

# The Swedish Anti-Corruption Institute



Founded in 1923



Berndt August Hjort



The wrench

# The principals

- ✓ The Confederation of Swedish Enterprises
- ✓ The Swedish Trade Federation
- ✓ Stockholm Chamber of Commerce
- ✓ Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions
- ✓ The research-based pharmaceutical industry



# The role of the Institute

- To promote ethical decision processes within business as well as within the rest of the community
- To prevent the use of bribes and other types of corruption as a gain for affecting decision processes



# The role of the secretary-general



Increase the **visibility** of the Anti-Corruption Institute,

**Clarify** the products and services that the Anti-Corruption institute provide,

to **prevent corruption** within Swedish business.



# The institute provide

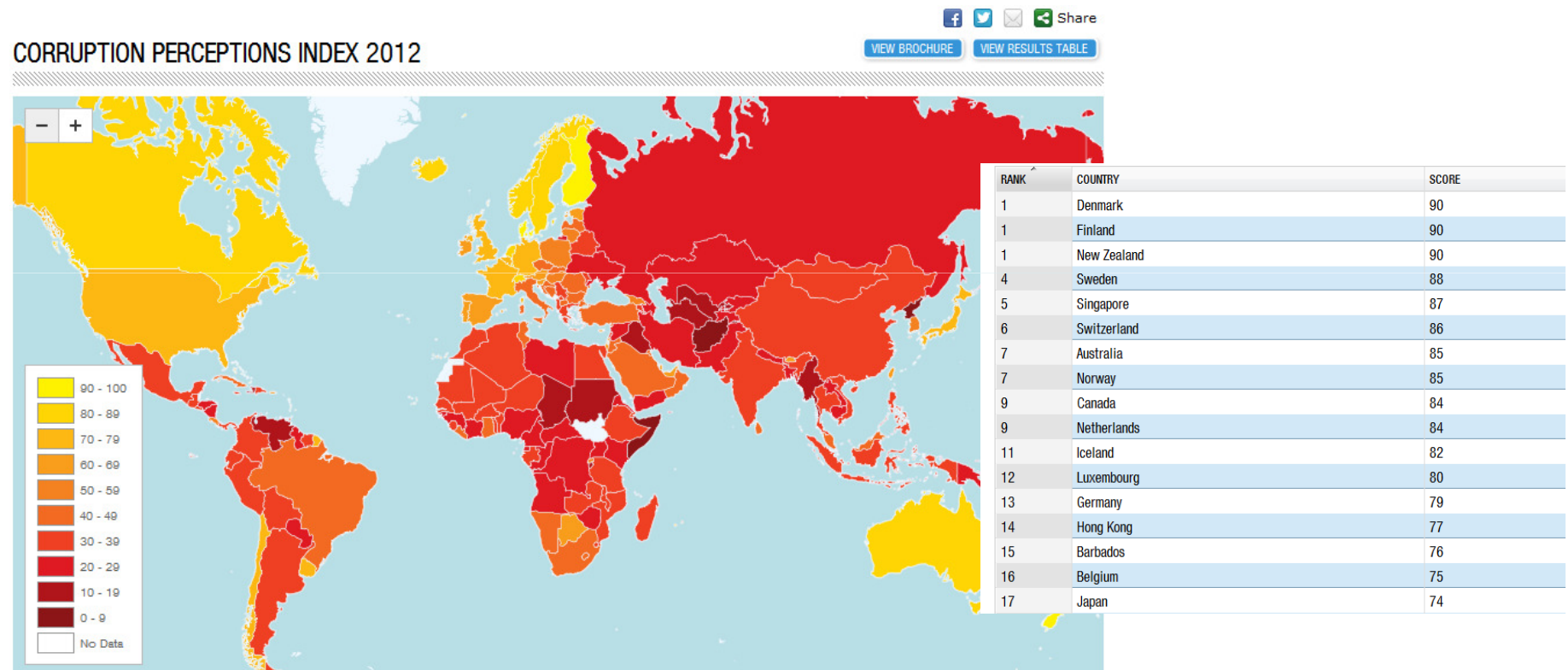
- Expert knowledge within the area of anti-corruption
- The code on Gifts, Rewards and other Benefits in Business
- Tutoring
- The Ethics Committee



# Corruption in Sweden

Public Sector	Public Sector run by Private business with money from Public Sector	Private Sector
<p>Swedish prison and probation service</p> 	<p>The Friends Arena</p> 	<p>The doorman</p> 
<p>The Migration Board</p> 	<p>The Poseidon affair</p> 	
	<p>The Telia Uzbekistan affair</p> 	

# According to Transparency International



<http://www.transparency.org/cpi2012/results>

# The definition of corruption



- The giving and taking of bribes
- Negligent financing of bribes
- Trade with influence
- Corruptive marketing

Criminal offences according to Swedish law



# The definition of corruption

- The giving and taking of bribes



Criminal offences according to Swedish law

# The definition of corruption

- Negligent financing of bribes



Criminal offences according to Swedish law

[www.institutetmotmutor.se](http://www.institutetmotmutor.se)

# The definition of corruption

- Trade with influence



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# The definition of corruption

- Corruptive marketing



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# Examples of what has been seen as a bribe according to Swedish Court judgments.

Cash, gift certificates, goods and services eg. construction-, painting-, transportation-, Cleaning services, healthcare and dental care.

Commission, loans, credit advantages.

Hospitality eg. Food, housing and travels, hotel nights, lending out lodges, boats and cars, hunting and fishing trips, restaurant visits, theater, night clubs and tickets to sport events.



# Corruption in Sweden

A total of 68 suspected cases of bribery was reported to the Swedish Police in 2012.

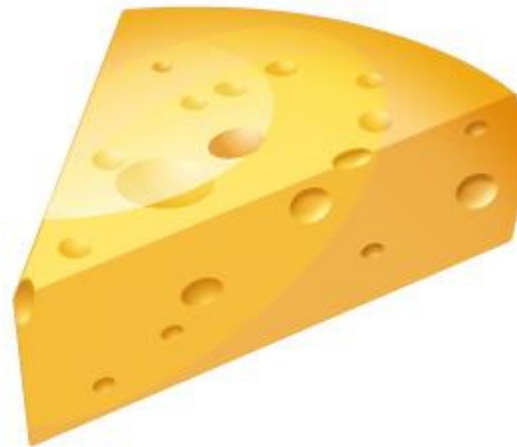


Source: the Swedish Police

# Examples of what has been seen as marketing in conflict with good business practice

according to Swedish Court judgments

- 1 bottle of Whiskey
- Two crystal wine glasses and a crystal caraf
- TV
- Cheese
- CDs
- Suitcases



# The categories of persons at the highest risk of being affected by corruption

- Decision makers
- Administrators
- Purchase, sales
- Production-, Marketing-, Research-, Development divisions
- Service functions e.g. janitors, receptionists, office staff, cleaning staff, healthcare officials

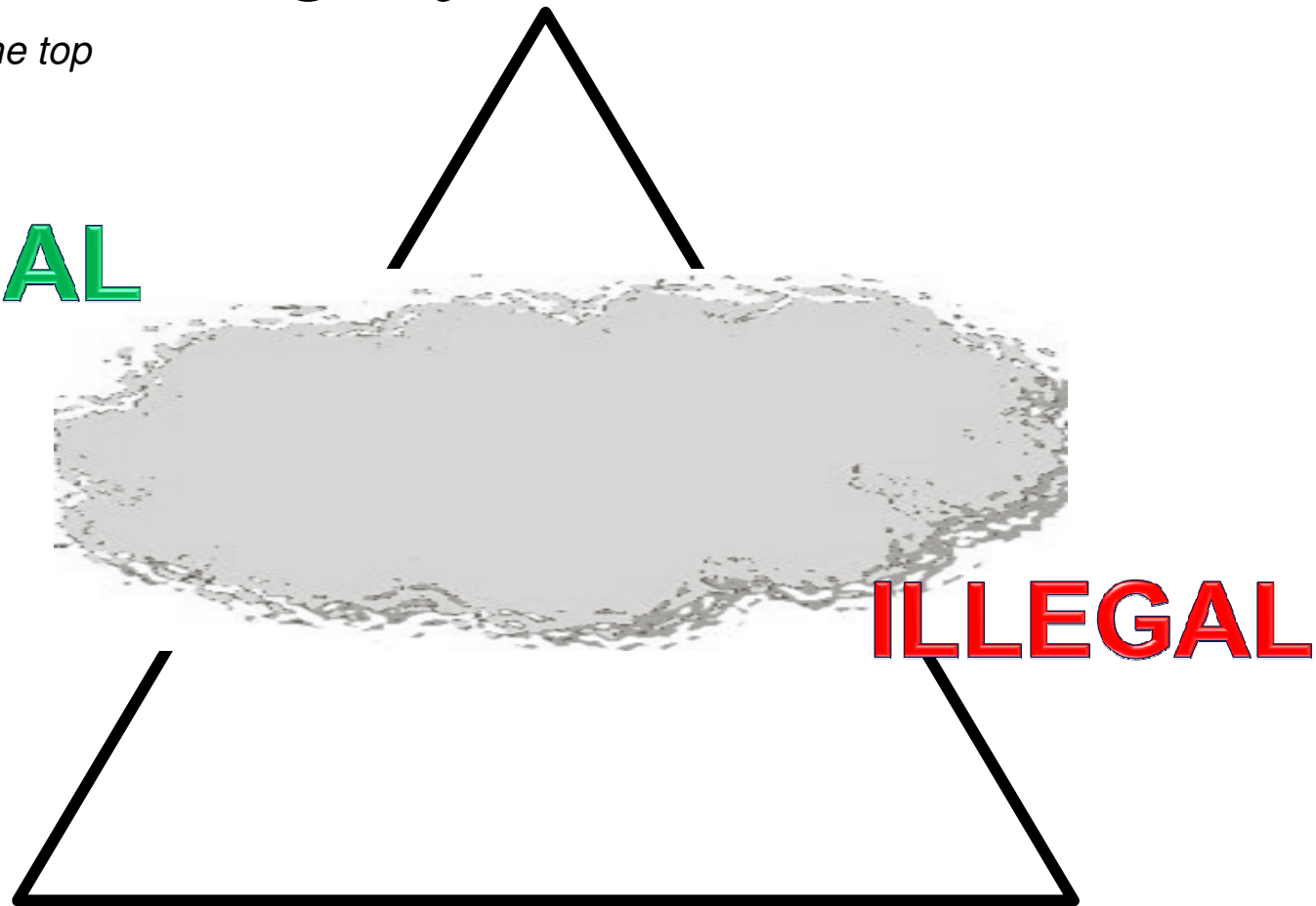




# To draw the line and decrease the grey areas

*And the tone at the top*

**LEGAL**



# The code on Gifts, Rewards and other Benefits in Business



# The question of whether a Benefit is Improper

- The value of the Benefit
- The position of the recipient
- The nature of the Benefit
- The group of recipients and the forms for offering the Benefit



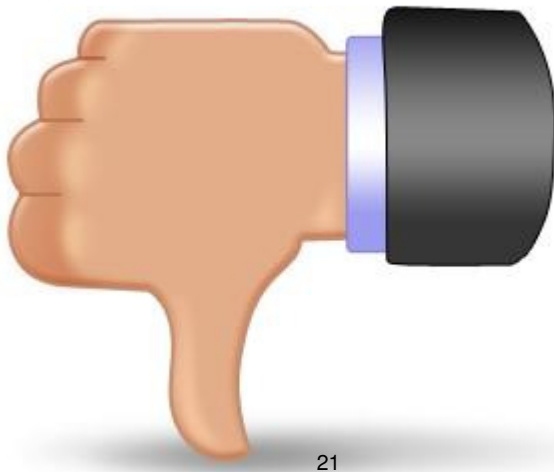
# Permitted Benefits

- It is done overtly,
- the Benefit is moderate, and
- the Benefit is not in any other way such that it would typically be considered to Influence Actions so as to affect the way the employee or Contractor carries out his work tasks or assignment.



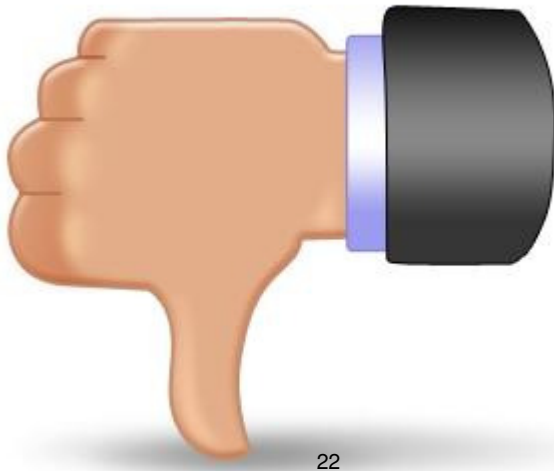
# Companies should take particular caution:

- If the Benefit is of high value or is granted frequently.
- If the employee or Contractor is offered goods or services that can be for private use.
- If the Benefit coincides in time with business negotiations with the recipient.



# Companies should take particular caution:

- If the Benefit (of an event nature or the like) is aimed at specifically selected individuals.
- If the Benefit is not known to the recipient's manager.
- If the Benefit deviates from accepted forms of interaction in the Market.



# Questions



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