



'Corruption at its core leaves us with a dilemma: While strong judicial, political, and administrative structures are essential to the creation and perpetuation of market economies, these structures are woefully undermined if they are themselves permeated by market mentality.'

(Hutchcroft, 2000: 115)

'The key to success in business lies in honesty: if you manage to get rid of it, you've done it.'

(Groucho Marx cited by Castresana, UNODC, 2004: 53)





Bribes paid globally:US\$ 1000 billion / year

(The World Bank 2004)

Damages caused by corruption:
 US\$ 2.6 trillion / year
 (Transparency International 2012)

 Corrupt money associated with bribes received by public officials from developing and transition countries: US\$ 20 to 40 billion / year

(equivalent to 20 to 40% of flows of official development assistance (ODA) (The World Bank 2010)





African countries:25% of GDPs

(The World Bank 2008)

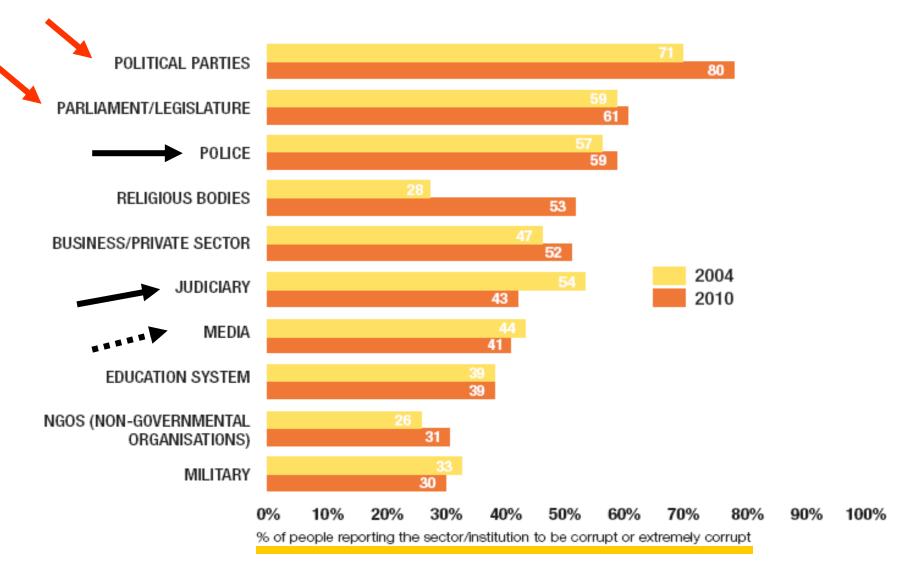
Asian countries:17% of GDPs

(The Asian Development Bank)

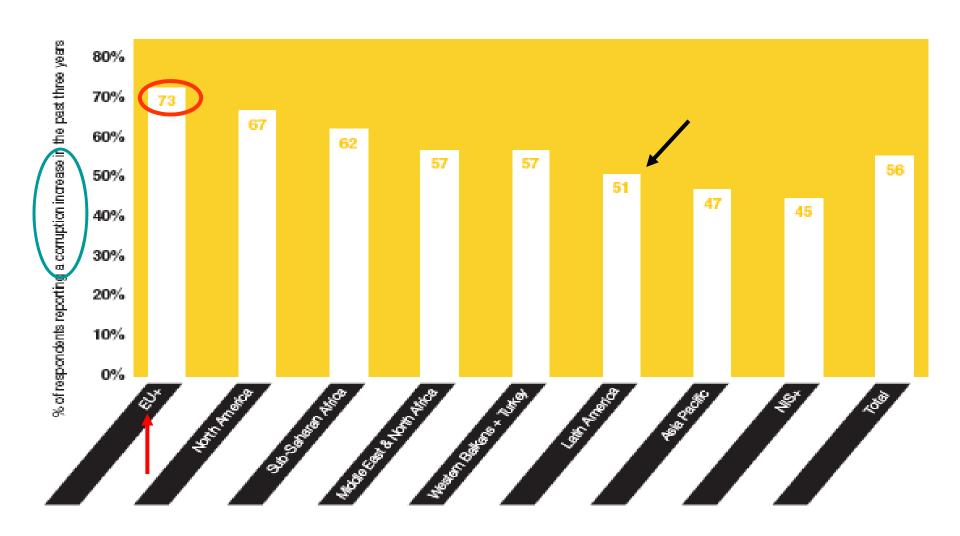


- 6 out of 10 state that corruption has increased in the recent three years.
- Every 4th reports to have paid bribes in the last 12 months.
- 29% of all interviewees inform to have paid bribes to law enforcement officials.
 - 8 out of 10 regard political parties as corrupt.
 - 50% of all interviewees state that anti-corruption efforts of their governments are perceived ineffective.

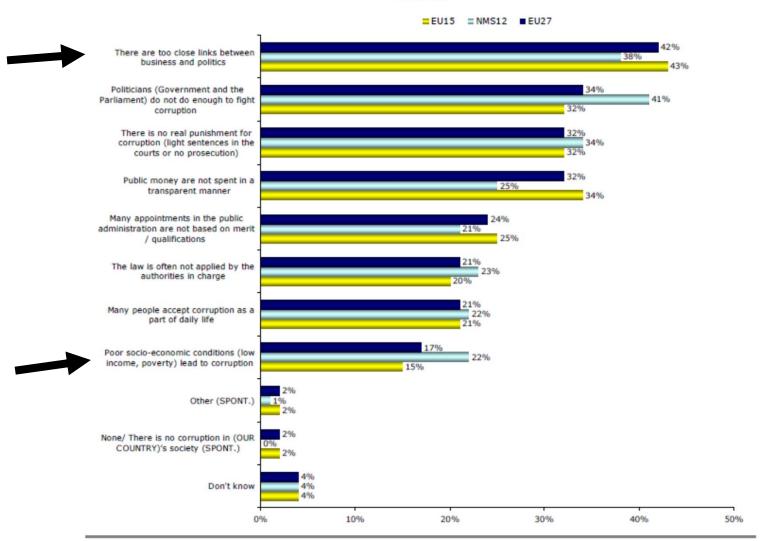
Source: TI's Global Corruption Barometer 2010







QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



There is enough on earth for everybody's need, but not enough for anybody's greed.

(Mahatma Ghandi)



C O rsicial nation on :



Social mntract



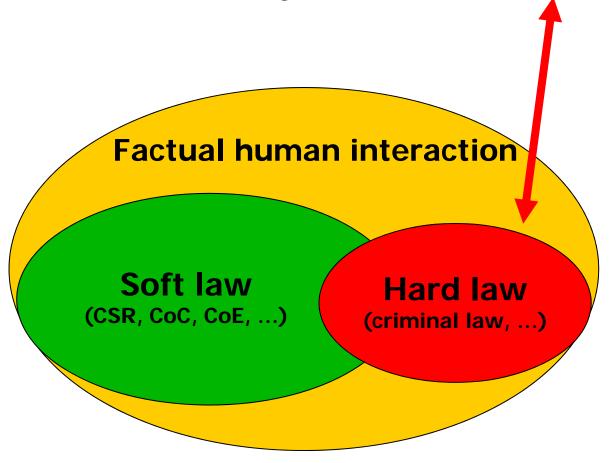
Rule de law ⇒ Good Gevernance



homo oeconomicus versus

⇒ zoon politicon :

"Corruption not necessarily is of criminal nature only"





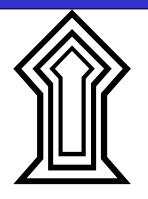
Mr. Milton Friedman, dean of orthodox free market economists, has been quoted that a decade earlier he would have had three words for countries making the transition from socialism: "privatize, privatize, privatize".

"But I was wrong," he reportedly continued.

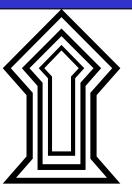
"It turns out that the rule of law is probably more basic than privatization".



4 Pillar approach









Education prevention awareness raising

Repression Represent compliance & enforcement compliance & enforcement

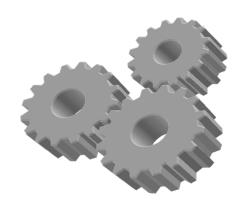
8 Cooperation



Holistic AC concept

Cooperation: The I⁷ approach

- 1. Inter-sectoral
- 2. Inter-operational (inter-agency, inter-corporation, etc.)
- 3. Inter-national/-regional
- 4. Inter-disciplinary
- 5. Inter-cultural
- 6. Inter-generational
- 7. Inter-jurisdictional





The rule of Law (institutions & capacities)

Holistic approach: 4 pillars & I⁷

Top down versus buttom up

Revolution versus evolution

Implementation

- ightarrow enforcement
 - → development

Leadership & political will

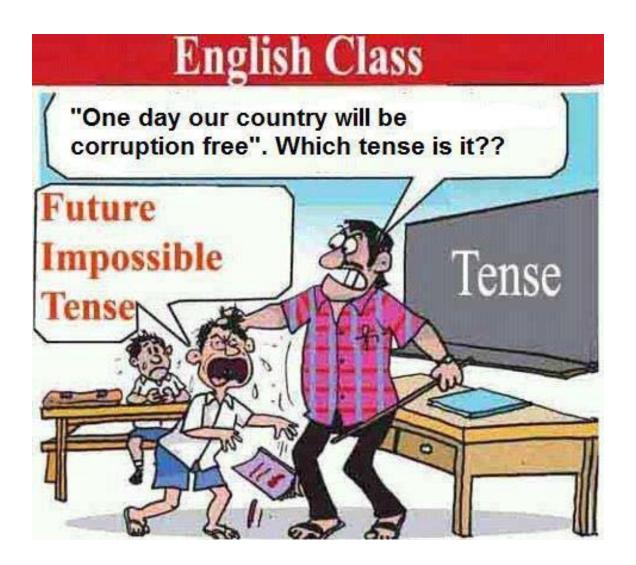
(Peer) Monitoring

Enablement & Empowerment

AC

sustainability

cultural change





Art 1 UN Declaration on Human Rights "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Art 7

"All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination."

Corruption per definitionem is about injustice, in-equity and discrimination vis-à-vis the rules, the law.

Hence, it perfectly makes sense to address the notion of corruption in the human rights context and vice versa.



World Map as of 30 September 2012

International Organization effective 8 March 2011

UN Observer Status (ECOSOC)
GRECO Observer Status

In total:

58 MS + 3 IO

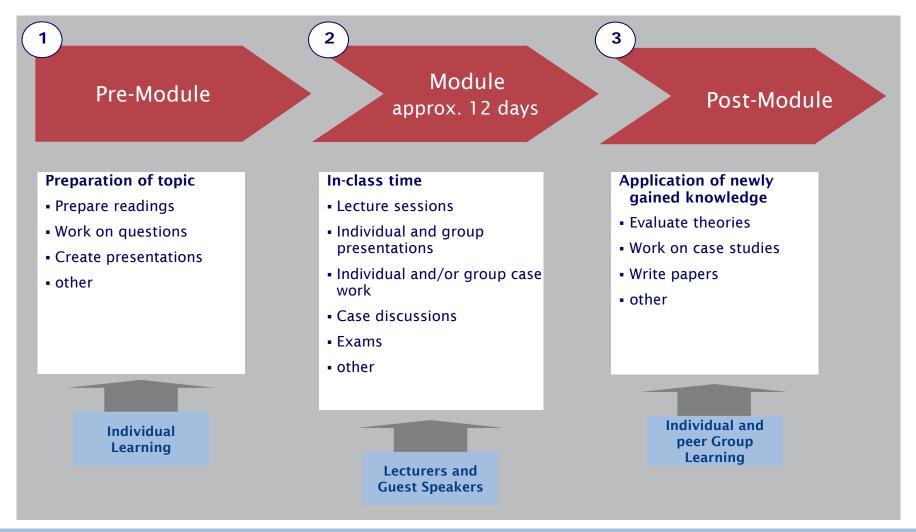
35 ratifications/accessions

The MACS will encompass 7 modules of approximately 12 days each, over a period of 24 months.



MACS Didactic Design

> This structure enables participants to study while working full-time. Language of instructions will be English.





Roundtables, teambuilding, and social events

Complementing the academic side:

- Roundtable Discussions
- Teambuilding
- Special events
- (Int'l) Conference participation
- Excursions
- Various social events



Signatories and Parties as of 18 June 2012

		STATES/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
01		Albania	02 Sep 2010	21 Sep 2011	20 Nov 2011
02	*	Argentina	02 Sep 2010		
03	*	Australia	16 Dec 2010	18 Jun 2012	17 Aug 2012
04		Austria	02 Sep 2010	30 Dec 2010	08 Mar 2011
05		Benin	02 Sep 2010		
06		Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	02 Sep 2010		
07		Bosnia and Herzegovina		16 May 2012 (a)	15 Jul 2012
08		Brazil	22 Dec 2010		
09		Bulgaria	02 Sep 2010	31 Aug 2011	30 Oct 2011
10	*	Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2010		
11	- (*) (*)	Cape Verde	02 Sep 2010		
12	*	Chile	02 Sep 2010		
13	-	Croatia	15 Dec 2010	23 Sep 2011	22 Nov 2011
14	*	Cyprus	02 Sep 2010	19 Aug 2011	18 Oct 2011
15		Czech Republic	14 Dec 2010	06 Jun 2011	05 Aug 2011
16		Democratic Republic of the Congo	03 Dec 2010		
17		Greece	28 Dec 2010		
18		Hungary	02 Sep 2010	27 Apr 2011	26 Jun 2011
19		Indonesia	02 Sep 2010		
20	, da . da	Iraq	02 Dec 2010		



Signatories and Parties as of 18 June 2012

		STATES/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
21	*	Israel	21 Dec 2010		
22		Jordan	02 Sep 2010	30 Jun 2011	29 Aug 2011
23	= =	Kenya	02 Sep 2010		
24		Latvia		16 Nov 2011 (a)	15 Jan 2012
25	C*	Libya	02 Sep 2010		
26	*	Liechtenstein	02 Sep 2010	19 Sep 2011	18 Nov 2011
27		Luxembourg	02 Sep 2010		
28	<u>•</u>	Malaysia	02 Sep 2010	25 Nov 2011	24 Jan 2012
29		Maldives		31 Mar 2011 (a)	30 May 2011
30		Mali	02 Sep 2010		
31	3	Mexico	02 Sep 2010	14 Oct 2011	13 Dec 2011
32	\$	Montenegro	02 Sep 2010		
33		Mozambique	23 Dec 2010		
34		Nigeria	30 Dec 2010		
35	C	Pakistan		28 Feb 2012 (a)	28 Apr 2012
36	* *	Panama	02 Sep 2010		
37		Peru	02 Sep 2010		
38		Philippines	02 Sep 2010	29 Jun 2011	28 Aug 2011
39	O	Portugal	02 Sep 2010		
40	**	Republic of Korea	29 Dec 2010	15 Dec 2011	13 Feb 2012



Signatories and Parties as of 18 June 2012

		STATES/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
41	***	Republic of Moldova	21 Dec 2010	08 Feb 2012	08 Apr 2012
42		Romania	02 Sep 2010	09 Aug 2011	08 Oct 2011
43		Russian Federation	29 Dec 2010	01 Mar 2011	30 Apr 2011
44	*	Senegal	02 Sep 2010		
45	Ö	Serbia	02 Sep 2010	01 Dec 2011	30 Jan 2012
46	•	Slovakia	21 Dec 2010	24 Mar 2011	23 May 2011
47	•	Slovenia	02 Sep 2010	11 May 2011	10 Jul 2011
48	(E)	Spain		13 Oct 2011 (a)	12 Dec 2011
49	* *	Syrian Arab Republic	02 Sep 2010	04 Oct 2011	03 Dec 2011
50		Thailand		09 May 2011 (a)	08 Jul 2011
51	米	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	02 Sep 2010	03 Nov 2011	02 Jan 2012
52	*	Тодо	02 Sep 2010		
53	C*	Turkey	21 Dec 2010		
54	0	Uganda	02 Sep 2010		
55		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	02 Sep 2010		
56		Yemen	02 Sep 2010		
57	Ĭ	Zambia	02 Sep 2010		
58	Q	European Public Law Organization	02 Sep 2010	11 Nov 2010	08 Mar 2011
59	⇔ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	28 Oct 2010	07 Jan 2011	08 Mar 2011
60	IOM - OM	International Organization for Migration		31 Jan 2012 (a)	31 Mar 2012





MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (8/8)



Master thesis

- Economics
- Social Science
- Law

- Elaboration, compilation, submission and defense

Graduation: M.A. in Anti-Corruption Studies



The MACS will encompass 7 modules of approximately 12 days each, over a period of 24 months.



MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (1/8)

Module I Concepts and Theories of Corruption

Learning objectives

- The relevance of the study of corruption and anti-corruption,
- the history of ideas, basic concepts and terminology of corruption,
- approaches, theories and academic discourse with respect to the causes and motivations that drive and sustain corruption in different cultural contexts.

Course titles

- CORE CLASS: Introduction and conceptual considerations
- CORE CLASS: Sociological (including criminological) approaches and discourse
- CORE CLASS: Psychology of corrupt behaviour
- CORE CLASS: Ethical aspects and cultural dimensions
- PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT: Personal and team development
- EXTRA-CURRICULAR: Academic writing skills



MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (2/8)

Module II Corruption and Economics

Learning objectives

- Economic theories and models explaining causes and mechanisms that drive and sustain corruption,
- economic theories and models explaining the consequences of corruption,
- quantitative and qualitative research methods in the area of corruption and anti-corruption.

Course titles

- CORE CLASS: Quantitative and qualitative research methods and their application
- CORE CLASS: Microeconomic theories and models of corruption
- CORE CLASS: Macroeconomic theories and models of corruption
- CORE CLASS: Economic consequences and effects of corruption and policyrelated measures
- SKILLS AND COMPETENCES: Communication skills in anti-corruption work



MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (3/8)

• The diverse types and forms of political corruption and causes of it, strategies related to the necessity of reducing corruption in development aid, Learning objectives · quantitative and qualitative research methods in the area of corruption and anti-corruption. **Module III Politics and** Corruption - CORE CLASS: Quantitative and qualitative research methods and their application - CORE CLASS: Political science theories on corruption - CORE CLASS: Political corruption, corruption in the public sector, and security **Course titles** - CORE CLASS: Corruption and development - SKILLS AND COMPETENCES: Negotiation skills in anti-corruption work



MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (4/8)

Module IV Business and Corruption

Learning objectives

- The particular problems and challenges of corruption in business,
- remedies for corruption in the private sector.

Course titles

- CORE CLASS: Corruption in the private sector
- CORE CLASS: Good Corporate Governance
- CORE CLASS: Compliance systems and strategies
- CORE CLASS: Risk-assessment to fight corruption

- PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT: Personal and team development

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MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (5/8)

Module V

Anti-Corruption and the Law

Learning objectives

- The role and functions of international law and national law when dealing with corruption,
- differences and similarities in national legal approaches when dealing with corruption,
- the rule of law and human rights in relation to (anti-)corruption.

Course titles

- CORE CLASS: The rule of law and (anti-)corruption
- CORE CLASS: National anti-corruption laws in a comparative perspective
- CORE CLASS: International legal instruments against corruption (UNCAC, etc.)
- CORE CLASS: Human rights and (anti-)corruption
- MASTER THESIS: writing and research (3 parallel classes: economics, social science, law)
- EXTRA-CURRICULAR: Study trip to UNODC

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MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (6/8)

Module VI
Enforcement

Learning objectives

- Governmental anti-corruption enforcement strategies as well as internal compliance strategies,
- the added value and the risk of the media's and the civil society's involvement in anti-corruption enforcement,
- importance and possible risks of collective action and international cooperation in anti-corruption enforcement.



Course titles

- CORE CLASS: Anti-corruption enforcement, with a focus on the public sector
- CORE CLASS: Compliance systems, with a focus on the private sector
- CORE CLASS: Role of civil society, the media and investigative journalism in (anti-)corruption
- CORE CLASS: Collective action and international cooperation
- MASTER THESIS: Research proposal and discussion on the subject (3 parallel classes: economics, social science, law)
- EXTRA-CURRICULAR: How to conduct a case study

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MACS Draft Curriculum Overview (7/8)

Module VII	Learning objectives	 Prevention of corruption through the use of prevention methods and mechanisms, importance and possible risks of collective action and international cooperation in corruption prevention, thinking out of the box and anticipating future trends in corruption and anticorruption.
Prevention	Course titles	-CORE CLASS: Prevention methods, collective action and international cooperation -CORE CLASS: Prevention and compliance systems – implementation and development -CORE CLASS: Education and awareness-raising -CORE CLASS: Anti-corruption agenda – the future -MASTER THESIS: Discussion on progress of the Master thesis (3 par. classes) -EXTRA-CURRICULAR: Individual guidance on the Master thesis

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