



Central Asian Research
Institute on Corruption
and Money Laundering



АГУПКР

SYLLABUS

CORRUPTION, PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIETY

2020/21

Content

Title of module	Corruption, Public Policy, and Society
Language	English/Russian
Lecturer-expert	Dr. M. Bader
Course objectives	Participants will become familiar with key theoretical concepts and frameworks related to the study of corruption. They will be able understand and explain the (policy) relevance of the issue of corruption for the political, economic, and societal orders of Kyrgyzstan and other post-Soviet states. They will also be able to apply their knowledge to the analysis of actual cases of corruption, and formulate policy approaches most relevant to the counteraction of corruption in a given context.
Description	This course provides an overview of the state of art of knowledge and insights into corruption based on academic literature. Core questions guiding the course include: How can we define and measure corruption? What different forms of corruption can be distinguished? What explains corruption and what impacts does it have? How can corruption be counteracted? The course will throughout refer to cases of corruption in Kyrgyzstan and other post-Soviet states.
Date of module	16/09 – 06/10
Place of conduct	AGUPKR, Frunze 477.

WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Nº	Week	Time	Theme	Form of lesson
1	1	18.20 –19.40	Introduction	Interactive lecture
2	1	19.50-21.10	Perspectives on corruption	Interactive lecture
3	1	18.20 –19.40	Related concepts	Interactive lecture
4	1	19.50-21.10	Measuring corruption	Interactive lecture
5	2	18.20 –19.40	Administrative corruption	Interactive lecture
6	2	19.50-21.10	Political corruption	Interactive lecture
7	2	18.20 –19.40	Private sector corruption	Interactive lecture
8	2	19.50-21.10	Causes of corruption I	Interactive lecture
9	3	18.20 –19.40	Causes of corruption II	Interactive lecture
10	3	19.50-21.10	Consequences of corruption	Interactive lecture
11	3	18.20 –19.40	Anti-corruption I	Interactive lecture
12	3	19.50-21.10	Anti-corruption II	Interactive lecture
13	4	18.20 –19.40	Corruption in the post-Soviet space	Interactive lecture
14	4	19.50-21.10	Recap	Interactive lecture

EXPECTED RESULTS

After module ends the student will :

- ◆ **Know:**
Participants will become familiar with key theoretical concepts and frameworks related to the study of corruption.
- ◆ **Will be able:**
Participants will be able understand and explain the (policy) relevance of the issue of corruption for the political, economic, and societal orders of Kyrgyzstan and other post-Soviet states.
- ◆ **Will gain skills:**
Participants will be able to apply their knowledge to the analysis of actual cases of corruption, and formulate policy approaches most relevant to the counteraction of corruption in a given context.

Form of evaluation

Final grade consists of: mid-term and final exam.

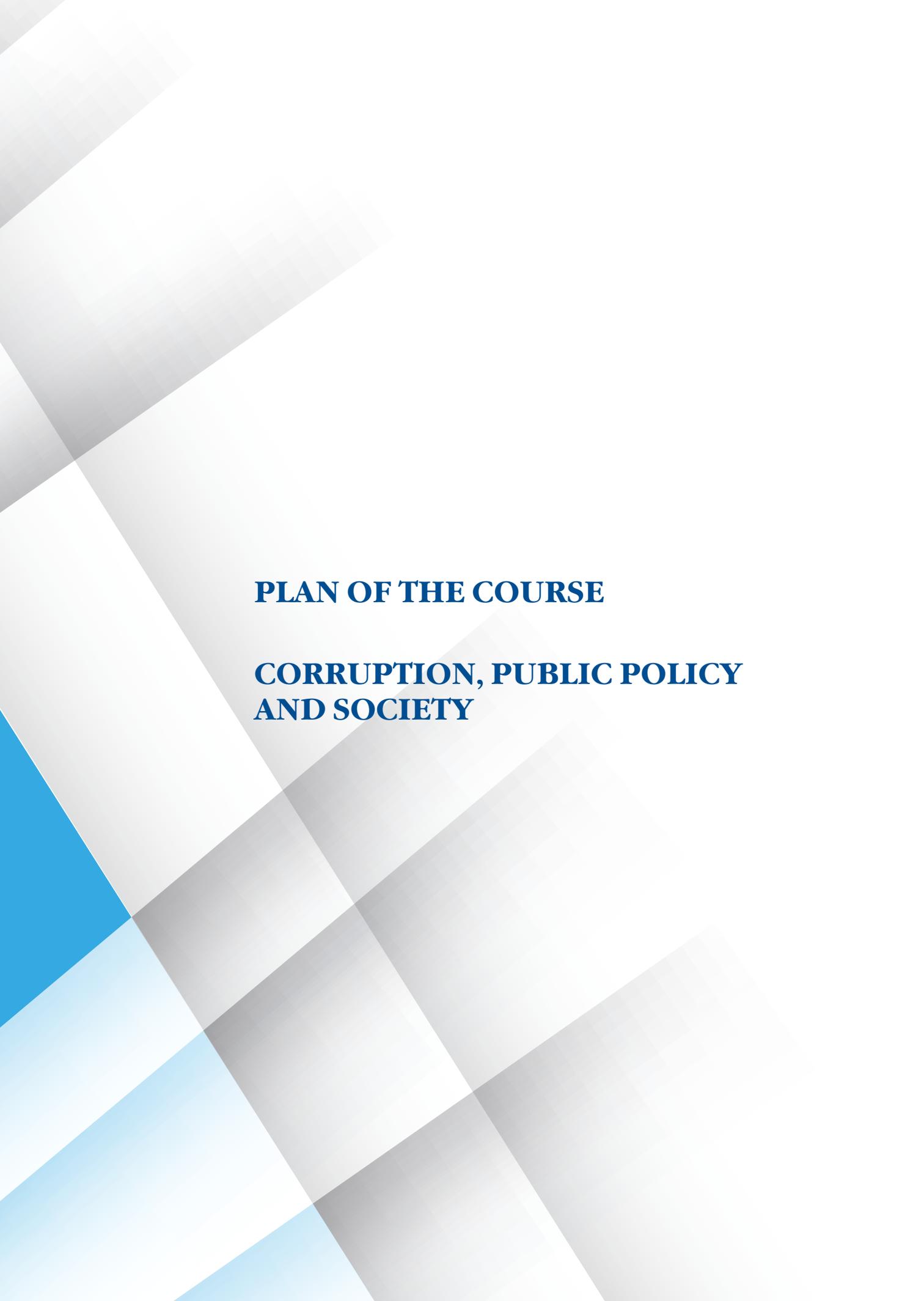
Forms of mid-term	Test	Up to 10 points per test
Form of final exam	Exam	Up to 80 points

Final exam consists of open questions, questions will be distributed by tickets.

System of evaluation:

Evaluation of gained knowledge consists of 100 points which are:

0-54	“Fail”	Failed to pass a course
55-69	“Satisfactory”	pass
70-84	“Good”	pass
85-100	“Excellent”	pass



PLAN OF THE COURSE

**CORRUPTION, PUBLIC POLICY
AND SOCIETY**

TOPIC 1. INTRODUCTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

In this introductory class, we will:

- ◆ Consider the importance of studying corruption
- ◆ See how corruption has been defined
- ◆ Obtain an overview of the areas in which corruption exists and which types of actors are most relevant
- ◆ Review common misunderstandings about corruption

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Heywood, Paul M. "Rethinking corruption: Hocus-pocus, locus and focus." *Slavonic & East European Review* 95, no. 1 (2017): 21-48.
- ▶ Ledeneva, Alena, Roxana Bratu, and Philipp Köker. "Corruption studies for the twenty-first century: Paradigm shifts and innovative approaches." *Slavonic & East European Review* 95, no. 1 (2017): 1-20.

TOPIC 2. PERSPECTIVES ON CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Corruption can be viewed in different ways. In this class, we will look at the main conceptualizations of corruption that can be found in academic literature, including the principal-agent approach and the collective action approach. We will also look at how the study of corruption has evolved in recent decades.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Mungiu, Alina. "Corruption: Diagnosis and treatment." *Journal of Democracy* 17, no. 3 (2006): 86-99.
- ▶ Persson, Anna, Bo Rothstein, and Jan Teorell. "Why anticorruption reforms fail—systemic corruption as a collective action problem." *Governance* 26, no. 3 (2013): 449-471.

TOPIC 3. RELATED CONCEPTS

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ There are many concepts in use that are related to corruption, such as patrimonialism, crony capitalism, rent-seeking, clientelism, and state capture. In this class we will see what is meant by these concepts, and how they are similar or dissimilar from corruption.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Brinkerhoff, Derick W., and Arthur A. Goldsmith. "Clientelism, patrimonialism and democratic governance: An overview and framework for assessment and programming." US Agency for International Development Office of Democracy and Governance (2002): 1-49.

TOPIC 4. MEASURING CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Which countries and organizations have more or less corruption? Can we measure corruption? Different measures of corruption exist for the purpose of awareness-raising or academic study. In this class we will ask if corruption can and should be measured at all, and we will look at the benefits and shortcomings of different types of measures of corruption.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Heywood, Paul M. "Measuring Corruption: perspectives, critiques, and limits." In Routledge handbook of political corruption (2015): 137-153.

TOPIC 5. ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ A common distinction is made between administrative corruption, political corruption, and private sector corruption. In this class and the next two classes, we will look at each of these areas of corruption consecutively. Administrative corruption concerns the abuse of power and authority by public officials for private gain. In this class we will look at which types of administrative corruption can be distinguished.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Karklins, Rasma. "Typology of post-communist corruption." *Problems of post-communism* 49, no. 4 (2002): 22-32.

TOPIC 6. POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Political corruption concerns the abuse of power and authority by politicians for private gain. In this class, we will look at the main areas in which political corruption occurs, including the formation of laws, campaign finance, the organization of elections, the acceptance of bribes, and the misuse of public funds.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Philp, Mark. "The Definition of Political Corruption" In *Routledge handbook of political corruption* (2015): 17-29

TOPIC 7. PRIVATE SECTOR CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Corruption is also common in the private sector. In this class, we will look at the main forms of private sector corruption, including, the distortion of free market principles, bribery of politicians and public officials, tax evasion, and money laundering.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Cooley, Alexander, John Heathershaw, and J.C. Sharman. "The rise of kleptocracy: laundering cash, whitewashing reputations." *Journal of Democracy* 29, no. 1 (2018): 39-53.

TOPIC 8. CAUSES OF CORRUPTION I

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Why is there more corruption in some countries than in other countries? Why do some people participate in corruption while others do not? In this class and the next, we will look at explanations for different levels of corruption across political entities, organizations, and individuals. This class focusses specifically on the impact of political regime type and the arrangement of political institutions.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Rothstein, Bo, and Jan Teorell. (2015) "Causes of Corruption", in: *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption*, ed. by Paul M. Heywood. Routledge, New York

TOPIC 9. CAUSES OF CORRUPTION II

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ In this class, we will look at a broad range of explanations for different levels of corruption. These explanations are related to economic factors, the organization of public administration, the role of culture and values, international factors, and the legacies of Soviet communism.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Holmes, L. (2012). "Corruption in Post-Soviet Russia." *Global Change, Peace & Security* 24(2): 235-250.

TOPIC 10. CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

It is generally acknowledged that corruption has a wide range of negative consequences. In this class we will ask how corruption brings about specific negative consequences in four different areas: the economy, politics, public administration, and society.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Uslaner, Eric M. (2015). "The Consequences of Corruption", in: *Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption*, ed. by Paul M. Heywood. Routledge, New York

TOPIC 11. ANTI-CORRUPTION I

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Due to its negative consequences, preventing corruption is one of the main struggles of our time. This class and the next focus on how corruption can be counteracted. In this class, we will look at the key approaches and types of actors in anti-corruption, as well as the actions that different types of actors can take.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina. "Controlling corruption through collective action." *Journal of Democracy* 24, no. 1 (2013): 101-115.
- ▶ Engvall, Johan. *Against the Grain: How Georgia Fought Corruption and What It Means* Silk Road Studies (2012).

TOPIC 12. ANTI-CORRUPTION II

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ A common distinction is made between administrative corruption, political corruption, and private sector corruption. This class looks at the different measures and policies to fight corruption in each of these areas. We will also look at which measures and policies are known to be effective, and why.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ OSCE Handbook on Combating Corruption

TOPIC 13. CORRUPTION IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Corruption is a major problem in much of the post-Soviet space. The high prevalence of corruption in the region can in part be explained by political and economic developments since the 1990s. In this class, we will look at the relationship between corruption in post-Soviet countries and the issue of state capacity, the phenomenon of oligarchs, organized crime, and conflict.

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ Chayes, Sarah. "The Structure of Corruption: A Systemic Analysis using Eurasian Cases". Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2016. <https://carnegieendowment.org/2016/06/30/structure-of-corruption-systemic-analysis-using-eurasian-cases-pub-63991>
- ▶ Engvall, Johan. "The State as Investment Market: A Framework for Interpreting the Post-Soviet State in Eurasia." *Governance* 28.1 (2015): 25-40.

TOPIC 14. RECAP

Lecturer: Dr. M. Bader

Type of lesson: Interactive lecture

■ Short content of lesson

- ◆ Recap

📖 Literature and sources:

- ▶ N/a

LECTURER OF THE COURSE



Max Bader —

is a university lecturer with expertise on Russia and Eurasia (post-Soviet area). Before coming to Leiden University, he was a lecturer and researcher at the University of Amsterdam, the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, and the OSCE Academy, and a visiting scholar at George Washington University and the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Dr. Bader's research interests include elections, authoritarian politics, democratization, and new media. His research interests include elections, authoritarian politics, democratization, and new media. Bader's current research project is Human Security and Conflict in Ukraine: Local Approaches and Transnational Dimensions. He has published in journals such as Democratization, Post-Soviet Affairs, Russian Politics, Research & Politics, Europe-Asia Studies, Representation, Communist and Post-Communist Studies. Non-academic activities: Outside academia, Bader has been or is currently involved in: election observation for OSCE/ODIHR and other institutions in the post-Soviet area; policy evaluation for USAID and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; Public speaking on politics and international affairs in post-Soviet Eurasia; membership of the Younger Generation Leadership Network on Euro- Atlantic Security

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