



The writing on the blue background reads: "Fight corruption decisively!"



A map of Mongolia made of jigsaw puzzle pieces, including the Mongolian national flag and banknotes. The title reads: "This is not a toy."



A lake or marsh in the shape of Mongolia. The words read: "Corruption, Bureaucracy".



On the top there is a yin-yang symbol that reflects the inescapable and intertwined duality of all things in nature. The cup is filled with milk or Mongolian traditional milk tea (for Mongolians, milk represents good intentions). The phrase on the cup reads: "We don't need corruption in our life."



Hands protruding from Mongolian traditional dress sleeves. The writing on the top reads "Justice" (Thumbs up!), and on the bottom "Corruption" (Thumbs down!).



The title of the poster reads: "If you have the money..." A doll is dressed in a Mongolian judge's court attire.



The word embedded in the map of Mongolia (designed as the Mongolian flag) read: "Corruption." The title of the poster reads: "Today ... or it might be too late."



(A map of Mongolia represented as the national flag.)



"After shaking hands ..." This is the first part of a Mongolian idiom: "After shaking hands, grab the wrist", meaning that one oversteps the bounds.



The words across the man's mouth read: "Corruption and Bribery"; the three letters in red are the Mongolian word for "choke, suffocate". The man's jacket is covered with words that are related to areas of corruption in Mongolia: bank loans, land, health, hospitals, aid, donations, education, privatization, licenses, visas, tenders, investments, elections, customs, the courts, police, taxes, etc.



The title of the poster reads: "Corrupt business environment."



A university graduate's mortar board covered with banknotes. The title of the poster reads: "The hat."



No title. (See no evil, speak no evil, hear no evil)



The title of the poster reads: "(Save) humans from AIDS, and the state from corruption." Government House is inside the condom.



No title. (An hourglass. The top part shows documents titled "License", "Diploma" and "Permit".)



The Mongolian state symbol – the Soyombo. The two side pillars have been replaced with a spoon and a fork. The title of the poster reads: "Homeland faces the danger of corruption."



The upper part of the poster depicts the Mongolian national flag; the lower part a Mongolian banknote. The title reads: "Between the state and people", meaning that corruption sets apart the state and the people.



The title of the poster reads: "The case is closed" (shown in form of a red stamp). The index finger of the hand is covered with a banknote.



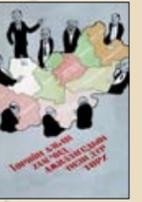
(Mongolians say: "Bad deeds leave black footsteps.")



The poster depicts an official stamp.



The title of the poster reads: "Law is like brass." (This is a Mongolian saying meaning degradation of the law). The book cover reads: "Constitution of Mongolia."



The title of the poster reads: "The true face of government officials and employees." There are people playing cards and sitting around a map of Mongolia, which is divided into sectors named: corruption, donation, aid, loans, state budget, investment, foreign loans and taxes.



The title of the poster reads: "Look at your footprints!" The footprints read: "Corruption."



The title of the poster reads: "Road to the society of justice and democracy."



"Corrupt person."



The title of the poster reads: "Today ... or it might be too late." The hand bears the colors of the Mongolian national flag.



The title of the poster reads: "Disclose it!" The arms are covered with the word "Corruption."



The title of the poster reads: "Corruption." The eye's pupil is made of a US dime.



No title. (The red carpet that was used, and in some places is still used, in government buildings.)



Scissors with the tag "Corruption" are cutting through the Mongolian state flag. The title of the poster reads: "Do not!"



The title of the poster reads: "Corruption sneaks through holes in the law." The title of the book reads: "Mongolian Laws." There is a piece of a banknote in the magnifying glass.



Title of the poster on the top reads: "Corruption eats itself".



A key (the round part is in the shape of a 50 tugrug Mongolian coin) and a key chain made of banknotes. The title reads: "No entrance."



No comments.



The word on the top reads "Corruption"; the words on the bottom read "Spider in the society."



On the can, the word "Tender (bid)" is visible.



The words across the bottom of the poster read: "What is strong: State or...!" There is a banknote cutting through the flag of Mongolia.



The building in the picture is Government House. The words across the bottom of the poster read: "Save our state!"



The title of the poster reads: "If you don't have the money..." At the bottom of the ladder there is a coin ditch and the symbol of Mongolian currency – the tugrug.



Title of the poster on the top reads: "Sharing the cake... Stop it! Before it will be too late!" (No entry sign covers banknotes).

# "TODAY... OR IT MAY BE TOO LATE"

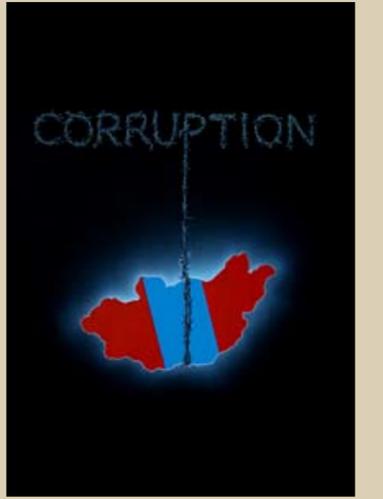
Mongolian paintings on corruption



Mongolia is located in the heart of northern Asia. The country's culture is deeply rooted in its nomadic herding traditions and is characterized by a deep respect for nature and a tolerance of different world views. The traditional nomads' dwelling, the ger, is the focal point of many age-old customs and practices passed down through the centuries. Unifying the nation is the ever-present memory of Mongolia's greatest emperor, Chinggis Khaan, who is immortalized in songs and dances.

In 1921, Mongolia became the second socialist country in the world. Ruled by a single communist party for 70 years, the country endured political repression and the stifling of opposition parties and alternative points of view. In 1990, Mongolia made the transition from communism to democracy and embarked on a path of political, economic and social reform. The country's political transition was swift and largely positive, with freedom of choice and expression recognized as among the main achievements of the past 18 years. While the democratic transition was peaceful, the transformation of the centralized economic system into a market economy has proved difficult to manage. Economic growth has been insufficient to improve the living conditions of a large percentage of the population. A series of natural disasters between 1999 and 2002 affected most of the country's herders and resulted in a significant loss of livestock, leading to the rise of extreme poverty. The transition also placed new demands on an under-prepared bureaucracy, which paved the way for the corruption that is now prevalent in Mongolia. With support from international donors, Mongolia is making efforts to achieve good governance and alleviate poverty and unemployment, and to improve living standards and overall social development.

According to surveys and opinion polls conducted in the past decade, Mongolians have identified corruption as the most serious issue affecting their society. By 2002, corruption was widespread. In 2007, Mongolia ranked 99 (3.0) out of 180 countries on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. Its score was an improvement on the previous year, rising from 2.8 on the 1.0 – 5.0 scale. To combat corruption, Mongolia has incorporated anti-corruption initiatives into its public policy and in 1996 enacted the Anti-Corruption Law - the first nationwide attempt to fight corruption. In 2002, the Parliament also implemented the National Anti-Corruption Programme. In recent years, the Government of Mongolia has joined international anti-corruption conventions and protocols in order to align its legislation with international standards. In 2006, the country adopted a new Anti-Corruption Law that made provision for the establishment of an independent Anti-Corruption Agency that had its own structure, special powers and functions.



CORRUPTION IS ENDEMIC IN MONGOLIA

Greater public understanding of corruption and its economic, social and political costs is essential for building a sound and effective strategy to eliminate corruption. To reduce and deter corruption in the public and private sectors, Mongolian civil society and international donors promote legal and regulatory reform, institutional capacity-building for government and non-governmental organizations, and public education to engage the public in combating corruption. One of the first steps in addressing corruption was the organization of an essay and poster competition in 2002 by the Zorig Foundation, one of the civil-society organizations actively involved in anti-corruption efforts. This competition enabled people to express their opinions and perceptions on the issue. The objective was to raise anti-corruption awareness in the community through citizens and the media. The contest also featured a series of television programmes and media advertisements. More than 400 people took part, from artists and cartoonists to the general public, including school children and youth. This anti-corruption poster collection was selected from more than 160 contest submissions. Until this anti-corruption contest was initiated, there were no books or other publications on anti-corruption issued in Mongolia. Because of the enthusiasm of the participants, the media exposure the event received, and the subsequent discussion generated at all levels of society, we strongly believe that the project was a great success and brought the issue of anti-corruption to the fore. It illustrated that corruption was an issue that ultimately hurt all Mongolians, and was a big concern to many. All the contest poster submissions were exhibited in Ulaanbaatar for a week in April 2002, and selected posters were published and disseminated across the country. Even today, six years after the competition, many publications and television stations use our posters to illustrate corruption-related articles and programmes.



The Zorig Foundation is a nonprofit, non-governmental organization whose main mission is to advance the formation of democratic society and to support political reforms in Mongolia. The Foundation was formed in October 1998, shortly after the murder of Sanjaasurengiin Zorig, a member of the Mongolian Parliament and then Minister for Infrastructure Development. He was 36 years old. At the age of 28, he became the leader of the Mongolian democratic revolution that swept away communist rule in the country and brought freedom and democracy to the people of the Mongolia. The Foundation was established to continue his fight for a more democratic and prosperous Mongolia – a goal that Zorig strongly believed the country could achieve if people were constantly encouraged to strive for a fair and just state. The principal objectives of the Foundation include spreading democratic values in society, strengthening human rights, freedom and social justice, respecting and promoting pluralism, and improving the system of transparency and accountability of state and government to the public. In order to meet the above objectives, the Zorig Foundation concentrates on the following activities:

- Improving the political and civic education of citizens, especially youth, and their participation in the democratic process;
- Raising public awareness of transparency, anti-corruption and political ethics;
- Participation and contribution towards the improvement of conditions for human rights and freedom; and
- Contributing to poverty reduction and social justice.



ANTI-CORRUPTION POSTER EXHIBITION

ZORIG FOUNDATION - ADVANCING DEMOCRACY

**Anti-corruption public awareness:** As one of the leading NGOs on anti-corruption in Mongolia, we have implemented a series of anti-corruption public awareness projects, including investigative journalism workshops, an international conference on Good Governance, the first anti-corruption website in Mongolia ([www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn)), monitoring of the implementation of the National Programme for Combating Corruption, and monitoring of the Customs Service and government scholarship grants. **Social activities:** The Foundation has also been involved in a range of social-assistance projects, including restocking the livestock of poor herders and renovating rural schools and dormitories. For example, in January 2005 and with the help of UNESCO, we launched the "Together with Migrants" project, which aims to empower young migrants and improve their living conditions. Through this project we build the capacity of individual migrants to be active in their communities, increasing their awareness about core concerns such as legal and health issues, education and employment, and develop a support network among migrants for information-sharing, social and psychological support and collective action. **Youth activities:** The main focus of the Foundation's activity is youth education. The Young Leadership Programme ([www.ylp.mn](http://www.ylp.mn)) is designed for young college graduates to foster effective leadership, strategic planning, and creative-thinking skills. The YLP began in 2003 and yearly selects up to 20-24 bright Mongolians between the ages of 22 and 25 to participate in a rigorous eight-month programme that includes lectures and hands-on experiences. Recently, a School Pairing programme was initiated that pairs US and Mongolian high schools to promote communication between students and teachers through the internet, and short-term student and teacher country exchanges.

**Scholarship Programme** Acknowledging that well-educated and proficient university graduates are a key factor in the sustainable development of Mongolia, the Zorig Foundation, in partnership with SDC and other donors, provides scholarships for students from low-income families who are currently enrolled in Mongolian universities and have competent educational achievements but who face financial difficulties that threaten the continuation of their higher education. Since 2000, the Foundation has awarded university scholarships to more than 560 outstanding students from low-income families. In order to get scholarships, students must develop and implement small-scale community development projects. [www.zorigfoundation.org.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.org.mn)

**ACTIVITIES OF THE ZORIG FOUNDATION** The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) started its activities in Mongolia in 2000, responding to a joint appeal from the UN and the Government of Mongolia for assistance in dealing with the aftermath of severe winter storms, called dzuds. Since then, cooperation has gradually shifted from humanitarian aid to development cooperation programmes. The SDC is committed to supporting Mongolia in its efforts towards sustainable development on its way to a successful transition to a market economy rooted in democratic principles. The Swiss Cooperation Strategy for Mongolia from 2007-2012 is to contribute to improved and securer livelihoods of herders and ex-herders in rural areas, focusing on improving the sustainable use and rehabilitation of natural resources and supporting ecologically oriented social and economic development. SDC fosters good governance in Mongolia and supports actions to strengthen Swiss-Mongolian relations, democratic development and cultural exchange to promote social accountability, responsible social behaviour and the strengthening of human rights. SDC and Zorig Foundation partner on promoting a corruption-free society and social accountability in Mongolia. [www.sdc.mn](http://www.sdc.mn)



**MONGOL-SWISS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (MSDF)** The Mongol-Swiss Development Foundation is a non-governmental organization that was established in 2006 with the inception of the Swiss Alumni Association, which has been operational since 2003. The MSDF mission is to inspire and empower people from Switzerland and Mongolia to discover their own and each others potential and jointly work to expand upon it. MSDF wants to respond to the high interest of the public of Switzerland and Mongolia for collaboration and cooperation, and will continue to work to expand its activities in all spheres. E-mail: [msdfoundation@gmail.com](mailto:msdfoundation@gmail.com)

ACTIVITIES OF THE ZORIG FOUNDATION

SDC IN MONGOLIA

MSDF

**"TODAY ... OR IT MAY BE TOO LATE"**

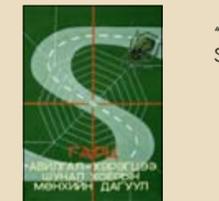
**POSTERS | CAPTIONS**



The title on the red book reads "Constitution of Mongolia". There is a US dollar in the shape of a razor blade.



"Cut the root!"



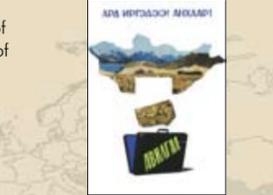
"Cross-section: Corruption – The Eternal Satellite of Need and Greed."



The words on the spider read: "Corruption." The black and red writing reads: "Danger."



The wolf wears the hat of a Mongolian government official (used before 1921) with the ribbon bearing the word "Corruption". The wolf's body is covered with words that are related to areas of corruption in Mongolia: bank loans, land, licenses, visas, apartments, "back door", tenders, projects, car garages, customs, courts, the police, alcoholic spirits, taxes, etc.



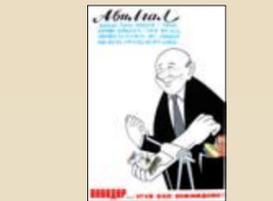
Be aware, citizens! (It is in the shape of the Mongolian territory; the square piece is falling into a briefcase bearing the word "Corruption.")



"Corruption: Today ... or it might be too late."



Money enters a meat-mincer and comes out the other side as university diplomas, passports, visas, traditional wrestling titles, etc.



On the top it reads: Corruption occurs in the police, customs, and hospitals, etc, where different services, permits and rights are provided to citizens." On the bottom it reads: "Corruption: Today ... or it might be too late."

"TODAY ... OR IT MAY BE TOO LATE"

**Organizers:**

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

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