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# Anti-Corruption Commissions

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# Anti-Corruption Commissions

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**ABSTRACT:** This is a resource for information on anti-corruption commissions and political financing of elections in developing countries.

Anti-corruption commission information in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East is presented, as are various documents related to finance laws.

Sources of this information include the Anti-Corruption Authority (ACA) and International IDEA.

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## SUMMARY

Anti-corruption commissions are institutions in operation in all developing regions of the world including Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Middle East. More than thirty countries utilize ACAs in confronting corruption according to the Anti-corruption Authority website.<sup>1</sup>

Yet according to International IDEA's website on political finance, most developing countries utilize Central Election Commissions to regulate and oversee political campaign financing and not anti-corruption commissions specifically.<sup>2</sup> Some countries' constitutions/regulations do not state that a specific corruption commissions oversee or participate in activities of political parties but rather a representative(s) of the ministry of justice or interior, in general, does as in the case of Belarus with the Chamber of Accounts or the Supreme Court in Benin.

However, Macedonia is a country that combines anti-corruption efforts with election activities with the State Anti-Corruption Commission established in 2001 as part of the Law on Anti-Corruption. Using the Law on Anti-Corruption, the ACC enforces relatively rigorous provisions on party/election financing, including the requirement that party finances be public and that parties may not accept cash donations; the requirement that any profitable activities conducted by political parties be reported to the SEC; prohibition of the use of state budget funds in excess of what is permitted by law; and prohibition of new investments and extraordinary payments right before an election.<sup>3</sup> Serbia utilizes an Anti-corruption Agency that examines annual financial statements, as well as a report on donations and assets while and a separate State Audit Institution to further investigate.<sup>4</sup>

In Bolivia, "several institutions have a role in administrative (Tribunal Supremo Electoral) and penal investigations, essentially (Ministry of Transparency and Fight against Corruption – Financial Investigation Unit- and Public Attorney)."<sup>5</sup> Liberia's Ministry of Justice investigates and enforces any political finance violations the Election Commission finds<sup>6</sup> and Mali's Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.<sup>7</sup>

Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya and other countries have an auditor office or comptroller general that scrutinize election finance.<sup>8</sup> Kyrgyzstan has a Central Election Commission<sup>9</sup> while Lebanon utilizes the Supervisory Commission on the Election

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/content/about-aca>

<sup>2</sup> See International IDEA website. <http://www.idea.int/political-finance/>

<sup>3</sup> Money in politics: A study of Party Financing Practices in 22 countries. NDI. P. 80.

<sup>4</sup> See Serbia International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>5</sup> See Bolivia International IDEA website. Political financing question #41.

<sup>6</sup> See Liberia International IDEA website. Political financing question #42.

<sup>7</sup> See Mali International IDEA website. Political financing question #42.

<sup>8</sup> See Ecuador and Egypt International IDEA website. Political financing question #42.

<sup>9</sup> See Kyrgyzstan International IDEA website. Political financing question #41.

Campaign, the Minister of Interior and Municipalities and Constitutional Commission.<sup>10</sup>

Niger's Court of Accounts receives financial reports from political parties and/or candidates while its Ministry of Interior receives the declaration of gifts and donations by political parties.<sup>11</sup> In South Africa, the Auditor General reviews the use of public funds for elections while the electoral commission (EMB) does initial observation of party spending and sends any reports to Parliament.<sup>12</sup> Sudan has two institutions that review election behaviour, the Political Parties Affairs Council for regular party reports and the National Elections Commission for party and candidate campaign finance reports.<sup>13</sup> Tanzania has three investigatory bodies of interest, the Registrar of Political Parties initially administers most activities, the Controller and Auditor-General scrutinizes spending if needed and the Court has further powers to obtain financial documents.<sup>14</sup>

Russia's Central Electoral Commission has primary enforcement but its Supreme Court can suspend or ban political parties that break the law.<sup>15</sup> In Rwanda, the Ombudsman is responsible for investigating political party behaviour while the political parties' Consultation Forum and the Senate receive a copy of the political parties' audited accounts conducted by the Ombudsman.<sup>16</sup> Moldova has three government bodies that oversee financing of elections: the Election Commission, the Ministries of Finance and Justice and the Auditing Agency.<sup>17</sup> In Ukraine, the Central Election Commission "analyses" declarations, and reports any suspicions to law-enforcement agencies for investigation.<sup>18</sup>

In Thailand, the Elections Commission (EMB) supervises basic election expenditures but the committee with representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of the Budget and Parliament oversees any use of public funding.<sup>19</sup> In Uzbekistan, the State Tax Service, Audit Chamber and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic all examine financial reports, receipts and expenditure during the reporting period while the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan has final determination.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> See Lebanon International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>11</sup> See Niger International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>12</sup> See South Africa International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>13</sup> See Sudan International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>14</sup> See Tanzania International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>15</sup> See Russia International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>16</sup> See Rwanda International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>17</sup> See Moldova International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>18</sup> See Ukraine International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>19</sup> See Thailand International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

<sup>20</sup> See Uzbekistan International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

Tunisia has two institutions for election maintenance, the Election Commission of the National Constituent Assembly is the first, then a Court of Accounts auditor verifies any discrepancies.<sup>21</sup>

## ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSIONS

### Africa

#### Botswana

<http://www.agc.gov.bw/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/bw>

#### Burkina Faso

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/bf>

#### Cameroon

[http://www.conac-cameroun.net/en/index\\_en.php](http://www.conac-cameroun.net/en/index_en.php)

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/cm>

#### Ethiopia

<http://www.feac.gov.et/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/et>

**Mezmur, Tewodros and Koen, Raymond. 2011. The Ethiopian Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission: A Critical Assessment: Kenya. *Law, Development and Democracy* 15.**

<http://www.ajol.info/index.php/Idd/article/viewFile/72943/61835>

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<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Bossmann.pdf>

#### Kenya

<http://www.icac.org.hk/news/issue24eng/button1.htm>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ke>

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<sup>21</sup> See Tunisia International IDEA website. Political financing question #41 and #42.

**Lesotho**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/lso>

**Madagascar**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mg>

**Malawi**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mw>

**Maldives**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mv>

<http://www.acc.gov.mv/>

**Mauritius**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mu>

<http://www.icac.mu/>

**Mozambique**

<http://www.pgr.gov.mz/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mz>

**Namibia**

<http://www.acnamibia.org/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/na>

**Nigeria**

<http://www.efccnigeria.org/efcc/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ng>

**Inokobam, Preye Kuro and Weleayam Tina Ibegu. 2001. Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) and Political Corruption: Implication for the Consolidation of Democracy in Nigeria. *Anthropologist* 13(4): 283-291.**

<http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/T-Anth/Anth-13-0-000-11-Web/Anth-13-4-000-11-Abst-Pdf/Anth-13-4-283-11-647-Inokoba-P-K/Anth-13-4-283-11-647-Inokoba-P-K-Tt.pdf>

**Rwanda**

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.rw/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/rw>

**Senegal**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/sn>

<http://www.cnlcc.net/>

**Sierra Leone**

<http://www.anticorruption.gov.sl/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/sl>

**South Africa**

<http://www.psc.gov.za/>

**South Sudan**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ss>

**Swaziland**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/sz>

<http://www.acc.gov.sz/index.php/about-acc>

**Tanzania**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/tz>

<http://www.pccb.go.tz/>

**Togo**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/tg>

<http://www.cac.tg/>

**Uganda**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ug>

<http://www.igq.go.ug/>

**Zambia**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/zm>

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<http://www.u4.no/publications/measuring-success-in-five-african-anti-corruption-commissions/>

**Report on benchmarking anti-corruption initiatives in Africa. 2007. BAAC.**

[http://www.baacafrica.org/m/files/fs/aicc\\_anticorruption\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.baacafrica.org/m/files/fs/aicc_anticorruption_report_en.pdf)

## **Asia**

### **Afghanistan**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/af>

### **Bhutan**

<http://www.anti-corruption.org.bt/>

### **Bangladesh**

<http://www.moestab.gov.bd/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/bd>

### **Governance Reforms and Anti-Corruption Commission in Bangladesh**

<http://www.sar.org.ro/polsci/?p=587>

### **Cambodia**

#### **Fighting Corruption in Cambodia: The Demand for an International Standard Anti-Corruption Law in Cambodia. 2005. USAID**

[http://www.pactcambodia.org/Publications/Anti\\_Corruption/Anti\\_Corruption\\_Law\\_ENGLISH.pdf](http://www.pactcambodia.org/Publications/Anti_Corruption/Anti_Corruption_Law_ENGLISH.pdf)

### **PRC (Hong Kong)**

<http://www.icac.org.hk/en/home/index.html>

### **India**

<http://cvc.nic.in/>

### **Indonesia**

<http://www.kpk.go.id/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/id>

### **Mongolia**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mn>

<http://www.iaac.mn/>

**Pakistan**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/pk>

<http://www.nab.gov.pk/>

**Philippines**

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.ph/index.php?pagename=Home&tag>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ph>

**Sri Lanka**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/lk>

<http://ciaboc.gov.lk/>

**Europe**

**Albania**

<http://www.klsh.org.al/index.php?l=e>

**Kosovo**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/xk>

**Macedonia**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mk>

<http://www.dksk.org.mk/>

**Moldova**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/md>

<http://www.cccec.md/>

**Latin America and Caribbean**

**Argentina**

<http://www.anticorrupcion.gov.ar/>

**Brazil**

<http://www.cgu.gov.br/>

**Fleischer, David. 1997. Political corruption and campaign financing: Brazil's Slow Shift towards Anti-Corruption Laws. Paper prepared for presentation at the DEM35 Panel "Corruption in Latin America II: An Overview of the Practical Measures to Curb Corruption" of the XX International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), Guadalajara, México, 17-19 April 1.**

<http://168.96.200.17/ar/libros/lasa97/fleischer.pdf>

#### **Columbia**

<http://wsp.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/Presidencia.aspx>

#### **Costa Rica**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/cr>

#### **Guatemala**

<http://vicepresidencia.gob.gt/vice/index.html>

#### **Jamaica**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/jm>

<http://www.moj.gov.jm/node/view/26>

#### **Haiti**

<http://ulcc.gouv.ht/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ht>

#### **Mexico**

<http://www.programaanticorrupcion.gob.mx/>

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/mx>

#### **Paraguay**

<http://www.contraloria.gov.py/>

#### **Peru**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/pe>

<http://can.pcm.gob.pe/>

### **Middle East and North Africa**

#### **Jordan**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/jo>

<http://www.jacc.gov.jo/>

### **Morocco**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ma>

<http://www.icpc.ma/>

### **Yemen**

<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/country/ye>

<http://www.snaccyemen.org/>

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### **Corruption assessment: Timor-Leste. 2009.**

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<http://www.acauthorities.org/aca/content/about-aca>

### **De Jaegere, Samuel. 2012. Principles for anticorruption agencies: A game changer. Jindal Journal of Public Policy.**

<http://www.pogar.org/publications/ac/2012/publications/Principles%20for%20ACA%20amuel%20De%20Jaegere.pdf>

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**The establishment of special anti-corruption bodies: Overview of international practice.**

[http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&cad=rja&ved=0CEcQFjAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.csd.bg%2FfileSrc.php%3Fid%3D179&ei=gwelUM-sNsW70AGdyIGIBA&usq=AFQjCNFPCI8dHJyAnF\\_Adm0H6Duh43v13g](http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&cad=rja&ved=0CEcQFjAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.csd.bg%2FfileSrc.php%3Fid%3D179&ei=gwelUM-sNsW70AGdyIGIBA&usq=AFQjCNFPCI8dHJyAnF_Adm0H6Duh43v13g)

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