

The control of corruption in Finland

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the control of corruption in Finland. As a multi-faced phenomenon administrative corruption is seen a threat to open and transparent governance, the democratic process and incorrupt public sector personnel. Typical examples of corrupt acts are accepting bribe, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, bureaucratic manipulation, fallacious use of legislature and unfair judiciary, and receiving benefits.

The causes of corruption have been the subject of considerable scholarly study and research. Our analysis mainly deals with the factors that are associated with administrative corruption or more specifically, with low corruption in the Finnish public administration. The article debates the potential causal linkages of low corruption relevant for the Finnish public administration.

Our presentation deals with the control system of corruption. The explanations are based on the following five issues: 1) Benefits of good administration i.e. confidence in public institutions, and citizen channels for whistleblowing; 2) Integrity of civil servants i.e. legalism and loyalty to the office, and 'danger' of public shame; 3) The key anti-corruption acts, i.e. administrative procedure act and penal code which deal with ethical behaviour and extensive sanctions of corruption undertakings; 4) Investigations of Ombudsman and Chancellor, i.e. maintaining just and clean administrative culture; 5) Financial and performance audit i.e. decentralized monitoring and tight financial audits.

Data is gathered by desk review in a single country. Pre-existing surveys, previous research, documents, statistics and reports and of different institutions are used for describing the Finnish control system of corruption.