

# ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

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



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## ACRN: MOBILISING GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Welcome to the tenth 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 research.

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### 25 COUNTRIES, TWO YEARS, OVER 300 NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ANALYSED: A SWEEPING INITIATIVE TO SHINE THE LIGHT ON CORRUPTION RISKS IN EUROPE

By Suzanne Mulcahy & Finn Heinrich, Transparency International

How significant are the corruption risks within the European Union? What are the main gaps in the anti-corruption systems of European countries? What needs to be done? These are the main questions posed by a pan-European research and advocacy initiative against corruption carried out by Transparency International over the last 18 months.<sup>1</sup> Using Transparency International's National Integrity System Assessment approach<sup>2</sup>, this project assessed the anti-corruption systems of 25 European states<sup>3</sup>, with a view towards providing a sound basis to advocate for reform in the different countries as well as in the European Union.

This article summarises the key findings of this project.<sup>4</sup> It first outlines the analytical framework of the research and then introduces the current context of anti-corruption efforts in Europe. Its main section highlights the interesting findings of the research, pointing to the most significant deficiencies and gaps in the national integrity systems. It concludes with the key recommendations emerging from the regional study.

### The National Integrity System Approach

Transparency International's National Integrity System (NIS) assessment approach provides a framework to analyse the robustness and effectiveness of a country's institutions in preventing and fighting corruption. The concept has been developed and promoted by Transparency International as part of its holistic approach to counter corruption. A well-functioning national integrity system provides effective safeguards against corruption as part of the larger struggle against abuse of power, malfeasance, and misappropriation. When institutions are characterised by a lack of appropriate regulations and unaccountable behaviour, corruption is likely to thrive with negative knock-on effects for equitable growth, sustainable development and social cohesion.

The NIS assessment provides a detailed evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of these institutions in the form of a comprehensive country report as well as a set of quantitative indicators for each institution. Its results can be used as

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

SPOTLIGHT: CORRUPTION RISKS IN EUROPE

How do institutions in Europe measure up in preventing and tackling corruption?	
<b>Strong</b>	Supreme audit institution Ombudsman Electoral management body Judiciary
<b>Moderate</b>	Legislature (parliament) Executive (government) Law enforcement agencies Civil society Media
<b>Weak</b>	Political parties Public sector Business Anti-corruption agencies

a benchmarking tool to measure progress over time, to compare performance across institutions, and to identify priorities for reform.

The assessment's research component focuses on an evaluation of the key public institutions and non-state actors in a country's governance system with regard to (1) their overall capacity, (2), their internal governance systems and procedures, and (3) their role in the overall integrity system. These institutions are: legislature, executive, judiciary, public sector, law enforcement agencies, the electoral management body, ombudsman, supreme audit institution, anti-corruption agencies, political parties, media, civil society, and private sector.

The assessment examines both the formal framework of each institution, as well as the actual institutional practice, highlighting discrepancies between the formal provisions and reality on the ground. This in-depth investigation of the relevant governance institutions, which uses key informant interviews, desk research and field tests as its primary data sources, is embedded in a concise context analysis of the overall political, social, economic and cultural conditions in which these governance institutions operate. The collected information is used by the researcher to score a set of indicators, which provide a quantitative summary of the performance of the respective institution.<sup>5</sup>

**Addressing Corruption in Europe – Losing Ground?**

The limited amount of systematic analysis of anti-corruption systems in Europe indicates that the issue has not been a key priority for

policy-oriented research. Apart from comparative studies of specific aspects of the anti-corruption system, e.g. in the context of the Council of Europe GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) evaluations<sup>6</sup>, not much Europe-wide analysis of the functioning of national anti-corruption systems has been undertaken so far. However, the European public is concerned about the extent of corruption with 3 out of 4 respondents to a recent public opinion survey regarding corruption as a 'major problem' in their respective country.<sup>7</sup>

The European National Integrity System project sought to shed some light on what lies behind these concerns. Over the course of 2011, 25 National Integrity System assessments were conducted in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland<sup>8</sup>, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. The findings of this national level research informed a regional report which was published in June 2012.

**Where Money, Politics, and Power Meet - Locating Corruption Risks in Europe**

The research revealed significant corruption risks in Europe, located mostly at the intersections between money, politics and power, as the figure above demonstrates.

While public watchdog institutions such as supreme audit offices and ombudsman institutions are found to be the strongest bulwarks of integrity, political parties, public administrations and the private sector are assessed as the weakest forces in the promotion of integrity across Europe. Given

*“In most European countries, the influence of lobbyists is shrouded in secrecy...only six of the 25 countries assessed have regulated lobbying to any degree and in many cases the implementation of lobbyist registers is severely lacking.”*

*“The vast majority of EU member states have failed to introduce dedicated whistleblower protection legislation, in either the public or private sector.”*

## SPOTLIGHT: CORRUPTION RISKS IN EUROPE

*“[Corruption risks in Europe] do not concern the more visible areas of bribery of frontline public service providers, but are mostly related to the sphere of high-level politics, where there are significant risks for undue influence by special interest groups, subversions of the democratic political process and policy and state capture.”*

the many – often monetary - linkages between these three groups of actors, this finding points towards significant risks in the area of political corruption, which are further elaborated in the key cross-cutting weaknesses as identified by the research.

***Political party financing is inadequately regulated across the region***

Political party financing is a particularly high-risk area for corruption; even countries often described as having ‘low corruption contexts’ have not managed to insulate themselves against this risk. Sweden and Switzerland, for example, have no mandatory regulation of party financing and many countries have legislative loopholes and weak enforcement mechanisms.

***Lobbying remains veiled in secrecy***

In most European countries, the influence of lobbyists is shrouded in secrecy and a major cause for concern. Opaque lobbying rules result in skewed decision-making that benefits the few at the expense of the many. Only six of the 25 countries assessed (France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and the UK) have regulated lobbying to any degree and in many cases the implementation of lobbyist registers is severely lacking.

***Parliaments are not living up to ethical standards***

Important integrity safeguards which should be in place in parliaments, including mandatory codes of conduct for parliamentarians, clear conflict of interest regulations and rules on disclosure of interests, assets and income have not been instituted in many European countries, and where they are in place, practical implementation is often found wanting. In 10 of the 25 countries, the law limits public disclosure of MPs’ asset and income declarations: Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Switzerland.

***Access to information is limited in practice***

Access to information laws are in place in all countries assessed, apart from Spain, where a draft law is under consideration by parliament at the time of writing. However, in 20 of the 25 countries, implementation is found to be poor. Practical

long delays (the Czech Republic, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden), low levels of public awareness of freedom of information laws (Germany, Portugal and Switzerland), lack of an independent oversight body (Bulgaria, Hungary and Latvia) and municipal authorities’ failure and/or lack of capacity to comply with the rules (the Czech Republic and Romania).

***High corruption risks remain in public procurement***

Legislative frameworks have been brought in line with EU procurement directives, but it is an open secret in many European countries that the rules are systematically circumvented and that this can be done with impunity. Problems with public procurement are most acute in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Romania and Slovakia.

***Protection for whistleblowers is severely lacking***

The vast majority of EU member states have failed to introduce dedicated whistleblower protection legislation, in either the public or private sector. Of the 25 countries, only six have dedicated whistleblower legislation – Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Switzerland and the UK – and in all but two of the countries assessed (Norway and the UK), whistleblowers do not have sufficient protection from reprisals in practice.

***Conclusion***

Findings from the European NIS project confirm that there are indeed significant corruption risks in Europe. As expected, these do not concern the more visible areas of bribery of frontline public service providers, but are mostly related to the sphere of high-level politics, where there are significant risks for undue influence by special interest groups, subversions of the democratic political process and policy and state capture. At a time when public confidence in European political and business leaders is at an all-time low, this project and its many concrete recommendations deserve careful attention from policy-makers across Europe.

***References***

1. Financial support for this initiative was gratefully received from the *Directorate-General Home Affairs* of the *European Commission*
2. Transparency International, *National Integrity System Assessment: Background, Rationale and Methodology* [http://www.transparency.org/files/content/nis/NationalIntegritySystem\\_Background\\_and\\_Methodology.pdf](http://www.transparency.org/files/content/nis/NationalIntegritySystem_Background_and_Methodology.pdf)
3. Country reports are available at: <http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis>
4. S. Mulcahy, *Money, Politics, Power: Corruption Risks in Europe* (Berlin: Transparency International, 2012) [http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/money\\_politics\\_and\\_power\\_corruption\\_risks\\_in\\_europe](http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/pub/money_politics_and_power_corruption_risks_in_europe)
5. Since no international review of the country scores was undertaken to ensure their cross-country comparability, cross-country comparisons of the scores are discouraged
6. Council of Europe, *GRECO Evaluations* [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/index\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/index_en.asp)
7. *Special Eurobarometer 374: Corruption*, Council of Europe, February 2012 [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_374\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_374_en.pdf)
8. In Ireland a National Integrity System assessment was conducted in 2009 and an update was carried out in 2011/2012 in the framework of this project.



## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### HIGHLIGHTS IN CORRUPTION RESEARCH

#### MEASURING CORRUPTION

##### Development, Aid and Governance Indicators

Brookings Institute, 2012

This interactive database of aid indicators is based on research by Brookings experts from the Development Assistance and Governance Initiative, in collaboration with others. It allows users to view and interact with a variety of indicators and measures related to international development, aid and governance, and explore the relationships among them. Examples of indicators include aid quality, aid risks, governance and poverty.

<http://www.brookings.edu/research/interactives/development-aid-governance-indicators>

##### The Land Matrix

International Land Coalition et al., 2012

The Land Matrix is an online public database that permits all users to contribute to and improve data on land deals, and for this data to be visualised. The visualisations offer both overviews of the data and complete access to the public database down to the level of an individual deal. The Land Matrix facilitates the collection and representation of data; encourages citizens, researchers, governments, and companies to provide data and improve the quality of and access to data; and provides a regular and accessible analysis of trends. A recent analytical report based on the data examined land acquisitions or investments targeting the Global South, Eastern Europe, and transnational deals and found that the worldwide rush for land is real, going beyond just speculation and strategic positioning.

<http://landportal.info/landmatrix>

##### Nations in Transit 2012

Freedom House, 2012

Nations in Transit is Freedom House's comprehensive, comparative empirical study of democratic development in 29 countries from Central Europe to Eurasia. The dimensions of democratic governance examined include – electoral process, civil society, media, corruption, and judicial framework and independence. Findings from the 2012 study suggest that the countries that have achieved the greatest democratic success since the Cold War's end are now displaying serious vulnerabilities in their young democratic systems. Over the past five years, stagnation and backsliding is evident in key governance indicators across the new EU member states and countries of the Balkans.

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit/nations-transit-2012>

##### Identification and Quantification of the Proceeds of Bribery

OECD, the World Bank, 2012

This study conducted by the OECD and the World Bank analyses the identification and quantification of the proceeds of active bribery in international business transactions. Active bribery is defined as the "...criminal offence committed by paying, offering or promising a bribe or an undue advantage to an official". The authors contend that while international efforts thus far has put a lot of emphasis on quantifying the amount of bribe, much less emphasis has been placed on the proceeds of active bribery, i.e. the benefit gained by the bribe payer. This study also provides practitioners and policy makers with an outline of how to solve the technical problem of identification and quantification.

<http://tinyurl.com/cteq88g>

#### UNDERSTANDING CORRUPTION

##### Good Government: The Relevance of Political Science

Sören Holmberg & Bo Rothstein (Eds.), 2012

How can good government be conceptualised and measured? What are the effects of 'bad government' and how can the quality of government be improved? These are some of the central questions examined in this edited volume. The book includes 16 chapters on various aspects of good government. Topics include - defining and measuring quality of government, press freedom and corruption, Weberian bureaucracy and corruption prevention, and state legitimacy and the corruptibility of leaders. (For a limited time, the publisher, Edward Elgar, is offering a 35% discount on the book. Please use the code **HOLM35** on the publisher's online store. Offer expires on 30 September 2012.)

<http://tinyurl.com/bnt96nc>

##### A New Role for Citizens in Public Procurement

Eduardo Bohórquez et al. (Eds.), 2012

A significant amount of public funds in almost every country is spent on acquiring goods and services through public procurement. Procurement of goods, works and services by public entities alone amounts on average to between 15 and 30 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). Experience shows that citizen's engagement in procurement can help to increase social and consumer welfare, ensure sound budgeting, stimulate an economy based on innovation, and strengthen democratic governance. The publication "A New Role for Citizens in Public Procurement" launched by



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*"[T]he failure of virtually any of the countries of Eurasia to shed old governance habits and end monopolies on political and economic power has been one of the greatest disappointments of the past two decades. The overall democracy scores of most Eurasian countries either declined or remained unchanged."*

Freedom House, 2012

## HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

*“Approximately half of the 105 [world’s largest] companies do not publish information on their anti-corruption programmes and organisational transparency, and the average score in country-by-country reporting is very low.”*

Transparency International, 2012

*“The growth of corruption has been facilitated by globalisation, the integration of new and expanding markets into the world economy, and the rapid expansion of ‘offshore’ financial facilities, which provide a home to largely unregulated pools of finance derived from personal fortunes, organised crime and pricing malpractice in international trade”*

Laurence Cockcroft, 2012

Transparencia Mexicana’s *Citizens & Markets* initiative seeks to analyse the transformations that can take place when citizens enter public procurement processes. The book focuses on trends of citizen’s participation in public procurement around the globe, with contributions from different sectors and countries, including Brazil, Mexico and Kenya.

<http://tinyurl.com/bltu9rz>

### **On the Relationship between Corruption and Migration**

Marie Hadamovsky, 2012

Is there a relationship between corruption and migration? If so, how do they influence each other? In this paper, the author argues that there indeed exists a strong relationship between corruption and migration. In particular, countries with high corruption are expected to encourage emigration and discourage immigration. This hypothesis is tested empirically with a panel dataset of 38 European and OECD economies over a period of 16 years. The results show that low levels of corruption increase the net flow of people, on average, and vice versa.

<http://tinyurl.com/cdsvq8r>

### **Global Corruption: Money, Power and Ethics in the Modern World**

Laurence Cockcroft, 2012

In this upcoming book Laurence Cockcroft argues that corruption has to be seen as the result of the interplay between elite ‘embedded networks’, political finance, greed, and organised crime. His analysis probes beneath the surface of the international initiatives to curb corruption which have evolved since the 1990s. He identifies key ‘roadblocks’ to real reform which have to be addressed before major progress can be made. These include recognising that the huge ‘shadow’ unrecorded economy in many countries is a reservoir of corrupt payments, that organised crime is a critical factor in controlling many political systems, that the finance to fund political parties always requires a pay-off which endangers political stability, and that ‘mispricing’ by local and international companies continues to prevent a just return to lower income countries participating in world trade.

<http://tinyurl.com/cqxx4mh>

### **New Advances in Experimental Research on Corruption**

Danila Serra & Leonard Wantchekon, 2012

This edited volume provides a comprehensive review of the empirical evidence on corruption from recent laboratory and field experiments conducted by

economists and political scientists. The first part of the volume reviews the evidence produced by laboratory experiments in relation to gender and cultural differences in corruption decision making, as well as the effectiveness of different anticorruption policies. The second part of the volume reviews recent contributions to corruption research made through the use of field experiments. Special attention is given to advances in measuring corruption in the field, investigations of clientelism and vote-buying, and the role that information can play in the fight against corruption. It concludes with reflections on the role that behavioural and experimental economics can play in anticorruption research and practice.

<http://tinyurl.com/cqyvext>

## **FIGHTING CORRUPTION**

### **Transparency in Corporate Reporting: Assessing the World’s Largest Companies** Transparency International, 2012

This new study analyses the transparency of corporate reporting on a range of anti-corruption measures among the 105 largest publicly listed multinational companies. The research explored three dimensions of transparency: reporting on anti-corruption programmes: covering bribery, facilitation payments, whistleblower protection and political contributions; organisational transparency: including information about corporate holdings; country-by-country reporting. It finds that approximately half of the companies do not publish information on their anti-corruption programmes and organisational transparency, and country-by-country reporting is very low.

<http://tinyurl.com/7p9p35n>

### **‘Finding God’ or ‘Moral Disengagement’ in the Fight against Corruption in Developing Countries? Evidence from India and Nigeria** Heather Marquette, 2011

There are growing calls for religion to be used in the fight against corruption on the basis of the assumption that religious people are more concerned with ethics than with the non-religious, despite the fact that many of the most corrupt countries in the world also rank highly in terms of religiosity. This article looks at the evidence in the current literature for a causal relationship between religion and corruption and questions the relevance of the methodologies being used to build up this evidence base. The article also presents findings from field research in India and Nigeria that explores how individual attitudes towards corruption may (or may not) be shaped by religion.

<http://tinyurl.com/d5za5wu>

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### ANNOUNCEMENT: THE IACC UNIVERSITY INITIATIVE, 2012

The IACC University will provide a unique opportunity to universities around the world to engage directly in the largest anti-corruption conference in the world. Every two years, the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) brings together actors from civil society, the public and private sectors, journalists, activists and academics from over 130 countries at an innovative and dynamic forum to discuss and craft solutions to the problem of corruption. The 2012 conference will take place in Brazil on 7 – 10 November.

The aim of the IACC University programme is to give everybody a voice in the anti-corruption discussion, and to educate and engage young minds and future leaders in the real world issues surrounding transparency and good governance today. The programme will begin in the Fall 2012 semester and students will have the opportunity to engage with the IACC before, during and after the November conference. Participating universities will receive reading lists on the various themes of the conference to help course instructors integrate these topics into existing curriculum. Online discussion spaces will be set up to facilitate dialogue between students and professors at various universities. The IACC University programme will culminate in live broadcasts and participation in the conference itself from lecture theatres at universities around the world. Through means of sophisticated 2-way live video streams, students will have the opportunity to follow IACC sessions and to submit questions to the expert panels. More information on the IACC University initiative can be found here: [http://15iacc.org/wp-content/uploads/IACC\\_university.pdf](http://15iacc.org/wp-content/uploads/IACC_university.pdf) Interested course instructors can register their classes here: [http://15iacc.org/wp-content/uploads/IACC\\_university.pdf](http://15iacc.org/wp-content/uploads/IACC_university.pdf)



### FEATURED CURRICULUM

#### THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF EMERGING MARKETS

##### HEC Lusanne

This seminar is part of the MSc in Management programme at HEC Lausanne (the Faculty of Business and Economics of the University of Lausanne). It covers selected issues pertaining to the business environment in emerging markets, such as: (i) growth and convergence, (ii) poverty and inequality within and across countries, (iii) the role of international trade and trade policy, (iv) the politics of economic policies, (v) social capital, corruption, and institutions, and (vi) the effectiveness of development aid.

Sample modules in the course include: International trade, inequality and poverty; history, institutions and development; trade integration and growth; country risk.

Some sample readings from the course:

A. Banerjee & E. Dufo, *Poor Economics* (Philadelphia: PublicAffairs, 2011)

D. Ray, *Development Economics* (Princeton University Press, 1998), ch. 3,4

R. Barro, "A Cross-section Analysis of Economic Growth", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 106 (4): 407 - 443

S. Knack & P. Keefer, "Does Social Capital Have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112: 1251-1288, 1997

For more information on this course, please see:

<https://hec.unil.ch/docs/index.php/ocadot/cours/45>

#### CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

##### Australian National University

This course is part of the *Policy and Governance* graduate programme at the Australian National University. It is about the theory and practice of corruption, and the design of agencies and campaigns to combat it. It is designed and taught with the New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), the first such agency created in Australia. It draws on research done in the Crawford School on Corruption in the Pacific with Transparency International Australia. It also draws on research done by the ICAC on the effectiveness of its prevention activities, and on anti-corruption expertise within in the Australian Federal government.

This intensive course includes 5 or 6 days of lecture, some preparatory reading and follow-up work. At the end of the course, the students should have: the demonstrated ability to diagnose corruption problems within public sector organisations, and propose treatments; demonstrated ability to derive practical conclusions from different theories about the causes of corruption; demonstrated ability to design a workplace corruption prevention plan.

The prescribed text for the course is:

P. Larmour & N. Wolanin (eds), *Corruption and Anti Corruption* (Asia Pacific Press, 2000)

For more information, please see:

<http://studyat.anu.edu.au/courses/POGO8076;details.html>

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## RESEARCH PROJECTS

*Looking for an easy way to stay up to speed on the latest in corruption research, jobs, funding opportunities and course development? Subscribe to the ACRN Rss feed.*

**ANTICORRP: A Major EU-wide, multi-disciplinary research project on corruption**

ANTICORRP is a new large-scale research project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Program. The central objective of ANTICORRP is to investigate factors that promote or hinder the development of effective anticorruption policies. ANTICORRP will investigate the causes of corruption, how corruption can be conceptualised and measured as well as the impact of corruption on various aspects of human well-being. A central issue examined will be how policy responses can be tailored to deal effectively with various forms of corruption. This interdisciplinary project includes researchers from anthropology, criminology, economics, gender studies, history, law, political science, public policy and public administration.

The ANTICORRP project has begun in 2012 and will last five years. It consists of twenty-one research groups in sixteen European countries. It was officially launched in May 2012 with a kick-off meeting at the Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg.

<http://anticorpp.eu/>

**Research Project on Integrity Management Reform**

The University of Nottingham, one of the partners in the ANTICORRP project, is currently undertaking a research project in partnership with the City University of Hong Kong which aims to examine and compare recent reforms in the integrity management framework in place in public services in the United Kingdom (UK), China and Hong Kong. The project, entitled "Re-designing the Integrity Management Framework in the British, Chinese and Hong Kong Public Services", is jointly funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong.

The research aims to provide a comparative analysis of how the integrity management framework in the UK, China and Hong Kong has been redesigned. It focuses on why reforms have come about, how they have been implemented, what difficulties they have encountered or given rise to, and to what extent they can provide an effective approach to ensuring integrity in the public sector.

<http://tinyurl.com/bnbwnpc>

## RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

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

**Jobs and Consultancies**

- **Director**

U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Norway

The Chr. Michelsen Institute(CMI) is seeking a senior-level anti-corruption expert to direct a vibrant programme of policy- and practice-oriented research, training, and communications focused on corruption, anti-corruption and development. The U4 Director leads the overall direction of the U4 work programme and is in charge of the day to day management of a committed team of 8-10 staff, with overarching responsibility for ensuring the high quality of U4 activities and outputs. The U4 Director also works closely with U4 Partner Agencies and other external partners, including assuring funding arrangements and developing shared work priorities. The position is initially for a period of 5 years, with the possibility of extension. The position will be available as of December 2012.

<http://www.u4.no/info/about-u4/job-vacancies/>

**Funding Opportunities**

- **Exploring the Emerging Impacts of Open Data in the South**

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada

The Web Foundation and IDRC invite research proposals that build an evidence base on how open data initiatives are contributing to key areas of governance in developing countries. The project will fund a series of detailed case studies that examine the emerging impacts of specific on-going open data initiatives that address key development themes. Cases could look at: Open data in local and national budgeting processes, open data for legislation processes and elections, open data in judicial systems, open data for smarter cities, open data for the delivery of privately provided public services, open data for the regulation of markets (e.g. extractive industries), etc. The deadline for proposal submission is 10 September 2012.

<http://tinyurl.com/bnerdhx>



## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

### RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

#### Calls for papers

- **2012 ACRN Research Paper Contest**  
Transparency International, Germany

Submissions are now being accepted for the 2012 ACRN Research Paper Contest. This contest gives emergent scholars an opportunity to take up the challenge of filling important knowledge gaps in the field of corruption, present innovative approaches for measuring and understanding corruption and showcase new findings on what works and what does not in tackling corruption and ensuring sound governance. This year's contest will focus on the themes of the upcoming International AntiCorruption Conference (IACC) which will take place in Brazil on 7-10 November 2012. These include: Empowering and mobilising people in the fight against corruption, ending impunity – the new frontiers in anti-corruption enforcement, dirty money – restoring trust in the global financial architecture, after Rio+20 – moving towards a sustainable and transparent future, and corruption in sports. Deadline for submissions is 30 September 2012.

<http://tinyurl.com/c9ntbq3>

- **Political Economy of International Organisations**

Universities of Mannheim and Heidelberg, Germany

Submissions are invited for the sixth annual conference on the political economy of international organisations, to be held at the Universities of Mannheim and Heidelberg on 7-9 February 2013. The conference brings together economists and political scientists to address political-economy issues related to international organisations such as the World Trade Organization, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the European Union, and also other international organisations that have as yet received less attention in the academic literature. Submission of both empirical and theoretical papers will be considered. Please submit full papers to [conference@peio.me](mailto:conference@peio.me). The deadline for submission is 30 September 2012. Decisions will be made by 31 October 2012. This year's special issue of the Review of International Organisations will be focusing on The Political Economy of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

<http://www.peio.me/>

#### Events

- **Theory, Action and Impact of Social Protest: An Inter-Disciplinary Conference**

University of Kent, Oct 13 – 14 2012

This conference hopes to engage participants in discussions of social protest by integrating works from various academic disciplines. The conference aims to bring together scholars from disparate disciplines to a forum in which they can draw from new as well as existing research in other fields. The long-term goal is to develop a framework for research on social protest which can stretch beyond the prescribed boundaries of individual disciplines.

<http://taispcconference.wordpress.com/>

- **15th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)**

Brasilia, 7-10 November 2012

The IACC brings together heads of state, civil society, the private sector and more to tackle the increasingly sophisticated challenges posed by corruption. The IACC draws attention to corruption by raising awareness and stimulating debate. It fosters the global exchange of experience and methodologies in controlling corruption. The IACC takes place every two years in a different region of the world, and attracts up to 1500 participants from over 135 countries.

<http://15iacc.org/about/history/language/en/>

#### Training Opportunity

- **The Economics of Corruption 2012: The Behavioral Limits of Dishonesty**  
University of Passau, 6-13 October 2012

This course will focus on experimental and behavioral approaches to anticorruption. It is particularly directed towards PhD and Master-students who want to deepen their studies and share exchange on recent research. Findings from the lab and the field will be surveyed, linked to survey-data and confronted with theory. Interactive tools such as games, poster presentations and case studies will involve participants and make them acquainted with today's challenges.

<http://tinyurl.com/csgtfa3>



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