

**COURSE**

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**CORRUPTION, PUBLIC POLICY,  
AND SOCIETY**



**Contact information:**

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**Time:**

Fridays from 18:00 till 20:50.

## Course description:

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“Corruption, Public Policy, and Society” is a compulsory component of the Certificate program “Anti-Corruption Interdisciplinary Studies”. During the course you will be taught about the definition of petty and major political corruption, features of corruption in the public and private sectors and also of political and judicial corruption. The features of corruption in “captured states” and approaches to fight corruption in such countries will be highlighted. Causes and consequences of corruption will be outlined; the main reasons for a high level of corruption in countries with emerging economies will be detected. Course participants will learn about the possible ways to fight corruption in developing countries.

# SCHEDULE

Nº	Topic	Date	Time	Lecturer
1	Introduction	18.09.2020	18:00-19:20	Max Bader
2	Perspectives on corruption	18.09.2020	19:30-20:50	
3	Related concepts	25.09.2020	18:00-19:20	
4	Measuring corruption	25.09.2020	19:30-20:50	
5	Administrative corruption	26.09.2020	<b>11:00-12:20</b>	
6	Political corruption	26.09.2020	<b>12:30-13:50</b>	
7	Private sector corruption	02.10.2020	18:00-19:20	
8	Causes of corruption I	02.10.2020	19:30-20:50	
9	Causes of corruption II	16.10.2020	18:00-19:20	
10	Consequences of corruption	16.10.2020	19:30-20:50	
11	Anti-corruption I	23.10.2020	18:00-19:20	
12	Anti-corruption II	23.10.2020	19:30-20:50	
13	Corruption in the post-Soviet space	30.10.2020	18:00-19:20	
14	Recap	30.10.2020	19:30-20:50	
15	Quiz	06.11.2020	18:00-19:20	

All students' work should be sent via email.

## Course e-mail

Program, announcements and study materials will be available on the ACREC website: <https://acrec.org.ua/>

The readings can be found under the following link:

<https://surfdrive.surf.nl/files/index.php/s/7ZWW1K7vvZPXVWG>

# COURSE RULES AND REQUIREMENTS:

## Lectures, workshops and case-study:

Students must actively participate in discussions and be ready to do tasks during lessons. If there are some changes to course requirements, you will be informed via the group mailing list and oral announcement. Students are responsible to know about these changes even if they are absent from lessons.

## Group mailing list:

You will be informed by mailing list of curators via [acicp\\_2019@googlegroups.com](mailto:acicp_2019@googlegroups.com). You are responsible for keeping aware of it.

## Rules of email communication:

Please, send emails only for: 1) an appointment for additional individual consultations; 2) a notice of absence from the lesson and reasons for it; 3) a request for sending announcements again, changes to the program, schedule or additional course materials. Questions about course materials, lessons or credit procedure should be asked after the lessons or during individual consultation.

## Getting extra points:

Extra points are not allowed in this course except the ones that are in the course.

## Rules during the lesson:

Please, turn off your phones during the lectures and don't be late to the lessons. Discussions are to be lively and interesting, but express your comments politely. Please, respect others' point of view and express your disagreement with the arguments of others in a polite form.

## Ethical rules for writing tasks:

All students must work on projects individually. Group work can only be conducted during the joint project. Students are required to make references in their work and cite all sources and publications. Research without references is considered to be plagiarism. Plagiarism is unacceptable and will lead to the loss of the right to receive credits for the course.

## Grade for the course

ECTS Grade	Scores (Points)	Signification
A	91-100	Excellent
B	81-90	Very Good
C	71-80	Good
D	66-70	Satisfactory
E	60-65	Sufficient
F	30-59	Insufficient
F	0-29	Failed

## Grade for the course Division of grades in the course

### Take-home exam (max. 100 points)

A take-home exam, with four essay questions

Assessment in this course consists of a take-home exam. Students are required to answer four questions within twenty-four hours. For each question, students can earn twenty-five points. Answers should be in the form of small essays, and each answer should be at least 300 words. Students can write in Ukrainian or English.

## **PLAN OF THE COURSE**

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**“Corruption, Public Policy,  
and Society”**

# TOPIC 1.

## INTRODUCTION

### Brief description

In this introductory class, we will:

- 👁️ Consider the importance of studying corruption
- 👁️ See how corruption has been defined
- 👁️ Obtain an overview of the areas in which corruption exists and which types of actors are most relevant
- 👁️ Review common misunderstandings about corruption

### Materials

- 👁️ Heywood, Paul M. "Rethinking corruption: Hocus-pocus, locus and focus." *Slavonic & East European Review* 95, no. 1 (2017): 21-48.
- 👁️ Ledeneva, Alena, Roxana Bratu, and Philipp Köker. "Corruption studies for the twenty-first century: Paradigm shifts and innovative approaches." *Slavonic & East European Review* 95, no. 1 (2017): 1-20.

# TOPIC 2.

## PERSPECTIVES ON CORRUPTION

### Brief description

Corruption can be viewed in different ways. In this class, we will look at the main conceptualizations of corruption that can be found in academic literature, including the principal-agent approach and the collective action approach. We will also look at how the study of corruption has evolved in recent decades.

### Materials

- 👁️ Mungiu, Alina. "Corruption: Diagnosis and treatment." *Journal of Democracy* 17, no. 3 (2006): 86-99.
- 👁️ Persson, Anna, Bo Rothstein, and Jan Teorell. "Why anticorruption reforms fail—systemic corruption as a collective action problem." *Governance* 26, no. 3 (2013): 449-471.

## TOPIC 3. RELATED CONCEPTS

### Brief description

There are many concepts in use that are related to corruption, such as patrimonialism, crony capitalism, rent-seeking, clientelism, and state capture. In this class we will see what is meant by these concepts, and how they are similar or dissimilar from corruption.

### Materials

- 👁 Brinkerhoff, Derick W., and Arthur A. Goldsmith. "Clientelism, patrimonialism and democratic governance: An overview and framework for assessment and programming." US Agency for International Development Office of Democracy and Governance (2002): 1-49.

## TOPIC 4. MEASURING CORRUPTION

### Brief description

Which countries and organizations have more or less corruption? Can we measure corruption? Different measures of corruption exist for the purpose of awareness-raising or academic study. In this class we will ask if corruption can and should be measured at all, and we will look at the benefits and shortcomings of different types of measures of corruption.

### Materials


- 👁 Heywood, Paul M. "Measuring Corruption: perspectives, critiques, and limits." In Routledge handbook of political corruption (2015): 137-153.

## TOPIC 5. ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION

### Brief description

A common distinction is made between administrative corruption, political corruption, and private sector corruption. In this class and the next two classes, we will look at each of these areas of corruption consecutively. Administrative corruption concerns the abuse of power and authority by public officials for private gain. In this class we will look at which types of administrative corruption can be distinguished.

### Materials

-  Karklins, Rasma. "Typology of post-communist corruption." *Problems of post-communism* 49, no. 4 (2002): 22-32.

## TOPIC 6. POLITICAL CORRUPTION

### Brief description

Political corruption concerns the abuse of power and authority by politicians for private gain. In this class, we will look at the main areas in which political corruption occurs, including the formation of laws, campaign finance, the organization of elections, the acceptance of bribes, and the misuse of public funds.

### Materials


-  Philp, Mark. "The Definition of Political Corruption" In *Routledge handbook of political corruption* (2015): 17-29

## TOPIC 7. PRIVATE SECTOR CORRUPTION

### Brief description

Corruption is also common in the private sector. In this class, we will look at the main forms of private sector corruption, including, the distortion of free market principles, bribery of politicians and public officials, tax evasion, and money laundering.

### Materials

-  Cooley, Alexander, John Heathershaw, and J. C. Sharman. "The rise of kleptocracy: laundering cash, whitewashing reputations." *Journal of Democracy* 29, no. 1 (2018): 39-53.

## TOPIC 8. CAUSES OF CORRUPTION I

### Brief description

Why is there more corruption in some countries than in other countries? Why do some people participate in corruption while others do not? In this class and the next, we will look at explanations for different levels of corruption across political entities, organizations, and individuals. This class focusses specifically on the impact of political regime type and the arrangement of political institutions.

### Materials


-  Rothstein, Bo, and Jan Teorell. (2015) "Causes of Corruption", in: *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption*, ed. by Paul M. Heywood. Routledge, New York

## TOPIC 9. CAUSES OF CORRUPTION II

### **Brief description**

In this class, we will look at a broad range of explanations for different levels of corruption. These explanations are related to economic factors, the organization of public administration, the role of culture and values, international factors, and the legacies of Soviet communism.

### **Materials**

-  Holmes, L. (2012). "Corruption in Post-Soviet Russia." *Global Change, Peace & Security*24(2): 235-250.

## TOPIC 10. CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION

### **Brief description**

It is generally acknowledged that corruption has a wide range of negative consequences. In this class we will ask how corruption brings about specific negative consequences in four different areas: the economy, politics, public administration, and society.

## TOPIC 11. ANTI-CORRUPTION I

### Brief description

Due to its negative consequences, preventing corruption is one of the main struggles of our time. This class and the next focus on how corruption can be counteracted. In this class, we will look at the key approaches and types of actors in anti-corruption, as well as the actions that different types of actors can take.

### Materials

- 👁 Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina. "Controlling corruption through collective action." *Journal of Democracy* 24, no. 1 (2013): 101-115.
- 👁 Engvall, Johan. "Against the Grain: How Georgia Fought Corruption and What It Means" *Silk Road Studies* (2012).

## TOPIC 12. ANTI-CORRUPTION II

### Brief description

A common distinction is made between administrative corruption, political corruption, and private sector corruption. This class looks at the different measures and policies to fight corruption in each of these areas. We will also look at which measures and policies are known to be effective, and why.

### Materials

- 👁 OSCE Handbook on Combating Corruption

# TOPIC 13.

## CORRUPTION IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE

# RECAP

### Brief description

Corruption is a major problem in much of the post-Soviet space. The high prevalence of corruption in the region can in part be explained by political and economic developments since the 1990s. In this class, we will look at the relationship between corruption in post-Soviet countries and the issue of state capacity, the phenomenon of oligarchs, organized crime, and conflict.

### Materials

- 👁 Chayes, Sarah. "The Structure of Corruption: A Systemic Analysis using Eurasian Cases". Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2016. <https://carnegieendowment.org/2016/06/30/structure-of-corruption-systemic-analysis-using-eurasian-cases-pub-63991>
- 👁 Engvall, Johan. "The State as Investment Market: A Framework for Interpreting the Post-Soviet State in Eurasia." *Governance* 28.1 (2015): 25-40.

# QUIZ

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## LECTURER OF THE COURSE:

### **Max Bader —**

(Leiden University) is a political scientist with a geographic focus on the post-Soviet area. Among his core research interests are corruption and anti-corruption. He has been a lecturer and researcher at the University of Amsterdam, the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, and the OSCE Academy, and a visiting scholar at George Washington University and the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. In recent years he has led the research projects Civil Society against Corruption in Ukraine: Political Roles, Advocacy Strategies, and Impact and Human Security and Conflict in Ukraine: Local Approaches and Transnational Dimensions.

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Kyiv, 2020

