

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

KNOWLEDGE FOR TRANSPARENCY - LINKING ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH AND PRACTICE



Photo: Istockphoto
© Andrey Prokhorov

IN THIS ISSUE

Spotlight: Tackling Corruption in Education	1
Highlights in Anti-corruption Research	4
Featured Curriculum	6
Research Marketplace	7
News from ANTICORRP	7

Tell the world about your research Blog and Tweet with ACRN!

www.corruptionresearchnetwork.org

The ACRN web platform opens up space for corruption researchers to blog about their research projects, highlights from recent conferences, and more.

If you would like to be a guest blogger with ACRN then please get in touch.
(acrn_editor@transparency.org)

*Follow us on our new Twitter account
ACRN_Campus*

Welcome to the thirteenth issue of the Anti-Corruption Research Quarterly. Here you will find recent insights and activities in anti-corruption research synthesised for scholars, policy-makers, and practitioners. This newsletter is part of the Anti-Corruption Research Network (ACRN), a Transparency International initiative. **Subscribe today!**

TACKLING CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION

By Transparency International

The launch of the Global Corruption Report: Education, one of Transparency International flagship publications, will take place this month in Hungary. This article summarizes some of the key findings of this report.

Introduction

Education is a fundamental human right and a major driver of personal and social development. All around the globe it is seen as the key to a better future, providing the tools that people need to sustain their livelihoods, live with dignity and contribute to society.

When access to education or its quality suffers, the potential of individuals, communities and nations is squandered. Corruption in the education sector is a key reason why such waste occurs. Despite increased international and domestic investment in education over the past two decades, corruption and poor governance prevent the returns to this investment from reaching many of its intended beneficiaries. Corruption in education is among the most significant barriers to reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and realising the universal right to education.

Corruption not only distorts access to education but also affects the quality of education and the reliability of academic research findings. Corruption risks can be found at every level of education and research systems, from the procurement of school resources to nepotism in the hiring of

teachers or the skewing of research results for personal gain. Conversely, education serves as a means to strengthen personal integrity, and is essential for addressing corruption effectively.

Schools and institutions of higher education are important settings in which young people develop values related to social relations and personal citizenship. Students learn not just from the content of instruction but also from the 'hidden curriculum' – which includes implicit rules that determine who advances and who does not.¹ When these rules are not characterised by integrity, young people internalise corrupt views of what it takes to succeed in society.² The hidden nature of a corrupt 'curriculum' may provide some explanation as to why education is rarely seen as a highly corrupt sector. Children and youth rarely have the ability to question the rules of the classroom or comment on conflicts between what is espoused and what is implicit.

Roots of corruption in education

Despite its fundamental values of fairness and impartiality, education is seen by some as especially vulnerable to corruption.³ Corruption risks are elevated by two main factors: the high stakes of educational opportunity and the large sums allocated to fund it.

The first cause of corruption risks in education is the high stakes involved. Education is universally valued as a formative condition of human and national development. Parents and governments recognise that the outcomes of schooling determine the futures of individuals and nations alike. Formal education is a widely

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS



“Formal education is a widely accepted mechanism for selecting people for appropriate roles in society, and its absence or inadequacy deprives young people of the basic tools needed to achieve prosperity, prestige and authority”

accepted mechanism for selecting people for appropriate roles in society, and its absence or inadequacy deprives young people of the basic tools needed to achieve prosperity, prestige and authority.⁴ Because of the perceived high stakes of education, it is an attractive target for political manipulation.⁵

Multiple international bodies have recognised education as a moral imperative and an inalienable human right, but in some parts of the world it remains a scarce and limited good. Even when access to education is guaranteed, its quality varies significantly, and it can be bought and sold in ways both legitimate and illegitimate. The high stakes of educational opportunity give those who provide educational services a strong position to extort favours or funds. At each educational level there are multiple ‘gatekeepers’, who make decisions with long-lasting consequences for people’s lives.⁷

At the same time, the risk of corruption in education also stems from an inevitable tension between the general notion that merit should be the basis of educational success and the particular desire of parents to ensure the advantage of their own children.⁸ Those who possess power and resources will strive to capture the benefits of education for themselves and their families. Elites tend to reproduce existing power relations through schooling, often resorting if necessary to corrupt practices. Corruption becomes endemic when people engage in corrupt behaviours because they see such behaviours as widespread, and feel that they cannot afford to be honest.⁹ When schooling accustoms youth to corruption as a social norm, its cycle begins anew in each generation. Corruption thus represents the failure of a society to manage the competing interests of different groups in a fair and meritocratic way.

Impact of corruption in the education sector

From the standpoint of social development, corruption in education is perhaps more insidious than in other sectors, because its victims are young people.¹⁰ There is a general agreement that corruption undercuts the investment made by a society in the education of its future citizens.¹¹ The societal investment fails when some are allowed to succeed without merit, swelling the ranks of incompetent leaders and professionals; while others with intellectual capacity cannot realise their potential to learn not because they cannot master the curriculum but because they cannot obtain their fundamental rights or will not play by the corrupt rules.

Corruption in education does lasting harm to all members of society, and especially those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged.¹² Unable to play by the rules that determine success or bear the financial cost of corruption, poor and marginalised groups find themselves cheated out of the promise of educational opportunity. Whether by leaving education altogether or by curbing ambition in response to the contradictions of a corrupt classroom, vulnerable members of society lose the opportunity to realise their potential for common benefit. When this is the case, the equalising function of education is undermined or utterly lost, to no one’s long-term benefit.

In the long term, corruption in education has adverse implications for educational quality and learning outcomes. The authors of a large study commissioned by the International Monetary Fund found that corruption is consistently associated with a greater cost and lower quality of education.¹³ Another empirical study of 50 countries found that, the higher the perception rates of corruption were in a country, the worse its educational outcomes were, even after controlling for other variables.¹⁴ In light of these findings, it is not inappropriate to conclude that corruption harms everyone.

SPOTLIGHT: TACKLING CORRUPTION IN EDUCATION

“...exact mechanism by which education curbs corruption is subject to debate, but three factors are known to play an important role. First, by giving citizens the tools and motivation to keep themselves informed, education creates a wider market for a free press, which is a vital tool for keeping corruption in check”

“...education builds self-reinforcing social trust, which is in turn known to play an important role in curbing corruption”

The longest shadow of corruption in education is cast by its place in the norms and values imparted to young people in the course of schooling. The spoken and unspoken rules taught in school are known to play an equally significant role in the students' formation as the official criteria of academic success.¹⁵ The authors of contributions included in the GCR report highlight the differential impacts of corruption on young people from all regions of the world in all levels of education, yet the areas of convergence remain unmistakable as well.

Whether in the developing or developed world, corruption in the education sector sometimes becomes a matter of life and death. When corrupt teachers demand sexual favours in return for grades, students find themselves caught in a bind: the only path towards a better life in the future requires risking it in the present.¹⁶ People's lives are put in danger by poorly trained but well-credentialed doctors and engineers, as well as corrupt researchers at academic institutions who introduce biased or fraudulent outcomes into the scientific record.¹⁷ Preventing and prosecuting corruption in the education sector is therefore not just a matter of fairness but a fundamental safeguard of human lives as well.

The role of education and research in tackling corruption

Investment in education pays dramatic dividends to integrity. Research shows that, the more years of schooling received by a country's average citizen in the late nineteenth century, the less likely that the country will be perceived as corrupt in the present day.¹⁸ Governments perceived by their citizens as less corrupt have also tended

over time to allocate more of their budgets to education than ones perceived as corrupt.¹⁹ It may therefore be possible to observe a cycle of practice whereby investment in education correlates to decreases in corruption over time, and decreases in corruption further increase investment in and the resultant improved quality of education.

The exact mechanism by which education curbs corruption is subject to debate, but three factors are known to play an important role. First, by giving citizens the tools and motivation to keep themselves informed, education creates a wider market for a free press, which is a vital tool for keeping corruption in check. Better-educated people are more likely to know their rights and enquire into government misconduct.²⁰

Second, education also curbs corruption when it leads to the reduction of economic inequality. Economic inequality increases corruption²¹, while education tends to equalise access to economic opportunity. Although education does not eliminate inequality, and, indeed, sometimes exacerbates it, there is evidence that the expansion of free public schooling in the last century has decreased overall levels of disparity.²²

Third, education builds self-reinforcing social trust,²³ which is in turn known to play an important role in curbing corruption. If people believe that education makes others more trustworthy, they are more likely to mirror their expected behaviour and act more honestly.²⁴ For these reasons, the expansion of high-quality public education is a superior investment in the long-term integrity of a nation. When such expansion is implemented in corrupt ways, however, as this report shows that in some settings they have been, the vital benefits of education as an equaliser and generator of public trust are undermined at the most basic level.

The report is available here: www.transparency.org/gc

References

- Roland Meighan and Clive Harber (eds.), *A Sociology of Educating*, 5th edn. (London: Continuum, 2007).
- David Chapman, *Corruption and the Education Sector* (Washington, DC: USAID, 2002)
- Meighan and Harber (2007).
- Stephen Heyneman, Kathryn Anderson and Nazym Nuraliyeva, 'The Cost of Corruption in Higher Education', *Comparative Education Review*, vol. 52 (2008), pp. 1–25; Chapman (2002); Transparency International, 'Corruption in the Education Sector', Working Paper no. 04/2009 (Berlin: TI, 2009).
- Walter Feinberg and Jonas Soltis, *School and Society* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1985).
- Chapman (2002).
- Ibid.
- Stephen Heyneman (ed.), *Buying Your Way into Heaven: Education and Corruption in International Perspective* (Rotterdam: Sense Publishers, 2009).
- Ernst Fehr and Urs Fischbacher, 'The Economics of Strong Reciprocity', in Herbert Gintis, Samuel Bowles, Robert Boyd and Ernst Fehr (eds.), *Moral Sentiments and Material Interests: The Foundations of Cooperation in Economic Life* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2005), pp. 151–192.
- Heyneman, Anderson and Nuraliyeva (2008); Chapman (2002).
- Pranab Bardhan, 'Corruption and Development: A Review of Issues', *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 35 (1997), pp. 1320–1346.
- Omar Azfar and Tugrul Gurgur, 'Does Corruption Affect Health and Education Outcomes in the Philippines?' (College Park, MD: Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland, 2001), available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=723702 (accessed 4 January 2013).
- Sanjeev Gupta, Hamid Davoodi and Erwin Tiongson, 'Corruption and the Provision of Health Care and Education Services', Working Paper no. 00/116 (Washington, DC: IMF, 2000).
- Francis Huang, 'Corruption and Educational Outcomes: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back', *International Journal of Education Policy and Leadership*, vol. 3 (2008), pp. 1–10.
- Meighan and Harber (2007).
- See Fiona Leach, Chapter 2 in this volume.
- See David Robinson, Chapter 3 in this volume.
- Eric Uslaner and Bo Rothstein, 'Mass Education, State-Building and Equality: Searching for the Roots of Corruption', Working Paper no. 2012:5 (Gothenburg: Quality of Governance Institute, Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg, 2012)
- Paolo Mauro, *Why Worry about Corruption?* (Washington, DC: IMF, 1997).
- Juan Botero, Alejandro Ponce and Andrei Shleifer, 'Education and the Quality of Government', Working Paper no. 18119 (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), 2012).
- Eric Uslaner, *Corruption, Inequality, and the Rule of Law: The Bulging Pocket Makes the Easy Life* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).
- Christian Morrisson and Fabrice Murtin, 'The Century of Education', *Journal of Human Capital*, vol. 3 (2009), pp. 1–42.
- John Hellinwell and Robert Putnam, 'Education and Social Capital', Working Paper no. 7121 (Cambridge, MA: NBER, 1999).
- Bo Rothstein, *The Quality of Government: Corruption, Social Trust, and Inequality in International Perspective* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press,

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

MEASURING CORRUPTION

Global Corruption Barometer 2013

Transparency International, 2013

This publication addresses 114,000 respondents' personal experiences with bribery and their views on corruption in governmental institutions in 107 different countries, was released in July of this year. Furthermore, the report also details peoples' willingness to engage in the fight against corruption. Approximately 1,000 people from each of 107 countries were surveyed for the report between September 2012 and March 2013, and the samples were weighted in each country in order to be representative of the country as a whole.

The report contains many different findings, including the fact that 27 percent of respondents reported having paid a bribe in the last 12 months, that public institutions that are meant to protect people are the most corrupt, and that governments are not doing enough to punish corruption. That said, nearly 9 out of 10 people said that they would act to stop corruption.

Want to delve deeper into the results? Download a ZIP file of the country data for the Global Corruption Barometer 2013, along with methodology notes and more background. bit.ly/1fUfZop

Integrity Study Nepal -TI -Nepal

Transparency International-Nepal, 2012

The assessment under the Integrity Study, Nepal shows that the pillars' structures and laws are in place but that they are not effective in practice. It shows clearly how various components have been unable to perform as outlined in laws in the demand of democratic rule.

bit.ly/174NnYt

Misunderestimating Corruption

Kray & Murell, 2013, Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank

The central point of this study is that data on corruption that is based on interviews is likely underestimating levels of corruption due to personal reticence at truthfully responding to questions for fear of judgment. Therefore the authors develop a model describing the interview process in order to detect reticent behavior among respondents and then use this model to re-estimate levels of corruption using the Gallup World Poll for 10 Asian countries. The authors' data shows that levels of corruption may actually be double what is reported using traditional interview methods. bit.ly/1dXMghE

UNDERSTANDING CORRUPTION

"Why do anti-corruption laws fail in Central Eastern Europe? A target compliance perspective."

Batory, 2012, Regulation & Governance

CEE member states have introduced a host of anti-corruption measures, yet corruption is still prevalent. This article identifies some of the reasons why the law has failed to change individuals' behavior. Using Hungary as an example, the article finds that incentives and normative judgments are skewed towards non-compliance with anti-bribery laws, which has various implications including raising awareness among target groups and taking existing social norms into account, among others.

bit.ly/15ggcRs

Compliance Audit of Anti-Corruption Regulations: A Case Study from Carpatistan Customs

Michael & Gubin, 2012, Internal Auditing

This paper is based on an analysis of internal government audits and argues that these documents could contribute to the wider anti-corruption literature, as these documents can overcome the weaknesses in the standard approaches to evaluating anti-corruption regulatory performance. The findings and recommendations illustrate the ways that models and previous research in the social sciences can be used in the internal audit methodology in order to generate recommendations that provide risk-adjusted, positive net benefits for the government agency.

bit.ly/17Nqp8k

Identifying Corruption Risks in Defence and Security: Empirical Evidence Using the Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index

Cover & Mustafa, 2013

This paper examines whether the use of sector-specific typologies are able to offer a better conceptualization of corruption. The authors use a factor analysis of 5 broad thematic indicators (including procurement, political risks, and organized crime) within the scope of TI-UK's Defence and Security Programme, concluding that the typologies are indeed valid. While this methodology is indeed controversial, the authors assume that a debate surrounding the methodology will inevitably lead to a refinement of the methodology and contributes to the wider literature by offering a new method of analysis.

bit.ly/1ewJP4x



Photo: Istockphoto ©JL.Gutierrez

"The assessment under the Integrity Study, Nepal shows that the pillars' structures and laws are in place but that they are not effective in practice..."

Integrity Study Nepal- 2012

"...those who had expected that corruption, fed by the general chaos of the years following regime change in CEE, would be substantially reduced, have been disappointed;"

Batory, 2012

HIGHLIGHTS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH

“High skilled workers ought to be especially responsive to the prevalence of corruption because of their (irreversibly) high level of human capital investment and subsequent need for particularly high skill premiums. Based on these lines of reasoning, we hypothesize that corruption is among the push factors of migration and particularly relevant to explaining the “brain drain”

Krieger & Meierrieks, 2013

“... corruption investigations and asset recovery are being tackled in new ways by new actors from the private sector, civil society and media”

Marshall, 2013

FIGHTING CORRUPTION

When do anti-corruption policies succeed?: Book Review

Hough, 2013 Palgrave Macmillan

Daniel Hough's book analyzes three pairs of countries (Bangladesh and Kenya, Poland and South Korea, and Germany and the UK) in order to explain the circumstances under which various top-down and grass-roots anti-corruption techniques succeed or fail. The author stresses the definition problems when dealing with comparative analyses of environments where corruption might take numerous forms. In addition, the willingness of political elites to form broad coalitions with private agents and remain loyal to the goal shall be at the core of attention. The rich timeline of the emerging academic and reform focus on corruption and the thorough discussion regarding alternative quantification efforts are quiet illuminating.

bit.ly/1fRouAu

Citizens Against Corruption – Report from the Frontline

Pierre Landell-Mills, 2013, Partnership for Transparency Fund

This book draws on over 200 case studies that describe various initiatives undertaken over the past decade by 130 civil society organizations in 53 countries. These organisations engage directly with public agencies to stop the bribery and extortion that damages peoples' lives and obstructs social and economic progress. The message is clear: aid donors need to radically rethink their assistance for governance reform, tilting it dramatically in favor of supporting CSOs.

bit.ly/1ecq9oO

Tropical Gangsters II "Adventures in the World's Poorest Places": Book Review

Klitgaard, 2013, Amazon Digital Series

This book details the author's travels and experiences in five systemically corrupt countries, and offers several broad pieces of advice on how to design anti-corruption campaigns in corrupt countries. The author mixes academic evidence, personal experiences, and the view of local elites and highlights innovative ideas to control corruption adjusted to the particularities of each region.

bit.ly/17RVuGh

International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption, Volume Two

Rose-Ackerman & Søreide, eds, 2013, Edward Elgar Publishing

The specially commissioned papers in Volume Two present some of the best policy-oriented research in the field. They stress the institutional roots of corruption and include new research on topics ranging from corruption in regulation and procurement to vote buying and private firm payoffs. Understanding the consequences of corrupt transactions requires one to know what is being bought with a bribe and how the behavior of public and private actors has been affected. The contributors therefore emphasize how the economic analysis of corruption must take account of the broader context within which bribery and self-dealing operate. Several chapters offer new approaches to empirical research on corruption that range from individual-level data to the macro-economy.

bit.ly/14R5kGc

Corruption, Migration and the Brain Drain

Dimant, Krieger & Meierrieks, 2013

Countries plagued by corruption may lose indispensable human capital necessary for sustainable economic development. Using a dataset consisting of 111 countries, the authors tested the migration flows of average and skilled workers to six main receiving countries, concluding that countries plagued by corruption do not only suffer from a broad variety of negative externalities, diverse institutional inefficiencies and structural problems, but may also lose—as a consequence of the negative socio-economic and political effects of corruption—indispensable human capital necessary for sustainable economic development.

bit.ly/18Jw91f

What's Yours is Mine: New Actors and New Approaches to Asset Recovery in Global Corruption Cases

Andrew Marshall, 2013, Center for Global Development

This study is about recovering money stolen by corrupt politicians and officials. Asset recovery is a key element in deterring and punishing the corrupt, and the reduction of corruption is critical to development. The money can be put to better uses once recovered, and it amounts to billions. Among the key issues in asset recovery are greater accountability and transparency, which are also increasingly regarded as key to long-term development success.

<http://bit.ly/1h603ju>

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

FEATURED CURRICULUM

Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries

This course by Professor Robert Klitgaard explores strategies for preventing and mitigating corruption across a range of national, sectorial, municipal, and organizational contexts. It was held from 28 January 2013 to mid-May 2013 at Claremont Graduate University.

Intro to course

“Public sector reform” can mean many things. Think of democracy, participation, decentralization, efficiency, and impartiality—to name a few. In many developing countries, fighting corruption is high on the list of public sector reforms. Leaders of China, Vietnam, and Mexico have called corruption a cancer. A few years ago, the World Bank called corruption the foremost obstacle to development.

Methodology

Drawing on theory, empirical research, and lessons from successful cases of corruption control, students learn to combine strategic and managerial dimensions into effective diagnosis and action. Along the way, students confront key challenges in countries such as Colombia, Georgia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, and South Sudan. Students also study such champions of reform as Hong Kong and Singapore.

Applicability

Many lessons from diagnosing and fighting corruption link to larger lessons about

effective reforms (for example, doing a few things that work in the short run to build momentum; in the longer run, changing incentives and information). Some of the things that don't work also carry lessons (for example, simply changing a code of conduct or a law when there are weak incentives and opaque information).

The course also confronts the uses and limitations of quantification.

As students examine data and quantitative analyses on corruption and development, they develop skills applicable to other questions where comparisons using imperfect data are made across countries, states, and cities.

Abridged Bibliography

Rose-Ackerman, Susan, and Rory Truex (forthcoming), *Corruption and Policy Reform*, prepared for the Copenhagen Consensus Project, pp. 1-61. To be distributed.

Banerjee, Abhijit, Rema Hanna, and Sendhil Mullainathan (2011) “Corruption,” Working Paper. Read pp. 25-32. <http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/6607>

Klitgaard, Robert (1988) *Controlling Corruption*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, ch. 5 on Singapore (pp. 122-133).

See more information: <http://www.cgu.edu/pages/6380.asp>

Are you currently teaching or developing a course on corruption? Share your ideas and help corruption curriculum development in academic institutions around the world by featuring it through the ACRN. Please write to us:

acrn_editor@transparency.org

RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

Call for proposals

- **The Proxy Challenge Competition** calls for greater use of bespoke proxy indicators. The U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre is launching this competition to find the best proxy indicator, or basket of indicators. Word limit: 700, Deadline: 11 October 2013, Send to: proxychallenge@u4.no bit.ly/1883kiT

Research Projects

- **The Developmental Leadership Program the Developmental Leadership Program (DLP)** has appointed a new Director of Research Dr. Heather Marquette, of the University of Birmingham (UK). More information on DLP activities here: bit.ly/18UVEuM



RESEARCH MARKETPLACE

Events

- **Anti-Money Laundering Seminar**
October 24-25, Trier, Germany
This seminar will discuss the latest developments in the EU money laundering regime, particularly the changes proposed by the 4th anti-money laundering directive.
bit.ly/17TpX6O
- **3rd Global Conference on Transparency Research HEC**
October 24-26, Paris, France
This seminar will address the interdisciplinary community of scholars working on transparency and open government studies. It provides a forum to discuss papers analysing current policies on access to information held by governments and private and non-profit entities, and access to information held by governments about individuals.
bit.ly/ZHijm1
- **Corruption Conference in NYC**
The Center for Public Scholarship is pleased to present the 30th *Social Research* conference, "Corruption," November 21 and 22, 2013, at The New School in New York City
bit.ly/14BBYRI
"How Societies Build Control of Corruption" [Alina Mungiu-Pippidi](#), Professor Hertie School of Governance
"The Economic Roots of Government Corruption" [Susan Rose-Ackerman](#), Henry R. Luce Professor of Jurisprudence (Law and Political Science), Yale University
"How Democratization and Development Shape Corruption Control"
[Michael Johnston](#), Charles A. Dana Professor of Political Science, Colgate U.
- **Report Launch: Protection of whistleblowers in cases of corruption**
October 17, Lima, Peru
The Center for Human Rights at the University of Chile and the Legal Defense Institute of Peru are launching a guide on how to use the Inter-American system for human rights and protection of whistleblowers in cases of corruption. Furthermore, sign-ups for a certificate on transparency, accountability and the fight against corruption (in Spanish) are also now open. More details can be found via the website below. <http://bit.ly/1akruEw>

ANTI-CORRUPTION RESEARCH NEWS

NEWS FROM ANTICORRP



*May 8 – 10 2013
 ANTICORRP's Second
 General Meeting,
 European University,
 Institute, Florence*

WHAT IS ANTICORRP?

Anticorrp is a new large-scale research project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Program. Its central objective is to investigate factors that promote or hinder the development of effective anti-corruption policies. The project started in March 2012 and will last for five years. The initiative consists of twenty-one research groups in sixteen EU countries. Transparency International is a member of this consortium.

PUBLICATIONS

The "The Anticorruption Report" Vol.1 published by Barbara Budrich

A. Mungiu-Pippidi, et. al. 2013

This policy report reviews the lessons learned from the European Union, Southeastern Europe, and the Former Soviet Union. Given the large variation across countries, each region has its own set of recommendations based on the corruption model presented in the regional reports as well as the more specific policy data presented in the Romanian, Estonian, and Hungarian case studies. bit.ly/15SPhGZ

Global Comparative Trend Analysis Report

A. Mungiu-Pippidi, Roberto Martinez Barranco Kukutschka and Bianca Vaz Mondo, 2013

The Anti-Corruption Policies Revisited report discusses worldwide trends, stating that governance itself has not changed very much over the last two decades. While a handful of countries have witnessed remarkable changes in their fight against corruption, these countries tend to be outliers. Furthermore, the report concludes that changes in governance lag behind other types of social change and that an increase in a country's per capita wealth is not necessarily followed by a decrease of corruption, as previously hoped. bit.ly/14BJTOT

This issue of Anti-Corruption Research Quarterly was edited by Cristina Vélez-Vieira
With the support of R. Andrew Gómez
E-mail: cvelezvieira@transparency.org

The case of Hungary

As part of ANTICORRP, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary recently published:

- **Report Launch: Protection of whistleblowers in cases of corruption**

"Corruption manual for beginners: 'Corruption techniques' in public procurement with examples from Hungary", by Fazekas, Mihály, Tóth, István János, and King, Peter Lawrence, 2013.

bit.ly/1az9hak

"Corruption risks in EU funds spending in Hungary. Report for the meeting 'Understanding Corruption in the EU: the Policy Dimension' based on preliminary findings for 2009-2012", by Fazekas, Mihály and Tóth, István János, (2013).

bit.ly/18Rxcen

"Networks and grand corruption in Hungary. Exploratory analysis. Presentation at the IX. HUNNET Conference, Institute of Sociology, Centre for Social Sciences HAS, Budapest", by Fazekas, Mihály and Tóth, István János, 2013.

bit.ly/188gjRI

RECENT ACTIVITIES

Anticorrp Researcher Speaks with BBC News Programme: Alena Ledeneva recently spoke with the BBC's program Newshour, where she discussed how the differences in types of corruption between supposedly less corrupt countries and more corrupt countries can actually be smaller than one thinks. bbc.in/19DxVID

ANTICORRP's Second General Meeting, European University, Institute, Florence May 8 – 10 2013

The event had the participation of Prof. Diego Gambetta (EUI) as keynote speaker, who discussed why corruption in Italy is disproportionately high. Prof. Nicolas Charron, from the QoG Institute, presented one of the main data collection efforts within the ANTICORRP project, namely a pan-European survey on quality of government and corruption at the regional level. This survey was first presented by the QoG

Alt Moabit 98

10559 Berlin, Germany

Phone: +49 30 343870-0

Fax: +49 30 343870-12