

Figure 1: Corruption Taxonomy Overview With Categorized Examples

		CORRUPTION TACTICS							
		Bribery	Extortion	Auto-corruption	Contract fraud	Subsidy abuse	Favoritism	Deliberate waste	Legal corruption
CORRUPTION BY SECTOR	Political Party								
	Media		1						
	Electoral	2							
	Legislative							3	
	Bureaucratic								
	Petro-corruption								
	Trade-related					4			
	Industrial								
	Agricultural								
	Infrastructure							6	
	Power sector								
	Financial sector								
	Environmental				5				
	Defense sector			7					
	Police								
	Judicial								
	Anticorruption						8		
	Educational								
	Health								
Humanitarian									

**1. Noisemaking (Media/Extortion)**

Extortion that occurs when someone threatens to make noise in the press or by sponsoring protests to embarrass a public figure or government entity—and then extorts money to spare them from reputational damage and bad press.

**2. 2015 INEC Bribes (Electoral/Bribery)**

Former oil minister Diezani Alison-Madueke allegedly used \$115 million to bribe election officials to help the PDP win in 2015. Although the payoffs did not affect the presidential election, it likely skewed many governorship and legislative races.

**3. Excessive Pay (Legislative/Legal)**

Though ostensibly legal, federal legislators' excessive salaries, allowances, and other benefits—amounting to \$540,000 per lawmaker in 2017—are also seen by many Nigerians as akin to corruption. Top officials also receive generous retirement packages.

**4. Import Duty Waivers (Trade/Subsidy)**

Protectionist trade policies have made import duty waivers—granted by the president or trade minister to firms controlled by ruling party financiers—a lucrative form of patronage.

**5. Eco-Fund (Environment/Contract)**

Environmental remediation programs have long been a lucrative corruption mechanism. A recent audit of the Ecological Fund revealed how politicians, civil servants, and contractors connived to embezzle hundreds of millions of dollars.

**6. PH Monorail (Infrastructure/Waste)**

The previous governor of Rivers State spent \$400 million on an inflated contract to build a mile-long monorail in Port Harcourt. Deeming it wasteful, the new governor abandoned the near-completed project.

**7. Security Vote (Defense/Auto-corruption)**

“Security votes” are opaque slush funds given to certain federal, state, and local officials. Totalling over \$670 million annually, security vote expenditures are unaudited, cash-based, and exempt from procurement rules. Most of the money is diverted into private hands.

**8. EFCC (Anticorruption/Favoritism)**

Successive presidents have used the EFCC and its sister agencies to go after corrupt political rivals while pressuring them to turn a blind eye their own allies' misdeeds. Critics complain that President Muhammadu Buhari's anti-corruption efforts are similarly lopsided.