

Corruption and Organised Crime : Contemporean and European Politics

Group 1 :

AMBOMO NAMA Alphonse Orly (Cameroonian)

Erwann BERTOMEU (French)

Daniela ESQUIVEL (Mexican)

Martin GODARD (French)

Niamh O'connor (Irish)

Plan:

What is
corruption?

Consequences
of corruption

Corruption in
the world
stage

Corruption
within the EU

Solutions for
corruption in
EU

1. What is corruption?

It has been defined as the misuse of resources for personal benefit of those in authority, generally in public power.

It is famously known to weaken democracy and create distrust between two parties.





Types of corruption

MAPP

- **Money** → Bribery, fraud, Embezzlement, Blackmail, laundering
- **Assets** → Theft, Concealment, Misstatement, Book cooking
- **People** → Nepotism, forced labor, price fixing, Cronyism
- **Power** → Impunity, Justice obstruction, Insider trading, Squander

2. Consequences of corruption

- The UN Office on Drugs and Crime identified 16 consequences of corruption on a state.
- These range from economic loss to terrorism and human rights violations





Economic Consequences of Corruption

Corruption can be detrimental to a country's economic growth.

According to the International Monetary Fund corruption can:

- Deter investment as bribes are seen by investors as a type of tax
- Affect the effectiveness of aid given to developing countries
- Reduce tax revenue
- Affect the distribution of government spending

Social effects of corruption

- ➔ Social distress has a direct correlation to corruption, at any per capita income level.
- ➔ People in extreme poverty are less likely to resist the pressures of corruption.
- ➔ As the number of people at risk of extreme poverty and social exclusion rises, this creates a thriving environment within the public sector for corrupt activities (Bosco, 2016).
- ➔ The more corrupt a political and economic system is, the least wealth is distributed to those most at need.



3. Corruption on the world stage

5 biggest cases in Latin America :

- **Mexico – Enrique Peña Nieto’s scandals**
7 millions dollars house brought with his ex-wife’s name
- **Ecuador – The scandals of Rafael Correa**
Alleged embezzlement and irregularities in an anticipated sale of Oil to China and Thailand.
- **Odebretch company**
Between 2001 and 2016, bribes reached 788 millions Dollars for politicians.
- **Guatemala – La Línea**
Lower import taxes in exchange for a fee
- **Haiti – Petrofraude**
Funds worth some 3.8 billion allegedly embezzled or stolen





4. Corruption within the EU

- Corruption within the EU is important, it is demonstrated by the multiple scandals (tax avoidance, banking, fraud). It has undermined people's thought on the EU. A lack of trust has appeared especially for the governments.

Corruption

Around the World in 2021

Source: Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International (CC BY 4.0)

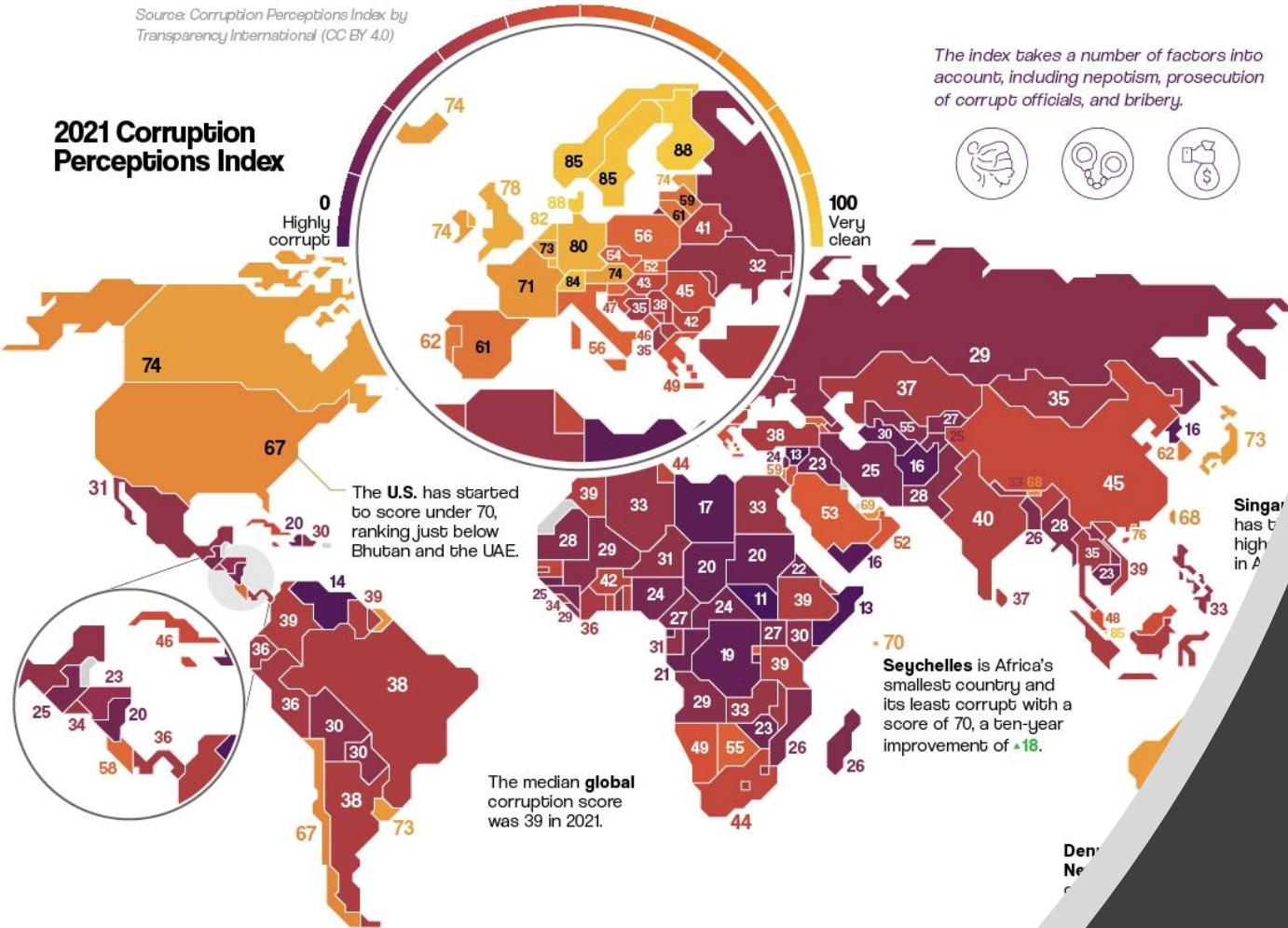
Which countries are the most and least corrupt, and how have they improved (or declined) over the last ten years?

The **2021 Corruption Perceptions Index** by Transparency International measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption on a scale from zero to 100.

The index takes a number of factors into account, including nepotism, prosecution of corrupt officials, and bribery.



2021 Corruption Perceptions Index



Comparison with the rest of the world

Biggest Ten-Year Changes* 2012 - 2021

Country	Change (2012-2021)
Maldives	+18
Guinea	+15
Italy	+14
Ukraine	+13
Marshall Islands	+13
Yemen	+11
Bahrain	+11
Yemen	+10
Myanmar	+10
Paraguay	+10
Madagascar	+10
Yemen	+11
Yemen	+11

5. Solutions for corruption in EU



Current solutions



Possible solutions



Current solutions

1 Financial sanctions

2 Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

3 Creation of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)



Possible solutions



Implement a coherent and global anti-corruption policy

Put anti-corruption measures and texts into practice (UNCAC, Lisbon Treaty...)



Sources

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