

Workshop Session I

1.1. The Role of Data: How Can Indicators Be Useful for Combatting Corruption?

Chair: Nils Köbis, University of Amsterdam
Contributors: Matthew Ayibakuro, University of Birmingham
Niklas Kossow, Hertie School of Governance
Ilona Wyszumulek, Polish Academy of Science

Due to its secret and often illegal nature, obtaining direct data on corruption poses a big challenge. One way to meet this challenge, are large surveys that form international corruption indicators. Since Transparency International launched its first Corruption Perception Index in the mid 1990's many more indicators have followed. A rich collection has emerged and thanks to methodological advances that aim to avoid social desirability concerns, the reliability of the data has steadily increased. In order to provide an accurate measure such assessments of experiences and perception of corruption pose a conceptual challenge: what type of corruption is actually investigated?

The workshop sheds light on the complex challenges researchers face when attempting to measure corruption in different cultural, socio-and spatial contexts and how these indicators can be used to successfully curb corruption around the globe. The first presentation in the workshop introduces the new [Index of Public Integrity \(IPI\)](#) which aims to provide a more actionable and objective way to measure public integrity frameworks. Secondly, the question of the interplay between concept and variable in the context of ex-ante harmonization of corruption items will be raised, focusing mostly on the example of the index of bribe-giving in public schools in Europe, based on the Global Corruption Barometer, the Life in Transition Survey and the Quality of Government Survey. The final presentation will be looking at the relationship between corruption and human rights conceptually, but especially in terms of what the data reveals about that relationship - exploring the insights provided by the data, but also questioning whether quantitative analysis of such relationship is good enough to inform policy. The workshop will conclude with, hopefully active, discussions about these presentations.

1.2. The Impact of International Assistance on Domestic Anti-Corruption Strategies

Chair: Annika Engelbert, Ruhr-University Bochum
Contributors: Lauren Baum, University Panthéon-Assas Paris 2
Oksana Nesterenko, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
Denisse Rodriguez Olivari, Humboldt-University Berlin

Since the famous "cancer of corruption" speech of World Bank's former president James Wolfensohn in 1996, the fight against corruption is high on the development agenda and has brought about a huge number of governance programs and institutional reform efforts. However, success stories on these strategies are rare; anti-corruption measures in development cooperation have proven to be rather disappointing and require a review of the reform tools. Against this backdrop, the workshop will focus on two sets of questions: First, which conceptualizations of corruption have evolved over the past 20 years in international assistance and how do they differ among (multilateral and bilateral) donor organizations and

partner countries? Second, what are the policy challenges arising out of these conceptualizations and how can we assess the effectiveness of international assistance in the field of anti-corruption? The workshop will be divided into three parts: We will kick off with three introductory presentations followed by a plenary discussion on the issues mentioned above, and eventually try to identify innovative anti-corruption strategies that go beyond institutional approaches applied to date.

1.3. How to Successfully Implement International Legal Norms in National Anti-Corruption Contexts

Chair: Jessica Flakne, Georgetown University Law Center
Contributors: Maria Gorkovskaya, Free University Brussels
Wilbert Luna, University of Oxford
Maja Markovic

There is a growing consensus that the international anti-corruption effort that brought best practices and international standards to Eastern Europe, Russia and gradually worldwide following the end to the Cold War has produced little good fruit. Many efforts have been championed by international organizations such as the UN or OECD, which have successfully engaged nations from around the globe leading to implementation of domestic anti-corruption laws in many countries. To the extent that these laws fall short of their goals – and many of them arguably do – this session aims to identify areas of weakness in international legal norms as well as deficiencies in the ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach that has been dominant the past two decades. One case study examines the important links between corruption and money-laundering in order to show how high-level international recognition of the correlation between the two must be supplemented by citizen awareness in order to design and implement effective policies against money-laundering at the international as well as the local level. A second case study analyses the specific country context of post-Soviet Montenegro and offers a critique of the ‘one-size-fits-all’ implementation of the country’s anti-corruption initiative that arguably fails because it fights corruption as an extracted social phenomenon, rather than as a cross-cutting, deeply embedded social issue. The final case study examines how international anti-corruption norms localized in Russia have come to constitute a field of contestation and of exchange through which different groups of local actors may reinforce their positions on the domestic political level. All three cases thus provide critical insight to how international legal norms have been implemented nationally and to what extent there have been successes and failures.

1.4. Corruption and the Impact of Democracy (authors’ workshop)

Chair: Anna Schwickerath, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf
Contributors: Felix Goldberg, University of Stuttgart
Miranda Loli, TU Darmstadt / University of Frankfurt
Ramona Zmolnig, University of Vienna

Corruption research findings indicate that well-established democracies show lower levels of corruption than authoritarian regimes or young democracies. At the same time, high levels of corruption undermine democracy. By diverting rare resources from disadvantaged people, it

damages the rule of law, hinders social justice and lowers the trust of citizens in political institutions and processes.

In this workshop, the authors of the network's current publication project "Corruption and the Impact of Democracy" will present their journal articles at a pre-final stage (peer reviewed). The contributions focus on the role of institutions within democracies in curbing corruption, the interrelation between democratic values and corrupt behavior, and the importance of corruption in democratization processes in post-conflict states. The workshop is meant to provide a platform for more personal exchange among the authors and thus, enhance synergy effects for the publications. Forum participants are very welcome to attend the workshop, give feedback to the authors, discuss central issues of democracy and (anti-)corruption, and help the authors to interlink their individual papers.

Workshop Session II

II.1. Historical Roots of Corruption

Chair: Sofia Wickberg, Science Po Paris
Contributors: María del Mar, Cañizares Espadafor, University Carlos III de Madrid
Aiken Chew, Corvinus University of Budapest
Heather Gilberts, Carleton University/ Accountability Lab
Patty Zakaria, University Canada West

Where does corruption come from? This question has puzzled corruption scholars for decades and this workshop is an opportunity to introduce a historical perspective in the search for the roots of corruption. Corruption is not a new phenomenon but the term has not always designated the same practices or covered the same ideas, nor does it necessarily do so today. Seeing corruption as a phenomenon whose conception is entrenched in the institutions, habits and norms of social groups invites scholars to pause and look back in time to understand how we came to define and explain corruption as we do today. The authors of this workshop use history to shed light on the origins of corruption, looking at the role of conflicts, political structures and socialisation. The discussions will suggest how to use history and past events to better understand and conceptualise corruption in context.

II.2. Conceptualizing Corruption in Fragile States

Chairs: Anna Schwickerath, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf
Oksana Huss, University of Duisburg-Essen
Contributors: Miranda Loli, TU / University of Frankfurt
David Remmert, Freie Universität Berlin

Corruption threatens stability and peace. It undermines peoples' trust in institutions and political systems in general. However, defining corruption is a subject that is controversially debated among scholars, particularly in the context of fragile states. In the absence of functional institutions, identifying key elements of existing definitions of corruption, such as

public authority or *public good*, becomes a challenge. Furthermore, due to the lack of rule of law in these countries, detecting violations of social or legal norms is rather complicated. This is especially true for countries affected by violent conflict.

With a special emphasis on peace-keeping and peace-building operations, this workshop focuses on the conceptualization of corruption in fragile states. It is meant to develop ideas on how to overcome these shortcomings by discussing concepts of corruption especially relevant for the above mentioned context in an interdisciplinary setting.

II.3. The Importance of Social Norms in Designing Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

Chair: Ina Kubbe, Tel Aviv University
Contributors: Meta Zahro Aurelia, VU University Amsterdam
Silvestre Orozco Sanchez, University of Guadalajara
Christopher Starke, University of Münster
Grant Walton, Australian National University

Corruption is often conceived as a part of everyday life, constructed by a society's specific formal and informal institutions, its traditions and norms that differ across and within countries. This workshop aims to focus in particular on the role of social norms in the description, explanation, prediction, and combat of corruption. Norms are cultural products including values, customs and traditions that shape an individual's basic knowledge of what others do and what others think they should do. They can also dictate the extent to which individuals engage, and expect others to engage in corruption.

This workshop focusses on the relationship between social norms and anti-corruption mechanisms from a cross-cultural, empirical perspective. Papers that will be presented identify, describe and analyze social norms that are undermining anti-corruption public policies and mechanisms in certain countries, but also looking for and suggesting solutions. Thereby, the participants apply and test common used theories and approaches related to corruption as well as generate new concepts and models based on their findings.

II.4. Corruption and the Role of Law (authors' workshop)

Chair: Annika Engelbert, Ruhr-University Bochum
Contributors: Elitza Katzarova, University of Braunschweig
Bertram Lang, Mercator Institute for China Studies
Stoyan Panov, University of Freiburg

It is undisputed that law is an indispensable element of the fight against corruption as it defines the boundaries of interaction among – potentially corrupt – individuals or organizations, and provides remedies in case these rules are breached. Law determines what is allowed and what is not; this implies, in return, that unethical acts cannot be labelled as corrupt as long as they are not prohibited by law. From a legal point of view, it is therefore a matter of special importance to define and examine formal rules.

In this workshop, the authors of the network's current publication project "The Role of Law in Curbing Corruption" will present their journal articles at a pre-final stage (peer reviewed). The workshop is meant to provide a platform for more personal exchange among the authors and thus, enhance synergy effects for the publications. Forum participants are very welcome to

attend the workshop, give feedback to the authors, discuss central issues of legal anti-corruption norms, and help the authors to interlink their individual papers.

Workshop Session III

III.1. Corruption in Public Administration

Chair: Steven Gawthorpe, Charles University Prague
Contributors: Femi Ajayi, University of Nigeria
Rrita Ismajli, OECD Global Relations Secretariat
Elnur Musayev, KMBI Anti-Corruption Directorate, Azerbaijan
Muriel Poisson, UNESCO
Khrystyna Potapenko, Jagiellonian University

Provisioning public services and coordinating the multiplicity of interests for effective governance is a perennial challenge. Even under ideal conditions, it is a process prone to a host of problems for harmonizing diffuse interests and accomplishing governmental objectives. In the face of corruption, however, the challenge is far more apparent as the line between public and private becomes increasingly more obscure straining the capacity for policymakers to both identify the root of the problem and produce a sustainable solution.

The workshop *“Corruption in Public Administration”* will identify a variety of public administrative challenges and regionally distinctive cases within the problem context of corruption. The authors from this workshop will provide research perspectives that will be of significant value for those within the field of public administration and those with interests in the constraints of effective policymaking. We encourage interdisciplinary dialogue from forum participants to broaden our perspectives of the problem and diversify prescriptive solutions in policymaking.

III.2. Compliance, Competition and Corruption: Private-Sector Perspectives

Chair: Jessica Flakne, Georgetown University Law Center
Contributors: Alexander Fürstenberg, Heidelberg University
Johannes Odenkirchen, Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf
Melina Ribeiro, Ruhr-University Bochum
Jonathan Webb, Queen Mary University of London

Today's international economy presents unique opportunities for corruption in the private sector as business interactions transcend national legal jurisdictions and corporations themselves may have businesses in several places around the globe. Compliance systems have emerged largely to regulate global corporations and transnational business interactions in an effort to mitigate related corruption risks. There is, however, little research on the concepts of corruption underlying these compliance regimes as well as on how to measure the efficacy of the rules they impose and corporate culture they create. The presenters in this

session aim to explore exactly these issues. Through an examination of the GIZ project, “Alliance for Integrity,” the only business-driven, global multi-stakeholder effort initiated by a government supports multinational businesses on the ground, one case-study presents the challenges facing a compliance initiative that attempts to account for the variety of ways different countries and sectors conceptualize corruption. A second case study will present findings from its experimental research in Germany and Russia that modeled and teste the impact of three different organizational and societal cultures – a highly competitive culture, a culture rewarding corporate-social-responsibility, and a high trust culture – to explain corrupt acts of corporate employees. The final case study closely examines buyer-supplier relations that have been exposed to greater risks in the global economy and offers propositions as well as a model for conceptualizing corruption in these relationships. All three presenters aim to achieve a better understanding of the concepts of corruption reflected in today’s global business environment and to identify best practices for corporations to implement.

III.3. Anti-Corruption Policies and Practices in Post-Soviet and Eastern European States

Chairs: Nina Onopriychuk, Leiden University
Oksana Huss, University of Duisburg-Essen
Contributors: Roxana Bratu, University College London
Tetiana Kostiuichenko, National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"
Valentin Stoian, National Institute for Intelligence Studies

Throughout the history of Post-Soviet and Eastern European states, corruption was and remains one of the main challenges that societies face. Due to the particularities of Soviet history and post-communist regimes, states found themselves with a challenging legacy that created ways of proliferation and flourishing of corruption.

Some countries identified more efficient ways to combat corruption than others. However, before any lessons of best practices can be learned, one question remains unanswered at the very core of the corruption counteraction: Do we define corruption in the same way in most of the Eastern European states or does the concept of corruption have diverging interpretations and forms? The underlying assumption is that different interpretations of the concept of corruption might lead to different anti-corruption policies.

In this workshop, researchers who investigate corruption in the region (Post-Soviet and Eastern European states), will discuss discursive framing of corruption, diverse definitions and concepts of corruption as well as the operationalization of corruption in their studies. After a short explanation of the researchers’ work, the workshop will focus on an informal and active discussion with all the participants of the workshop.

III.4. Corruption and Norms (authors' workshop)

Chairs: Ina Kubbe, Tel Aviv University
Nils Köbis, University of Amsterdam
Contributors: David Jackson, U4/ Chr. Michelsen Institute
Vit Simral, University of Hradec Kralove
Christopher Starke, University of Münster

This workshop addresses those forum participants who are authors of the network’s current book project on “corruption and norms” that concentrates on the relationship between

corruption and social as well as legal norms. The book aims to advance state-of-the-art research on corruption by providing a broad, yet detailed overview specifically on norms – an area that has so far been neglected in the academic discourse centered around formalistic-institutional solutions to curb corruption. It provides perspectives from different academic disciplines, theoretical and methodological backgrounds, and various regions or countries and offers innovative analysis and solution strategies on the micro- (individuals), meso- (institutions), and macro-level (states).

The workshop is meant to provide a platform for more exchange among the authors and other interested participants. The authors can present their work, get feedback from other each and learn how to connect best their own contributions to the work of the fellow authors. The deadline for the submission of full papers was April 30; thus, the workshop will take place in the review and revision phase.