



**BACHELOR IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020  
GROUP**

**COURSE GUIDE**

**Subject details**

Optative  
Academic Year: Four  
Autum Term  
Credits ECTS: 6

**Distribucion of credits ECTS (150 hours)**

Theory and Practical : 36 hours  
Study: 120 hours

**Professors**

Prof. Dr. Laura Alcaide Zugaza  
Social Sciences  
Carlos III University of Madrid  
Office: 18.2.C.09  
Email: [lalcaide@clio.uc3m.es](mailto:lalcaide@clio.uc3m.es)

Prof. Dr. Oscar Pérez de la Fuente  
Philosophy of Law  
Carlos III University of Madrid  
Office: 15.2.61  
Email: [oscar.perez@uc3m.es](mailto:oscar.perez@uc3m.es)

**Timetable**

Theory and practice sessions:

Wednesdays, 18:00h to 19:30h – Classroom: 7.1.07

Fridays: 18: 00h to 19:30h – Classroom: 7.1.08

**Tutorials**

You can contact the Professors by email or at the end of a session to arrange a tutorial.

## COMPETENCES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE

### 1.- COMPETENCES

- Be familiar with the principal political and social theories. Be capable of analysing and comparing contemporary policies.
- Be familiar with and understand the processes of political, social, economic and cultural change in society and contemporary policy.
- Understand the main dynamics which generate inequality, the poverty and the economic development.
- Be familiar and understand the role of Law, ethics and deontology for regulating diverse societies.
- Be familiar and understand the legal approach for conflict resolution
- Be able to discern the differentiating elements in international problems in accordance to the development stages of a country.
- Be able to critically relate past and present events and processes.
- Be able to formulate and solve basic economic, social, political problems in an international context.
- Be able to carry out case studies and apply comparative method to analyse institutions, processes and policies in different countries.
- Be able to reason, think and analyse different perspectives and school of thought.
- Understanding the consequences of corruption

### 2.- LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of the theories and institutional determinants, historical, political, economic, social and cultural corruption, through a comparative approach.
- Applied knowledge of legal institutions for regulating corruption. Analysis of ethical and deontological approaches on corruption
- Applied knowledge to handle and analyse indicators and comparative data corruption.
- Applied knowledge to understand the institutional designs that create good governance, with particular attention to accountability, transparency and the separation of powers.

## COURSE FORMAT and METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

### Theory sessions and practical sessions with two approaches: Economic and Legal

The format will be as follows for the **ECONOMIC APPROACH**:

1.- Students will need to read the compulsory reading prior to each session. Optional reading will be provided as well for all the sessions.

2. Depending on the topic, the class will start with some theoretical references by the professor.

3. Classes will continue with practices in order to response to questions posed by the Professor individually or/in groups and will end with general discussions between students. All classes will have practice part.

### **Method of Assessment Economic Approach**

#### **a) Class sessions – continuous evaluation**

Group presentations, written submissions and class participation accounts for 25% of the Final mark. (50% of the Economic Approach)

If for a justified reason, a student cannot follow the ongoing assessment system, he/she must do a supervised work (25% of Final Mark). The student must confirm the topic of study in the beginning of the course and must follow the Professor's instructions.

#### **b) Final essay**

The final essay for all students will consist on an academic essay on a topic referred to Corruption. Instructions of the Essay will be given the first day of class. The final essay accounts for 25% of the Final mark. (50% of the Economic Approach)

Only those with an average mark below 6/10 before the 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019, will have to do the Exam. All those with an average over 6/10 before that same date will only need to hand in the Final Essay on Turn it in on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2019 by midnight (23:59 Madrid time).

	<b>Average before Final Exam &gt; 6</b>	<b>Average before Final Exam &lt; 6</b>
<b>Class participation, reports &amp; seminar presentations</b>	50%	25%
<b>Final Project, presentation and Discussion</b>	50%	50%
Final Exam		25%
<b>Total Economic Approach</b>	100%	100%
Accounts for % the whole Course	50%	50%

**Note:** the other 50% will be the mark of the Legal Approach, explained below.

The format will be as follows for the **LEGAL APPROACH:**

#### **a) Practical sessions**

1.- Prior reading by the students of the material related to the week's session (In the event that the advance reading is not completed by the students, a test will be prepared based on the prescribed reading list for the course. This test will be assessed). The advance readings for the preparation of the practical sessions will generally consist of two articles and a case study.

2. Groups work during the first part of the class: Preparation of a response to questions posed by the Professor. Duration 30 minutes.

3. Open collaboration and general discussion. Duration 45 minutes.

4. Individual work: Written submission in response to a question asked by the Professor. The texts of the session and any other material deemed appropriate will be available to answer this question. There will be 2 individual tests during the Term.

The individual tests account for 15% of the Final mark. Class' participation accounts for 10% of the Final mark.

If for a justified reason, a student cannot follow the ongoing assessment system, he/she must do a supervised work (25% of Final Mark). The student must confirm the topic of study in the beginning of the course and must follow the Professor's instructions.

### **b) Lectures and final exam**

The final exam for all students will consist of questions based on the Lectures by the Professor and some of the case studies. A list of possible questions will be given by the Professor to the students. This exam accounts for 25% of the Final mark

### **FINAL MARK**

The final mark for the course will be 50% continuous evaluation (25% Economic Approach and 25% Legal Approach) and 50% final exam (25% Economic Approach and 25% Legal Approach).

## **PROGRAM and TIMETABLE CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY BACHELOR IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES , COURSE 2019-2020**

### **ECONOMIC APPROACH SESSIONS**

#### **4-9-19 Session 1.- Introduction to the course**

- Course outline
- Methods of evaluation
- Introduction to the study of Corruption and Accountability

#### **6-9-19 Session 2.- Causes of corruption**

Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and Growth. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(3), 681–712

Rose-Ackerman, S. (1975). The economics of corruption. *Journal of Public Economics*, 4(2), 187–203

*Case Study:* Group presentations of both articles

### **11-9-10 Session 3.- Consequences of corruption**

Mauro, P. (2004). *The Persistence of Corruption and Slow Economic Growth*. IMF Working paper (Vol. 51, pp. 1–18).

Bardhan, P. (1997). Corruption and Development: A review of Issues. *Journal of Economic Literature* Vol. 35, No. 3 (Sep., 1997), pp. 1320-1346.

Gray, W. & Kaufmann, D. (1998). Corruption and Development. *IMF – Financial and Development*.

*Case Studies:* Group work – favour and against corruption affects growth

### **13-9-19 Session 4.- Measuring of corruption**

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2009). Governance Matters VIII: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators, 1996-2008. *WB Policy Research*.

*Case Studies:* Correlations and Stata

### **18-9-19 Session 5.- Administrative corruption**

Barro, R., & Sala i Martín, X. (2003). Empirical Analysis of a Cross Section of Countries.

Ades, A., & Di Tella, R. (1997). The New Economics of Corruption: a Survey and Some New Results. *Political Studies*, 45(3), 496–515

*Case Study:* Group work – favour and against protectionism

### **20-9-19 Session 6.- Political corruption I**

Theoretical Readings:

- Varian (2010)
- Stiglitz (1989) - Markets, Market Failures, and Development

Rothstein, B. O., & Torsello, D. (2013). Is Corruption understood differently in Different Cultures? *Anthropology meets Political Science*, (March).

*Case Study:* Individual work – prepare a “Prisoner’s Dilemma” and present it

### **25-9-19 Session 7.- Political corruption II**

Alcaide Zugaza, L. (2014) Why are we afraid of Lobbies? *The Corner*

Transparency International – Lobbies Report (2017)

*Case Study:* Group work – prepare an “industry Lobby” and present it the “government”

### **27-9-19 Session 8.- Corruption in the private sector**

Keefer, P., & Knack, S. (1998). Why Don't Poor Countries Catch up? A Cross-National Test of an Institutional Explanation. *University of Maryland at College Park*

Rauch, J. E., & Evans, P. B. (1999). Bureaucratic Structure and Bureaucratic Performance in Less Developed Countries.

Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and Growth. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(3), 681–712.

*Case Study:* Individual/ Group work: In which sector will you do business and why? *List of countries will be provided.*

### **2-10-19 Session 9.- Organized crime**

Capuano C. and Purificato F.; (2012) The Macroeconomic Impact of Organized Crime: a Neo-Kaleckian Perspective.

*Case Study:* Game of Mafia and Police

### **4-10-19 Session 10- International Regulation against Corruption**

United Nations Convention Against Corruption

*Case Study:* Individual work: How would you prevent corruption in developing countries?

### **9-10-19 Session 11.- Transparency, good government and accountability**

Iradian, G. (2005). *Inequality, Poverty, and Growth: Cross-Country Evidence* (p. 35).

Subhash Bhatnagar, "E-government and Access to information", Global corruption report 2003, pp. 24-32.

*Case Study* – present your Poll results (online of your own)

### **11-10-19 Session 12.- Democracy, civil society and public opinion**

Corruption perception index report analysis

*Case study:* Find and analyse web pages of NGOs that work to fight corruption and

### **16-10-19 Session 13.- Presentation of Final Essays**

### **18-10-19 Session 14.- Presentation of Final Essays**

## LEGAL APPROACH SESSIONS

### **23-10-19 Session 1.- Lecture on “Approaches on corruption”**

### **25-10-19 Session 2.- Practical session on “Approaches on corruption”**

Philp, Mark, “Defining political corruption”, *Political Studies*, XLV, 1997, pp. 436-462.

Huntington, Samuel P, “Modernization and corruption” in Huntington, Samuel, P., *Political order in changing societies*, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1968, pp. 59-61. Reprinted in Heidenheimer, Arnold J. (ed.) (2002), *Political corruption: concepts & contexts*, Transaction Publishers, pp. 253-263.

*Case study:* Peters, John, Welch, Susan, “Political Corruption in America: A Search for Definitions and a Theory, or If Political Corruption Is in the Mainstream of American Politics Why Is it Not in the Mainstream of American Politics Research?”, *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 72, núm. 3 , 1978), pp. 974-984.

### **30-10-19 Session 3.- Lecture on “Ethics, deontology and Law**

### **6-11-19 Session 5.- Practical session on “Ethics, deontology and Law”**

Thompson, Dennis, “Official Crime and punishment” in Thompson, Dennis, *Political ethics and public office*, Harvard University press, pp. 65-95.

Dion, Michel, “Corruption and ethical relativism: what is at stake”, *Journal of Financial Crime*, num. 17, vol. 2, pp. 240-250.

*Case study:* Code of ethics for politicians.

Codes of conduct of public officials. Council of Europe.

### **6-11-19 19:30h-21:00h Session 4 Lecture on “Bribery, influence peddling, prevarication, embezzlement”**

### **13-11-19 Session 6.- Practical session “Bribery, influence peddling, prevarication, embezzlement”**

Harvey, S. James JR, “When is a bribe a bribe? Teaching a workable definition of bribery”, *Teaching Business Ethics*, num. 6, 2002, pp.199-217.

*Case study:* UK Bribery Act 2010

US Foreign officials bribery Act

**15-11-19 Session 8.- Lecture on “Judicial corruption”**

**20-11-19 Session 7.- Practical session on “Judicial corruption”**

Bedner, Adriaan, “Judicial corruption: Some consequences, causes and remedies” in *Legal Development and corruption, CILC Seminar in Tribute to Jan van Olden*, 10 December 2002.

Wallace, Clifford, “Resolving judicial corruption while preserving judicial independence: comparative perspectives”, *California Western International Journal*, vol. 28, núm. 2, 1998, pp. 341-352.

*Case Study*: Corruption in prevention in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors, Compliance report Spain, Adopted by GRECO in its 78th Plenary Meeting, 4-8 December 2017.

**20-11-19 19:30h- 21:00h Session 9, Lecture on “Political financing, lobbies”**

**27-11-19 Session 10, Practical session on “Political financing, lobbies”**

Burke, Tom, “The concept of corruption in campaign finance law”, *Working Paper, Institute of Governmental Studies*, UC Berkeley, 01-01-1995.

Woll, Cornelia, “Lobbying in the European Union: From *sui generis* to a comparative perspective”, *Journal of European Public policy*, num. 13, vol. 2, 2006, 456-469.

*Case study*: Guidelines and report on the financing of political parties, adopted by the Venice Commission, 9-10 March 2001.

Common rules against corruption in the funding of political parties and electoral campaigns, Council of Europe, 2003.

Report on the role of extra-institutional actors in the democratic system (Lobbying) adopted by the Venice Commission at its 94<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session (Venice, 8-9 March 2013).

**29-11-19 Session 11, Practical session on “Corruption between individuals”**

Argandoña, Antonio, “Private to private corruption”, *Journal of Business Ethics*, num. 47, 2003, pp. 253-267.

Gopinath, C., “Recognizing and justifying private corruption”, *Journal of Business Ethics*, núm. 82, 2008, pp. 747-754.



*Case study:* OCDE, “Business Approaches to Combating Corrupt Practices”, *OECD Working Papers on International Investment*, 02/2003.

**4-12-19 Session 12.- Practical session on “International regulation on corruption”**

Carr, Indira, “Fighting corruption through regional and international conventions: A satisfactory solution?”, *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*, 2007, 121-153.

*Case study:* United Nations Convention against corruption

OCDE Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions

Inter American Convention against Corruption

African Union Convention on preventing and combating corruption

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