

How to infiltrate the subversive system of corruption

Central control of anti-corruption investigations will suffice to enable the leading organization to gather the crucial information required and negotiate with government and encourage change through strategic initiatives and managing the flow of information to and from the public.

Information about the operation of tenders where bribery, price fixing and bid rigging prevail can, for instance, be made public. "Covert agents" should be "planted" in "hot spots", such as revenue and tax compliance, customs and excise, police and procurement, to observe and report transgressions.

On the one hand, informers should be used to spread "misinformation", for example about bid rigging, to create fear and/or to provide suspects with leeway to make mistakes and to "hang themselves". On the other hand, disseminating credible information to the public is essential to increase public pressure for transparency and change.

LIFESTYLE AUDITS

Politicians and public servants whose lifestyles do not match their remuneration can be targeted and asked to disclose whether they legally received the expenses from their accumulated wealth. The central anti-corruption coordinating unit (the institution



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Anti-Corruption Commission) can collaborate with private institutions, community based organizations and interest groups which have an interest to reduce corruption. Examples of such interest groups are Access to Information Namibia (ACTION), Citizens for an Accountable and Transparent Society (CATS) and the National Society for Human Rights (NSHR).

Corruption can be uncovered by making use of hidden video cameras, confidential exit interviews and electronic surveillance (Citiguard). Whistleblowers can be promised state protection, immunity, financial rewards and new identities in other countries to encourage them to come forward to expose organised criminal syndicates and other manifestations of corruption, for example cartels, colluding contractors and bribery.

References

Cokteer, N. 2006. Addressing Corruption in Namibia.