

Corruption in the Context of Measuring IFFs

Expert Meeting on Statistical Methodologies for Measuring Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) (SDG 16.4.1)

Geneva, 20-22 June 2018

Alexander Kamprad

Alexander.Kamprad@un.org
Data Development and Dissemination Unit
Research and Trend Analysis Branch





Defining Corruption for Statistical Purposes

- No comprehensive, and universally accepted definition of corruption.
- From the Latin corruptus (spoiled) and corrumpere (to ruin; to break into pieces).
- Common working definition: "The misuse of a public or private position for direct or indirect personal gain".
- No definition provided in UNCAC (2004)





Specific Types or Acts of Corruption as listed in UNCAC (I)

- Article 15. Bribery of national public officials
- Article 16. Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations
- Article 17. Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official
- Article 18. Trading in influence*
- Article 19. Abuse of functions*
- Article 20. **Illicit enrichment***
- Article 21. Bribery in the private sector*
- Article 22. Embezzlement of property in the private sector*
- Article 23. Laundering of proceeds of crime





Specific Types or Acts of Corruption as listed in UNCAC (II)

- Article 15. Bribery of national public officials
- Article 16. Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations
- Article 18. Trading in influence*
- Article 21. Bribery in the private sector*



Bribery



• Article 22. Embezzlement of property in the private sector*



Theft-Related

• Article 23. Laundering of proceeds of crime



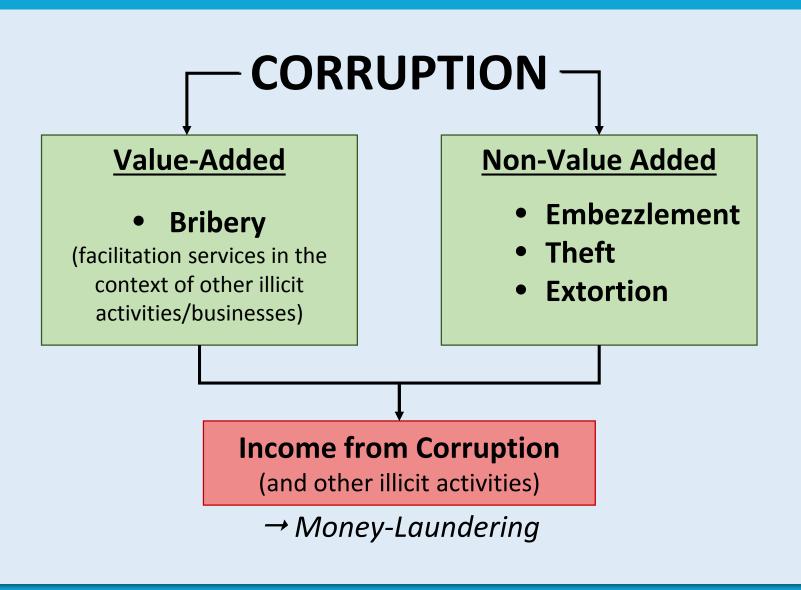
Money-Laundering

Adoption to be considered by state parties





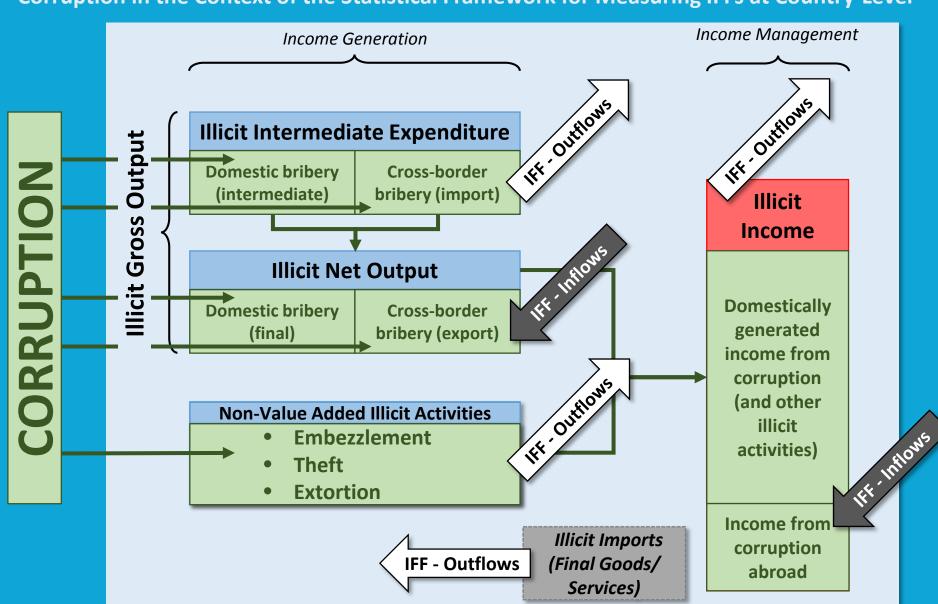
Conceptualizing Corruption for the Purpose of Measuring IFFs







Corruption in the Context of the Statistical Framework for Measuring IFFs at Country-Level







Dual Focus in Measuring IFFs

Income Generation

- Value-added/non-value added types of corruption
- Corruption in the context of otherwise legal economic activities
- Corruption in the context of illicit markets

Income Management

- Distribution of income among different types of corrupt individuals
- Consumption and investment patterns of corrupt individuals
- Illicit finance and wealth management



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