

UNDERSTANDING THE SYSTEMIC FEATURES NEEDED TO CONTROL HIGH-LEVEL CORRUPTION AND HOW THE POLICE CAN HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT

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www.againstcorruption.eu

Soon all on www.corruptionrisk.org



Defining corruption as the norm of public-private separation in the exercise of public authority

Joseph Nye 1967 - Behavior which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private-regarding (personal, close family, private clique) pecuniary or status gains (trespassing public-private separation for profit)

Individual corruption is abuse of public office for undue 'private economic gain' (Rose-Ackerman, 1999: 75)

UNCAC 2004 establishes the good governance basic norms – transparency, responsiveness, consultation, impartiality of government = ETHICAL UNIVERSALISM

Alina Mungiu-Pippidi - Corruption is systematic abuse of authority to divert *public* resources meant for universal use for the benefit of particular *private* interests

Understanding systematic corruption

Author	Continuum “bad” extreme	Continuum “good” extreme
Anne Krueger (1974) on rent seeking societies	Government restrictions	No government restrictions – more integrity and merit
Mungiu-Pippidi (2006; 2015b) on control of corruption	Particularism (favoritism and corruption)	Ethical universalism
North, Wallis & Weingast (2009) on social order and violence	Limited access order	Open access order
Bo Rothstein & Teorell (2008) on quality of government	Favoritism	Impartiality
Daron Acemoglu & James Robinson (2012) on prosperity	Extractive institutions	Inclusive institutions



Continuum
between
corruption as
exception to
corruption as
norm

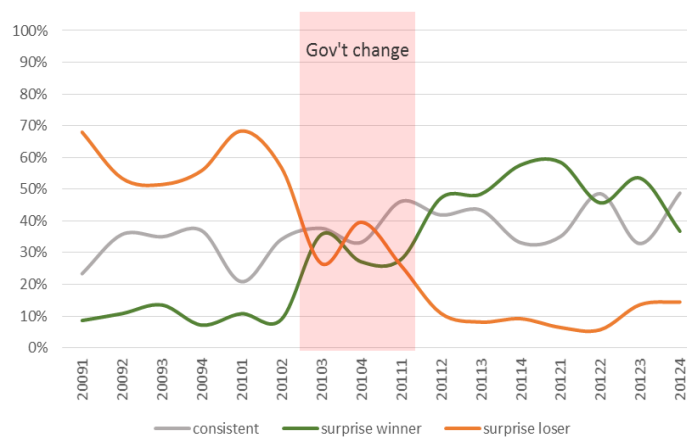
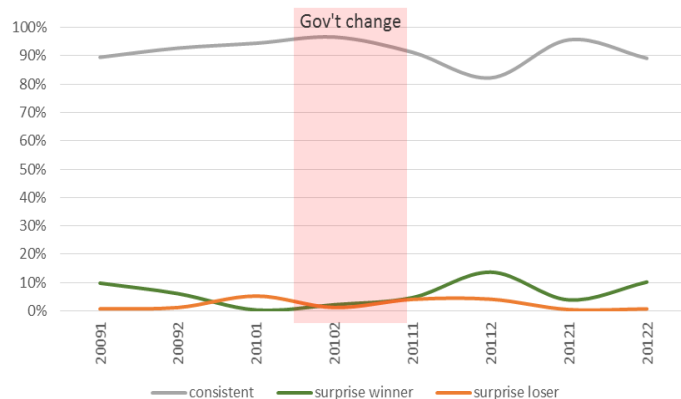
Corruption systemic or
exceptional = context

How does your country
case look like?



The different outcomes of context A versus context B = measurable as patterns of social allocation

Control of corruption is the capacity of a society to prevent ruling elites from channelling social allocation on the basis of particular interests, rather than market (price) or citizenship (equal treatment)

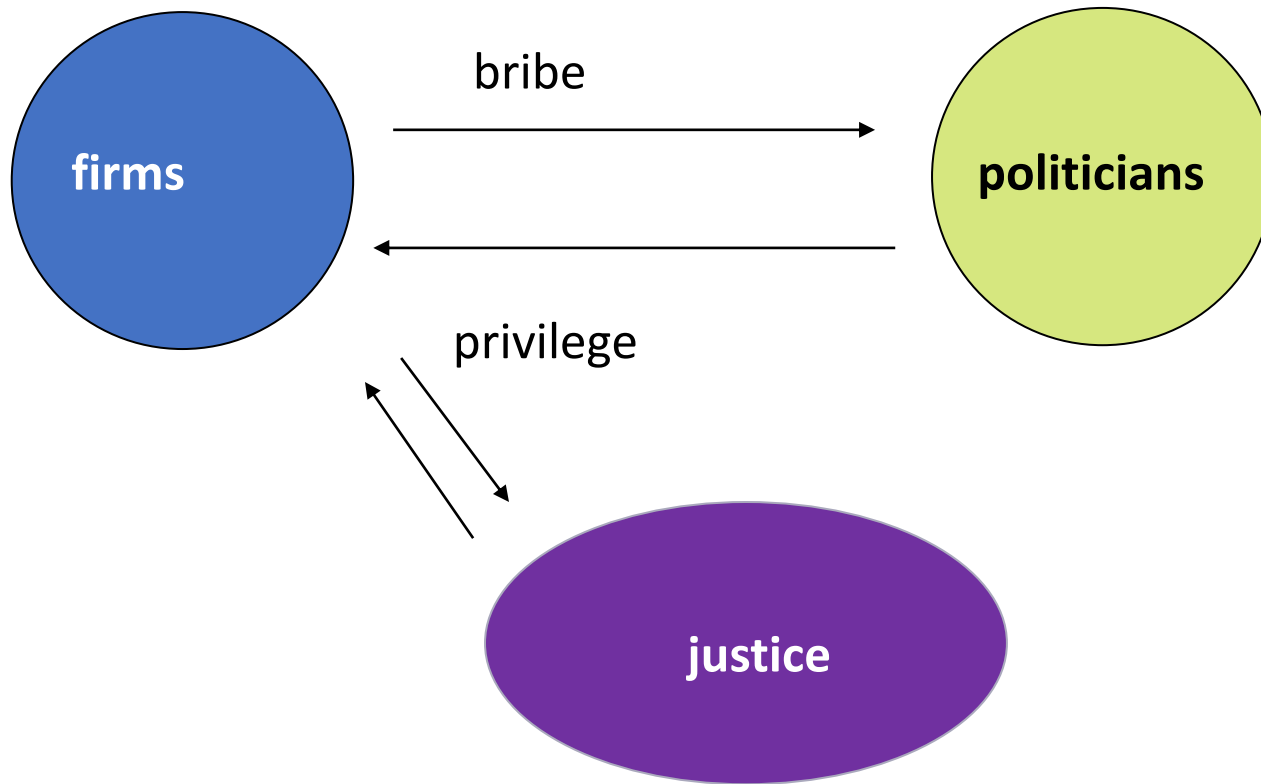


- Companies lose/win surprisingly when government changes
- Hungary and UK

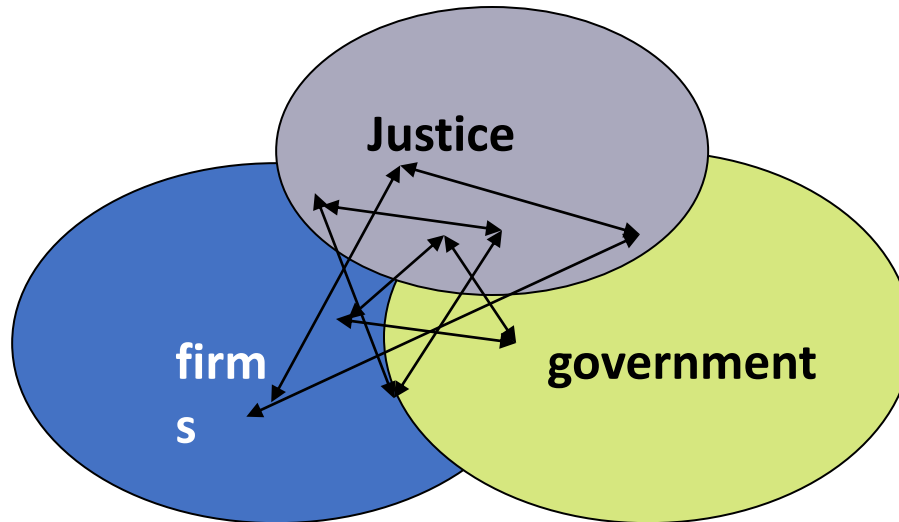
Source: [againstcorruption.eu](https://www.againstcorruption.eu)

Fazekas and Barrett

Context A. A clear perpetrator.
The state capture model (the grabbing hand
Schleifer and Vishny model).
Norm has to be enforced



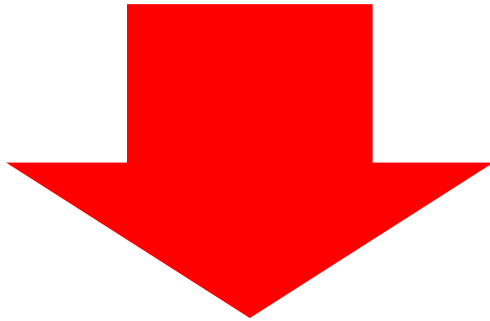
Context B. Della Porta and Vanucci model
(no private-public separation, interests are fused,
corrupt networks are vertically integrated
Norm has to be built



HOW DO SOCIETIES CONTROL CORRUPTION AND ENFORCE PUBLIC INTEGRITY? OPPORTUNITIES VERSUS CONSTRAINTS MODEL

Resources/opportunities

- Fiscal transparency
- Administrative (power discretion)
- Natural resources



Constraints

- Autonomous judiciary and law enforcement
- Free press
- Enlightened citizens



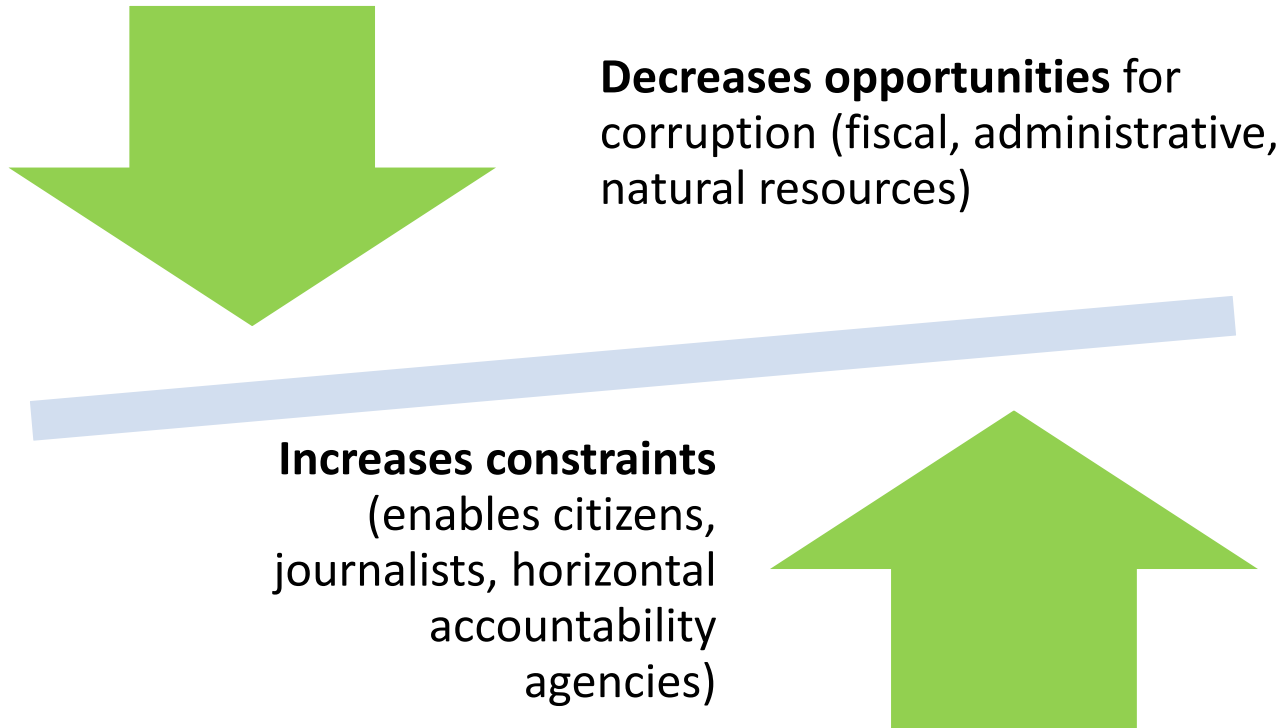
Political economy of police use in anticorruption – the strategy matrix to provide for the problem of endogeneity

	Corruption Norm	Corruption Exception
Government wants change	1) Police overhaul reform in cooperation with civil society (Monterrey, Georgia) 2) Anticorruption entrusted to autonomous agency with police directly subordinated	Integrity reforms at organization level Transparency
Government wants status quo	Police no use in real anticorruption, but can do selective enforcement, repression of opponents	Specialized units within police (UNCAC), capacity building and training for new challenges (e.g. digital crime and corruption)

Cases according to GCB

- Brazil, Kosovo, Jordan, Slovak Republic are countries with top level corruption still systemic but good police performance
- All other examples are very developed states where political corruption persists (Spain, Portugal, France...)
- In most countries however police and government are equally part of bad governance. Still, windows of opportunity might exist- Moldova, Armenia...they fix box A

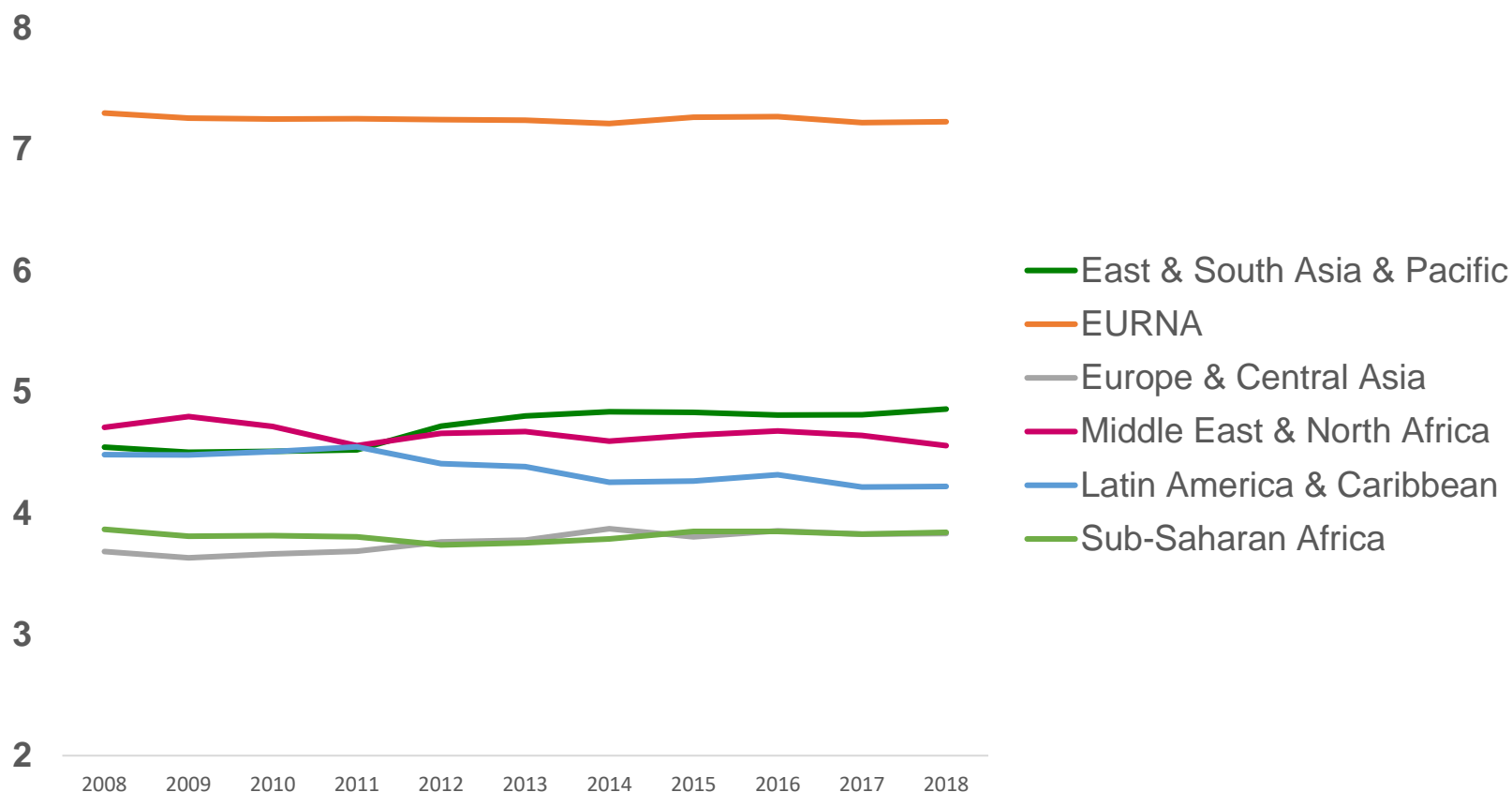
Always moderately helpful: transparency reforms



No catch up on good governance

Control of Corruption World Governance Indicator World Bank

Ten Years Trends by continents

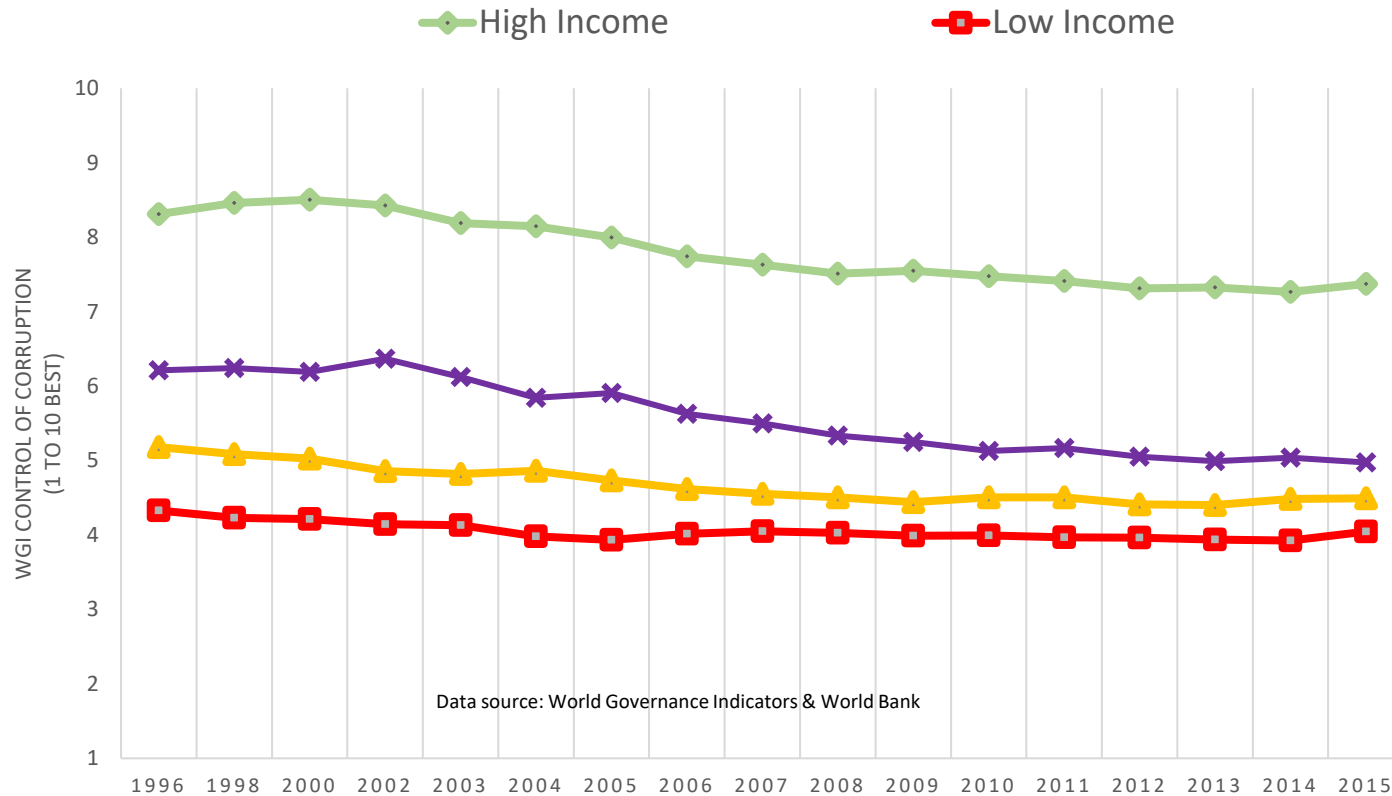


Source: World Bank World Governance Indicators (2008-2018)

Scale: Transformed to a 0 – 10 scale, with 10 implying the highest control of corruption.

The world is flat... or worse when control of corruption is concerned

Control of Corruption World Governance Indicator World Bank
Ten Years Trends by income group



Contextualization is key to more successful reforms

– corruptionrisk.org forecast

	STAGNANT AT HIGH CORRUPTION	ACHIEVER	BACKSLIDER
DONOR	<p>This country has not changed and it's not about to.</p> <p>Change your strategies and get a better theory of change</p> <p>(use IPI to see why...)</p>	<p>Understand why this country is on the upward and support positive trends and domestic actors who promote change</p>	<p>More harm than benefit if you push classic anticorruption (ACA), go for targeted sanctions and support the endangered integrity warriors & free press</p>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<p>You need to develop more and achieve far broader interest representation and empowerment; create political vehicles, think-tanks, alliances with business, church, unions</p>	<p>Check europam.eu for public accountability tools but only place them where enabling contexts exist;</p> <p>Create political vehicles, think-tanks, digital commons</p>	<p>Coalitions, legal representation, get external support, move media to external servers</p>

WE MEASURE TO TRACE CHANGE AND ASSESS IMPACT OF POLICY INTERVENTIONS

- www.integrity-index.org
(control of corruption context by actionable components)
- www.europam.eu (quantified public accountability legislation up to 2020)
- www.opentender.eu (47 mil tenders scrapped in open format with risk indicators)
- www.againstcorruption.eu
 - Good governance forecast based on 10 years' trends+
 - Transparency T-index data de jure and de facto data for 128 countries

The most updated book version from Cambridge University e-book of [Europe's Burden](#).

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