

Appendix 10a: Anti-corruption – Definitions

In ensuring that projects are implemented in accordance with the Danish MFA anti-corruption policy, the following behaviour/actions must be avoided:

Conflict of interest arises from situations in which a member of staff has a private interest that could potentially influence, or appear to influence, the impartial and objective performance of his or her official duties. Private interests include any advantage to oneself or one's family, close relatives, friends and persons or organisations with which one has or has had business or political relations.

Bribery is the act of offering, giving (active bribery), receiving, soliciting or accepting (passive bribery) something of value for the purpose of influencing the action of an official in the performance of his or her public or legal duties.

Extortion occurs when a public official unlawfully demands or receives money or property through intimidation. Extortion may include threats of harm to a person or his/her property, threats to accuse him/her of a crime/illegal act, or threats to reveal embarrassing information. Some forms of threat are occasionally singled out for separate statutory treatment under the designation "blackmail."

Fraud is the use of deception with the intention of obtaining an advantage (financial or otherwise), avoiding an obligation or causing loss to others. This involves being deliberately dishonest, misleading, engaging in deceitful behaviour, practising trickery or acting under false pretences.

Embezzlement is the misappropriation or other diversion of property or funds legally entrusted to someone by virtue of his or her position.

Gift, in the context of corruption, is a financial or other benefit, offered, given, solicited or received in the expectation of receiving a benefit in return. Gifts and hospitality may, in themselves, be a manifestation of corrupt behaviour. They may be used to facilitate corruption, or may give the appearance of corruption. Gifts may include cash or assets given as presents, and political or charitable donations.

Nepotism is favouritism shown to relatives or friends without regard to merit. Relatives or friends are treated favourably based on the close personal relationship alone rather than on a professional and objective assessment of their skills and qualifications.