

Summarised personal overview of selected international anti-corruption initiatives relevant to the construction sector

Anti-corruption initiative				Focus of activities						Source of support										Positive features and Successes	Shortcomings and constraints		
Acronym or Initialism	Name	Description	Start	Focus on construction	Legal or Regulatory	Guidance and Training	Multi-stakeholder approach	Project-level focus	Consultancy Services	Based	url	Voluntary contributions	Charitable donations	Private sector	Commercial / Consultancy	Organised Labour	World Bank	Asian Development Bank	UN or other intl grouping			European	
ACET	ACET - Global Anti-Corruption Education & Training Project	A collaborative effort to provide an anti-corruption training programme for the construction and engineering industry worldwide.	2007	✓		✓				Reston USA	http://email.asce.org/international/February07.html		✓									Support from Asian Civil Engineering Coordinating Council, Pan American Academy of Engineering, American Society of Civil Engineers, FIDIC, TI, PanAmerican Federation of Engineering Societies, WEC PACI and WIN	Slow progress, and as yet little influence at project level
ADB - OECD AC Initiative	Asian Development Bank / Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Anti-Corruption Initiative	Cooperative commitment by 28 Asia-Pacific countries to combat corruption. Action Plan defines goals and standards, encouraging policy dialogue / analysis and capacity building.	1999		✓	✓	✓			Manila Philippines	http://www.oecd.org/pages/0,3355,en_34982156_34982385_1_1_1_1,00.html http://www.adb.org/Integrity/								✓	✓		Has encouraged, facilitated and coordinated important anti-corruption reforms in member countries.	Slow progress in the practical areas most likely to have an early impact.
ADB AC Policy	Asian Development Bank Anti-Corruption Policy	Requires all parties to observe the highest ethical standards. Supports ADB's obligation to ensure that the proceeds of ADB financing are used only for their intended purposes.	1998		✓	✓				Manila Philippines	http://www.adb.org/integrity/									✓		Has provided a consistent point of reference for the ethical behaviour of all parties involved in ADB-financed projects. Provides helpful support to the growing number of ADB staff and suppliers taking the anti-corruption agenda seriously.	Until recently, widely disregarded and circumvented with impunity. Even when applied, can prove to be a blunt instrument.
AusAid ACFD	Australia Aid Anti-Corruption for Development	Programmes aimed at: - building constituencies for anti-corruption reform - reducing opportunities for corruption, and - changing incentives for corrupt behaviour.	2007		✓	✓	✓	✓		Canberra Australia	http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/anticorruption.pdf									✓		Quick to learn lessons about what works, and what does not. Strong emphasis on the need for sincere local champions for change, to tap into demands for practical and effective reforms.	
BACP	Business Anti-Corruption Portal	Intended to support companies wishing to join the UNGC. Articulates and advocates the business case for combating bribery and corruption. Researches and promotes good corporate practices and existing initiatives, produces practical tools and guidelines, and encourages collective corporate action programmes in-country to tackle corruption.	2006			✓	✓			Copenhagen Denmark	http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/normal.asp?pageid=208			✓								Funded by Governments of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands. Combines Government, NGO, and Private Sector perspectives.	
CIRDAP	Centre on Integrated Rural Development in Asia and Pacific: Transparency Initiative	Ministerial-level decision in 2003 to seek to improve governance in rural development in 14 member countries.	2003			✓	✓		✓	Dhaka Bangladesh	http://www.cirdap.org											Funded by Asian Governments. High level commitment to change in the sector, with the intention of helping to restore trust in governments.	Limited impact due to lack of funding. Failed to qualify for DFID GTF

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CoST	Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)	Practical initiative aimed at achieving increased transparency and accountability in publicly financed construction projects around the world.	2007	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	London England	http://www.constructiontransparency.org/	✓									DFID-led. Direct project focus. Multi-stakeholder approach. Strong stated commitment from pilot country governments (Philippines, Tanzania, Vietnam, and Zambia)	Does not deal with procurement aspects. Risk that role of government will be unduly dominant.
DFID GTF	DFID Governance & Transparency Fund	Funding source to help citizens hold their governments to account, through strengthening the wide range of groups that can empower them.	2008		✓		✓	✓		East Kilbride Scotland	http://www.dfid.gov.uk/funding/gtf/guidelines07.asp										DFID-funded. Innovative approach to empowering grass roots and media organisations with a high level of awareness of and commitment to AC efforts, but lacking adequate resources.	Minimum contract size of over US\$ 2m has effectively excluded many potential worthy applicants.
EE	Ethical Edinburgh	Web-based vehicle to explore the case for establishing an International Centre for Transparency in Construction, to provide practical support services.	2005	✓		✓	✓	✓		Edinburgh Scotland	www.ethicaledinburgh.org	✓									Has helped raised the profile of corruption in construction, and clarified the need for additional services to be provided. Some of these services are now available through GIACC.	Anticipated private sector interest from legal and financial establishments has not been forthcoming. Insufficient resources to be more proactive in implementing ideas.
EU PPD	European Union Directive on Public Procurement Article 45	Provisions requiring that companies or persons found guilty of corruption shall be debarred from participating in public tendering anywhere in the EU, and beyond.	2004		✓					Brussels Belgium	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32004L0018:EN:HTML										Potentially a powerful disincentive for companies to engage in corrupt practices, or to neglect their duty to be proactive in preventing direct or indirect involvement in corrupt practices.	Could act as a disincentive to the (self-incriminating) collection of internal compliance data. Proposed penalties are neither fair nor proportionate. Contains loopholes that can readily be exploited.
FIDIC BIMS	International Federation of Consulting Engineers - Business Integrity Management System	A resource for Consulting Engineers aimed at promoting the adoption by companies of Business Integrity Management Systems	2001	✓		✓		✓		Geneva Switzerland	http://www1.fidic.org/resources/integrity/			✓							Pioneering anti-corruption initiative in the sector. High take up where bilateral donors have adopted BIMS as a pre-requisite for bidding.	Low take-up due to costs and associated risks. Benefits unclear so long as IFIs block preferential treatment for compliant companies.
GIACC	Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre	Independent organisation providing resources and services for the purpose of preventing and dealing with corruption in the infrastructure, construction and engineering sectors.	2008	✓		✓		✓	✓	Chesham England	http://www.giaccentre.org/	✓			✓						Freely available information and resources reflecting international best practice in combating corruption in construction, from the perspectives of each of the main stakeholder groups. Includes the comprehensive Project Anti-Corruption System (PACS).	May not prove sustainable without assured source of funding, and donor recognition of anti-corruption compliance.
gTKP	global Transport Knowledge Partnership - Governance Theme	Aims to understand, promote and disseminate knowledge about improving transparency and governance in transport sector in dev countries.	2006	✓		✓	✓	✓		Gatwick England	http://www.gtkp.com										DFID-supported. Influences key players in the transport sector, highlighting the need to view corruption within the broader context of governance. As such, serves to mainstream anti-corruption efforts and make them more palatable to members.	As yet, limited impact at project level. Additional donor support beyond DFID not yet forthcoming

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IBLF	International Business Leaders' Forum	Articulates and advocates the business case for combating bribery and corruption. Researches and promotes good corporate practices and existing initiatives, produces practical tools and guidelines, and encourages collective corporate action programmes in-country to tackle corruption.	2003			✓	✓		✓	London United Kingdom	http://www.iblf.org/activities/Business_Standards/Corruption.isp			✓								High Profile and credible, due to unequivocal stance adopted in public pronouncements. Particular focus on China, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines.	Progress undermined by lack of demand-side progress. This acts as a major disincentive for companies to embrace uniliter approaches to reform.
ILI Integrity Principles & Guidelines	International Lending Institution Integrity Principles and Guidelines	Agreed principles and guidelines for anti-corruption investigations conducted by : AfDB Group; ADB; EBRD; EIB Group; IADB Group; and World Bank Group	2006		✓	✓				various	http://www.adb.org/integrity/						✓	✓	✓		An important step towards international consistency and cooperation	In trying to pin down legal and procedural details risks tokenism, exploitation of loopholes, and inappropriate targeting of offenders.	
ISO 29000	International Organisation for Standardisation: Corporate Social Responsibility Guideline	Development of an agreed International Standard ISO 29000 providing guidelines for social responsibility, including some aspects of anti-corruption.	2004			✓	✓			Geneva Switzerland	http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_tc/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=42546				✓					✓	Multi-stakeholder initiative intended to provide common guidance on concepts, definitions and methods of evaluation for social responsibility. May contribute to some longer term recognition of anti-corruption standards.	Very slow progress, with guidelines now expected in 2010. These will be entirely voluntary and are not intended to lead to certification standards.	
NMC	No More Corruption Inc	Aims to make use of training and web-based technology to build AC coalitions between businesses, governments, NGOs and local communities.	2008			✓	✓	✓	✓	Kinross Scotland Columbus USA	www.nomorecorruption.net			✓	✓						Proven web based technology, and some fresh ideas. Initial focus was on corporate compliance - now seeking to extend this to other stakeholders	No buy-in yet from recipient governments, or donors.	
OECD Anti-Bribery	OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions	International legal instrument outlawing bribery of foreign public officials. Strong links with civil society. Signatories include 30 OECD countries, plus Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia, South Africa and Slovenia.	1997		✓	✓	✓			Paris France	http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34859_1_1_1_1_1,00.html								✓	Complying with the Convention requires unwavering support from the OECD and its Working Group on Bribery. Country monitoring and extensive follow-up ensures that all 37 countries keep up the fight against bribery. The UK is currently under strong pressure to improve its performance.	Weak Asian involvement. Japan only Asian signatory. India and Indonesia at "enhanced engagement" stage. Undermined by recent UK legal ruling that Convention can be over-ridden by national interest considerations.		
Rural Roads	Rural Roads	Web-based resource to assist planning improved rural access. Includes reference to addressing corruption risks.	2008	✓		✓				Montreal Canada	www.ruralroads.org	✓									Well respected resource centre for rural roads planning. Now includes specific reference to corruption risks and practical anti-corruption tools and resources.	Limited influence. Insufficient resources to be more proactive in implementing ideas.	

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TI	TI "Preventing Corruption on Construction Projects"	Business tools, reports, and information to help prevent corruption on construction projects.	2005	✓		✓		✓		Berlin Germany	http://www.transparency.org/tools	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					Well respected resources for combatting corruption in construction. Supplemented by additional sources of information including broader anti-corruption initiatives, and regular news updates	Interest and support from local TI Chapters variable. Lack of donor buy-in to practical initiatives such as Integrity Pacts.
TI Business Principles	Transparency International Business Principles for Countering Bribery	A widely recognised framework for companies to develop comprehensive anti-bribery programmes	2002			✓	✓			Berlin Germany	http://www.transparency.org/global_priorities/private_sector/business_principles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					Important early work. Since adopted or adopted by others, including WEF PACI.	Suffers from international inconsistencies in legal approaches, such as to Facilitation Payments
U4	U4 Anti-corruption Resource Centre	Resource centre designed to facilitate concerted action to reduce the damaging effect of corruption in international development	2002			✓	✓			Bergen Norway	http://www.u4.no										Well resourced and up to date. Supported by Germany, Netherlands, Norway and the UK.	
UK ACF	UK Anti-Corruption Forum	Unique forum bringing together UK companies, professional institutions, trade associations and NGO with a common interest in curbing corruption in international and UK construction.	2004	✓		✓	✓			United Kingdom	http://www.anticorruptionforum.org	✓		✓							Speaks with one professional voice representing a large and wide-ranging constituency. As a result, is taken seriously and consulted widely. Always adopts a constructive approach in discussions.	Limited resources. Relies heavily on voluntary activities and contributions. Unilateral actions can lead to loss of access to some markets.
UN GPAC	United Nations Global Programme Against Corruption	Builds capacity to implement UNCAC while developing AC policies and institutions. Includes: - Technical Cooperation; - International Coord'n; - Policy R&D; and - Awareness Raising	2007		✓		✓			Vienna Austria	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/index.html								✓	- 2003. 9th December designated as international Anti-Corruption Day - 2005. UNCAC came into force. - 2007. Anti-Corruption Communications campaign launched. These have collectively resulted in raised high level awareness of corruption issues.	Limited influence. Still not well known in the sector. Awareness without practical tools does not offer real choices to those who feel trapped in corrupt practices.	
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption	Foundational source of formal international cooperation on issues of prevention, criminalisation and asset recovery.	2003		✓					Vienna Austria	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html								✓	Boring but important foundational work	Tends to lack practical edge	
UNGC	UN Global Compact - Tenth Principle	The world's largest global corporate citizenship initiative, providing a framework for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles including anti-corruption.	2004		✓		✓			New York USA	http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC			✓						✓	Requires participating companies to report annually on progress in combatting corruption. This serves to focus minds, and generate pressure on IFIs to do more to create a level playing field.	Low take-up in the construction sector

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UNICORN	United Against Corruption	Works with trade unions around the world to combat bribery and corruption by increasing AC awareness and campaigning for whistleblower protection.	2001			✓	✓			Glasgow Scotland	http://www.againstcorruption.org		✓		✓							Excellent news summary. Strong international network. Useful reports.	Limited influence. Not well known in the sector.
WB AC Programme (General)	World Bank Anti-Corruption Programme	Evolving programme of analytic work, technical assistance, training programs and lending instruments targeted towards reducing corruption, both within Bank projects, and in recipient countries.	1997		✓	✓	✓			Washington USA	go.worldbank.org/J87SWG7XT0						✓					As outlined in "The World Bank and Anti-Corruption in Europe and Central Asia", this aimed initially at transition countries, established the basis for broader WB anti-corruption initiatives worldwide	Initially lacked support from, and was at times resisted by Task Managers and even Country Managers with different priorities. Potential risk of a continued Bank-centred view of international development.
WB AC Programme (Specific)	World Bank Anti-Corruption Programme	Specific anti-corruption initiatives including Governance and Anti-Corruption Diagnostics, Sectoral Diagnostic Studies, the Voluntary Disclosure Programme, and the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative	2006		✓	✓	✓	✓		Washington USA	http://go.worldbank.org/ZHF758DV0 http://go.worldbank.org/T3PD4E550 http://go.worldbank.org/RQXYJ6210 http://www.constructiontransparency.org/							✓				Helpful background work, including in-depth diagnostics able to help inform policy decisions	With exception of CoST, tends to fall short of practical action that would make a difference at project level. Though important, it is not enough to improve procedures and accountability. The VDP has undermined efforts to encourage more transparency.
WB GAC	World Bank Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy/Plan	Set of WB actions designed to mainstream GAC at the country, sector, project, and global levels, tailored to individual country circumstances.	2007		✓	✓	✓			Washington USA	http://go.worldbank.org/J8RR3IVL30 http://go.worldbank.org/6KN8UA40K0 http://go.worldbank.org/GETT107SS0 http://go.worldbank.org/S1ARP5PNIO							✓				Important work in raising awareness (both within the Bank and elsewhere) of the contribution that sectoral approaches can make to combatting corruption.	Continued risk of poor communication between Governance and Sector Specialists.
WEF PACI	WEF PACI - World Economic Forum – Partnering against Corruption Initiative	Promotion of multi-industry principles and practices to achieve a competitive level playing field, based on integrity, fairness and ethical conduct, while seeking to influence broader anti-corruption strategies and policies.	2004	✓		✓				Geneva Switzerland	http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/paci/index.htm			✓								High profile, publicly endorsed by some major corporations and personalities	Perceived by some development practitioners to be too closely aligned with big business, and not always eager in practice to challenge existing business practices
WFEO-ACC	World Federation of Engineering Organisations Anti-Corruption Committee	Tasked with raising awareness of corruption issues, and corrective measures among international construction sector membership.	2006	✓		✓				Paris France	http://www.wfeo.org/index.php?page=acc			✓								Raising awareness of WFEO National and International members of corruption and its consequences, encouraging appropriate actions, while providing supporting literature and vocabulary.	Impact limited and progress slow

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