



Civil liability for corrupt behavior: an analysis of international and Russian law

Made by Balachevskaya Oksana

What is corruption?

We define corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

Corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy, hampers economic development and further exacerbates inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis.

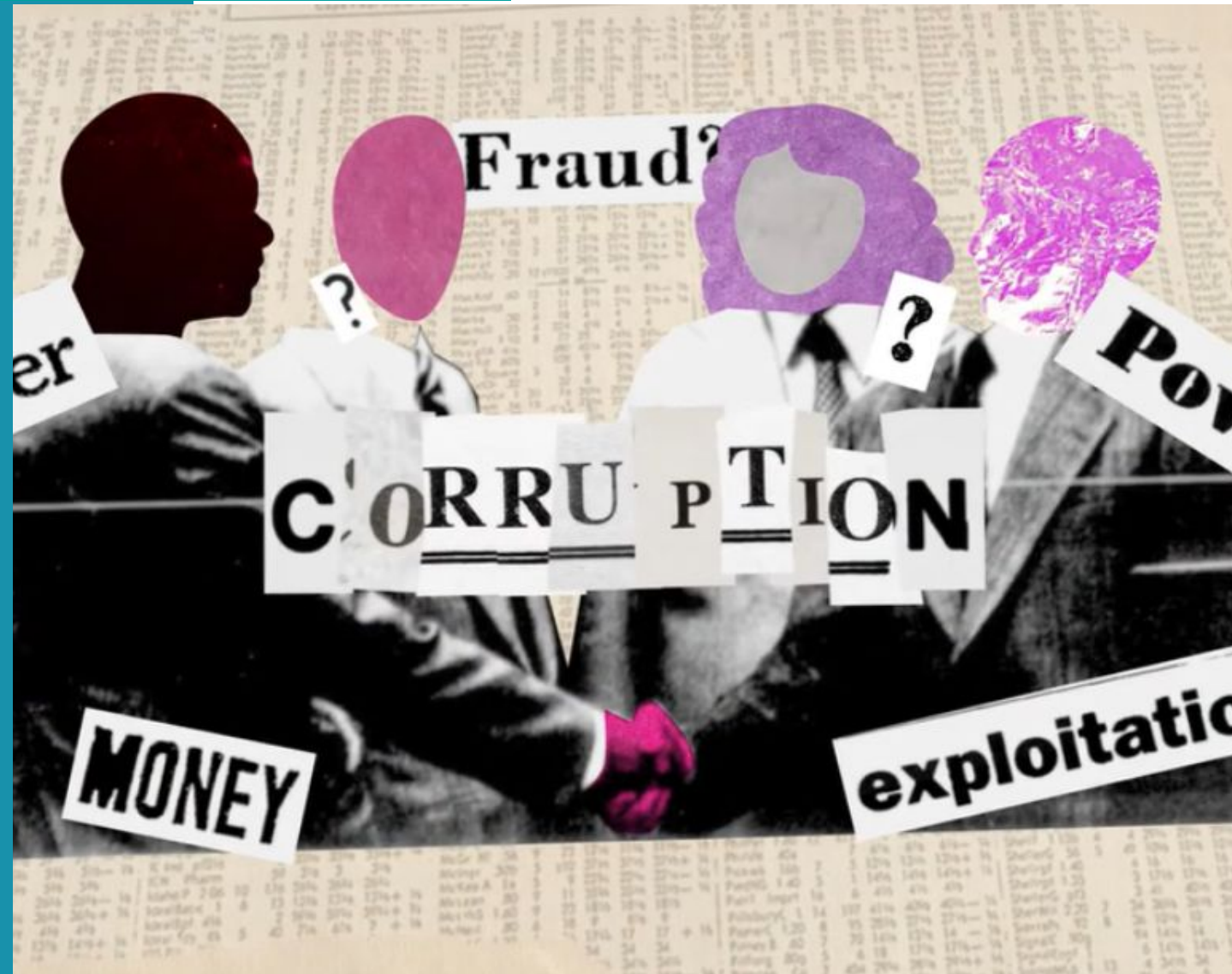
Exposing corruption and holding the corrupt to account can only happen if we understand the way corruption works and the systems that enable it.



The Basics

Corruption can take many forms, and can include behaviours like:

- public servants demanding or taking money or favours in exchange for services,
- politicians misusing public money or granting public jobs or contracts to their sponsors, friends and families,
- corporations bribing officials to get lucrative deals



- **Corruption can happen anywhere:** in business, government, the courts, the media, and in civil society, as well as across all sectors from health and education to infrastructure and sports.
- **Corruption can involve anyone:** politicians, government officials, public servants, business people or members of the public.



- **Corruption happens in the shadows,** often with the help of professional enablers such as bankers, lawyers, accountants and real estate agents, opaque financial systems and anonymous shell companies that allow corruption schemes to flourish and the corrupt to launder and hide their illicit wealth.
- **Corruption adapts** to different contexts and changing circumstances. It can evolve in response to changes in rules, legislation and even technology.

“ ANYONE WHO WANTS
TO TACKLE CORRUPTION
MUST BE WILLING TO GO
ALL THE WAY. THERE ARE
NO SHORTCUTS.

Oby Ezekwesili



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

Costs of corruption

Economic costs

- Your opportunity to build and grow wealth.



Environmental costs

Your chance for a healthy environment and a sustainable future.





Political costs

Your freedom and rule of law.

Social costs

Your participation and even your trust in government.



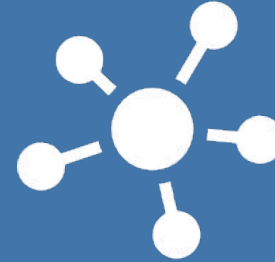
To Fight Corruption, We Must Embrace Transparency



Transparency is all about knowing who, why, what, how and how much. It means shedding light on formal and informal rules, plans, processes and actions. Transparency helps us, the public, hold all power to account for the common good.

Seeking and receiving information is a human right that can act as a safeguard against corruption, and increase trust in decision makers and public institutions.

However, transparency is not only about making information available, but ensuring it can be easily accessed, understood and used by citizens.



But transparency is only the first step to curbing corruption

We have learned from over twenty-five years of experience that corruption can only be kept in check if representatives from government, business and civil society work together for the common good.