

# ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

## KNOWLEDGE FOR TRANSPARENCY - LINKING ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH AND PRACTICE



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### *The ACRN online platform is launched!*

*Membership of ACRN is free and open to the entire anti-corruption community. To join the network and subscribe to this newsletter, please [click here](#).*

### ACRN: MOBILISING GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Welcome to the fourth issue of Anti-Corruption Research News. Here you will find recent insights and activities in anti-corruption research synthesised for scholars, policy-makers and anti-corruption practitioners. This newsletter is part of the Anti-Corruption Research Network (ACRN), an initiative by Transparency International to build a knowledge community and information service for anti-corruption researchers and research users.

### MESSAGE FROM HUGUETTE LABELLE: ACRN WEB PLATFORM LAUNCH



It is my pleasure to announce the latest offering from the Anti-Corruption Research Network (ACRN): an online platform that serves as an interactive information exchange.

I cordially invite you to take advantage of this valuable new tool to tap into fresh insights and innovative approaches that help us advance our understanding of corruption. ACRN also serves as a great platform for you to showcase your own research, find potential research partners and funding opportunities, and connect with young researchers who offer new perspectives.

I am confident that ACRN will serve as a great resource, and that by utilising the potential of the global knowledge community we will be one step closer to meeting our goal of ending corruption.

**Huguette Labelle**

**Chair, Transparency International**

With the establishment of this platform we hope to nurture an ever stronger anti-corruption research community and make this knowledge accessible for policy-making and advocacy.

ACRN seeks to build a bridge between research and practice. The new, interactive website that compliments this quarterly newsletter enables corruption researchers and research users to find and share information on new research approaches and findings, exchange ideas on corruption course materials, and post information about corruption research related events, jobs and funding opportunities.

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### SPOTLIGHT: CORRUPTION AS AN OBSTACLE TO ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

BY DIETER ZINNBAUER, TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

In 2000 more than 180 countries committed to a set of highly visible development priorities to be achieved by 2015. Known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) these eight priorities cover a broad range of critical development issues ranging from poverty reduction, health and education to gender equality, access to clean water and environmental sustainability. By setting numerical targets for related indicators, the MDGs have evolved into a galvanising point for development research to identify the critical conditions and drivers that shape progress, or the lack thereof for specific development goals. This research agenda is more urgent and important than ever. With five years to go to the 2015 target date, progress reports indicate that achievements in many areas are not on-track and the world community is likely to fall short of its commitments.

The extent to which corruption negatively affects the prospects of achieving the MDGs is a key area of empirical inquiry and there is a growing number of research contributions that speak to different aspects of that question. Given the breadth and diversity of the MDGs, it is not surprising that few empirical studies attempt a sweeping exploration of the corruption-MDG relationship. Instead, the related empirical literature and research landscape consists of a wide array of very different contributions.

A comprehensive appraisal of this vast body of literature is beyond the scope of this brief review. It will focus instead on a few contributions that are illustrative of the breadth and depth of the field and that cover two MDG areas where progress has been particularly slow: primary education and maternal health.

#### Corruption and education

Estimating leakage rates in financial flows as a marker of mismanagement and corruption is difficult, yet an innovative approach, a public expenditure tracking survey (PETS) was first pioneered in Uganda in 1996 to shed some light on corruption in the education sector. The survey collected five years' data on spending and service outputs in 250 government primary schools, 18 local governments and three central government ministries.

The findings were devastating: on average 87% of non-wage education funds were captured by local officials for purposes unrelated to their intended use, while schools in poor neighbourhoods received even less of the planned funding.<sup>1</sup> PETS has since been repeated in countries such as Peru, Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia, and consistently documents significant leakage rates.<sup>2</sup>

For a unique view on the linkages between leakage rates and student achievement at the community level, Ferraz *et al.* draw on extensive audit data from Brazil's local governments and link these to data on educational performance for more than 1400 schools in 365 municipalities. Econometric tests on this rich and unique dataset suggest that higher levels of resource leakage at the local level are associated with lower learning gains for students.<sup>3</sup>

The direct observation of teacher attendance through unannounced visits has evolved into a popular research technique to measure absenteeism; a key form of quiet corruption. In Uganda, two rounds of investigations based on this methodology found teacher absence rates of 27% in 2002 and in 2007 only marginally lower at 20%.<sup>4</sup>

Moving from tracking the impact of corruption to exploring the effects of anti-corruption measures, in 2008 Transparency International collected community-level data on education, school management and school performance drawn from more than 300 schools in six African countries. The findings reveal that schools that are accountable to parents, school management committees and other government bodies are likely to be better run. When the management of schools is considered in more detail, the findings also suggest that there is a positive relationship between accountability and a school's performance.<sup>5</sup>

#### Corruption and health

Sample quality checks on health products such as drugs provide insight into another form of hidden corruption: the production of substandard products and services. According to some studies, more than 50% of drugs sold in drugstores in Nigeria in the 1990s were found to be counterfeit.<sup>6</sup>



Photo: © Flickr/World Bank Photo Collection

*“[Findings suggest] that there is a positive relationship between accountability and a school's performance.”*

## SPOTLIGHT: CORRUPTION AS AN OBSTACLE TO ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*“[T]he effectiveness of public health spending in reducing child mortality depends crucially on the perception of higher government integrity.”*

*“Better prioritisation of policy interventions for reaching the MDGs starts with better data.”*

Empirical studies based on direct observation also identify absenteeism as a significant problem in the health sector, mirroring findings in the education sector. An investigation by Banerjee *et al.* in Rajasthan, India in 2004 stands out as particularly comprehensive. It relied on weekly, unannounced visits over a one-year-period to a sample of more than 140 rural health facilities. The authors found a staggering average absence rate of 36% in larger primary care centres and an even higher 45% in rural subcentres.<sup>7</sup>

The theft of health equipment and medicines to pocket the gains from illegally selling these products on the black market presents another major corruption challenge. The practice is widespread in many countries and a qualitative survey of 50 health workers in Mozambique and Cape Verde concluded that this theft is institutionalised: corrupt health workers enter into quasi contracts with private health clinics that purchase the stolen goods.<sup>8</sup>

Can accountability, transparency and integrity make a difference? Several studies shed light on this important question. Rajkumar and Swaroop find that the effectiveness of public health spending in reducing child mortality depends crucially on the perception of higher government integrity.<sup>9</sup> Bjorkman and Svensson examine the empirical impact of citizen report cards, an important social accountability tool. They probe this issue with the help of a randomised field experiment in Uganda, an approach that is increasingly gaining traction in development research. The results are impressive. Using report cards increased both the level of health service utilisation and

provider attendance, and consequently reduced infant mortality by one-third, increasing birth weight and improving other health outcomes.<sup>10</sup>

### Better data for better development

These findings are not only very interesting from a research perspective, but are also highly policy-relevant. Understanding how corruption intersects with key priorities in development and how transparency, accountability and integrity can serve as important principles to make MDG related interventions more effective provide timely guidance for policy-makers.

The growing body of empirical inquiry in this area also highlights the research agenda ahead: we need to know much more about what works and what does not in tackling corruption in the context of the MDGs. An important step will be to collect more and better data. It is distressing in this context that the official assessments of MDGs progress in 2010 are often forced to rely on 2005 data, suggesting serious shortcomings in data availability, reliability and timely compilation. Better prioritisation of policy interventions for reaching the MDGs starts with better data. The empirical evidence so far from the growing literature on the relationship between corruption and the MDGs seems robust and conclusive: corruption has a demonstrable negative impact on MDG achievement and the integration of transparency and accountability measures into development programming is likely to yield an MDG dividend.

### References

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2. The related studies are summarised and referenced in R. Reinikka and J. Svensson, “Using Micro-Surveys to Measure and Explain Corruption”, *World Development*, 34(2), 2006.
3. C. Ferraz *et al.*, “Corrupting Learning: Evidence from Missing Federal Education Funds in Brazil”, Paper provided by Department of Economics PUC-Rio (Brazil) in its series Textos para discussão, no. 562, 2009.
4. N. Chaudhury *et al.*, “Missing in Action: Teacher and Health Worker Absence in Developing Countries”, *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(1): 91–116, 2006; and J. Habyarimana, “The Determinants of Teacher Absenteeism: Evidence from Panel Data from Uganda”, *Mimeo*, Georgetown University, 2007.
5. Transparency International, *The Transparency Catalyst: Anti-Corruption and the MDGs* (Berlin: TI, 2010).
6. The World Bank, *Africa Development Indicators 2010*, (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2010).
7. A. Banerjee *et al.*, “Wealth, Health, and Health Services in Rural Rajasthan” *American Economic Review*, 94(2):326–30, 2004.
8. P. Ferrinho *et al.*, “Pilfering for Survival: How Health Workers Use Access to Drugs as a Coping Strategy”, *Human Resources for Health*, 2(4): 1–6, 2004.
9. A. S. Rajkumar and V. Swaroop, “Public Spending and Outcomes: Does Governance Matter?”, *Journal of Development Economics*, 86: 96–111, 2008.
10. M. Bjorkman and J. Svensson, “Power to the People: Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment of a Community-Based Monitoring Project in Uganda”, *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, no. 4268, 2007.

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

## HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

## MEASURING CORRUPTION

**The Quality of Government Institute's survey dataset on quality of government**

This unique dataset on the structure and behaviour of public administrators is based on a web survey of 528 country experts from 58 countries around the world. It covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicisation, professionalisation, openness, and impartiality. The data set is expected to soon include 40 additional countries, primarily from the developing world.  
[www.qog.pol.gu.se](http://www.qog.pol.gu.se)

**The World Bank Actionable Governance Indicators (AGI) data portal**

AGI are disaggregated indicators that focus on specific aspects of governance to help guide reform and impact monitoring. This World Bank portal makes available in a one-stop-shop platform an interactive dataset composed of over 1000 actionable governance indicators from different sources. They are grouped into six broad dimensions of governance, including political accountability, checks and balances, public sector management, civil society and the media, decentralisation and local participation, and private sector interface.  
<https://www.agidata.org/main/Home.ashx>

**New Global Integrity data on Syria, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates**

Global Integrity has just released its first-ever assessment of national-level anti-corruption mechanisms in Qatar, Syria and the United Arab Emirates (UEA). These three countries face major governance and accountability challenges. Decades of being in a state of emergency combined with lack of political voice and freedom has led to a breakdown in governance and accountability in Syria. In spite of a cultivated image of financial openness, Qatar and the UEA are also found to be lagging in terms of political freedom and public accountability.  
<http://report.globalintegrity.org/>

**Global Peace Index 2010**

The Global Peace Index ranks 149 nations according to their 'absence of violence', based on a set of 24 indicators looking at domestic and international drivers of peace. New Zealand is ranked as the country most at peace for the second consecutive year in this new iteration of the index.  
<http://www.economicsandpeace.org/>

**East Africa Bribery Index 2010**

Transparency International-Kenya's East Africa Bribery Index captures citizens' first hand experience of bribery and corruption in Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda. Findings indicate that except for Rwanda, where bribery was found to be negligible, all countries face major corruption challenges in key institutions such as the judiciary, the police and local authorities. Public service institutions were perceived as the most bribe-prone institutions, compromising access to water, electricity, health and education services.  
<http://www.tikenya.org/documents/EABI-2010.pdf>

## UNDERSTANDING CORRUPTION

**Sanctions, benefits and rights: three faces of accountability**

Merilee S. Grindle, 2010  
 Democratisation advocates expect citizen accountability to increase with decentralisation. Looking at sanctions, benefits and rights as the key dimensions of accountability, a comparative study of 30 randomly selected municipalities in Mexico over 15 years provides a more nuanced picture. Prior to centralisation, citizens were able to use the threat of electoral loss to sanction or reward politicians. However, they were not as effective at holding local governments accountable for their performance and demanding accountability as a right of citizenship.  
<http://web.hks.harvard.edu/publications/getFile.aspx?Id=565>

**Corruption, religion and moral development**

Heather Marquette, 2010  
 How do religious values and beliefs shape people's attitudes towards corruption? This literature review explores the complex relationship between ethics, religion and public morality. It suggests that people who identify themselves as religious tend to display similar attitudes to corruption as those who do not. It concludes by arguing that while corruption is ultimately an individual decision, at least partly informed by a person's own moral and ethical standpoint, research should focus on individuals as members of wider communities, rather than in isolation.  
<http://www.rad.bham.ac.uk/>



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*"It is imperative that institutions in the [East Africa] region scrutinise their service delivery mechanisms with a view to rooting out channels through which the majority of citizens are locked out of basic services, thus promoting inequality and poverty."*

Transparency International Kenya (2010)

*East Africa Bribery Index*

*"There is little evidence to suggest that the religious reject behaviour that is "anti-social" any more than the non-religious. Indeed, there is little evidence to suggest that religion impacts upon individuals' attitude to public morality."*

Heather Marquette (2010)

*Corruption, religion and moral development*

## HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

*“Instead of prioritising reform of formal institutions, [development practitioners] should look at the structures, relationships, interests and incentives that underpin them. (...) Informal institutions and personalised relationships are usually seen as governance problems, but the research suggests that they can also be a part of the solution.”*

Institute of Development Studies (2010)

*An upside down view of governance*

*“The impact of bribing for individual firms appears to vary depending on overall institutional quality: in countries where corruption is more prevalent and the legal framework is weaker, bribery is more harmful for firm-level productivity.”*

Donato de Rosa et al., (2010)

*Corruption and productivity: firm level evidence from the BEEPS survey*

### Variation in corruption between Mexican states: elaborating the gender perspective

Lena Wängnerud, 2010

Whether women are intrinsically less corrupt than men is a much debated hypothesis in academic research. Based on sub-national variations in Mexico, this study brings new evidence confirming previous cross-country findings: states with a higher number of women in elected office tend to display lower levels of corruption. To explain these results, this paper introduces a “rationality perspective”, arguing that when calculating costs and benefits, women tend to abstain from corruption more often than men.

[http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/working\\_papers/2010\\_18\\_Wangnerud.pdf](http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/working_papers/2010_18_Wangnerud.pdf)

### Corruption and productivity: firm level evidence from the BEEPS survey

Donato de Rosa et al., 2010

Econometric analysis of the EBRD-World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) data from a sample of countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia brings new evidence against the argument that bribery is a necessary evil to grease the wheels of commerce. Findings show that corruption has overall negative consequences on firm productivity. Comparing the respective effect of corruption (referred to as “bribe tax”) and bureaucratic inefficiencies on firm performance, the study finds that there is no trade-off between bribery and the “time tax” imposed on firms by red tape. However, the respective impact of “time tax” and “bribe tax” on firm productivity are different in EU and non-EU countries.

<http://ideas.repec.org/p/wbk/wbrwps/5348.html>

### International institutions and the rule of law: the case of national corruption

Jon Pevehouse, 2010

Most research on corruption focuses on the domestic determinants of corruption, with little attention given to international factors. This paper explores possible causal linkages between international institutions and domestic corruption based on some initial cross-national empirical evidence. Level of international integration appears to have little impact on domestic corruption. However, interesting results emerge when distinguishing international organisations (IOs) by issue areas. It was found that membership in economically oriented IOs tends to lower corruption.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1462198](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1462198)

## FIGHTING CORRUPTION

### An upside down view of governance

Institute of Development Studies, 2010

Findings from a five-year research programme by the Centre for the Future State challenge the assumption that improving governance in poor countries solely involves strengthening formal, rule-based institutions. Exploring complex processes of bargaining between state and society actors in various countries, the authors argue that informal institutions and personalised relationships are powerful drivers that can contribute to progressive governance outcomes.

<http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=1159>

### Is corruption really bad for inequality?

#### Evidence from Latin America

Carlyn Dobson, et al., 2010

New evidence from Latin America challenges empirical findings from other regions of the world on the link between corruption and inequality. Using panel data for 19 Latin American countries, the authors show that lower levels of corruption are correlated with higher income inequality in the region. Contextual factors that are unique to Latin America countries such as the size of the informal sector may explain these surprising findings.

[www.inesad.edu.bo/pdf/wp02\\_2010.pdf](http://www.inesad.edu.bo/pdf/wp02_2010.pdf)

### When crime pays: measuring judicial efficacy against corruption in Brazil

Carlos Higino, et al., 2010

In Brazil, corrupt agents can be prosecuted independently by both administrative committees and judicial courts. This paper proposes a method of measuring judicial efficacy by comparing the respective performances of both administrative committees and judicial courts to punish the same corruption cases. Using this sample as a proxy for all corruption cases, the study suggests that the Brazilian judicial system is highly ineffective in fighting corruption.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1591223](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1591223)

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

#### Committing to transparency to resist corruption

Frédéric Koessler et al., 2010

What are a firms' incentives to commit to transparent behaviour that precludes bribery? Using game theory, this paper models different situations. It finds that in cases of pure extortion, a conditional commitment not to bribe can eliminate corruption when the firm trusts the competing firm will not bribe. A unilateral commitment mechanism rewarding a "no bribe" commitment with a bonus tends to perform less well. Finally, deterrence mechanisms combining conditional commitment with a bonus have the potential of fully eliminating corruption.

[www.enpc.fr/ceras/lambert/transparency.pdf](http://www.enpc.fr/ceras/lambert/transparency.pdf)

#### The rise of prosecutorial efforts in foreign corruption: lessons learned from recent FCPA cases

Allan Verman Y. Ong, 2010

The US Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have become increasingly aggressive in their pursuit of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) violators. This survey of five notable cases illustrates legal enforcement trends and offers insightful suggestions to corruption regulators all over the world on the direction enforcement can take. Of particular interest are the legal manoeuvres that enforcers are using to broaden the scope of crimes and criminals that fall under the jurisdiction of the FCPA. Drawing lessons from these individual cases, the paper concludes with recommendations on how companies can upgrade their compliance systems to avoid FCPA violations and liability.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1577444](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1577444)



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### CURRICULUM OF THE MONTH

#### POLITICS AND CORRUPTION

##### University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

This course has been offered to the 4<sup>th</sup> year B.S.S. Honours students in the department of Political Science at the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh, since 2006. Developed by Professor Muhammad Yeahia Akhter, it looks at global and domestic trends in political corruption and their impact on development, with a special emphasis on Bangladesh.

Some sample topics and examples of recommended readings include:

##### Corruption: a comparative discussion

The definition and nature of corruption and its links to development

- A. Heidenheimer, ed., *Political corruption: readings in comparative analysis*, (New Jersey: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970).

##### Corruption in administration

Politicisation and militarisation of administration

- L. V. Carino et al., *Bureaucratic corruption in Asia: causes, consequences, and controls* (Quezon City: JMC Press, 1986).
- A. S. Huque et al., "Militarisation and opposition in Bangladesh: parliamentary approval and public reaction", *The Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 241:2, 1989.

##### Electoral corruption: democracy and elections

Varieties of electoral corruption

- M. Y. Akhter, *Electoral corruption in Bangladesh* (Farnham: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2001).
- N. D. Palmer, *Elections and political developments: the South Asian experience* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1975).

##### Corruption and major elections in Bangladesh

Elections under civilian governments, under military governments and under caretaker governments

- M. Y. Akhter, *Peculiar government and exceptional election* (in Bengali) (Dhaka: A H Development Publishing House, 2009).
- H. Zafarullah et al., "Caretaker administrations and democratic elections in Bangladesh", *Government and Opposition*, 35:3, 2000.

##### Recent trends of political corruption in Bangladesh

Violence in politics, politics of terrorism and murder

- M. Y. Akhter, *Search for the nature of corruption: Bangladesh* (in Bengali), (Dhaka: Nibedan Publications, 1991).

#### *Inauguration of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Vienna*

*As a joint initiative by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Republic of Austria, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and other stakeholders, the IACA will function as a centre of excellence in the field of anti-corruption education, training, networking and cooperation, as well as academic research.*

<http://www.iaca-info.org/>

## RESEARCH PROJECTS &amp; MARKETPLACE

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

**Measuring the quality of government and sub-national variation**

Quality of Government Institute, Sweden

Many possible explanations have been suggested to understand variations in development across regions of the European Union. However, no quantification of the quality of government has thus far been used in this process at the regional level. This project aims to bridge this gap by assessing the quality and performance of public institutions in EU regions receiving development aid as part of the EU "cohesion policy".

<http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/>

**Sharing knowledge in Governance of African Extractive Industries**

World Bank Institute, African Development Bank

GOXI – "Sharing in Governance of Extractive Industries" is a new online forum designed to support those working to strengthen transparency and accountability in African extractive industries. The forum provides a space for members to share opinions and information, connect with others facing similar challenges, and collaborate on new initiatives.

<http://extractiveindustries.ning.com/>

**Accountability principles for research organisations**

One World Trust, UK

Accountable processes are key to produce high-quality research outputs. One World Trust just launched an interactive online database of accountability tools to help research organisations use evidence to influence policy in an accountable way. It provides an inventory of over two hundred tools, standards and processes within an overarching accountability framework. This database is an output of a three year project titled "Accountability Principles for Research Organisations".

<http://www.oneworldtrust.org/apro/>

## RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

## Jobs and Consultancies

- **The University of Northern Malaysia** invites applications for visiting and senior teaching positions in a variety of fields, including politics, governance, law and international relations.  
<http://chronicle.com/jobs/0000646605-01/>
- **The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)** seeks a Senior Programme Specialist for its Governance, Equity and Health programme which supports research in developing regions to strengthen their health systems and improve health outcomes. The position will be based in Ottawa, Canada.  
[http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-26272-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-26272-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)
- **Transparency International Secretariat** seeks a Research Coordinator for the GATEway project, which compiles and maps existing diagnostic tools in the field of corruption and anti-corruption research. The position will be based in Berlin.  
[http://transparency.org/contact\\_us/work/jobs#gateway](http://transparency.org/contact_us/work/jobs#gateway)

## Fellowships

- **The World Learning's Democracy Fellows Program (DFP)** seeks a Democracy Fellow to serve as an evaluation, assessment and indicator specialist for USAID governance programmes based in Washington DC, USA.  
<http://wlid.usaid.gov/19711.htm>
- **ODI's Social Development Programme** is looking for a Research Fellow with world-class knowledge to support a portfolio of research, policy advice and public affairs. The programme complements work being carried out across ODI, particularly by its programmes on Social Protection, Research and Policy in Development, and Growth and Equity and Chronic Poverty.  
<http://www.odi.org.uk/about/jobs/default.asp>

*To advertise anti-corruption research jobs, events, courses and funding opportunities on ACRN's online platform and newsletter please write to:*  
[acrn\\_editor@transparency.org](mailto:acrn_editor@transparency.org)

*For more anti-corruption research job postings, funding opportunities and events, please visit the ACRN web platform:*

[www.corruptionresearchnetwork.org](http://www.corruptionresearchnetwork.org)

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

- **Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore** invites applications from citizens of Asian countries enrolled for a full-time advanced degree at a university in an Asian country (except Singapore) for consideration for the award of Asian Graduate Student Fellowships. <http://www.ari.nus.edu.sg/>

#### Calls for Papers, Projects and Articles

- **The journal 'Comparative Governance and Politics'** invites contributions for a special issue on **"The (Dys-) Functionality of Corruption: A Comparative Analysis of Industrial, Transforming and Developing Countries"**. This special issue first and foremost aims to cover industrial, transforming and developing countries in different geographical areas and to present comparative studies or case studies. Deadline for submission of articles is 15 January, 2011. The special issue will be published in Autumn 2011. <http://www.zfvp.de>

### UPCOMING EVENTS

- **Corporate governance and the new financial regulation: complements or substitutes?** Brussels, Belgium, 25 October 2010  
 A free all-day conference in the Transatlantic Corporate Governance Dialogue series under the auspices of the SEC and the European Commission, organised by the European Corporate Governance Institute, the Brookings Institute and Columbia Law School. <http://www.ecgi.org/conferences/events.php>

#### Trainings and Courses

- **The economics of corruption: lecture and workshop in good governance and reform**, Passau, Germany, 9-16 October 2010  
 This course links long-term experience in teaching and training with state-of-the-art expertise in reform. It is directed towards anti-corruption policymakers and practitioners, as well as graduate and post-graduate students in the social sciences and is offered free of tuition fees. <http://www.icgg.org/>



### MEET OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

This section of the newsletter introduces our Contributing Editors to the ACRN community. The contributing editors are young scholars who keep us updated on the latest and best in anti-corruption research and academic debate from a wide range of disciplines and sources. You can contact our contributing editors using the [Member Directory](#) of the ACRN website.



#### ALISA VOZNAYA

Alisa is a final year D.Phil student at the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Oxford.

Her research focuses on how differences in democratic party systems can facilitate the incentives and opportunities for elected

officials to act corruptly and present agency problems for voters that prevent their ability to hold these officials to account. Using the principal-agent framework, she looks at the issues of adverse selection and moral hazard in exploring four features of party systems: the number of parties in the system; the nature of intra-party competition; the intensity of intra-party competition and the level of party system institutionalisation.

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#### RESTORING TRUST: GLOBAL ACTION FOR TRANSPARENCY

*The 14th IACC will take place on 10-13 November 2010, in Bangkok, Thailand.*

*For more information please visit [www.14iacc.org](http://www.14iacc.org)*