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or otherwise obtaining government contracts. This book examines the issues and challenges raised by the debarment or disgualification of corrupt suppliers from public contracts. Implementing a disgualification mechanism in public procurement raises serious practical and conceptual difficulties, which are not always considered by legislative provisions on disgualification. Some of the problems that may arise from the use of disgualifications include determining whether a conviction for corruption ought to be a pre-requisite to disgualification, bearing in mind that corruption thrives in secret, resulting in a dearth of convictions. Another issue is determining how to balance the tension between granting adequate procedural safeguards to a supplier in disgualification proceedings and not delaying the procurement process. A further issue is determining the scope of the disgualification in the sense of determining whether it applies to firms, natural persons, subcontractors, subsidiaries or other persons related to the corrupt firm and whether disgualification will lead to the termination of existing contracts. The book compares and contrasts the legal, practical and institutional approaches to the implementation of the disgualification mechanism in the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Republic of South Africa and the World Bank."--Bloomsbury Publishing.