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## Editor's note

The *Global Corruption Report 2003* is Transparency International's second annual report on the state of corruption worldwide. It concentrates on the events and developments that shaped the struggle against corruption from July 2001 to the end of June 2002, the period immediately following that covered by the *Global Corruption Report 2001*.

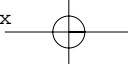
Transparency International defines corruption as the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. This definition includes public and private sector corruption, at both petty and grand levels.

The *Global Corruption Report 2003* is divided into three main sections. The first focuses on access to information, a core issue for the anti-corruption movement. TI executive director Jeremy Pope introduces the section, emphasising the need for transparency in view of the demise of trust in public and private institutions. Each of the other reports explores a different aspect of the theme: e-government, corporate transparency, the role of the media and freedom of information legislation.

The theme of access to information is also explored in the following section, which considers global corruption trends in 16 regional reports. The sequence of regional reports begins with Western Europe and North America, emphasising the prevalence of corruption in the developed world. Written largely by academics and independent researchers from the regions, the reports provide summaries and analysis of prominent events relating to corruption and the fight against it during the period under review. The authors have illustrated their assessment of trends in their regions with key country examples; the fact that not all countries in a region are given equal prominence does not reflect judgement on their corruption levels.

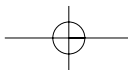
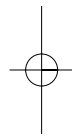
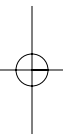
The regional reports are composed of four sections, each with a distinctive focus: international and region-wide developments; national developments involving governments, public administration, parliaments and political parties; the private sector; and civil society. A region-specific box on access to information links each report to the central theme of the *Global Corruption Report 2003*. The section is supplemented by essays and personal accounts contributed by the staff of Transparency International national chapters, independent journalists and NGOs from around the world. In discussing the effect of recent trends in corruption on their countries, they give a sense of the local challenges that characterise today's fight against corruption.

The final section of the *Global Corruption Report 2003* showcases the latest research on the dynamics of corruption around the world. The data and research described in this section provide snapshots of ongoing or recently completed projects undertaken by international organisations, governments, the private sector,



NGOs and academics. Our selection criteria prioritised research that is comparative, involves innovative methodology or has significant implications for anti-corruption policy.

The *Global Corruption Report 2003* also gives a voice to prominent figures in the struggle against corruption – the distinguished prosecutor Eva Joly and the secretary general of Interpol, Ron Noble – who provide insight and inspiration for the anti-corruption movement as a whole.



## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>BPI</b>	Bribe Payers Index
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organisation
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FATF</b>	Financial Action Task Force (on Money Laundering)
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign direct investment
<b>G8</b>	Group of eight major industrial democracies (Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GNP</b>	Gross national product
<b>GRECO</b>	Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption
<b>HIPC</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IGO</b>	Intergovernmental organisation
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>Interpol</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>Mercosur</b>	Mercado Común del Sur (Southern Cone Common Market)
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>TI</b>	Transparency International
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICRI</b>	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WBI</b>	World Bank Institute
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization