



MANIFESTO ON CORRUPTION

International Anti-Corruption Day – 9 December

Today, December 9, 2025, marks the International Anti-Corruption Day, which precedes the International Day of Human Rights on December 10. In this way, the United Nations warns that corruption is the main enemy of human rights, a point it repeats tirelessly in other documents. The International Association to Change the World, the only progressive think tank, publishes its manifesto on corruption, prepared by its President, Javier Marzal, an expert on the subject.

Corruption is destroying life in rich countries, hindering the development of numerous countries, and creating public structures that will destroy the wealth being generated in developing countries. For this reason, international organizations such as the OECD, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the European Union have devoted significant attention to corruption. These intergovernmental organizations agree that corruption is a complex phenomenon, but their definitions do not align with the consequences they themselves attribute to it; thus, it can be asserted that official norms and documentation on corruption do not aim to combat it but to misinform the public.

It is concerning that these international norms have been transposed into the penal laws of all countries, successfully conveying to public opinion a simplistic and mistaken view of corruption. As a result, most Westerners believe they know what corruption is and what its consequences are, both of which are false.

On January 16, 2014, the article "Corruption in Public Life: The Offenses of Trafficking in Influence and Bribery" was published by Manuel-Jesús Dolz Lago, a Spanish Supreme Court prosecutor. In his article, he reproaches Parliament for the absence of a title in the Penal Code on offenses related to political corruption. After referring to various international norms on political corruption, the prosecutor summarizes and refines the international concept of corruption as "intentional, active or omissive conduct by public officials or authorities — either directly or through others— in the exercise of their function or position, which breaches their official duties to obtain undue advantages for themselves or third parties; this includes promises to commit



such acts, in both their active form (by individuals) and passive form (by the authority or official themselves)”.

In 2003, the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) was signed, considered the main international norm against corruption. The UNCAC forms part of European Union law through Council Decision 2008/801/EC. In the preface to the 2004 version, it states: “Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to flourish. This evil phenomenon is found in all countries—big and small, rich and poor—...”

The UNCAC typifies corruption offenses as follows: Bribery, Embezzlement or misappropriation, illicit enrichment, Abuse of functions, Trafficking in influences, Laundering of proceeds of crime, and Obstruction of justice. It is concerning that the offense of prevarication, both administrative and judicial, has been omitted. It is an officially recognized fact that corruption has grown since intergovernmental organizations began paying attention to it and approving their first norms in the 1990s, with national penal laws modified to incorporate these international norms in some form.

Transparency International usually publishes an article on corruption for the International Day Against Corruption. In its 2024 article, it states: Corruption is a complex social, political, and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. For example, it undermines democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law, and creating bureaucratic bottlenecks whose sole purpose is to demand bribes. It also atrophies the foundations of economic development by discouraging foreign direct investment and making it often impossible for small national businesses to cover the initial costs required by corruption. It should be noted that bureaucratic bottlenecks also serve to employ family members, friends, and party colleagues, as well as to expand clientelist networks that later vote gratefully, as seen in the current phenomenon of mass migrations with express naturalizations.

These consequences of corruption highlighted by the establishment are real and unknown to most of the population, although some intuit them. In 2018, the United Nations and the European Union coordinated the publication of corruption figures: the



UN stated that corruption takes 5% of world GDP, making it the largest and most lucrative business in the world, while the EU reported 4.8% of GDP in its member states, for which it falsified real corruption figures in several countries, including Spain's 8%. In 2023, the UN and EU coordinated again; on May 2, 2023, the United Nations debunked the EU's 2018 figures with the article "25% of World Public Spending Lost to Corruption," obviously making the EU, with its highest public spending, the world leader in corruption given its elevated percentage.

The following day, the European Commission sent Parliament and Council its proposal for a Directive on combating corruption, typifying offenses based on the UNCAC and noting deficiencies and huge disparities in penalties across member states. However, the aforementioned definitions used by supposed corruption experts and legislators do not match these consequences; meaning that committing those offenses does not destroy the pillars of the West, as they themselves claim corruption does. In this context, and given that the institutions themselves consider corruption the principal reality of humanity, it is necessary to publish a definition that informs public opinion and allows penal laws to adapt accordingly to be effective.

Considering the above, jurists must propose a definition of corruption, taking into account generic beneficiaries and victims, including the pillars of current Western civilization and wealth generation, while explicitly excluding fallacious arguments, such as that saving the financial system benefits the majority, or subsidizing political parties, unions, professional colleges, large companies, or media outlets, as these corrupt the social and business sectors. All Western countries have systemic corruption, where the institutional priority is defending institutional corruption, and officials who oppose it are expelled. This systemic corruption in high institutions is precisely the cause of Western decline.

The decline has led to worsening living conditions daily in the 27 EU member states, a reality officially recognized in the European Commission's 2010 document "Europe 2030". Corruption in the legislative power approves laws harming the general interest or benefiting certain minorities; corruption in the executive power or governments confiscates the majority's money to benefit certain minorities, including politicians from both powers; and corruption in the judicial power grants IMPUNITY to these three public powers that daily subvert the constitutional order, harming the pillars that enabled high living standards in the West: the market economy, science, the rule of



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law, and 1948 human rights. In all Western countries, the State's powers form a totalitarian, decadent metamafia that criminally condemns, imprisons, and harms those who alert to the truth, eliminating public and private counterpowers.

It is worth recalling the UN and EU coordination on the genocidal pandemic measures of 2020, including COVID-19 vaccines, or the climate emergency hoax, two major UN-launched hoaxes causing unprecedented impoverishment, debunked from the start by numerous scientists and officially by the US Congress and Government, respectively. The same applies to Agenda 2030 and the European Green Deal. Corruption in the United Nations and European Union has become one of the greatest threats to humanity, surpassed only by national corruptions, including the risk of nuclear war launched from the EU or NATO.

Widespread knowledge of corruption is essential to eradicate systemic corruption, reduce corrupt practices, and reverse decline. Spain is the country where corruption has been officially studied most deeply, thanks to the European Union. It is a documented fact that the bipartisan governments of Felipe González, Aznar, Zapatero, Rajoy, and Sánchez have harmed Spaniards; all five have been denounced for it but none investigated, enjoying absolute IMPUNITY. Even more gravely, the bipartisan alliance between PP and PSOE (or PPSOE) to plunder Spain has been denounced.

On February 7, 2020, the United Nations published the news "Being a Rich Country, Spain Lives in Poverty," stating that poverty levels in Spain reflect a political decision. That same day, the UN published another with the headline "Spain: High Poverty Rates Are a Political Choice, Says UN Human Rights Expert," thereby criticizing the political metamafia for deciding Spaniards should be poor. This is also corruption, though these political decisions are unrelated to typified offenses or prior definitions of corruption. The same situation, though less extreme, occurs in all EU member states and in all rich countries that are less so each day, some no longer even classifiable as such without distinguishing a relevant and growing percentage of poor from politicians' wealth.

The integration of various systemic corruptions, such as institutional and media disinformation, public, business, monetary, financial, macro-State, and international organizational, has created the Corruption Revolution leading to decline and worsening



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lives daily. Now that we know, we can create the counter-revolution to destroy the Corruption Revolution. You can join the counter-revolution by sharing this statement.

Javier Marzal

Founder and Chair of the International Association to Change the World

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* This Manifesto is published in Spanish, English, French, and German.