### PARTNERSHIP POLICY

**TITLE:** Anti-Corruption Policy

**PREAMBLE:**

The diversion of resources or miss-use of power compromises our values and our accountability to children and communities around the world.

Suggestions that World Vision is linked to corruption can be damaging to reputation - undermining the morale of staff and the trust and support of beneficiaries, partners, the wider public and donors. Corruption also poses legal risks both for the organisation and individuals involved. We must act, and be seen to act, in a way that is honest and transparent.

This policy supports existing Partnership policies and standards (such as the Code of Conduct), reinforcing World Vision’s commitment to foster an organizational culture in which corruption is never acceptable. It further clarifies standards of conduct for the prevention of corruption and provides a common foundation for the development of procedures to manage World Vision’s corruption risk across the Partnership.

**POLICY:**

1. Corruption on the part of any World Vision employee, board member or volunteer (collectively “World Vision Persons”) or any third party (consultant, vendor, partners, etc.) in their engagement with World Vision entities, is prohibited.

2. No World Vision Person, or any third party acting on behalf of World Vision or dealing with World Vision, shall offer to pay a bribe, or pay a bribe, nor shall they solicit the payment of a bribe, or accept a bribe in conjunction with any aspect of World Vision’s activities.

3. Payments otherwise prohibited should be considered only if there is immediate threat to personal safety in which case the payment must be immediately reported to management and clearly identified in the accounting records as such.

4. All World Vision entities will perform a corruption risk assessment to inform the development of a corruption aware workforce and foster an organizational culture in which corruption is never acceptable.

5. All World Vision entities will ensure employees, board members, volunteers, and third parties that engage with World Vision are made aware of the Anti-corruption Policy.

6. All World Vision entities will implement a “whistleblower” policy and procedures to provide employees, board members, volunteers, and third parties with a mechanism to report evidence of misconduct, including corruption, and to encourage such reporting.

7. All World Vision entities will develop a corruption response plan documenting how incidents will be investigated, reported and closed.

8. Employees of World Vision who commit a corrupt act, fail to report knowledge of corruption or fail to manage the risk of corruption will be subject to disciplinary
**SCOPE:**
Each entity in the World Vision Partnership will ensure that it implements this policy either by referencing it directly, or by adopting its own local policy which is in accordance with this policy and any management policy that supports it.

**DEFINITIONS:**
Corruption is defined as *the abuse of entrusted power for gain*. It includes practices such as bribery, fraud, extortion, collusion and money laundering. It also includes an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the organization’s activities. This may include cash or in-kind benefits, such as free goods, gifts, and holidays, or special personal services provided for the purpose of an improper advantage or that may result in moral pressure to receive such an advantage. Occasional minor gifts and entertainment should be handled in accordance with the applicable Conflicts of Interest Policy or other related policies.

**BACKGROUND:**
Related Partnership Policies:
- Code of Conduct – 13 March 2003
- Code of Conduct Guidelines – 17 September 2009 (including “whistleblower” policies implemented in accordance with such Guidelines)
- Conflict of Interest – 19 April 2007

It is noted that the United States, United Kingdom, and other countries have adopted laws prohibiting the bribery of government officials, and in some cases commercial bribery as well, even when such activity is conducted in other countries. Violations of the anti-bribery laws can lead to costly enforcement actions, damage to the organization’s reputation, and civil and criminal fines and penalties (including imprisonment) against both the individuals involved and the organization.

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1 Definition source - Global Reporting Initiative Reporting Guidelines.