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transparent and good governance in all its transactions within the firm and with other external elements , must go along way to reduce the temptation to engage in corruption practices in anticipation of outdoing rivals at deals. The involvement of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to enforce transparency dictates to multinational companies, donor personnel and recipient governments should provide the critical mass of support for clean business government and private sector alike. Agreeing to standard international tender procedures for government to government and company to government tenders, should remove the advantages of paying one's way to winning a project. This should be strengthened by national laws that forbid companies incorporates in a country to engage in corruption practices in order to secure a business transaction, the violation of which should subject the management to heavy fines and taken to court of law even in cases when the bribery takes place abroad. Multilateral and bilateral agencies have the financial and political muscle to force compliance of large corporations to adhere to anti corruption dictates as they have the personnel, the institutions, the leverage, to initiate such measures, the networks to implement them and the motivation to stop the siphoning of resources often from funds they grant, donate, or loan to developing nations, to private accounts of bureaucrats and businessmen in developing and developed nations (ADB, 1999).

V. Conclusion and some unfinished business

Initially it was assumed that the major cause of corruption is bureaucratic inefficiency with its red tape, which encourages the private sector to pay its way in an attempt to accelerate the rigid squeaking wheels of the bureaucratic machine. Moreover in as much as the genesis and the size of bureaucracy is inextricably associated with government intervention, little wonder that the level of economic inefficiency has been linked to the extent of the government's involvement in the economy. Logically as it seems, corruption as is bureaucracy, have their causes in governments leaving little or no room at all for the private sector. With time however, it is being revealed that political-economic set up and the attendant cultural socialization may shed more light on why different countries facing similar conditions may have different levels of corruption. The political-economic system moreover has facilitated the identification of factors that may be responsible for the existence of cases of high corruption without necessarily resulting into lower growth, as compared to cases where high corruption levels is associated with lower growth and investment. Political superstructure create the economic substructure to sustain it, which is why high bureaucratic political systems create monopolies that sustain their livelihood. Competition is stifled to ensure national security and self sufficiency even as consumers have only poor quality goods and high prices at their disposal. Protectionism breeds inefficiency, complacency, and stagnation. Innovation is nipped, technological progress is put off, possibly until such time when it is no longer avoidable. National competitiveness suffers a serious and prolonged blow.

The impact of corruption on developing economies is likewise well documented, as is the effect on business operations. The process through which corruption affects investment and growth is still being explored. With negative effect on the minimal growth such countries can register, corruption levels counter all efforts made in the direction reducing the poverty, disease and ignorance of more than two-thirds of the World's population. That is why corruption has to be fought at all costs..

Lean and mean government created through deregulation and privatization have been some of the measures recommended to fight corruption. Corporate dedication to

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over, which is why the organization in conjunction with TI has put up business principles that can be used as guidance in formulation the objectives of the anti corruption program at the enterprise level (TI and SAI, 2002). The principles underline the activities that should and shouldn't be engaged in by enterprises, their employees, with attendant sanctions in case of violations.

The activities of CIPE include the promotion of good governance by encouraging the establishment of “institutions that govern the relation between investors and creditors on one hand, and managers on the other, ” (CIPE, 2001). The organization promotes fair, transparent, and responsible competition, protection of shareholder interests, especially those without controlling interests, the establishment of mechanisms to monitor the activities of management to ensure accountability to the shareholders and other stakeholders. Such an organization has a wealth of assistance technical, financial and empirical, which formulators of counter bribery program can draw on. Moreover, with a network of international connections, CIPE can enable developing countries extend their anti corruption efforts to powerful multinational corporations.

OECD the organization that assembles industrialized nations in its efforts to curb unfair competition among companies and countries in international business transactions established a convention on combating bribery which public officials and employees of enterprises in OECD member countries are obliged to comply with. The supranational organization has the financial and technical leverage and experience to bear on the activities of enterprises that are based in developed countries, which maybe outside the reach of poor developing nations. OECD in addition cooperates with other regional and international organizations such as Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Transparency International in the fight against corruption by jointly sponsoring workshops, international conferences, as well as extending technical assistance on request to countries that need it (UNDP, 1997; ADB, 1999). Thus, enterprises and countries fighting against corruption can draw the assistance and guidance of the organization in designing and implementing their programs.

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program, dissemination, and implementation. Anti corruption activists in both developing and developed countries have for sometime raised concern that industrialized countries condone corruption in developing countries by offering tax deductions on expenses made by companies in bribing foreign firms and government officials in the course of their operations. Thus enterprises both in developing and developed countries should adopt the OECD code of conduct which makes it a criminal offense for companies to engage in bribing activities in the course of making business transactions (Hong Jae IM, 1999).

In addition to or complementary to the part played by international multilateral agencies in the fight against corruption in developing countries, which is in the main indirect, the effort can be enhanced through services provided by international organizations that concentrate on the establishment of good governance at the corporate and the government levels in both the developing and developed nations.. Such organizations include among others, Transparency international (TI) social accountability International (SAI), center for international private enterprise (CIPE), International criminal court (ICC), and organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD). Transparency international is the leading international NGO that focuses on researching the causes, effects and counter measures against poverty incidence in many countries. Close to decade of experience equips it with the data , research results on the political economy of corruption in many countries, strategies adopted by different countries facing different forms of corruption with differing measures of success, experts with abundance experience in the field, all of which can be exploited by countries with serious intentions to fight malfeasance. With international recognition, TI can serve as the provider of check and balance mechanisms that developing countries can use to monitor the activities of multinational corporations, whose immense wealth across nations makes it hard for poor developing countries to do.

Social accountability international SAI is an international NGO with a mission to “improve work places and communities around the world by developing and promoting voluntary standards combined with independent verification and public reporting,” (TI and SAI, 2002:8). With such a mission, SAI shares the mission of TI of ushering in good governance through increased transparency and accountability of enterprises the world

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prosecution of the legislators (no need for letters authorizing the police or judiciary to take action once abundant evidence is obtained); opening voting on bills to the public and journalists as well as making the voting process itself open to prevent the problem of 'money politics' as it is popularly known in Indonesia, and effecting the use of oversight committees, which serve as watch dogs on the conduct of public service by state officials.

Corruption at the enterprise level being inimical to competitiveness must thus be reduced and if possible eradicated. Fighting corruption at the enterprise level calls for adopting corporate governance or corporate principles that encounter the emergence of bribery culture. This is through the adoption of competition which is underpinned by transparent, and accountable practices, which entails the regular disclosure of information on the enterprise, encourage active cooperation between the enterprise and stakeholders, putting in place a reliable monitoring mechanism on management activities to ensure the protection of interests of shareholders (CIPE, 2001). The standardization of accounting practices and increasing the rigor in internal controls and audits, whereby by all financial transactions are timely recorded, making all documents available for inspection by interested parties at any time, reduce the number of off balance sheet accounts (TI and SAI, 2002).

Enterprises should commit themselves to forbidding bribe taking and giving in the course of their business transactions with customers, suppliers, government officials, agents, and contractors. This should arguably be done by adopting a counter bribery program that prohibits employees bribe taking and giving with clear sanctions in case of violations; delineate policy on political and charitable contributions so that in no event should the enterprise donate in anticipation of advantages in future in its business dealings; desisting from facilitation payments, proscribe the giving and taking of 'gifts, hospitality and expenses' if such activities have the potential to influence the outcome of business transactions. The enterprise should in addition show its commitment to anti bribery program in its employee recruitment, promotion, training, and performance evaluation, as well as its relations with branches, subsidiaries, joint ventures, and affiliated organizations. To ensure total commitment to the program, coalition with trade unions, employees, and other interested parties should be involved in designing the

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The high salaries raise the level of income for the individual as well as the class of individuals he compares himself to. So, as long as the point of reference enjoys an income that cannot entirely be accounted for in terms of legal payments, it is unfathomable that increases in salaries and bonus will reduce the corrupt individual's proclivity towards indulging in corrupt practices. The fact that Singapore and Botswana register higher growth rates than other Countries in their respective regions, the former having joined the developed Countries' club in the late 1990s while the latter is now a middle income Country registering an average GDP growth rate of 10 per cent in 1981-1991 period, 7 per cent and 6.8 per cent for 1996/1997, and 1997/1998 periods, which is ample evidence that fighting corruption effectively yields growth and increases investment.

One factor that is increasing assuming importance in day-to-day social and economic livelihoods people in both developed and developing nations is information and communication technology. Its growing importance lies in the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery it brings about, which is due to the increased access to information by the civil society in real time, which empowers it to monitor government activities. Information and communication technology (ICT) adoption also enhances the enforcement of rules by increasing the ability to monitor and detect deviations in the delivery of services, and lessens discretion of officials by reducing contact between client and state official through online service delivery systems. Knowing well as activities are accessible to many stakeholders increased the risk of indulging in suspicious practices by the officials. Effectiveness can only be enhanced if ICT specialists coordinate reforms efforts in conjunction with public managers. Otherwise, whiz men in ICT will take advocate of their mastering the processes to generate new and more sophisticated avenues to carry out graft knowing well that the largest section of public servants is ICT illiterate (Wescot, 2003).

Corruption drive can hardly be won if the institution that makes laws is not cleansed of all opportunities of committing corruption. This is why the parliament as an institution that reflects the collective voice of the public should be exemplary in disclosing their wealth, avoid holding posts that will cause conflict of interests, and not indulge in shady deals. Such behavior must be enforced by law that limits immunity to