

# **CORRUPTION CABLE - SPRING 2017**

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**Transparency International UK's  
Quarterly Newsletter**

## **This Issue:**

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- *Is the UK still a safe haven for the corrupt?*
- *Unexplained Wealth Orders: a timeline of their journey into law*
- *The Big Spin - the link between corruption & extremism*
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# Welcome

The 2016 rollercoaster ride of British politics has continued into the first few months of this year. As the British people prepare to take to the polls once again, Transparency International has [laid out its vision](#) for the next Government in fighting corruption. We would like to see the UK having stronger safeguards against the elevated corruption risks posed by Brexit, and the inclusion of world-class anti-corruption provisions in any new trade agreements. To this end we have been calling on voters to challenge their candidates, of all parties, to take up anti-corruption pledges for a more prosperous, resilient and secure UK. Head on over to our [campaigns page](#) for more information.

The major parties' own manifestos are a mixed bag. Some strong statements from the LibDems; uninspiring from Labour; and from the Conservatives a near vacuum, with the exception of the explosive idea to [abolish the Serious Fraud Office](#), currently the UK's (increasingly effective) front line in the fight against corporate corruption. It's a sign of our broken system for party funding that days before the Conservative pledge to abolish the SFO, someone who had just been placed under investigation by the SFO was able to make a major donation...to the Conservatives.

The very final session of the last Parliament did bring very positive news. We have long pressed the government to end the UK's role as a safe haven for corrupt money. The Criminal Finances Act was passed into law, containing a provision for [Unexplained Wealth Orders](#). This was an idea initiated by TI and we are now delighted to see it come into law. This will empower UK law enforcement agencies to target corrupt money flowing into the UK and more easily return it to those from whom it has been stolen.

April saw the first anniversary of the Panama Papers revelations; this issue of the Corruption Cable looks at how successful the UK has been in implementing reforms to tackle the global nature of grand corruption. Likewise it has been one year since the London Anti-Corruption Summit and we have continued to track the progress of the UK's commitments. As it stands one in five of the pledges made by the UK are now overdue.

Globally, Brazil continues to be rocked by corruption scandals, with fresh allegations of bribery against President Michael Temer. Meanwhile Tunisia has seen a new wave of protests with thousands heading to the streets to voice their opposition to corruption. New research from Transparency International has looked at the deep-rooted defence corruption in Nigeria and how this may be benefitting Boko Haram, reinforcing our long-held view that corruption is a major security threat.

Transparency International also saw its first mention on the famed UK quiz show University Challenge. Think you can do better than the team from Edinburgh who managed one out of three? Take the test and find out!

All this and more in the Spring issue of the Corruption Cable.

# Talk of the Town

“[Illegal wildlife trade] is a serious criminal industry worth more than £6 billion a year. It is fuelled by corruption and undermines good governance and the rule of law.”

- Boris Johnson MP

“Corruption devastates lives by submerging them in the most extreme poverty. It’s a corruption which destroys entire populations by subjecting them to precariousness. It’s a corruption that, like a cancer, consumes the daily life of our people.”

- Pope Francis

I agree with Transparency International UK, which says that it “strongly opposes the abolition of the SFO unless an alternative is proposed which is demonstrably better.”

- Stephen Timms MP

“Corruption is the biggest hurdle in Pakistan’s development.”

- Imran Khan  
Pakistani Politician & Former Cricketer

“The Criminal Finances Act 2017 will give law enforcement agencies and partners, further capabilities and powers to recover the proceeds of crime, tackle money laundering, tax evasion and corruption, and combat the financing of terrorism.”

- Home Office Press Release

“The amount of Russian money coming into the UK is a concern... We don’t have enough cooperation [from the Russian side] to establish [where it is coming from].”

David Little,  
Head of Money Laundering  
National Crime Agency (NCA)

“Years of this systemic culture of corruption and greed have tainted one of the world’s most popular sports.”

- William Sweeney  
Assistant Director, FBI  
New York Field Office

“I believe in zero tolerance towards corruption.”

- Emmanuel Macron  
President of France

# STILL A SAFE HAVEN?

*A year on from the Panama Papers leaks, TI-UK asks what role does the UK play in global corruption, what's happened over the past year and what does the future hold?*

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Wednesday 3 April marked **one year on since the Panama Papers revelations** – the biggest leak of financial documents in history. The scandal exposed how politicians, business-people and public officials hide their wealth using complex networks of shell companies created and managed by patchwork of professional intermediaries.

To mark this anniversary, TI-UK, the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project and Global Witness **hosted an event looking at what the Panama Papers has taught us about Grand Corruption and what should help tackle it**. The event started with 15 experts sharing new research and insights into related projects, and concluded with over 60 specialists from 28 different organisations coming together to discuss future work on bringing corrupt individuals to justice. We discussed potential projects that could help end the UK's role in facilitating global corruption.

To help maintain this web of secrecy, Mossack Fonseca – the law firm at the centre of the leaks – **was heavily reliant on professional services in the UK, its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies**. Over half of the 214,000 offshore companies uncovered were incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, a UK Overseas Territory. Meanwhile the UK was also the second most popular provider of banks, law firms, company incorporators and other middlemen used to set up companies, foundations and trusts for clients.

One of the main findings of the Panama Papers was how suspicious wealth is used to buy UK property. **Overseas companies identified by the scandal are connected to more than 6,000 UK properties worth at least £7 billion**. Prominent figures like Pakistan's Prime Minister – Nawaz Sharif – were shown to have links to London property despite appearing to be worth beyond what their salaries could afford.

This was just a fraction of how much UK property is owned offshore. **In London alone, around 40,000 land titles are connected to secretive overseas entities.** We have been delving deeper into this issue, and in March [released a report](#) exploring how much corrupt money may be invested into the capital's property market and what effect this may be having on the average Londoner.

Using the Panama Papers and other open-data sources we found that at least **£4.2 billion worth of London property has been bought using suspicious wealth.** Alongside this, billions of pounds of 'crisis capital' – money fleeing instability overseas, often caused by corruption – has been invested into bricks and mortar in the capital, which are acting like safety deposit boxes.

From this research, we have found that in times of crisis abroad it's likely that corrupt money and funds driven by fear of corruption have had localised impacts on house prices in certain areas of London. **More broadly, as corrupt wealth and crisis capital flows into central the London property, those living there may be being pushed to areas further out** – increasing demand there as well as prices – a process known as the 'ripple effect'.

On top of this, investment driven by overseas corruption appears to be distorting London's supply of new homes. A [November 2016 report from Molior](#) – a property consultancy – claims there are **800 new homes in central London sitting empty and unsold.** Meanwhile there are 11,000 homes under-construction without buyers. As the number of unaffordable new-build homes sitting empty piles up, Londoners are facing a critical shortage of affordable housing.

We analysed who was buying off-plan property in 14 landmark developments. **40 per cent of investors came from high corruption risk jurisdictions or were using anonymous companies based in secrecy havens.**

By targeting these markets, developers are leaving London open to higher levels of money laundering risk whilst building more luxury homes than is necessary.

We also uncovered evidence suggesting investment into the London property market through anonymous companies is damaging local communities. **Areas with high numbers of homes owned anonymously also had high levels of abnormally low electricity usage indicating many of these properties are empty or underused.** This leads to wasted housing stock, a diminished sense of community puts local businesses at risk.

To fight back against the harmful effects of corrupt money in UK property, **we have called for the introduction of new powers for law enforcement called 'unexplained wealth orders' (UWOs).** These powers would allow law enforcement agencies to ask individuals with suspicious wealth – like a house beyond what their salary could afford – how they came to own the asset. If it can't be proven to be legitimate, law enforcement can then seize the asset and begin the process of returning the wealth to where it belongs.

On 27 April, [UWOs became a reality as the Criminal Finances Act passed into law.](#) Later this year, **these powers should be put to use by law enforcement agencies to investigate some of the assets bought with unexplained wealth** that has been identified by anti-corruption campaigners and journalists in recent years.

For UWOs to be effective, **the UK Government needs to go further and ensure we get the full picture on who owns UK property.** The Panama Papers provided a glimpse, but to root out corrupt money from the UK we need a public register of who controls overseas companies that own UK property. This measure is [currently being consulted on](#), so who knows? This time next year we could be closer than ever to ending the UK's role as a safe haven for corrupt money.



# Timeline: Unexplained Wealth Orders

On 27 April, 2017 the **Criminal Finances Act** received Royal Assent, and with it the tool of Unexplained Wealth Orders (UWOs) was brought into law. Transparency International UK has spearheaded UWOs as an anti-corruption tool since its emergence from a taskforce convened by TI-UK in April 2014 all the way through until its introduction into law.

Here is a timeline of Unexplained Wealth Orders, from inception to law.

**MAY 2015** - TI-UK recommends the use of UWOs in a report, *'Empowering the UK to recover corrupt assets'*

**APRIL 2016** - Panama Papers are leaked

TI-UK conducts dozens of interviews, highlighting our priority asks around the role of the UK as a safe haven for corruption (of which, UWOs was one) and showcases the upcoming Anti-Corruption Summit as a key opportunity for change

**MAY 2016** - International Anti-Corruption Summit held in London.

The Prime Minister reiterates commitment to consider implementing UWOs as a tool

**OCTOBER 2016** - The Government introduces the UWO mechanism - as part of its Criminal Finances Bill - into the House of Commons

TI-UK engages heavily with parliamentarians – giving multiple briefings to MPs on both sides of the House, reflected in the debate on the UWO mechanism – and the Bill – as it receives cross-party support

**APRIL 2014** - TI-UK Convenes a taskforce of experts – lawyers, law enforcement and anti-corruption campaigners – to identify the problems with the UK's asset recovery regime, and come up with solutions

The taskforce deliberations, and subsequent report (2015), resulted in the recommendation of the adoption of a tool – UWOs – which would give law enforcement crucial investigative powers to assist with the asset recovery process

TI-UK receives first in a series of solicitor's letters threatening legal action

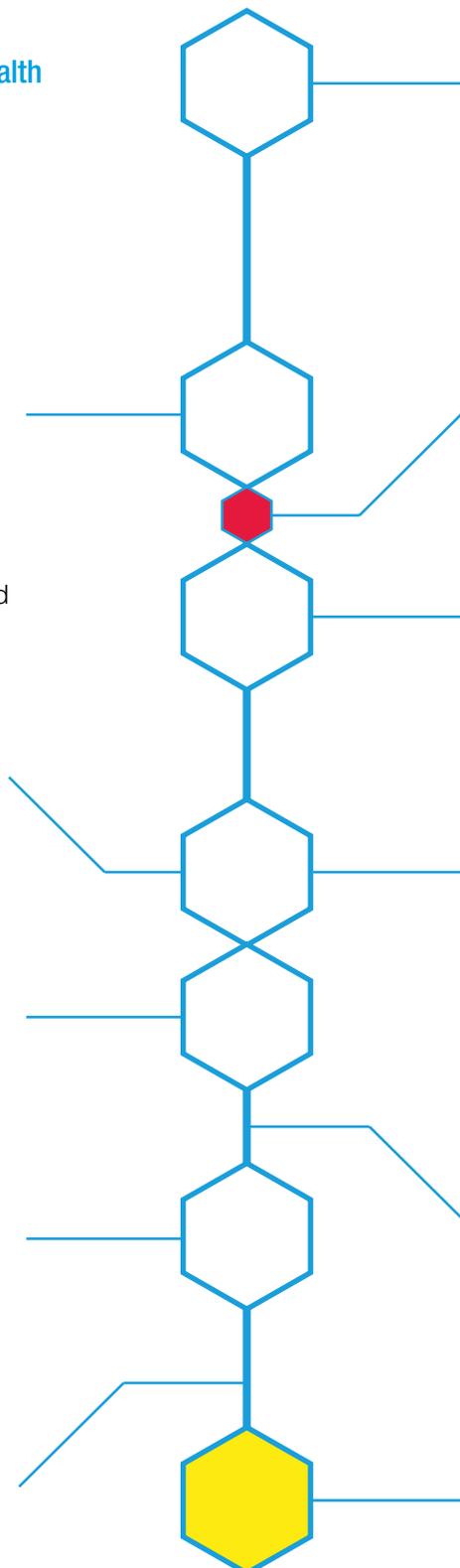
**JULY 2015** - TI-UK organises an in-depth roundtable discussion on the proposed tool involving senior officials from six government departments and agencies

**APRIL 2016** - following the Panama Papers leak, the Home Office and Treasury launches an initial consultation on the use of UWOs as part of the Government's Anti Money Laundering Action Plan, to which TI-UK responds

TI-UK continues to engage Home Office officials as they worked out the details of the policy, connecting them to expert lawyers and academics working in the field

TI-UK engages with parliamentarians and NGOs to prepare them for the introduction of the law into parliament

**27 APRIL 2017** - The Criminal Finances Act receives royal assent, bringing the UWO tool into law



# THE BIG SPIN

In February, Transparency International's Defence and Security Programme launched their report *"The Big Spin"*. The report found that organisations including ISIS take advantage of corruption in their efforts to recruit and retain disillusioned members, even as they use corrupt practices to channel funds and smuggle arms, drugs, and people. The Corruption Cable sat down with the Programme find out more about the report and its findings.

**Q:** *Why did the Programme choose to research this topic & what interests the Programme about this topic?*

**A:** Transparency International Defence and Security advocates to governments worldwide to reduce the risks of corruption in defence and security institutions. **Corruption is a unique issue**, needing particularly immediate attention in fragile and insecure states. In order to bring to light cases and show, unequivocally, the link between corruption and the rise of extremist groups, it was necessary to research this topic.

What is interesting about the topic is the assortment of ways in which corruption is used and exploited as a crutch for extremist groups. On the one hand **extremist groups' fervent anti-corruption declarations** against former governments, and governments of the Western world present them as a viable and necessary alternative. Simultaneously the very same corrupt practices provide these groups with necessary armaments and tools for the insurgencies to thrive. Finally, corruption renders governments and defence institutions incapable of responding to the increasing threat.

**Q:** *What was the role of the Arab Spring in the rise of extremist groups in say, Libya?*

**A:** It wasn't so much the Arab Spring that caused the rise of extremist groups in Libya. **Failure of the transitional government to deal with corruption**, provide security for its citizens, establish a rule of law and dismantle patronage networks created a hot-bed of disillusionment that could be preyed on and used as a rallying cry by militias, tribes and gangs. These **insurgencies thrived in the power vacuum** created by conflict in the region.

The Arab Spring did however, **create an atmosphere and desire for citizens** to take greater control of their political destiny. ISIS recruiters co-opt citizens who, disillusioned with their own tribes, or frustrated by the lack of progress, join movements that they feel would better secure their futures.

**Q:** *What was the role of corruption in the growth of these extremist groups?*

**A:** As a recruitment tool: ISIS speaks of justice and dignity as their ultimate goal, contrasting themselves with the corruption and injustice of existing regimes. **They stress their aim to "fight corruption" and "build the Islamic State that establishes justices and Sharia laws."** Former militants of pro-ISIS groups interviewed for this research claimed that justice processes within the ISIS groups were very well-structured.

For sustaining operations: Several sources confirm that ISIS groups, using middlemen, pay bribed to low-ranking officers on both sides of the Egyptian-Libyan border to facilitate the exchange of commodities; **weapons were paid for using cash or drugs such as tramadol, hashish, opium and cocaine**. In this instance they justified their actions drawing on an Islamic rule that permits prohibited practices if it is necessary to survive.

**Q:** *What steps should be taken by governments to curb the threat of corruption in these insecure and fragile states?*

**A:** Immediate threats to public security posed by terrorism require rapid action, while tackling the root causes of violent extremism demand deeper thought.

**Corruption risks need to be explicitly, systematically and uniformly recognised in the design and delivery of security assistance, and in planning for international interventions.** More broadly, Western governments need to rethink their relationships with those in fragile states; many of the leaders Western governments turn to are far from friendly forces in the fight against terrorism. Seeking to influence or moderate behaviour of corrupt autocrats because they see them as an alternative to instability is not an option. **Deep public frustrations cannot be pushed to one side in favour of short term interests** – such as trade or diplomatic access. Radical movements like ISIS thrive when people lose faith in those in power, and in the end, corrupt governments are the architects of future security crises.



# Holding the Government to Account

## **The Good**

The UK completed its commitment to consult on stronger asset recovery legislation, including the introduction of Unexplained Wealth Orders, in October 2016. This consultation led to the Criminal Finances Act being passed into law in April 2017 – UK law enforcement now have the power to issue Unexplained Wealth Orders to suspects of grand corruption. Success! The International Sport Integrity Partnership was launched in Lausanne in February. The Partnership plans to help prevent the risk of corruption in sport and enable better cooperation between key stakeholders. This all sounds like good news, but...

## **The Bad**

Although the International Sport Integrity Partnership has been launched, there is no evidence of the UK's role in developing the Partnership. There is also no information on what the Partnership's next steps will be, who else is in the Partnership or what it will focus its efforts on. An ambitious and exciting commitment, but we worry it will fall flat. The UK pledged to have its International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre operational by April 2017 – but there's still no public sign of it. Similarly, the UK's Anti-Corruption Strategy is yet to be published. Things may be on hold because of the upcoming election, but the next government must uphold the anti-corruption commitments made in the past.

## **What's to come**

The Innovation Hub is scheduled to be operationalised in May 2017. We're also launching pledge trackers for three other countries – Afghanistan, Ghana and Kenya!

Watch this space...



# THE HEALTH ACTION FUND

Transparency International's Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare Programme has launched a second round of the Health Action Fund (HAF), an initiative aimed at TI National Chapters worldwide to fund activities that contribute towards fighting corruption in national pharmaceutical and healthcare sectors.

Here, we give an insight into the HAF and what projects will be undertaken by TI's national chapters in Cameroon and Kenya.

In 2015 Transparency International's **Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare Programme** launched the Health Action Fund (HAF) to provide grants to TI National Chapters around the globe in order to fund activities that contribute towards the Programme's **long term goals** of producing structural change within the health sector; promoting global best practice standards to strengthen transparency and accountability; and supporting national and local interventions and solutions to corruption within pharmaceutical and healthcare sectors.

In January, the Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare Programme, with the support of the **Indigo Trust**, launched a second iteration of the Health Action Fund. In its second round, the HAF sought opportunities to support **innovative, technology-driven solutions** to overcome barriers to accessing healthcare, and ensuring the accessibility of quality and affordable medical products in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Following a competitive Call for Proposals the Programme received responses from several Sub-Saharan African National Chapters, yet it was ultimately decided that the Fund would support projects by **TI-Cameroon** and **TI-Kenya**.

The project submitted by TI-Cameroon "**Improving Basic Healthcare Service Delivery in Cameroon by Promoting Innovative Whistleblowing Technique**" will be implemented at two hospitals in the city of Yaoundé. The project will inform both patients and providers about corruption in service delivery and will provide patients with an online platform to report instances of corruption via voice or text message.

The project submitted by TI-Kenya, "**Enhancing implementation of the Mobile Drug Tracking System (MDTS) to improve service delivery at health facilities**" will increase citizen participation through the tracking of pharmaceutical commodities at health facilities. It is also part of an on-going initiative by TI-Kenya whereby an existing online service will be made available offline to a wider audience at three additional health facilities.

These projects both address one of the Programme's long term strategic goals, namely comprehensive and systemic change to improve the quality of service delivery at the patient level. It is the **first time that the Programme has undertaken work in this area**, and we look forward to working closely with both TI-Cameroon and TI-Kenya.

**Projects started in Spring 2017 and will run for 6 months.** Regular updates will be provided through the Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare Programme's website, [www.ti-health.org](http://www.ti-health.org).



# In the news...

We've been in the news recently! Just click on the logo\* to see an article...

**THE**  **TIMES** **Bloomberg**



London  
**Evening  
Standard**



**REUTERS**

**FINANCIAL  
TIMES**



**theguardian**

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# Selected Reading

5 blogs from the past quarter



## [Panama Papers: Assessing The UK's Response One Year On \(Long Read\)](#)

On a warm Sunday evening at the beginning of spring last year, a new term resonated around the world, dominating the news agenda for the subsequent two weeks. A leak of 11.5 million documents from a Panamanian law firm – popularised as the Panama Papers – exploded into global headlines.



## [Corruption And British Politics: What We Can And Can't Learn From The Osborne Case](#)

Surveys show that the British public believe our politics and politicians to be corrupt. But politicians don't believe it, and all too often act in ways that seem to feather their own nests while ignoring the public interest. The George Osborne affair has put this gilded world in the spotlight.



## [Countering radicalisation with arms export controls](#)

TI Defence & Security Director Katherine Dixon examines the world's major arms exporters' conflicted approach when it comes to dealing with what are effectively kleptocratic governments.



## [7 Anti-Corruption Takeaways From OECD's 2017 Integrity Forum](#)

Robert Barrington discusses some of the key themes from this year's OECD annual Integrity Forum – where a collection of experts from governments, inter-governmental organisations, business and civil society gather to discuss corruption.



## [New Kid On The Blockchain. The Distributed Ledger And The Fight Against Corruption](#)

In the dystopian reality of many people's lives, where kleptocrats gleefully pounce upon myriad opportunities to syphon funds, steal elections and strangle free speech, opacity is key. The lack of transparency enabling these quotidian wrongdoings may now be under attack from an exciting technology which is about to spur a digital revolution.

# New Publications



## [Weaponising Transparency: Defence Procurement Reform as a Counterterrorism Strategy in Nigeria](#)

TI's Defence & Security Programme

May 2017

"*Weaponising Transparency*" finds that unpublished defence budgets and arms procurements are still open to abuse by corrupt officials seeking to benefit from the conflict with Boko Haram and launder stolen money abroad. Many deaths in the conflict have occurred while the military lacks vital equipment, critical training, and morale.



## [Fighting Corruption: A Manifesto For A More Secure, Prosperous And Resilient UK](#)

TI-UK's Advocacy & Research Programme

May 2017

Preventing corrupt money from being laundered into the UK must remain a key concern for the next government, particularly as it navigates a complicated Brexit process. Strong standards that are upheld through EU money laundering directives must be mirrored in domestic legislation. "*Fighting Corruption*" calls on all parties and candidates in the forthcoming election to join the fight against corruption for a more secure, prosperous and resilient UK.



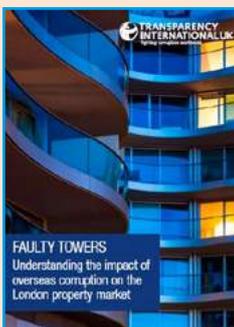
## [Business Principles For Promoting Integrity In The Pharmaceutical Sector](#)

TI's Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare Programme

May 2017

The "Pharma Integrity Principles" is a set of new principles focused on strengthening ethical standards across the pharmaceutical sector in Latin America, promoting integrity and ethical business practices.

The "Pharma Integrity Principles" are also [available in Spanish](#)



## [Faulty Towers: Understanding The Impact Of Overseas Corruption On The London Property Market](#)

TI-UK's Advocacy & Research Programme

March 2017

"*Faulty Towers*" assesses 14 new landmark London developments, worth at least £1.6 billion. It found 4 in 10 of the homes in these developments have been sold to investors from high corruption risk countries or those hiding behind anonymous companies. Less than a quarter had been bought by buyers based in the UK.



## [The Big Spin: Corruption and the Growth of Violent Extremism](#)

TI's Defence & Security Programme

February 2017

"*The Big Spin*" finds that organisations including ISIS take advantage of corruption in their efforts to recruit and retain disillusioned members, even as they use corrupt practices to channel funds and smuggle arms, drugs, and people. Corruption also can dramatically weaken state institutions, rendering them ineffective in the face of the threat from extremist groups.

# What We've Been Up To

## Business Integrity

This quarter, the Business Integrity Programme held two events for our Business Integrity Forum members. In April, TI-UK trustee Michael Bowes QC chaired a panel to discuss lessons from UK deferred prosecution agreements following the Rolls-Royce settlement in January. In May, we held our biannual Business Integrity Forum meeting, hosted by Thomson Reuters which included the Deputy Director of TI-Russia presenting a “survival guide” for doing business in Russia, which was followed by an update on illicit financial flows into the UK property market and an introduction to the Criminal Finances Act.

In May, the Programme released the results of the **2017 Corporate Anti-Corruption Benchmark**. This year, 15 companies took part in the exercise, including five financial services firms.

The Programme has also been collaborating with stakeholders on several projects including the sponsoring a Business Project at the LSE in which a group of Master's students tackled the problem of incentives in financial services and launching **Doing Good without Bribery**, an e-learning course designed to help those working in international development recognise and resist bribery demands.

## Pharmaceuticals & Healthcare

In May, the Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare Programme launched the *“Business Principles for Promoting Integrity in the Pharmaceutical Sector in Latin America”*, which focuses on strengthening ethical standards across the pharmaceutical sector in Latin America. The Principles call on pharma companies to help reduce the risk of corruption, which holds back effective healthcare. The publication can be found on our website.

Additionally, the Programme has established four position papers on a number of subjects, including Substandard and Falsified Medicines and Health Systems Strengthening for disbursement to colleagues and networks. The Programme also had staff visiting the World Health Organization in Geneva to give a presentation on the Programme's work to the Health System's Governance Group and to further investigate ways in which to collaborate.

## UK Anti-Corruption Policy

TI-UK's Anti-Corruption Policy team published two reports in the last quarter. The first, *“Faulty Towers”* found that 4 in 10 homes in 14 new landmark London developments worth at least £1.6 billion have been sold to investors from high corruption risk countries or those hiding behind anonymous companies. The second report, a General Election 2017 Manifesto called *“Fighting Corruption”* that calls on all parties and candidates in the forthcoming election to join the fight against corruption for a more secure, prosperous and resilient UK and highlights much of the Programme's previous work.

The Programme has also submitted responses to 9 consultations on a variety of issues from improving the UK's defences against corrupt money through to reducing conflicts of interest in the UK political system and publishing more information as open data.

Finally, the Programme has launched a new campaign but in order to tell you more about how to take part in the campaign, we need your explicit consent – **so sign up here** to learn more about it!

## Defence & Security

This February, TI's Defence & Security Programme launched *“The Big Spin”*, demonstrating the relationship between corruption and violent extremism. The research uses four case studies to illustrate how corruption strengthens extremist groups. In May, the Programme launched *“Weaponising Transparency”*, which looks at corruption in Nigeria and how defence procurement can be used as a counter-terror strategy against Boko Haram.

Excitingly, the Nigeria Public Procurement Act 2007 was **amended** to include defence, a sector that was previously exempt from this key legislation. CISLAC, our sister organisation in Nigeria, had used our 2016 policy brief recommending the inclusion of defence to advocate for the amendment with parliamentarians. This change in legislation represents a key advocacy success, and a crucial step towards accountable defence spending.

# New Campaign

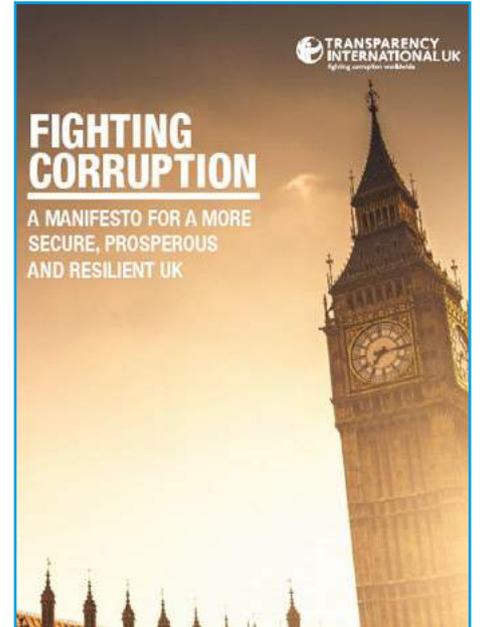
To coincide with the UK General Election, TI-UK has published a set of recommendations for the next government to take fighting corruption seriously.

We need all parties to support them, and MPs in the next Parliament who will work together, speaking out about corruption.

What's more, it's high time we brought Westminster's lobbying out of the shadows, and you could help get your MP to show others the way.

We'd like to tell you more about how to take part in this campaign, but to do so we need your consent.

Please [sign up](#) to be kept up to date with our campaigns!



# University Challenge

Transparency International was the topic of a series of questions on BBC's University Challenge series in April.

As asked on the programme, can you correctly identify the three following former heads of state who, according to Transparency International, allegedly embezzled sums exceeding 1 billion US dollars?

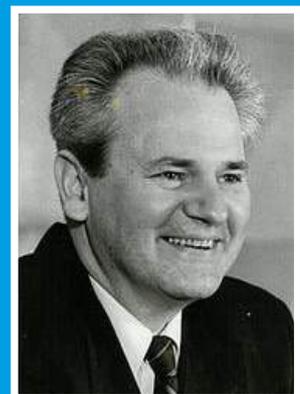
A



B



C



Answers

A) President Suharto of Indonesia  
B) President Mobutu of the Democratic Republic of the Congo  
C) President Milošević of Serbia

# THANK YOU

## Support Transparency International UK

Thank you for your continued support and partnership in the fight against corruption. To keep abreast of TI-UK's perspective on developments through our news releases, blog posts and publications, please visit our website [www.transparency.org.uk](http://www.transparency.org.uk)

If you would like to become a member or supporter, or renew your existing membership, please contact Claire Prescott at [claire.prescott@transparency.org.uk](mailto:claire.prescott@transparency.org.uk) or on + 44 (0)20 3096 7675 , or go online at <http://www.transparency.org.uk/get-involved/join-us>.

To help us continue our fight against corruption please [donate here](#)

We are particularly keen to recruit more Life Members, who make a donation of £1,000.

You can also donate via SMS by texting "TIUK17 £[amount]" to 70 070

Follow us on [Twitter](#) and like us on [Facebook](#) to receive daily updates from TI-UK.

Thank you for your support!

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