

ANÁLISIS DE TEXTOS OPPCF EN MATERIA DE CORRUPCIÓN										
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Título:	BUSINESS, CORRUPTION AND CRIME IN MONTENEGRO: The impact of bribery and other crime on private enterprise. Encontrado el									
Año	2013	Ciudad		Editorial		Traductor		Edición		Volumen
URL, Página Web	http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/corruption/Montenegro_Business_corruption_report_ENG.pdf									
Base de datos										
ABSTRACT O RESUMEN	"This survey of private businesses in Montenegro reveals that corruption and other forms of crime are a great hindrance to private enterprise and have a negative effect on private investment. A significant percentage of businesses pay bribes to public officials repeatedly over the course of the year. Businesses in the Transportation and Storage sector are those most affected by bribery, followed by businesses in the Accommodation and Food service activities sector. The public officials with the highest risk of bribery in interactions with businesses are customs officers, land registry officers, municipal or provincial elected representatives, tax/revenues officers and inspection officials."									
EN QUÉ CONSISTE LA IMPORTANCIA DEL TEXTO O QUÉ APORTE HACE AL ESTADO DEL ARTE	En este documento encontramos un estudio de la corrupción en Montenegro, lo cual es un claro ejemplo de los resultados que causa la misma y como se trata esta para poder hacer una comparación con las actuaciones y medidas que toma Colombia. Para poder establecer posibles soluciones o formar de resolución de estas problemáticas									
IDEAS, CONCEPTOS, ARGUMENTOS, RAZONES O SIMILARES APORTADAS POR EL AUTOR ATRAVÉS DEL TEXTO Y QUE EXPLICAN LA IMPORTANCIA O APORTE AL ESTADO DEL ARTE										
FUNDAMENTAL I	"The most common purposes for paying bribes cited by businesses is to "speed up business-related procedures" (45.7 per cent of all bribes), "making the finalization of a procedure possible" (14.3 per cent), "reducing the cost of a procedure" (7.2 per cent) and "receiving information" (7 per cent). At the same time, around one in eight (12 per cent) bribes paid serve no specific immediate purpose for the businesses paying them, suggesting that these are "sweeteners" given to public officials to "groom" them for future interactions in the interest of the company."									
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FUNDAMENTAL II	"Parallel to the progressive European integration, awareness of corruption has increased in Montenegro and successive Montenegrin governments have committed themselves to fighting corruption. Important instruments in the upgrading of the legislative framework for the fight against corruption are represented by the ratification of the Criminal Law Convention against Corruption (2002) and the Civil Law Convention against Corruption (2008). Furthermore, Montenegro's legal framework against corruption includes provisions from the Constitution, the Criminal Code (CC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). It further contains specific legislation such as: the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest; the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism; the Law on Liability of									
Páginas	11									
TEXTO ANEXO?										