

Anti-corruption Policy

Definition

The Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) defines corruption as: the misuse of trust, power or position for inappropriate gain. Corruption encompasses, inter alia, the offering and receiving of bribes- which includes giving bribes to a foreign civil servant- embezzlement, bias and nepotism.

Purpose

This anti-corruption policy describes the FBA's approach to corruption and how the effort of fighting corruption is to take place. The purpose of the policy is to increase the awareness of corruption, encourage precautions, impede mistakes and create an organisational culture, in which the risk of corruption is considered in all activities.

Incentive

Corruption constitutes a serious threat to social and economic development, and it particularly affects the poor. Poor societies are, in addition to being poor, often affected by a weak and undemocratic state which often fails to respect the Rule of Law. In such a state, corruption may lead to the deterioration of basic security and public services. Fighting corruption therefore means using state funding properly and contributing to combating poverty, societal security and development- in Sweden as well as abroad.

Scope

The target group of this anti-corruption policy is all FBA employees; seconded personnel and consultants included. All activities funded by the FBA are to be guided by this policy.

Responsibilities and measures

All employees should be aware of the fact that Sweden has committed to fighting corruption through international conventions, such as The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Each liable employee is compelled to inform external actors, such as partner organisations and consultants, about this policy.

The risk of corruption is to be considered at all levels of the FBA, through; risk assessments of for example recruitment, planning- and evaluation, as well as through the agency's every-day processing of items of business and the implementation of planned activities.

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Corruption is often discovered by an individual who reacts to warning signals. These signals are often subtle and difficult to interpret. For this reason it is important that they are examined by more than one person. Co-workers who suspect corruption are obliged to report it. FBA seconded personnel should report suspicions in accordance with the mission's Standard Operation Procedure (SOP). Other co-workers should if possible report to their immediate superior, or alternatively to another superior that he or she trusts. The person who receives the information shall, in consultation with the Director-General, the Head of Security and the Head of Human Recourses, decide on proper measures to be taken. The report, the consultation and the decision on which measures to be taken, should all be documented. Co-workers who report suspicion of corruption are to be protected and offered anonymity. They cannot be subject to retaliation or harassment.

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