

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
School of Slavonic and East European Studies
Department of Social Sciences

SEESGS09 Causes, Consequences and Control: Corruption and Governance

Value: 20 credits

Availability: Term 2

Student Contact Hours: 20 hours (10 classes x 2 hours per week)

Private reading, revision, Internet search, written work: 120 hours

Open to: students doing MA/MRes/IMESS degrees in Social Sciences

Course Tutor: Professor Alena Ledeneva

Aims

The course aims at enabling students to:

- DISCOVER the nature of corruption;
- IDENTIFY its forms;
- ANALYSE political, economic and social factors and implications of corruption;
- COMPARE practices of corruption and methods of its control in the CIS region.

Objectives

Students are expected to:

- IMPROVE skills of searching for and working with academic, policy-making and popular literature and internet sources on the subject;
- DEMONSTRATE ability to critically assess academic texts and policy-making documents as well as to present their own argument in a clear and structured form;
- DEVELOP expertise required for the jobs of analysts and consultants.

Teaching and Learning Methods

The course work is organised as a WORKSHOP in analytical writing for business. The workshop involves some simulation of a business environment. Each of the 10 sessions consists of two parts. Part 1 is based on brief presentations by students and a group discussion. Presentations are based on academic and policy sources. Handouts are to be prepared for each session in the form of bullet points (one side of A4). Part 2 relates to individual research projects on corruption in the CIS region, which result in regional reports. Internet skills and access to Internet are essential, as well as ability to find the latest information about the region.

Examination

100% coursework (ONE regional report 5,000 words in length, see MA Handbook for format).

Main texts:

Rose-Ackerman, S., *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform*. Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Clarke, M. (ed.), *Corruption: Causes, Consequences and Control*, London: Francis Pinter, 1983.

Alatas, S. H., *Corruption: Its Nature, Causes and Functions*, Aldershot: Avebury, 1990.
Karklins, R., *The System Made Me Do It: Corruption in Post-Communist Societies*. M.E. Sharpe, 2005.

Johnston M., *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power, and Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Ledeneva, A. *How Russia Really Works: The Informal Practices that Shapes Post-Soviet Politics and Business*. Cornell University Press, 2006.

Main databases:

Eastview database; World Bank Institute - www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/

Transparency International - www.transparency.org and www.globalcorruptionreport.org

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)- www.oecd.org

Week 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

P1 Course outline and reading lists (handout)

Presentation format

P2 Corruption report (handout)

Maps (executive briefings) and choice of countries

Assignment outline (handout)

Reading:

Transparency International Global Corruption Report, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004.

Ledeneva, A. (2003) 'The Commonwealth of Independent States Regional Corruption Report' in Hodess. R, Inowlocki, T. and Walfe. T. (Eds.) *Transparency International Global Corruption Report, 2003*, Profile Books, pp.165-176. Also at www.transparency.org.

Week 2. CORRUPTION: FACTS AND CONCEPTS.

P1 The notion of corruption is discussed and the recent boom in studies of corruption is explained in the context of its historical origins and precedents, its development under communism, and corruption during the transformation from communism.

P2 Timing; presentation skills; referencing style (handout); definition (red papers and board); choice of countries; overview.

Reading:

Alatas, Syed Hussein, *Corruption: Its Nature, Causes and Functions*, Aldershot: Avebury, 1990.

Clarke, M., ed., *Corruption: Causes, Consequences and Control*, London: Francis Pinter, 1983.

Johnston, Michael. "The Political Consequences of Corruption: A Reassessment," *Comparative Politics*, July 1986.

Kaufmann, Daniel, "Corruption: The Facts" *Foreign Policy*, 107, Summer 1997, pp. 114-131.

Tansi, V. Corruption Around the World. *IMF Staff papers*. Vol. 45 No.4 December 1998.

Week 3. MEASURING CORRUPTION

P1 This class raises issues of monitoring, measurement and comparison of corruption in surveys conducted by international institutions (TI, OECD etc.) and in academic research.

P2 Trap questions (rp); work with CPIs for chosen countries; criteria for regional reports (rp+board); overview deadline.

Reading:

WORLD BANK Reports on Corruption.
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCENTION INDEX etc.
www.globalcorruptionreport.org

Galtung, F. (2005) 'Measuring the Immeasurable: Boundaries and Functions of (macro) Corruption Indices', in Galtung, F and Sampford, C. (eds.), *Measuring Corruption*. Burlington: Ashgate, pp. 101-132

Hellman, Joel, Jones, Geraint, Kaufmann, Daniel, Shankerman, Mark, *Measuring Governance, Corruption, and State Capture*, World Bank Paper, April 2000.

Knack, S. (July 2006) 'Measuring Corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: a critique of cross-country Indicators', *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*: 3968. At http://www.wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/07/13/000016406_20060713140304/Rendered/PDF/wps3968.pdf

Ledeneva, Alena, "A Critique of the Global Corruption Paradigm," SSRC website, forthcoming.

Grodeland, Ase B., Miller W., Koshechkina, T. (eds). *A Culture of Corruption: Coping with Government in Post-Communist Europe*. CEU, 2000.

Vladimir Shlapentokh: Trust in public institutions in Russia: The lowest in the world. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 153-174, June 2006.

Week 4. POLITICAL CORRUPTION

P1 This class focuses on political corruption, scrutinises its forms, causes and implications.

P2 Referencing sources and distance from source; first reports on assignments (2 min); overviews vs. the criteria.

Reading:

Transparency International Global Corruption Report: Political Corruption, 2004

Della Porta, Donatella, Vannucci, Alberto, *Corrupt Exchanges: Actors, Resources, and Mechanisms of Political Corruption* Aldine Transaction, 1999.

Amazon blurb:

Political corruption has traditionally been presented as a phenomenon characteristic of developing countries, authoritarian regimes, or societies in which the value system favored tacit patrimony and clientelism. Recently, however, the thesis of an inverse correlation between corruption and economic and political development (and therefore democratic "maturity") has been frequently and convincingly challenged. In *Corrupt Exchanges* primary research on the Italian case (judicial proceedings, in-depth interviews, parliamentary documents, and press databases), combined with a cross-national comparison based on a secondary analysis of corruption in democratic systems, is used to develop a model to analyze corruption as a network of illegal exchanges. The authors explore in great detail the structure of that network, by examining both the characteristics of the actors who directly engage in the corruption and the resources they exchange. These processes of degeneration have caused a crisis in the dominant paradigm in both academic and political considerations of corruption.

Rose-Ackerman, Susan, *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform*. Cambridge University Press, 1999. Chapters 1-4.

Amazon blurb:

Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon. Developing countries and those making a transition from socialism are particularly at risk. This book suggests how high levels of corruption limit investment and growth and lead to ineffective government. Corruption creates economic inefficiencies and inequities, but reforms are possible to reduce the material benefits from payoffs. Corruption is not just an economic problem, however; it is also intertwined with politics. Reform may require changes in

both constitutional structures and the underlying relationship of the market and the state. Effective reform cannot occur unless both the international community and domestic political leaders support change.

Anna Grzymala-Busse, *Rebuilding Leviathan: Party Competition and State Exploitation in Post-Communist Democracies*. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Amazon blurb:

Why do some governing parties limit their opportunistic behavior and constrain the extraction of private gains from the state? This analysis of post-communist state reconstruction provides surprising answers to this fundamental question of party politics. Across the post-communist democracies, governing parties have opportunistically reconstructed the state - simultaneously exploiting it by extracting state resources and building new institutions that further such extraction. They enfeebled or delayed formal state institutions of monitoring and oversight, established new discretionary structures of state administration, and extracted enormous informal profits from the privatization of the communist economy. By examining how post-communist political parties rebuilt the state in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia, Grzymala-Busse explains how even opportunistic political parties will limit their corrupt behavior and abuse of state resources when faced with strong political competition.

Heidenheimer, Arnold J., Johnston, Michael, Levine, Victor T., eds., *Political Corruption: A Handbook*, New Brunswick (USA) and Oxford (UK): Transaction Publishers, 1989, 1017 p.

Eisenstadt, S.N. and Lemarchand, R. (eds.) (1981) *Political Clientelism, Patronage and Development*. London: Sage Publications.

Scott J.C. *Comparative Political Corruption*. Engelwood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Week 5. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

P1 This class will concentrate on the connection of corruption with different aspects of economic performance: competition, efficiency, poverty, inequality, development; implementation of reforms etc.

P2 Overview critique; troubleshooting; editorial comments; country profile box.

Reading:

Dieter Haller, Cris Shore (eds.) *Corruption: Anthropological Perspectives*, Pluto Press, 2005.

Amazon blurb:

Corruption in politics and business is, after war, perhaps the greatest threat to democracy. Academic studies of corruption tend to come from the field of International Relations, analysing systems of formal rules and institutions. This text offers a radically different perspective, and looks at how anthropology can throw light on aspects of corruption that remain hidden within IR.

Taking a more grounded, empirical and holistic perspective, this text reveals how corruption operates through informal rules, personal connections and the wider social contexts that govern everyday practices. It looks at corruption in transitional societies such as post-Soviet Russia, and also explores efforts to reform or regulate institutions that are perceived to have a potential for corruption, such as the European Commission. The book also covers the Enron and WorldCom scandals.

Ades, Alberto, Di Tella, Rafael, "The New Economics of Corruption: a Survey and Some New Results," *Political Studies*, 1997, XLV, pp. 496-515.

Collier, Paul, *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can be Done About It?* New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Larsson, Tomas, "Reform, corruption, and growth: Why corruption is more devastating in Russia than in China." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 265-281, June 2006.

Sun, Yan, "Reform, State, and Corruption: Is Corruption Less destructive in China than in Russia?" *Comparative Politics*, October 1999.

Wedel, Janine R. (1998) *Collision and Collusion: The Strange Case of Western Aid to Eastern Europe 1989-1998*. St. Martin's Press.

Pyle, William "Collective action and post-communist enterprise: The economic logic of Russia's business associations." *Europe-Asia Studies*, Vol. 58, No., pp. 491 – 521, June 2006. *Transparency International Global Corruption Report: Corruption in Construction and Post-conflict Reconstruction*, 2005.

Vogl, Frank (1998): "The Supply Side of Global Bribery", *Finance and Development*, June, p. 30-34.

Reading Week 6, Deadline for revised overviews

Week 7. CORRUPTION VERSUS THE RULE OF LAW

P1 This class looks into the anti-corruption legislation as well as the general impact of the rule of law framework has on the spread of corruption. Although some progress has occurred in transforming the former communist societies along Western legal models, it will take much longer than many had anticipated. It will be questioned if it's true that the farther east one goes, the more difficult and lengthy the process will be. At the same time, laws must be flexible. It can be argued that laws aimed at curbing corruption can actually impede progress if they are too rigid. The discrepancy between the legislation and the practice will also be debated. The phenomenon of state capture is the issue for discussion.

P2 Country profile box, reports from the researched countries, troubleshooting.

Reading:

Transparency International Global Corruption Report: Corruption in Judicial Systems, 2007

Eizenstat, Stuart, E., "Promoting the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption in a Globalized Economy," *USIA Electronic Journals*, Vol.3, No.5, November, 1998.

OECD anti-corruption convention.

Krastev, Ivan (2005) "Corruption, Anti-Corruption Sentiments, and the Rule of Law" *Rethinking the Rule of Law After Communism*.

Ledeneva, Alena, *How Russia Really Works*. Chapter 7. Cornell University Press, 2006.

Ledeneva, Alena, "Telephone Justice in Russia," *Post-Soviet Affairs*, No. 4, 2008.

Marjorie Mandelstam Balzer: The tension between might and rights: Siberians and energy developers in post-socialist binds In: *Europe-Asia Studies*, Vol. 58, No. 4, pp. 567 – 588, June 2006.

Week 8. CUSTOMARY, PETTY AND PERVASIVE CORRUPTION: INFORMAL NETWORKS AND PRACTICES

P1 In this class the impact of cultural context on corruption will be explored. We discuss criteria for assessing different forms of corrupt practices and focus on routine in some societies practices of bribery, fiddling, pilferage, patronage, clientelism, use of personal networks etc. We shall explore the corrupt norms created in communist societies and consider if people were forced to accept corruption as part of their everyday life and learned how to deal with it, much like playing a game. All knew the rules, how to break them, and

what roles had to be acted out in order to get things done by bribery or whatever form corruption took. Thus corruption can be viewed as a way of treating rules, a symptom of the general dysfunction of the communist system.

P2 Questions in the guidelines and coverage of data in the reports.

Reading:

Transparency International Global Corruption Report: Corruption in the Health Sector 2006
Boissevain, J. *Friends of Friends. Networks, Manipulators and Coalitions*. New York: St.Martin's Press, 1974.

Cartier-Bresson, Jean, "Corruption Networks, Transaction Security and Illegal Social Exchange", *Political Studies*, no. 65 (1997), pp. 463-476.

Ditton, J. (1977) *Part-time Crime: An Ethnography of Fiddling and Pilferage*. London: Macmillan.

Ledeneva, A. (1998) *Russia's Economy of Favours: Blat, Networking and Informal Exchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mars, G. (1982) *Cheats at Work: An Anthropology of Workplace Crime*. London: George Allen & Unwin.

Sampson, S. "The informal sector in Eastern Europe," *Telos*, 1985/86, No. 66. Winter.

Varese, Federico, "Pervasive Corruption" in *Economic Crime in Russia*. Kluwer, 2000.

Juurikkala/ Olga Lazareva: Lobbying at the local level: Social assets in Russian firms BOFIT Discussion Papers No. 1/2006, April, at www.bof.fi/bofit/fin/6dp/06abs/06pdf/dp0106.pdf

Blundo, Giorgio and Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan (eds.), *Everyday Corruption and the State: Citizens and Public Officials in Africa*, Zed Books, 2006.

Amazon blurb:

This detailed study of everyday corruption in three different African countries highlights its alarming prevalence. The authors analyze the various forms of corruption; the corrupt strategies public officials resort to; and how these forms and strategies have become embedded in the daily administrative practices of the state. The authors investigate the roots of the system, notably the growing inability of weakened states in Africa to reward their employees adequately or deliver the services on the scale expected of the state in the age of structural adjustment and collapsing commodity prices.

Yang, M.M. (1994) *Gifts, Favours and Banquets: The Art of Social Relationships in China*. Ithaca & London: Cornell University Press.

Week 9. CORRUPTION AND BUSINESS ETHICS

P1 Many of the 'rules of the game' in the post-Soviet economies differ from those of Western market economies. This class considers particular obstacles that corruption creates for business development in Russia or Ukraine and for businesses aiming at engaging in business there. We will reflect on the responses that Western businesses may have in a 'corrupt' environment.

P2 Find your country in transnational surveys. Define its culture according to Trompenaars and Hampden-Turner criteria.

Reading:

Gray, Sheryl W. and Daniel Kaufmann (1998): Corruption and Development, *Finance and Development*, March, p. 7-10.

Husted, B.W., "Honor among Thieves: A Transaction-Cost Interpretation of Corruption in Third World Countries", *Business Ethics Quarterly*, vol. 4, no. 1 (1994), pp. 17-27.

Johnson, Harold L, "Bribery in International Markets: Diagnosis, Clarification and Remedy", *Journal Business Ethics*, vol. 4, December, 1985, pp. 447-455.

Leitzel, James (1998): 'Rule Evasion in Transitional Russia', in: J. Nelson, C. Tilly and L. Walker: *Transforming Post-Communist Political Economies*, Washington, DC: National Research Council, p. 118-130.

Puffer, Sheila M and Daniel J. McCarthy (1996): 'Finding the Common Ground in Russian and American Business Ethics', in: S. Puffer et al.: *Business and Management in Russia*, Cheltenham: Elgar, p. 303-314.

Trompenaars Fons and Hampden-Turner, Charles (1998) *Riding the Waves of Culture: Understanding Diversity in Global Business*. London: McGraw-Hill. Introduction and Chapter 4 'Relationships and Rules,' pp. 29-50.

Week 10. CORRUPTION: CONTROL AND PREVENTION

P1 This class concludes the course with the analyses of preventive and sanctionary measures of corruption control. The role of international and national institutions will be scrutinised, as well as the role of civil society that has been gradually emerging in post-communist world. It will be debated if society should tolerate a necessary or healthy amount of corruption if it enables the system to function. Also the limitations of control – the cyclic nature of corruption, reforms to eradicate it, and its re-emergence as the scandals cooled off, "corruption control" costs – will be addressed. Corruption control can lead to the politics of scandal and even paralyze effective governance.

P2 Data distribution between sections, discussion of reported problems.

Reading:

Klitgaard, Robert, *Controlling Corruption*, University of Berkeley, CA: University Press, 1988, 220p.

Amazon blurb:

Corruption is increasingly recognized as a preeminent problem in the developing world. Bribery, extortion, fraud, kickbacks, and collusion have resulted in retarded economies, predator elites, and political instability. In this lively and absorbing book, Robert Klitgaard provides a framework for designing anti-corruption policies, and describes through five case studies how courageous policymakers were able to control corruption.

Ivan Krastev, *Shifting Obsessions: Three Essays on the Politics of Anticorruption*, Central European University Press, 2004.

Amazon blurb:

A global anticorruption crusade is underway. "As slavery was once a way of life and now has become obsolete and incomprehensible, so the practice of bribery will become obsolete," a modern-day moralist has said. But how is global consensus on corruption possible? Why are anticorruption campaigns running out of steam, and why are post-communist societies obsessed with corruption? This book is not a study of anti-corruption policies. Instead, it looks at the politics of anti-corruption. Policies are what institutions do. But in analyzing politics, this book seeks to discover why institutions do what they do. The author delves into political motivations at a time when "combating corruption" is the fashion among the academic community. Krastev argues that anticorruption sentiments are not driven by the actual level of corruption but by general disappointment with liberal reforms that cause rising social inequality. In this collection of essays, the author makes the provocative argument that the current corruption-focused policies are doomed.

Combating Corruption, Are Lasting Solutions Emerging? Berlin: Transparency International, 1998, 224 p.

Gillespie, K., "The Political Dimensions of Corruption Cleanups: A Framework for Analysis," *Comparative Politics*, October 1991, pp. 77-95.

Johnson, Donald J., "Building Integrity in Government: The OECD as part of a Multiple Response," Statement by the Secretary-General of the OECD, February, 1999.
Neild, R. *Public Corruption: The Dark Side of Social Evolution*. London: Anthem Press, 2002.

Week 11. CONCLUSION/ GUEST LECTURE/FEEDBACK ON THE COURSE

End of term, Deadline for the Assignment – April 21, 2009

REGIONAL CORRUPTION REPORT

Assignment

To research and write a regional report on corruption and anti-corruption measures in the **Commonwealth of Independent States** region, consistent with the following guidelines

This regional report covers Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

What Regional Reports Are and Are Not?

Regional reports assess major developments in corruption and in the efforts to curb corruption in and across countries and regions.

The regional report is not a country by country report. However, effort should be made to include material, to the extent that it is available, on most countries in the region. Given its role in the region, the report should certainly include significant material on the Russian Federation, without letting developments in Russia dominate the report.

The regional report is not an investigative piece. 'Names' should be 'named' to the extent that compelling and reliable material already exists in the public domain. All material based on allegations needs to be clearly identified as such. Precise and clear referencing of such material is crucial, via endnotes.

Regional Report content

Regional reports should combine research of news and other available analysis of corruption. Regional reports should be approximately **5,000 words** in length.

Focus should be above all on events **between March 2008 and March 2009**. The deadline for submission is 3 April 2009.

The report should cover all major newsworthy developments, including key cases of corruption. A clear distinction should be made between allegations and convictions, though both may be included.

The report should also contain the kind of corruption-related news that does not make mainstream headlines: institutional developments; legal change; and private sector and civil society initiatives.

The report should use reliable news media – both regional and national – as a source of information. The report should also make use of key recent public documents; country and/or region-wide studies on corruption and governance; special reports on particular aspects of corruption or sectors; surveys on public service delivery, public service ethics, governance and/or corruption; and relevant indices on corruption and governance.

The report may also weave into its analysis the opinions of policy-makers, businesspeople, and NGO activists, as obtained via published interviews.

Structure of the report

Each regional report will begin with an overview of approximately 500 words. The main report will then be presented as four sections (International, National government, Private sector, and Civil society). The word length of these sections will vary, but in total should be 4,000 words – distributed as appropriate for the region under the different headings. In addition to the main body of the report, the piece should be accompanied by about 500 words on corruption-related aspects of access to information in the region (see below). An outline of the regional report would therefore be as follows:

1. Summary (500 words)
2. International
3. National government
4. Private sector
5. Civil Society (total of sections 2-5 = 4,000 words)
6. Access to information write-up (500 words)

Footnotes are included in the words count, bibliography and appendices are not.

The **overview** should provide a sharp and intelligent overview of the general trends in corruption across the region during the period under review. The overview should reflect the ‘state of corruption’ in the region, referring briefly to major developments and discussing why and whether the overall climate in corruption terms became better or worse during the year. Corruption should be contextualised in the region’s broader socio-economic trends. The analytical summary should also draw out and reflect on the implications of the report for current policy-making. The deadline for an overview is WEEK 4 Term 2.

The four sections, **International**, **National government**, **Private sector**, and **Civil society**, should be clearly written and analytically engaging. The author should integrate analysis of *corruption problems* and *anti-corruption efforts* that have emerged in each grouping. In deciding where to discuss a particular development, authors should select a category based on the principal actor involved. For example, monitoring of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention would go under **International**, since the OECD is the leading organisation in this, while the Wolfsberg Principles private banking initiative would appear under **Private sector**, since it principally involves the actions of international private banks.

Authors may want to use the following questions as a guide to each section. These questions should be taken as suggested areas of enquiry and should be addressed only if they are significant to the state of corruption in the region. The report should not be written as a

series of answers to these questions, but as a structured, well-argued essay of four sections, written in a discursive, logical and flowing style.

All material should relate as closely as possible to the period under review.

Overview

- How serious is the problem of corruption in the region, and why?
- What is the climate for addressing/fighting corruption in the region?
- What kind of recent change vis-à-vis corruption has taken place in the region, and why?
- What are the implications for current policy-making of the regional report?
- How do trends in corruption relate to broader socio-economic trends?

International

- How have recent international or regional *events* (such as conflict or economic developments) had an impact on corruption in the region?
- How have international or regional *organisations* recently had an impact (improving or worsening?) on corruption in the region?
- Have international or regional organisations taken specific initiatives (from new conventions to new legislation to new action programmes) to fight corruption in the past year? If so, which? Have they been or been seen to be effective? Why?
- How effectively have international or regional institutions implemented and monitored their existing anti-corruption efforts in the past year?
- To what extent have international or regional efforts recently been assisted/opposed by governments in the region? Are there countries in the region that have not taken part in international/region-wide initiatives? If so, why?
- (If relevant in region) How actively have donors been addressing the issue of corruption in the period under review?
- (If relevant in region) How effectively has anti-corruption been incorporated into overseas development assistance in the period under review?

National government

- What is the political/economic context in which the region's governments have fought corruption over the past year, and has it helped or hindered their efforts?
- What are national government failings vis-à-vis corruption in the region? How would you characterise political will?
- How prominent is corruption among political parties? How active have political parties been on anti-corruption?
- How prominent is corruption among parliamentarians? How active has parliament been on anti-corruption?
- What kind of new government anti-corruption programmes exist in the region? How effective are they?
- What kinds of new legislation have been implemented by national governments, in the fight against corruption? What are the signs of their impact?

- What recent institutional reform has had the greatest consequence for anti-corruption work?
- Which institutions stand out across the region as especially problematic or especially successful in the recent period, and why?
- How clean have recent elections been? How prominently did corruption feature as an election issue?
- To what extent have bureaucracies/public administrations been mobilised to fight corruption?

Private sector

- What are the major corruption cases from the past year that implicate the private sector? What sectors have been particularly marked by corruption recently, and why?
- How active a role has the private sector had in the fight against corruption in the review period? Which sectors have been involved, and what types of projects? Are there any initiatives from the past year that may serve as role models for other sectors?
- How have national and international business compared, both in their contribution to corruption and efforts to fight it?
- What role have business associations and employers' associations played (if any)?
- Have recent private sector anti-corruption activities focused more on internal (corporate governance) or external (corporate social responsibility) initiatives?

Civil society

- How active has civil society been against corruption in the past year?
- What are the principal constraints facing civil society in the fight against corruption? What is the environment for civil society actors? What is the relationship with government on issues of anti-corruption?
- What types of groups have been involved? NGOs? The media? Academic/research institutions?
- What are some of the main programmes/approaches?
- Where has civil society had recent successes/setbacks?
- To what extent have anti-corruption NGOs drawn on the broader NGO community, or co-operated across borders?
- To what extent have civil society groups themselves been implicated in recent corruption cases?

Access to information 'box'

The report should be accompanied by about **500 words** presenting key developments in the region with regard to corruption-related aspects of **access to information**. This is the *Global Corruption Report* cover theme, and will primarily be explored via a series of inter-related analytical articles in the first section of the book. The short text on access to information issues, which will appear in the *Global Corruption Report* as a 'box' separate from the body of the regional report, will serve to link the regional report to the cover theme.

This section should present information on the following, and should focus on the likely impact on corruption or efforts to fight it:

- any new freedom of information or access to information legislation. This should be put in the context of existing legislation. Effectiveness of implementation should be discussed;
- accessibility of government information (e.g. initiatives to use ‘e-governance’);
- accessibility of corporate information in the region and any efforts during the year to improve this;
- freedom of the press/ the climate for investigative journalists and the situation regarding media ownership;
- civil society activity in relation to accessing information and using information to fight corruption;
- information on moving websites and sites that do not work;
- email contacts and efforts of correspondence that have not worked;
- comment on academic research in the country;
- imbalance of information on different regions; overflowing information; discrepancies in coverage in native languages and in English.

The style of the access to information section can be more abbreviated than that of the main report. It should present hard information, facts and statistics where available.

Important data-bases for regional reports and country analysis in tutorials:

WBI Governance and Anti-Corruption Homepage:

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance>

Governance Matters VI: <http://www.govmatters.org>

Newsletter Archive: <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/newsletter>

Governance Databank: <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data.html>

Governance Indicators: <http://www.govindicators.org>

In-Country Governance Diagnostic Surveys:

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data.html#in-country>

[Interactive Web Access to Worldwide Governance Research Indicators Dataset](#)

[Interactive Tool to Analyze and Present Enterprise Survey Data \(from BEEPS 1999 and 2002\)](#)

[Interactive World Business Environment Survey 2000](#)

[Access a comprehensive Inventory of Datasets and Empirical Tools on Governance](#)

Other Data Sets

- I. Executive Opinion Survey in the [Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007](#) - World Economic Forum
- II. [Corporate Corruption/Ethics Indices 2004 \(Papers and Data\)](#)
- III. [World Business Environment Survey \(WBES\) 2000](#)
- IV. [World Development Report Business Survey 1997](#) -The purpose of the survey was to better understand the constraints imposed by government action that hinder development of private business.
- V. [Unofficial Economy Dataset](#) - This dataset contains measures of the unofficial economy for 69 countries across the world. An exposition and analysis of this data can be found in the Journal of Public Economics paper "[Dodging the Grabbing Hand.](#)"

- VI. [Indicators of Governance \(PREM\)](#) - Indicators of Governance & Institutional Capacity
- VII. [Data Group \(General, DEC\)](#) - A comprehensive listing of country and regional data.
- VIII. [General Research Datasets \(DEC\)](#) - Search World Bank datasets or view them by topic.

Article 19 - www.article19.org

Carnegie Endowment – Information Revolution and World Politics project - www.ceip.org/files/projects/irwp/irwp_home.ASP

Centre for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) - www.cipe.org

Coalition 2000 - www.online.bg/coalition2000

Council of Europe - www.coe.fr/eng/legaltxt

European Union – Code of Conduct concerning public access to Commission and Council documents <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/accdoc/code.html>

Freedom Forum - <http://www.freedomforum.org/>

Freedom House - www.freedomhouse.org

Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong, China - www.icac.org.hk

International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) - www.ifex.org

Internet Center for Corruption Research: selection from their website.

IREX Media Sustainability Index - www.irex.org/publications-resources/

National Endowment for Democracy - www.ned.org

New Nations - www.newnations.com

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) - www.oecd.org/news-and-events

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press <http://www.rcfp.org/>

The Russia Journal - <http://www.russajournal.com/>

Transparency International - www.transparency.org and www.globalcorruptionreport.org

UNESCO INFOethics 2000 Congress ‘Right to Universal Access to Information in the 21st Century’ - http://webworld.unesco.org/infoethics2000/report_2_131100.html#levin

United States Information Agency - www.usia.gov/integrity

World Press Freedom Committee - <http://www.wpfc.org/Introducing.htm>

Russian sites: www.corruption.ru; www.kompromat.ru; www.nobribes.org; www.indem.ru

Radio Freedom Europe/ Radio Liberty Sites

RFE/RL publishes a series of reports covering Russia, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and Central, Eastern, Southeastern Europe, Iran, and Iraq. All reports with back issues are available on the website at <http://reports.rferl.org>.

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