



What Can You Do?

People often think that corruption is “just a way of life”, but every society, sector and individual would benefit from saying “NO” to this crime.¹

Here are some examples of how you can say “NO” to corruption.

- **Ratify and enact the UN Convention against Corruption.**
Countries that successfully attack corruption are far more legitimate in the eyes of their citizens, creating stability and trust.
- **Know what Convention requires of your government and its officials.**
Rooting out corruption allows social and economic development.
- **Educate the public about the government's responsibility to be corruption-free.**
Equal and fair justice for all is a crucial element for a country's stability and growth. It also helps to effectively fight crime.
- **Raise awareness with the public, media and government about the costs of corruption for key services such as health and education.**
All of society benefits from functioning basic services.
- **Engage the youth of your country about what ethical behavior is, what corruption is and how to fight it, and to demand their right to education.**
Ensuring that future generations of citizens are brought up to expect corruption-free countries is one of the best tools to ensure a brighter future.
- **Report incidents of corruption.**
Create an environment where the rule of law prevails.
- **Refuse to participate in any activities that are not legal and transparent.**
Increases both domestic and foreign investment. Everyone is more willing to invest in countries when they see that funds are not being siphoned off into the pockets of corrupt officials.
- **Foster economic stability by enforcing zero-tolerance practices towards corruption.**
A transparent and open business community is a cornerstone of any strong democracy.

¹United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime campaign material

Who conducts the proceeding?

Who conducts the proceeding of corruption crimes and offences?

The Police and Border Guard Board and the Security Police Board deal with corruption offense proceedings. The investigative jurisdiction between the two authorities is regulated by regulation No. 60 of the Government of the Republic of 11.04.2013 based on the official's position.

Corruption Crime Bureau of Central Criminal Police proceeds corruption offences in the Police and Border Guard Board.

The Prosecutor's Office conducts the pre-trial proceedings.

Where to turn to in case you come across corruption or have relevant information to share?

Information may be communicated to the Corruption Crime Bureau of Central Criminal Police by

- e-mail for hints: korruptsioonivihje@politsei.ee
 - autoreply hotline for hints: 612 3657
- postal address: 52 Tööstuse St., 10416 Tallinn

Information may be communicated in person to the corruption crime bureau.

The informer's anonymity shall be granted if needed!

Corruption Crime Bureau divisions are located in Tallinn, Tartu, Jõhvi and Pärnu.

Corruption Crime Bureau
52 Tööstuse St.
10416 Tallinn
Head of the bureau
Telephone: 612 3827

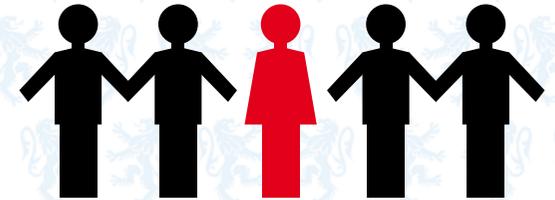
Investigation Division
52 Tööstuse St.
10416 Tallinn
Telephone: 612 3880

East Division
38 Rahu St. 41588 Jõhvi
Telephone: 337 2455

South Division
132 Riia St. 50096 Tartu
Telephone: 746 8504

West Division
18 Pikk St. 80089 Pärnu
Telephone: 444 6472

CONTRIBUTE TO CORRUPTION REDUCTION!



BREAK THE CORRUPTION CHAIN

Each hint counts!

Help the police to identify corruptors!

Inform the police of corruption!

Corruption

What is corruption?

Corruption is the misuse of power related to official duties for private gain. Corruption in a broader meaning is the abuse of trust associated with official duties and it may appear in public, private or mutual and non-profit sector.

Which influences occur with corruption?

Corruption is accompanied by disparity, it affects competitiveness, e.g. individuals and enterprises offering/delivering monetary bribes or benefits turn out to receive unjustified favour. Corruption creates political and economic instability and nourishes organised crime. Institutions and officials lose their credibility. Black economy, tax evasions and tax losses for the state may occur. Appreciation and a rise in the prices of commodities will follow.

Corruption is a threat to the stability and security of the society, undermining democratic institutions and values, causing unequal treatment of people, distorting competition and hindering economic development (United Nations Convention against Corruption; Anti-corruption Strategy for 2008–2012).

Corruption diminishes the equal opportunities of people to influence collective decision-making in their common interest, their equality before public institutions and the effectiveness of their public activity. The citizens lose certainty whether the decision-making processes in the state are justified and of public interest. Corruption contributes to the decrease of the political and institutional system's legitimacy (W. Buffet 2010; P. Heywood 1997). The population's uncertainty over the state credibility may transfer to every public sphere irrespective of the level of corruption. The population's mistrust of the government will lead to losing the desire to act in public interests and people focus on their own interests only (W. Buffet 2010).

Which acts handle corruption and the relevant ethical issues?

The main acts are:

- Anti-corruption Act
- Penal Code
- Civil Service Act, the Civil Service Code of Ethics

Appearance of corruption

What are the forms of corruption?

**Either directly or indirectly,
corruption may influence us all!**

Examples, where corruption may occur:

- In kindergarten, where the principal of the kindergarten accepts benefits for entering the child in the list of the kindergarten.
- In educational institution, where the administrative head or the head of the school appropriates school property.
- In local government, where the head of the local administration appropriates the assets, aimed for local development.
- On local government council, where a member of the council participates in the taking of individual decisions, bringing benefit to himself or the people close to him.
- In institutions, where an official participating in decision-making takes unfair decisions for a bribe and thus, impedes fair competition.
- In institutions, where an official performing supervisory duties fails to carry out an inspection or conducts an incomplete inspection for a bribe.
- In public sector, where an official supervising an enterprise, receives (concealed) remuneration for certain services from that same enterprise.
- In private sector, where an enterprise favours those subcontractors, who bribe for winning the subcontracting.
- In Riigikogu, municipal or EU Parliament elections, where voters receive or are offered material benefits in order to elect or vote for a certain candidate.
- At the roadworthiness testing of vehicles, where an official declares a vehicle, which is not in correct technical order to be in running order for a bribe.
- In medical sphere, where a decision-making doctor/official decides to give priority to operating on patients for a bribe or distort data in the health documents.
- Etc.

Influence of corruption

How does corruption affect or influence us directly?

We may unconsciously face corruption every day.

For example:

- The taxpayer bears the costs of the officials' corruptive income, as the state/municipal service prices are increased by that amount. E.g. an official is bribed in the course of the construction of a health centre. As a result, the contract amount increases 20%, resulting in an increase of service prices for the residents up to 20%.
- A vehicle not meeting the technical requirements shall be passed at the motor vehicle inspection for a bribe and it hits a pedestrian due to a technical failure.
- The prolongation of health service queues, caused by the patients bribing the doctors to move forward on the waiting list.
- Allocating incapacity for work to persons for a bribe, who in fact do not meet the requirements for that category.
- Leaking personal data for a bribe.
- Determining unequal requirements not open to competition in public procurement, which makes it difficult to participate in the procurement.
- Neglecting state supervision proceedings for a bribe, which allows enterprises not meeting the requirements to operate in the market.
- Leaking of business secrets by an official or employee for a bribe.
- Taking bribes by an employee in private sector, as a result of which the service prices for the enterprise increase or part of the expected profit is lost.
- Etc.

**In case you wish to stop such action,
please immediately forward the spotted
information to the police.**