

**Government of Russian Federation**  
**National Research University – Higher School of Economics**

Public Policy Department

**Syllabus of the course**  
**Anticorruption policy in public service**

Master degree in Political Science (41.04.04)  
Master degree program “Political Analysis and Public Policy”

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*This syllabus cannot be used by other university departments and other higher education institutions without the explicit permission of the department of Public Policy.*

## 1 Scope of Use

The present program outlines minimum demands of students’ knowledge and skills and the content of the course.

The syllabus is intended for the department teaching this course, its teaching assistants, and students of the degree program 41.04.04 ‘Political Science’, master’s program ‘Political Analysis and Public Policy’.

This syllabus meets the standards required by:

- Standards of National Research University Higher School of Economics of Federal Masters’ Degree Program 41.04.04 “Political Science”,
- Master’s program ‘Political Analysis and Public Policy’ of Federal Master’s Degree Program 41.04.04 “Political Science”,
- Curriculum of the master’s program ‘Political Analysis and Public Policy’ as of 2016.

## 2 Learning Objectives

Learning objectives of the course are:

- to provide students with thorough understanding of the corruption phenomenon;
- to provide students with knowledge of up-to-date experience of anticorruption policy implementation;
- to provide students with detailed “pros-cons” analysis of possible counter-corruption strategies, that could be used for struggling corruption in Russia;
- to give students overview of legal regulation in the sphere of fighting corruption in Russia and in comparative perspective (Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America, Africa);
- to help participating students to identify the problems of anticorruption regulation and its practical implementation in Russia, both at federal and regional levels;
- to help students to determine the most urgent and prospective anticorruption initiatives to be implemented in Russia and to be capable of participation in development and implementation of such initiatives.

## 3 Learning outcomes

As a result of studying of the course the student should

- **Know** the scientific theories of the corruption phenomenon, the international experience of fighting corruption, the general recommendation on tackling corruption at different levels of public administration, the elements of anticorruption policy in Russia, and practice of anticorruption regulation of today Russia;
- **Be able to** analyze the situation for corruption threats and anticorruption potential, and participate in development and implementation of anticorruption policy;
- **Acquire the skills for** analysis of the corruption processes in everyday practices, developing anticorruption initiatives, planning the implementation stage of the public policy in the counter-corruption sphere.

Competence	NC/NRU-HSE Code	Descriptors (indicators for achieving the result)	Forms and methods of education which help the students to acquire the competence
Ability to analyze and to improve basic research	SC-1	Knowledge of and ability to apply different	Lectures and seminars Group discussions

Competence	NC/NRU-HSE Code	Descriptors (indicators for achieving the result)	Forms and methods of education which help the students to acquire the competence
methods and professional skills		theoretical approaches to analysis of the corruption phenomenon	
Ability to carry out research and other professional activities in different country and regional settings	<b>SC-8</b>	Knowledge of and ability to apply different analytical techniques for anticorruption analysis on different levels of public affairs	Lectures and seminars Group discussions Presentations
Ability to apply knowledge of contemporary research methods, to interpret the results of research and to present them with ethical considerations in mind	<b>PC-10</b>	Abilities to arrange and conduct professional research in anticorruption sphere	Seminars Trainings Group work Presentations

#### 4 Role of the discipline within the structure of Master program

This course is an elective course for the master’s program “Political Analysis and Public Policy”.

It requires prior knowledge in political science and public policy analysis, provided by the mandatory and elective courses of the master’s program during the 1<sup>st</sup> year of studies. It is also expected that the students are familiar with social research methodology, possess enough training in the IT sphere and have developed competencies of group work.

Main competences developed by studying this course can be used during the preparation for the master’s dissertation and for further professional activities.

#### 5 Course Plan

№	Topic	Total hours	Contact hours		Independent students’ work
			Lectures	Seminars	
1.	Introduction to corruption theory. History of corruption. Definition of corruption. Principal-agent approach. Collective action approach. Causes and consequences of corruption.	12	2	2	8
2.	Types of corruption and corrupt behavior and their nuances: petty, grand, political, electoral, systemic, administrative, business, vertical and horizontal and other types of corruption.	14	2	2	10
3.	“Real-world” corruption explanations: sociology, psychology and public administration theories about	16	2	2	12

**National Research University – Higher School of Economics**  
 All-university Department of Public Policy  
**Syllabus of the course “Anticorruption policy-making”**  
 Master degree in Political Science (41.04.04), Master degree program “Political Analysis and Public Policy”

№	Topic	Total hours	Contact hours		Independent students' work
			Lectures	Seminars	
	corruption. Modelling corruption.				
4.	Measuring corruption and policymaking: tackling corruption diversity issue	16	2	2	12
5.	The participants of anti-corruption reforms: government, NGOs, civil society, citizens, businesses.	16	2	2	12
6.	Civil service reforms, ethics and anticorruption efforts around the world: success and failure cases.	16	2	2	12
7.	International anticorruption efforts: organizational environment and international legal anticorruption regulation. US and UK experience of anti-corruption prosecution of businesses.	16	2	2	12
8.	Round table “Vulnerability to corruption” - Public Procurement - Public services - Outsourcing - Public regulation - Corrupt lobbyism - Political corruption - Organized crime - Extractive industry - Forestry - Construction - Corruption in business - Etc.	22	2	4	16
9.	Round table “Best practices for fighting corruption” - Ethical standards. - Public disclosure. - Whistleblowing implementation. - Conflict of interests regulation. - Gifts and benefits regulation. - Sponsorship and joint ventures regulation. - Post-separation employment regulation. - Secondary employment regulation. - Commercial activities regulation. - Political process transparency. - Etc.	24	0	8	16
<b>Total:</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>110</b>

## 6 Requirements and Grading

Type of grading	Type of work	2 <sup>nd</sup> year				Department	Characteristics
		1	2	3	4		
Current	In-class activities	v	v			PPD	Class attendance; participation in group discussions, presentations on AK-related topics

Current	Essay / presentation		1		PPD	One essay/presentation on a topic of one of the classes
Final	Oral/written exam		1		PPD	Public presentation of an individual student research project during one of the round tables and submission of the written report on the project (1500 – 3000 words) devoted to an anticorruption issue.

## 6.1 Course Evaluation Criteria

### Current control

#### In-class activities

The students are attending the classes and participate in the in-class activities, which include but are not limited to group discussions, case study, research presentations, etc. Attendance equals to 50% of the grade for in-class activities, participation – to the other 50%.

Absence from classes may be compensated by additional research on anti-corruption policy. The particular topics for such research are to be discussed with and approved by the teacher.

#### Essay or presentation

The students prepare an essay or slides presentation devoted to anti-corruption policy-making or studies of corruption. The topics for the essay are proposed by the students, but must be approved by the professor. The topics are chosen during the 1<sup>st</sup> week of the classes and are supposed to be approved during the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of the course.

The essay/presentation needs to be based on an independent research conducted by the student. It cannot be based on a single source of information. The essay must be:

- Analytical,
- Containing student's findings and conclusions,
- Presented during the in-class discussions.

There are no particular restrictions on the size of the essay. However, the time limit for a presentation is 10 minutes maximum plus some time for the discussion.

**The essay must be submitted to the lecturer prior to the class when the relevant topic is discussed with the students. The presentation is supposed to be made during the in-class discussion of the corresponding topic. The exact time for submission is identified by the lecturer.**

### Final control

The final exam is comprised of two parts:

- 1) Oral presentation of an individual student research project during one of the round tables “Vulnerability to corruption” or “Best anti-corruption practices” (10 minutes presentation and 5-10 minutes discussion);
- 2) Submission of a written report on the project (2500 – 3000 words).

The final exam activities are carried out according to the course schedule (Topics 8 and 9).

The topics for the individual student research projects are the responsibility of the students and are subject to the approval by the lecturer two weeks prior to the beginning of the round tables (during the topic 6 classes). The range of the topics is set in this syllabus and is not limited to the topics explicitly mentioned in the round tables description.

### Evaluation criteria

Current and final forms of control are graded on a 10- point scale.

The essay/presentation and the final exam are graded on the basis of the quality of the research conducted: independence of the research, richness of the material, coverage of the issues in focus, clarity and effectiveness of the material presentation.

## **7 Course Description**

7.1. Introduction to corruption theory. History of corruption. Definition of corruption. Principal-agent approach. Collective action approach. Causes and consequences of corruption.  
- **Group discussion** “Understanding corruption”

7.2. Types of corruption and corrupt behavior and their nuances: petty, grand, political, electoral, systemic, administrative, business, vertical and horizontal and other types of corruption.  
- **Group discussion** “Cultural context of corruption”

7.3. “Real-world” corruption explanations: sociology, psychology and public administration theories about corruption. Modelling corruption.  
- **Group discussion** “Is it possible to predict corruption?”

7.4. Measuring corruption and policymaking: tackling corruption diversity issue  
- **Group discussion** “Corruption: are bad numbers good and vice versa?”

7.5. The participants of anti-corruption reforms: government, NGOs, civil society, citizens, businesses.  
- **Group discussion** “Democracy and liberalism versus dictate and total control in anticorruption sphere”

7.6. Civil service reforms, ethics and anticorruption efforts around the world: success and failure cases. Civil service regulation around the world and anticorruption reforms experience: success and failure cases from Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia, Africa; developed and developing states. Russian civil service and anticorruption reforms (2008 – pres. time).  
- **Group discussion** “Instrumental, cultural, administrative, and political diversity of anti-corruption initiatives”

7.7. International anticorruption efforts: organizational environment and international legal anticorruption regulation. US and UK experience of anticorruption prosecution of businesses.  
- **Group discussion** “Are US FCPA and UK Bribery Act and their applications “fair”?”

7.8. Round table “Vulnerability to corruption”:

- Public Procurement
- Public services
- Outsourcing
- Public regulation
- Corrupt lobbyism
- Political corruption
- Organized crime
- Extractive industry
- Construction
- Forestry

- Corruption in business
- Etc.

#### 7.9. Round table “Best practices for fighting corruption”

- Ethical standards
- Public disclosure
- Whistleblowing implementation
- Conflict of interests regulation
- Gifts and benefits regulation
- Sponsorship and joint ventures regulation
- Post-separation employment regulation
- Secondary employment regulation
- Commercial activities regulation
- Political process transparency
- Etc.

## 8 Teaching Methods and Recommendations

The course is built upon the combination of modern educational techniques. It combines active and interactive forms of teaching. It relies more on discussion and group work than on conventional lecturing. So the students are supposed to actively participate in the in-class group work. They are also expected to do their homework and additional reading and then present their findings and ideas during the classes.

## 9 The Rule of Forming Cumulative Grade

O stands for “grade”. It is divided into accumulated and final grades which are described by their own formulas.

$O_{\text{accumulated}}$  formula is:

$$O_{\text{accumulated}} = O_{\text{current control}} = 0.6 * O_{\text{in-class activities}} + 0.4 * O_{\text{essay/presentation}}$$

where

$O_{\text{in-class activities}}$  is the grade for attendance and participation during the classes

$O_{\text{essay/presentation}}$  is the grade for the essay/presentation during the classes.

$O_{\text{final}}$  formula is:

$$O_{\text{final}} = 0.6 * O_{\text{accumulated}} + 0.4 * O_{\text{final control}}$$

where  $O_{\text{final control}}$  is constituted by the grade for presentation and written report on research project.

Only the final grade goes into the Master Degree certificate.

## **10 Reading and Materials**

### **10.1 Required Reading**

1. Campos, J. Edgardo; Pradhan, Sanjay. 2007. *The Many Faces of Corruption: Tracking Vulnerabilities at the Sector Level*. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/6848> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.
2. Graycar, Adam. *Corruption: Classification and analysis*. Policy and Society, Volume 34, Issue 2, Pages 87-164 (June 2015).
3. Marquette, Heather; Peiffer, Caryn. 2015. *Corruption and Collective Action*, DLP Research Paper.
4. OECD (2013), *Anti-corruption Reforms in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Progress and Challenges, 2009-2013*. OECD Publishing. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264201903-en>
5. UK Department for International Development (2015), *Why corruption matters: understanding causes, effects and how to address them*, UK DID Evidence paper on corruption, January 2015.
6. *Understanding success and failure of anti-corruption initiatives*, U4 Brief, March 2011.
7. UNDP (2014), *Anti-corruption Strategies: Understanding What Works, What doesn't and Why? Lessons learned from the Asia-Pacific region*.
8. Андрианов, В. Д. *Бюрократия, коррупция и эффективность государственного управления: история и современность*. Волтерс Клувер, 2009.
9. *Антикоррупционная политика*. Под ред. Г.А.Сатарова. М.: ПА СПАС, 2004
10. *Международные механизмы противодействия коррупции*. Совет Федерации Федерального Собрания РФ, 2010.

### **10.2 Optional Reading**

1. *Anti-corruption ethics and compliance handbook for business*. OECD, UNODC, WB, 2013.
2. Banuri, Sheheryar; Eckel, Catherine. *Experiments in Culture and Corruption, A Review*. The World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 6064, 2012.
3. *Corruption and development*. New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.
4. *Corruption and good governance in Asia*. London, New York Routledge, 2009.
5. *Corruption and reform*. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 2008.
6. *Corruption in Russia*. Russian Analytical Digest, #144, 15.03.2014. Link: [www.css.ethz.ch/rad](http://www.css.ethz.ch/rad)
7. *Corruption, development and institutional design*. New York Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.
8. *Governance, corruption, and economic performance*. International Monetary Fund, 2002.
9. *Governments, NGOs and anti-corruption*. Routledge, 2009.
10. Graycar, Adam; Monaghan, Olivia. *Rich Country Corruption*, International Journal of Public Administration, 38:8, 2015, 586-595. DOI: 10.1080/01900692.2014.949757
11. *Identifying and Reducing Corruption in Public Procurement in the EU*. PwC EU Services, 2013.
12. *International handbook on the economics of corruption*. Northampton Edward Elgar, 2006.
13. *International handbook on the economics of corruption, volume two*. Northampton Edward Elgar, 2011.
14. Johnston, M. *Syndromes of corruption*. Cambridge University Press, 2005
15. Klitgaard, R. *Controlling corruption*. Berkeley University of California Press, 1991.
16. Lambsdorff, J. G. *The institutional economics of corruption and reform*. Cambridge University Press, 2007.
17. OECD (2007), *Conflict-of-interest policies and practices in nine EU member states: a comparative review*, Sigma Paper No. 36, 2007.
18. OECD (2008), *Corruption. A glossary of international standards in criminal law*. OECD Glossaries.



19. OECD (2008), Fighting corruption in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The Istanbul anti-corruption action plan progress and challenges. OECD Publishing.
20. OECD (2009), Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust, Volume 1: Increasing Transparency Through Legislation, OECD Publishing.
21. OECD (2012), Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust, Volume 2: Promoting Integrity Through Self-Regulation, OECD Publishing. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264084940-en>
22. OECD (2013), Implementing the OECD Principles for Integrity in Public Procurement: Progress since 2008, OECD Public Governance Reviews, OECD Publishing. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264201385-en>
23. OECD (2014), Lobbyists, Governments and Public Trust, Volume 3: Implementing the OECD Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying, OECD Publishing. DOI: [10.1787/9789264214224-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264214224-en)
24. OECD (2014), OECD Foreign Bribery Report: An Analysis of the Crime of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, OECD Publishing, Paris. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264226616-en>
25. Political corruption in transition. Budapest CEU Press, 2002.
26. Preventing corruption in Asia. Routledge, 2009.
27. Søreide, Tina. Drivers of Corruption: A Brief Review. IBRD/WB, 2014.
28. The political economy of corruption. Routledge, 2001.
29. Uslaner, E. M. Corruption, inequality, and the rule of law. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
30. Williams- Elegbe, S. Fighting corruption in public procurement. Oxford Hart Publishing, 2012.
31. Гевелинг, Л. В. Клептократия. М. Изд-во "Гуманитарий" Акад. гуманит. исслед., 2001.
32. Кабашов, С. Ю. Урегулирование конфликта интересов и противодействие коррупции на гражданской и муниципальной службе: теория и практика. М. ИНФРА-М, 2012.
33. Кампос, Э. Многоликая коррупция. Альпина Паблишер, 2010.
34. Карпович, О. Г. Актуальные проблемы борьбы с коррупцией в странах СНГ. Юрист, 2010.
35. Сатаров, Г. А.. Модернизация экономики и государство. Кн.1, Модернизация и коррупция. 2007.
36. Специализированные институты по борьбе с коррупцией: обзор моделей. OECD, 2006

### 10.3 E-learning Support

The course relies on the IT infrastructure of HSE. Some course materials are circulated electronically. Other use of e-interaction is to be determined collectively by the lecturer and the students.

## 11 Equipment

The minimum requirements for the equipment are:

laptop for the teacher,  
computer speakers,  
projector,  
whiteboard and markers.