

ANTI-CORRUPTION GLOSSARY

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BRIBERY

The offering, promising, giving, accepting or soliciting of an advantage as an inducement for an action which is illegal, unethical or a breach of trust. Inducements can take the form of gifts, loans, fees, rewards or other advantages (taxes, services, donations, favours etc.).

WHY IT MATTERS

Governments need to take effective action in the fight against international bribery both at the national level and through international groups including the G20, European Union, UN and the OECD. All national legislation should outlaw bribery between firms in the private sector. Governments should fully implement and enforce laws criminalising foreign bribery and prohibiting off book accounts, in accordance with the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the UNCAC, and report regularly on the enforcement of these laws. The OECD's peer review process and TI's OECD Convention Progress Report (http://www.transparency.org/exporting_corruption) have demonstrated that most OECD Convention member states do not sufficiently prosecute foreign bribery cases.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: BRIBERY

- Transparency International, Bribe Payers Index 2011 (publication) (http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/bpi_2011)
- Transparency International, Bribe Payers Index 2011 (website) (<http://www.transparency.org/bpi2011>)