will gradually and in a practical manner remove corruption as the degenerated state of social relations. These defined areas will remain strategically important during the lifecycle of the program and its implementation should produce best results.

2. **Positivity.** The program elements should be clearly positive and aimed at the assistance and encouragement of all reasonable, honest and effective actions to reduce corruption, including assistance for tangible efforts of authorities of various countries in their fight with corruption from respective civil society groups and private sector organizations that operate in that market.

3. Practicality. The program should set a generic framework for development and implementation of projects and their vital activities that will have practical impact on reducing corruption in different countries. It should create an effective basis for private sector organizations' participation that would substantially increase efficiency of companies to support anti-corruption activity of civil society institutions and will reduce risks of unauthorized use of allocated funds.

4. Attractiveness. Participation in the program implementations should bring its participants not only moral satisfaction but some practical use as well. In particular, it should lower all types of corruption risks for private sector organizations after implementing preventive (including public) activities that preempt their involvement in any corruption schemes.

5. Flexibility. Every program participant should have a possibility to freely and independently, or in partnership with any other participants, develop and implement within its framework local projects that fit their abilities and interests. At the same time nothing in the program should be regarded as obligatory for participants to perform certain actions defined by other participants.

6. Openness. The program should be open to join and participate for any legally acting organizations and people of good will worldwide that indicated their interest to counter corruption in a practical way within the limitations for joining and participating set by the national legislation and accepted norms of international non-governmental collaboration.

Implementation of such a global program pins the responsibility on the international non-governmental organizations that put fighting corruption among their top

priorities. Activity of these organizations in various countries should be based on the unconditional recognition of the right of all peoples for their own way of life and should not turn the national civil society institutions into external influence tools over national and international priorities of respective nations and all the more to provoke or sustain confrontation between national civil society institutions. Equally the activity of national and international organizations in the anti-corruption area must not serve as a tool to promote political or economic interests of certain states in other countries.

Within the framework of the program implementation the main task of the international non-governmental organizations should be to assist the program participants in direct and free information exchange, i.e. knowledge, know-how, experience and best practices between themselves and other countries' participants, collection and dissemination of such information, practical assistance in conclusion and execution of various partnership agreements to achieve specific goals in anti-corruption activity between any program participants to an extent permissible by the laws of respective countries, assistance in international recognition, approval and support for positive practical efforts from all program participants.

The proposed participation program to advance the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2011–2020 (for civil society and private sector) «World without Corruption», is based on the abovementioned ideas, principles and legal clauses and is meant to become an important milestone to consolidate civil society and private sector worldwide for practical support of UNCAC member states' efforts and other countries for countering corruption as a global threat of the 21st century.



2. OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Programme are to widen, activate and increase the effectiveness of joint practical activities of civil society and private sector on the national, regional and global levels to advance and implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) that are, first of all, aimed at:

- Promoting formulation in the society and private sector of various countries a consistent and stable anti-corruption mindset including understanding of the sources and causes of spreading of corruption, threats it produces to stability and security of national and global development, awareness of the need and potential for individual practical participation of every person in combating it with individual and collective actions; disseminating best practices of preventing and fighting corruption taking into account local economic, social and cultural aspects;
- Strengthening mutual understanding and assisting in establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation and support of private sector, non-governmental organizations – non-commercial organizations, professional unions (including academic, journalist), labor organizations, religious organizations, community-based organizations etc. and also mass media on the national, regional and global levels in the area of countering corruption to achieve the main goals of national, regional and global sustainable development including Millennium Development Goals;
- Increasing social legitimacy of business, promoting social perception of the business community as a socially responsible, friendly, energetic and dynamic global force aimed at sustainable development of humanity and adhering to high ethical standards, strengthening cooperation and trust between society and the private sector in different countries, regions and on a global level;
- Offering broad practical support from the society and private sector of the UNCAC member states for the state authorities' measures to prevent corruption more effectively and efficiently and to fight it on national and international levels. Assisting the civil society and private sectors of states that are not UNCAC members in the efforts of these states to develop and implement anti-corruption policy including the measures aimed at these states' accession to the UNCAC.

3. MAIN AREAS OF ACTIVITY

3.1. Formation of public intolerance of corruption around the world and advocacy for individual and collective actions to reduce it.

3.1.1. Promote the dissemination of understanding the causes, prevalence and origins of corruption under vari-

ous economic, social and cultural conditions; assist the legal education of the population in various countries of the world, and in particular, the mass adoption by citizens of these countries of the methods and forms of opposition to corruption which are allowed by the relevant national legislation:

- Implementation of active support and encouragement of research, development, dissemination and realization of specialized education programs for countering corruption for various ages, professional, national cultural, religious and other social groups, and the publishing of relevant educational and methodological materials in various languages;
- Promote public initiatives aimed at including awareness of matters of anti-corruption action in various national and local educational standards.

3.1.2. Promotion of all possible forms of social advertising of anti-corruption conduct (with regard to national cultural, religious, social and other characteristics of the target audience), clearly demonstrating not only the malignancy of corruption, but the practical possibility of overcoming it as well:

- Promote the collection, systematization, translation into various languages, publication and widespread dissemination of information about successful individual and collective practices in the area of countering corruption;
- Promote various forms of encouragement for entities and organization who have developed and/or implemented effective anti-corruption practices.

3.1.3. Promote the engaging of mass media in positive coverage of efforts to prevent corruption and support combating corruption on the national, regional and global level:

- Promote the establishment within the international journalist community, and editorial offices of local, national and international print and electronic mass media sources the necessity of extensive coverage of positive, practical action aimed at the prevention and reduction of corruption, implemented within government agencies, business groups, and civil society organizations in different countries and on the international level, as well as examples of successful action against corruption;
- Promote the creation of feature columns and news and analysis columns by editorial offices of print media devoted to fighting corruption and creation of television and radio programs devoted to this topic;
- Facilitate the creation of national, regional and international specialized television programs concerning anti-corruption; support and encourage initiatives of national and international media compa-

nies for voluntary placement of theme based video materials of these television programs in the capacity of social advertising, as well as their being made freely accessible on the internet;

- Promote the widening of the audience of specialized national, regional and international publications on combating corruption, and the dissemination of these publications in various countries and in the languages of these countries, in particular, the official languages of the UN, official intergovernmental organizations and other languages of the world;
- Facilitate the creation and dissemination of electronic versions of specialized periodical publications concerning anti-corruption action in all the official languages of the UN, the official languages of other intergovernmental organizations, and other languages of the world to be freely accessible on the Internet;
- Promote the organization, conducting and extensive coverage of national, regional and international contests among journalists and other media specialists whose publications and professional activities are linked to the active and consistent opposition to corruption (including public encouragement of private sector organizations and individuals who have shown their support for holding such journalism contests and setting up award funds).

3.1.4. Take into account public opinion while developing and adjusting the strategy and tactics of anti-corruption activity at national and international levels the following:

- Forming within the populations of the countries of the world a conscious and negative attitude towards any forms of corruption;
- The influence of mass media in instilling legal awareness in the populations of various countries of the world and the forming of mass understanding of the necessity of rapid achievement of the goals of the UNCAC;
- The factors which cause the populations of various countries and representatives of various social groups to form negative stereotypes about the futility and uselessness of combating corruption and the resources to overcome such stereotypes.

3.1.5. Promote the widespread involvement of academia, and expert communities to participate in multidisciplinary research on the whole range of issues of preventing and combating corruption:

- Support the development of methods, procedures, an analysis for monitoring the state of corruption as a system of social relations; identify the most essential factors furthering more effective combating of corruption taking into account the economic, social and cultural set up of various countries and peoples; and prepare recommendations addressing specific

measures in economic, social and legal development that contribute to the ousting of corruption in various countries of the world by healthier social relations without hindering economic development and without social upheaval;

- Promote the development and widespread and appropriate use of accurate and reliable methods for the preliminary assessment (i.e. sociological expertise) of the planned events i.e. informational campaign within the framework of various national, regional and international initiatives, programs and projects in public sector, private sector, civil life also through public-private partnership;
- Assist in development and widespread dissemination of methods and procedures and accurate assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government authorities and civil society to form an active position to support the UNCAC goals and specific steps taken by the national authorities to implement the UNCAC among the populations of various countries, regions and humanity as a whole;

Promote the organization, carrying out and extensive coverage of:

- national, regional and worldwide contests and other forms of public recognition and encourage academia and scientific and expert groups whose activities have significantly impacted anti-corruption work;
- national, regional and international research projects dedicated to various aspects of fighting corruption i.e. economic, social, psychological, judicial, political etc. (including public encouragement of private sector organizations and individuals who assisted in holding such contests and setting up award funds).

3.1.6. Promote the display of national, regional and global solidarity with individuals and organizations that have publicly spoken out against corruption, and provide them with international support, and if necessary, with legal assistance to protect them against unjust treatment:

- Promote the widespread and worldwide dissemination through mass media of accurate information on cases of honest and justified public reports by citizens, private sector organizations, and non-commercial organizations regarding committed crimes or crimes in progress recognized as such in accordance with the UNCAC;
- Promote public initiatives aimed at moral and other necessary legal support of entities (individuals) and organizations that have justifiably and publicly spoken out against corruption;
- Promote public recognition, approval and support for the actions of the states in implementing the

measures specified in the relevant clauses of Articles 32 and 33 of the UNCAC.

3.1.7. Promote the formulation and dissemination of practices of lawful pressure exerted by the business community, non-commercial organizations (including professional, labor and religious, as well as organizations functioning at the community level) on the private sector that do not wish to cease the use of corrupt business practices:

- Promote the publication in mass media, translation into various languages and widespread dissemination of information on the justified refusal of private sector and non-commercial organizations to collaborate with companies that continue to engage in corrupt practices;
- Promote public initiatives aimed at incentivizing private sector and non-commercial organizations to pursue policies of rejecting any form of collaboration with participants in corrupt activities;
- Promote the initiatives of non-commercial organizations (including professional, labor and religious associations and organizations functioning on the community level) aimed at voluntary refusal to use the products – and services of private sector organizations that do not wish to cease the use of corrupt business practices and avoid publishing GRI (Global Reporting Initiative), including widespread dissemination of information about such initiatives on the national, regional and global levels.

3.2. Dissemination and popularization of best practices of anti-corruption in the private sector

3.2.1. Assist private sector organizations that develop and introduce corporate codes of conduct and effective methods of internal controls:

- Facilitate the formulation of different forms of partnership of private sector organizations with national and international non-commercial and academic organizations that develop and implement projects aimed at strengthening legal and ethical norms in corporate practice and reducing the corruption among public officials;
- Facilitate the establishment and maintenance of permanent exchange of positive experiences in developing and applying anti-corruption practices between private sector organizations and civil society institutions that are participants of national, regional and global anti-corruption initiatives, including the UN Global Compact;
- Assist in the preparation, translation into various languages, publication and widespread dissemination of books, brochures, video materials and other informational and campaign materials containing accounts of successful internal corporate practices against corruption and various methodological in-

formation fostering the development and integration of anti-corruption mechanisms (first of all on corruption prevention issues) that take into account the national and industry related set up of enterprises, their corporate culture characteristics etc.

- Promote the voluntary compliance of the private sector organizations with international standards of social responsibility and ethical conduct, in particular in the area of countering all forms of corruption;
- Promote strengthening of trust and collaboration among private sector organizations and labor associations in reasonable and fair regulation of labor relations while implementing internal corporate anti-corruption policy.

3.2.2. Support and encouragement of the development and implementation of modern corporate codes of ethical conduct and effective methods of internal controls regarding anti-corruption action:

- Creation of a system of incentives for academic and expert communities for continuous accumulation of positive experiences in developing and implementing corporate policy of anti-corruption conduct and preparation of codes of best practices, and other training materials that make it easier and cheaper for private sector organizations and, above all, for small- and medium-size business to create and introduce codes of ethical conduct, systems of internal controls and other anti-corruption mechanisms that take into account the nature and external conditions of enterprises' activities, including the types and scale of their activities and the social, economic and national cultural environment;
- Assist in preparation, translation into various languages, publication and widespread dissemination of books, brochures, video materials and other publications devoted to diverse aspects of private sector organizations' activities that have achieved successful results in implementing their corporate anti-corruption policy;
- Promote national, regional and international public initiatives aimed at the encouragement of private sector organizations that have made the most significant success in implementing internal corporate anti-corruption policy, including through the giving of public awards and other forms of public recognition and trust.

3.3. Strengthening collaboration and trust between society and private sector in the area of countering corruption

3.3.1. Promote awareness of the unity of the strategic interests of humanity and the private sector in overcoming corruption:

- Promote the creation, translation into various languages, publication and dissemination of analytical,

journalistic and artistic works (articles, brochures, books, films, plays, radio programs etc.) which allow for the widest possible circle of people in different countries to realize the extent of damage inflicted by corruption on private sector organizations and the degree and consequences of the negative impact of corruption on business activity;

- Promote the dissemination of objective information among populations on the national, regional and global levels concerning real anti-corruption actions exercised by private sector organizations and business as a whole and practical support of the private sector organizations of the activity and initiatives of civil society institutions to combat corruption;
- Promote the dissemination of documents and informational materials among populations on the national, regional and global levels concerning GRI of the private sector in the area of countering corruption, explain their contents and an important role in the activity of private sector organizations;
- Promote the expansion and strengthening of contact between private sector organizations and civil society institutions non-commercial, professional and religious associations, labor organizations, community-based organizations and mass media in various countries, and joint preparation and implementation of projects to prevent and combat corruption, including efforts to eliminate corruption factors from the acts of national and local legislation.

3.3.2. Encourage the participation of business community and individual companies in the financing and direct implementation of projects aimed at combating and reducing corruption in various countries of the world:

- Promote the dissemination of objective information among populations on the national, regional and global levels concerning specific practical efforts of private sector organizations to support civic initiatives and projects aimed at anti-corruption action;
- Promote national, regional and international public initiatives to encourage private sector organizations rendering the most large-scale and effective practical support for civic initiatives and projects to prevent corruption, including through the giving of public awards and other forms of public recognition and trust and the widespread dissemination of information in various countries of the world on such encouragement and its grounds. In particular, promote the organization, conducting and extensive coverage of national, regional and international competitions of 'Business Against Corruption' in order to encourage private sector organizations that have made significant contributions to advancing the principles of the UNCAC;

- Promote public support for the actions of public agencies to place at their disposal a policy of reasonable and fair policy favoring socially responsible private sector organizations which consistently and persistently demonstrate transparency, integrity and ethical behavior, as well as lending significant and practical assistance to the civil society institutions in combating corruption.

3.4. Ensuring the widespread support by society and the private sector for the efforts of national governments to achieve the Goals of the Convention

3.4.1. Promote the popularization of UNCAC and related international and national acts in various countries:

- Promote the formulation within wide swaths of the populations of different countries – whether having joined or not joined the UNCAC – advocating accurate understanding of the content and meaning of UNCAC to strengthen national and international security, justice and the rule of law; ensure the sustainable development of the society, including assistance in disseminating of the text of the UNCAC in the languages of the world with explanations provided and prepared with the national-cultural particularities of the target audience factored in;
- Support for public initiatives to include the national and local educational standards of the states that have joined the UNCAC, requirements to know the content, goals and meaning of the UNCAC and other related international agreements as well as anti-corruption legal tools included in the legal system of the corresponding state;
- Promote the popularization of legal documents adopted by national governments that reflect the goals of the UNCAC, including through the dissemination of texts in the languages of the world with explanatory notes provided and prepared with the national-cultural particularities of the target audience factored in;

3.4.2. Support the efforts of national governments and other public sector agencies of government participants in the UNCAC in the practical implementation of the UNCAC provisions:

- Promote holding on the national, regional and global level joint conferences, seminars, symposiums, working groups etc. with private sector organizations and civil society institutions (including non-commercial organizations, professional and religious associations, labor organizations and community-based organizations) for the purpose of drawing up a strategy and coordination of joint actions, as well as prepare and implement projects to support the efforts of respective national governments, aimed at practical implementation of the provisions of the UNCAC, including the area

of lawmaking and anti-corruption expertise in legislation;

- Informational and technical support on the national, regional and global level for national private sector organizations and civil society institutions in implementing projects aimed at boosting and supporting the efforts of authorities to implement the measures stemming from the provisions of the UNCAC;
- Promote the preparation and conclusion of various agreements involving private sector, non-governmental, religious and labor organizations and other civil society institutions at the national, regional and global levels in accordance with Article 39 of the UNCAC and subject to applicable national norms and international private law mechanisms to counter corruption, including the formulation of voluntary mechanisms and procedures to render assistance to competent agencies in respective countries in implementing anti-corruption measures under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24 and 40, as well as Chapter 5 of the UNCAC.

3.4.3. Support for anti-corruption policies of private sector organizations and civil society institutions in states that have not acceded to the UNCAC:

- Promote holding on the national, regional and global level joint conferences, seminars, symposiums, working groups etc. with private sector organizations and civil society institutions (including non-commercial organizations, professional and religious associations, labor organizations and community-based organizations) for the purpose of drawing up a strategy and joint actions' coordination, as well as prepare and implement projects to support the efforts of respective national governments, aimed at the prevention and combating of corruption, so far as such efforts of the national governments do not run counter to the fundamental principles of human rights and international obligations of the state and conform to the spirit of the UNCAC;
- Promote the development and implementation of initiatives, programs and projects to support and popularize the actions of national governments aimed at the accession of respective states to the UNCAC by civil society institutions and private sector organizations on the national, regional and global levels;
- Promote the preparation (including informational and technical) and conclusion of various bilateral and multilateral agreements involving private sector, non-governmental, religious and labor organizations and other civil society institutions on the national, regional and global levels on leading the

formation of mechanisms and procedures of cooperation in combating corruption on the grounds of applicable national legal norms and international private law and corresponding to the spirit and goals of the UNCAC, including definition of the conditions and method of voluntary assistance to law enforcement authorities of respective countries in combating the offences established in the UNCAC.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS

The implementation of the Program will assist in the achievement of the following general strategic goals of the peoples of the world – whether having acceded or not acceded to UNCAC – in the area of preventing and combating corruption:

- Increase states' interest in joining the UNCAC, and widen the circle of state-participants in the UNCAC.
- Increase the quality and effectiveness of developing and implementing national programs to reduce corruption in various countries on the basis of deeper and more extensive study of global experience and its adaptation to the specific conditions of these countries.
- Increase the effectiveness of government efforts in various countries in combating corruption with regards to increasing the understanding and support of these efforts from society and the private sector.
- Create more favorable conditions for the activation of positive individual and collective practical activity by civil society institutions, private sector organizations and citizens in combating any form of corruption.
- Increase the effectiveness of the Program participants' practical efforts through consolidation to reduce corruption in respective countries and on the global level.
- Increase the level of legal education and civic responsibility of the populations of various countries and the formulation of mass anti-corruption awareness and the restoration of the ethical norms deformed by corruption.
- Increase the social responsibility and legitimacy of business and strengthen the social peace which is a necessary condition for healthy economic development as specific countries, regions and humanity as a whole.
- Eliminate negative stereotypes, increase mutual understanding, strengthen and activate free and mutually beneficial international collaboration on the non-governmental level in both the business and humanitarian spheres, which is a necessary condition for sustainable human development and in particular, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. ■



«On behalf of the Board of the Interregional NGO Committee for Fighting Corruption, I would like to express my gratitude for support and active participation in the development of the program»

*Anatoly Golubev,
Chairman of the Board*

Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, humanitarian leader, founder of the Art of Living Foundation (India)

I welcome the efforts of the Interregional NGO Committee for Fighting Corruption and the Center for Business Ethics & Corporate Governance on the path of reaching this noble objective of eradicating manifestations of corruption in economic, political and social spheres. This problem is a global calamity. Corruption cannot be eradicated in a single country. The «World without Corruption» program which you have developed is the first step towards uniting all the countries under the auspices of the UN Global Compact to fulfill the goal of combating corruption.

I wish you success in such an important and challenging endeavor focused on corruption eradication in the world.

Aidan White, Managing Consultant of the Global Editors Network and former General Secretary of the International Federation of Journalists (UK)

Journalists are key players in the fight against corruption and the campaign launched by the Committee for Fighting Corruption provides a gilded opportunity to highlight the importance of credible and independent media in building a cleaner and more democratic society.

Any credible strategy to expose fraud, malpractice and deceptive handling of the truth by people in power requires fearless and independent reporting. For that reason the «World without Corruption» programme should be fully supported by all media who take their commitment to watchdog journalism seriously.



Evelynn Brown, J.D., LL.M, CEO and President Whistleblower Advocacy Group, Whistlewatch.org, (USA)

Without global ethical standards and observance for the rule of law, corporations fail and governments crumble. World without truth, is a planet in peril. A world without corruption is a life sustaining waterfall of global goals. In order to provide leadership and collaboration among colleagues working towards international ways to prevent corruption, we support the efforts of the «World without Corruption» program.



Marko Vogler, Founder and CEO The Fight Against Corruption (South Africa)

The Fight Against Corruption supports and endorses initiatives such as «World without Corruption», as they promote and encourage those that stand firm against corruption and corrupt activities. Democracy and civil society will survive and flourish if more initiatives such as the «World without Corruption» are prepared to engage with and hold society to account. Our world is being ravaged by corruption, and it is time for citizens and organizations of conscience to take a stand together, in combating and exposing corruption.

No organization, no one country, can successfully combat corruption on its own. We all need to unite our efforts.

We humbly thank the «World without Corruption» for their efforts and great work in making a valuable contribution to this stand.



**Michael G. Winston, Ph.D.,
Keynote speaker on Leadership
Excellence, Founder and Prin-
cipal of Michael Winston and
Company (USA)**

There has been a widespread and dramatic loss of trust in business and political leaders over the past decade. People are angry and suspicious as the system is perceived to reward corrupt behavior that we do not want; and punish the behavior and integrity we do want. People are seeking vision-driven, high integrity leadership that is a force for good, not evil. Finally, they want to rid the world of companies, they abuse shareholders, customers, employees and society.

Therefore, I write this endorsement of anti-corruption efforts such as yours. As the former Global Head and Executive Vice President of Organization and Leadership Strategy for five Fortune 100 corporations, I believe such initiatives are imperative and are worthy of strong support.



**Richard Alderman, Director,
Serious Fraud Office (UK)**

I certainly want to offer help to your very important «World without Corruption» programme. The ability to support each other is of the very greatest importance in this area and I would like to contribute if possible by helping with some networks and some appropriate activity in which the SFO can be involved.

I wish you every success in what you are doing. We certainly see in our own work in the SFO that citizens of countries are becoming increasingly intolerant of corruption and want to see it eradicated. We shall produce better societies if we are able to do this.



**Andrey Peshkov, Professor,
Coordinator of the International
UNESCO Chair-Network «Trans-
fer of Technologies for Sustain-
able Development» (Russia)**

In today's world the fight against corruption has reached the level of the priority tasks facing humanity, along with the fight against terrorism, drugs, hunger, technogenic disasters.

The «World without Corruption» Program meets current challenges and provides effective and achievable ways of corruption counteraction, primarily through the intensification of the institutions of civil society and the business community at national as well as international level.



**Erik Stromqvist, Vice-President,
MBL Group (Sweden)**

We support the initiative «World without Corruption» program for civil society and private sector because it provides clear instructions on how business should work together with the civil society organizations to promote participation in advancement of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. We see this program as representatives of risk and investment advisory firm as very important for the business climate and need in our work management experts supporting investors in to the Russian market.



Manuach Messengieser, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the Free University Berlin (Germany)

The topicality of the program «World without Corruption», beyond doubt, is confirmed by the efforts of the world community to remove the obstacles for the harmonious development of not only internal economic relations of the different states, but also their international economic cooperation.

The program is designed to improve the social responsibility of the international corporations, small and medium-sized businesses and institutions of civil society.

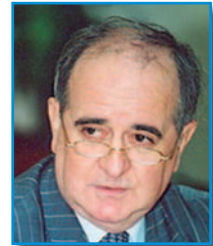


Sergei Krasavchenko, Rector, Autonomous noncommercial organization of higher professional education – Academy «International University in Moscow» (Russia)

The Program «World without Corruption» is a kind of response to the global challenges of the modern world. In many countries, corruption is an obstacle for the development of economy and improvement of the social sphere, and in some countries it is already a direct threat to national security.

One of the main directions of the Program is its orientation on preventive anti-corruption measures, that is – the formation of anti-corruption consciousness and public condemnation of corruption behavior on the part of the authorities, business and society.

It aims to strengthen cooperation and trust between business and society in the field of combating corruption and in general creates and strengthens the civil society institutions.



Frank Bucaro, CSP, CPAE, President Franc.C. Bucaro and Associates (USA)

Business leaders must form one voice, in decrying the seemingly ongoing corruption abuses. Therefore anti-corruption training, policies and program along with proactive ethics training initiatives, need now to be the cornerstone of corporate and government training for immediate, sustainable and ongoing implementation.

Therefore, anti-corruption needs to be a joint effort between legal profession, corporations, government agencies, and other groups dedicated to promoting ethical business practices.

I totally support the «World without Corruption» and its coordinators for their efforts to strengthen the anti-corruption initiative.



Constantine Palicarsky, anti-corruption expert (Bulgaria)

I firmly believe that efforts to raise awareness on corruption, its causes, consequences, the dangers it poses to the society are key to successful corruption prevention. I admire the important work you do and hope that your efforts will lead to beneficial results for the people of Russia and the entire world.

I would like to express my support to your endeavors and sincerely hope that we will have a chance to work together in the future.



Felix De Diego, President, Occidental Inmobiliaria (Spain)

The «World without Corruption» programme is especially important for business representatives.

It provides ample opportunities for the implementation of anti-corruption practices in the activity of companies, for the development of positive cooperation between business and civil society in combating corruption.

Support for the programme by the business community can become a significant contribution to the further development of the international anti-corruption movement.



Dr. Anatoly Livry, Université de Nice – Sophia Antipolis (France)

The main innovative and rare factor of the «World without Corruption» program is to attract all participants of the civil society to fighting corruption, as well as the direct impact of the business sector on qualitative improvement of governmental institutions.

Implementation of the program will allow not only to systematically reduce corruption, but also set up a healthier base for future society.



Jon Hellevig, Managing Partner, Awara Group (Finland)

We understand the importance of the «World without Corruption» program, which represents a vital contribution to create a future oriented and sustainable business climate, which is an essential base for successful development of foreign direct investment in Russia.

We see the support and participation in this initiative as a crucial part of our corporate responsibility, to contribute to a fair and competitive business community.



Joachim Hagen Pikwer, Senior Associate, Setterwalls (Sweden)

Setterwalls supports the «World without Corruption» program for civil society and private sector because it provides clear support to a legally based view on how business should work together with civil society organizations to promote participation in the advancement of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, on 31 October 2003 by Resolution 58/4. We see great potential in this program, as legal experts, as a tool to set a level playing field to implement UNCAC in daily business life.

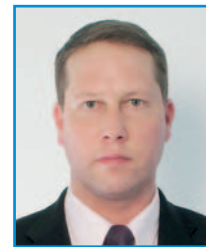
In relation to the Russian market we may, as legal advisors, benefit from the promotion through «World without Corruption» of effective practices to counter corruption and the encouragement to participants to implement up-to-date corporate code of conduct and efficient internal controls.



Tomas Karner, President, Nordic Business Facilitators (Sweden)

We express full support for the initiative «World without Corruption» program for civil society and private sector because of its clarity and approach for the business community and civil society organizations to promote participation in the advancement of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

As a representative of Scandinavian business and a risk management expert on doing business in Russia, I can only welcome such a comprehensive program to provide much needed guidance for the collaboration of civil society and private sector in challenging markets. ■



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