

# European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

*at the Hertie School of Governance*



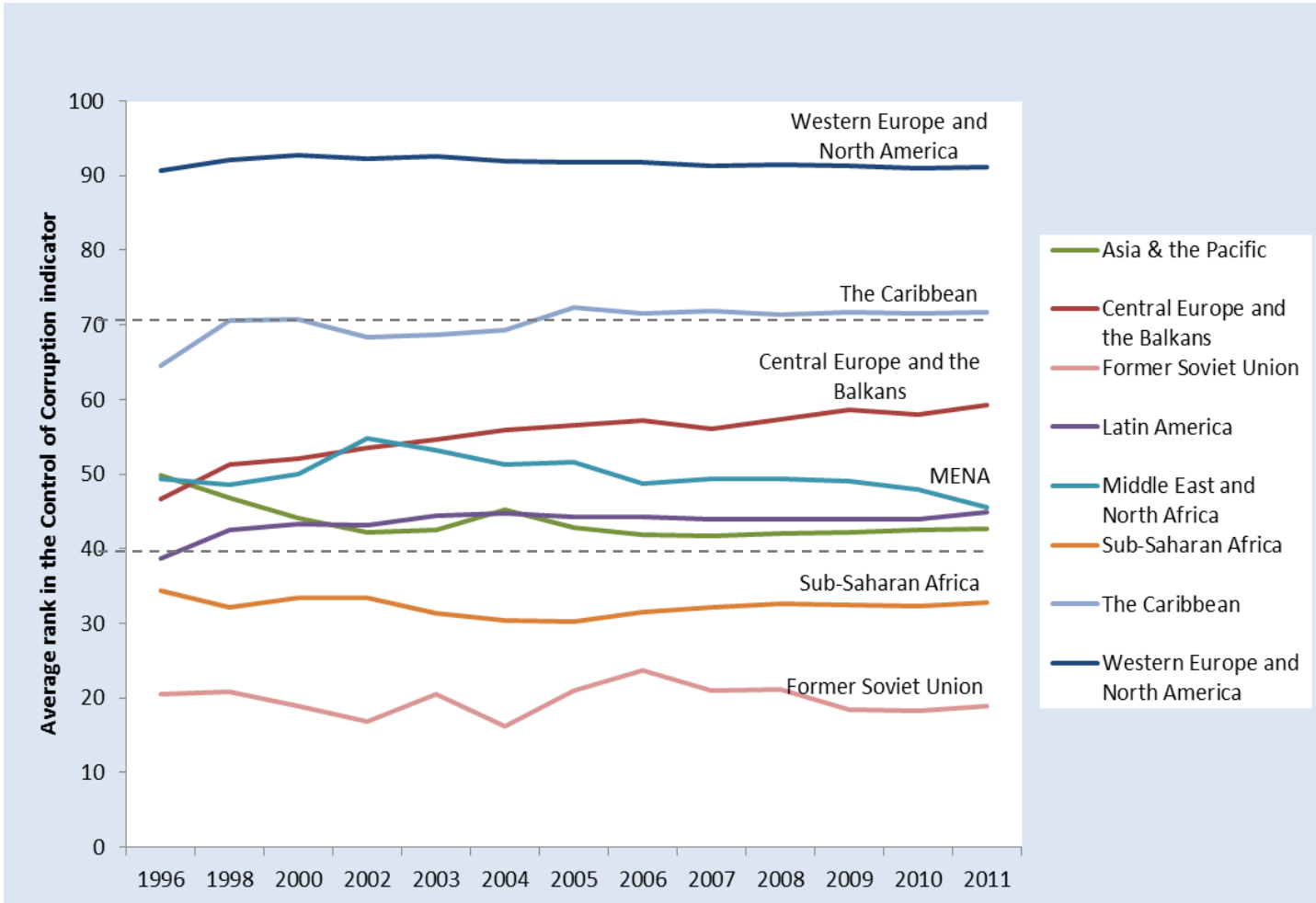
## The Global State of Corruption Control. Who Succeeds, Who Fails and What Can Be Done About It

# Has the world improved since 1996, in the years of 'institutional' quality focus?

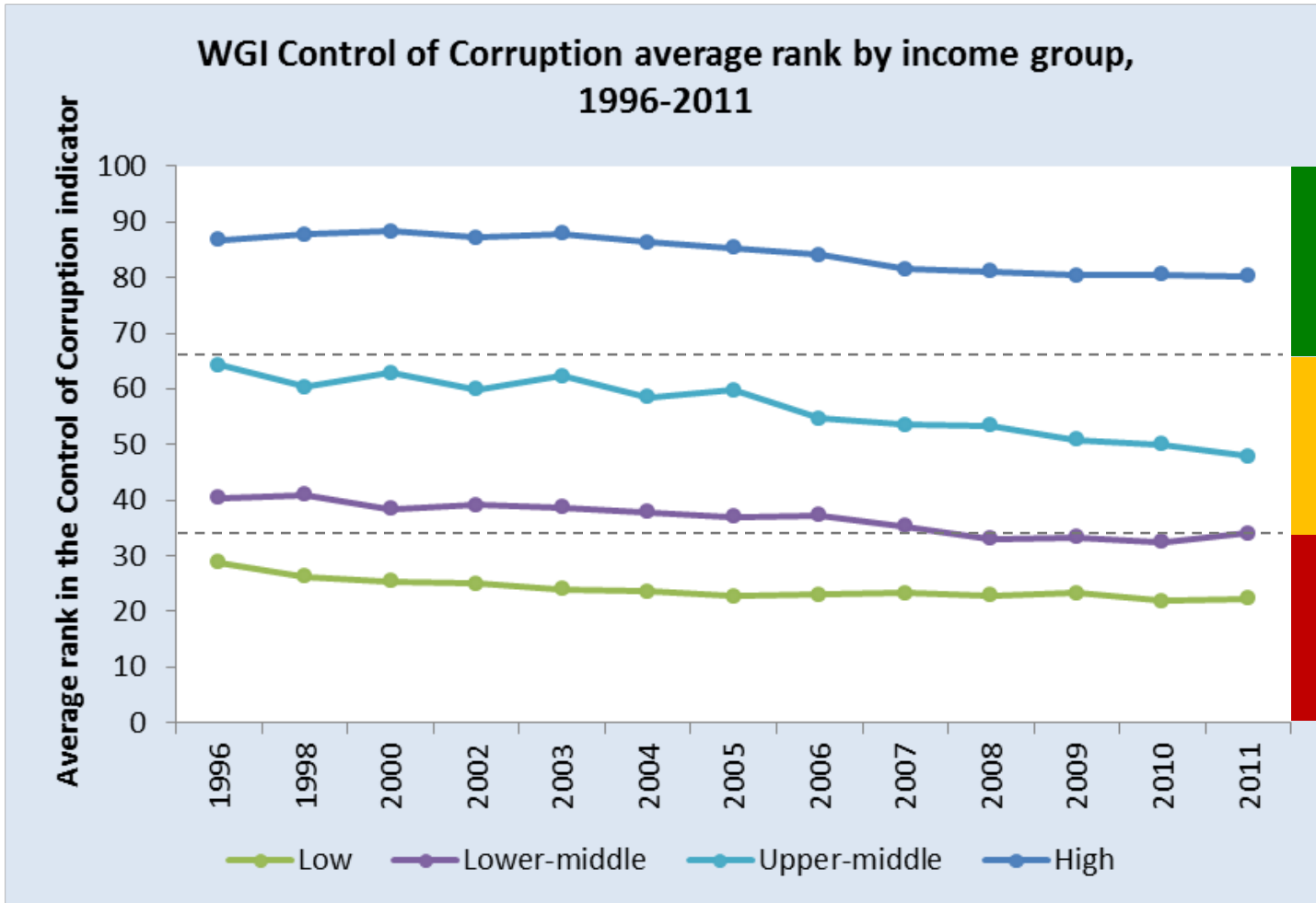


- Awareness and international collective action have certainly improved
- The dedicated budget has never been higher
- But what is the impact of all this?
- At least, the perceived impact, as instruments (existing since 1996) are better than ever, but still not very sensitive to change?

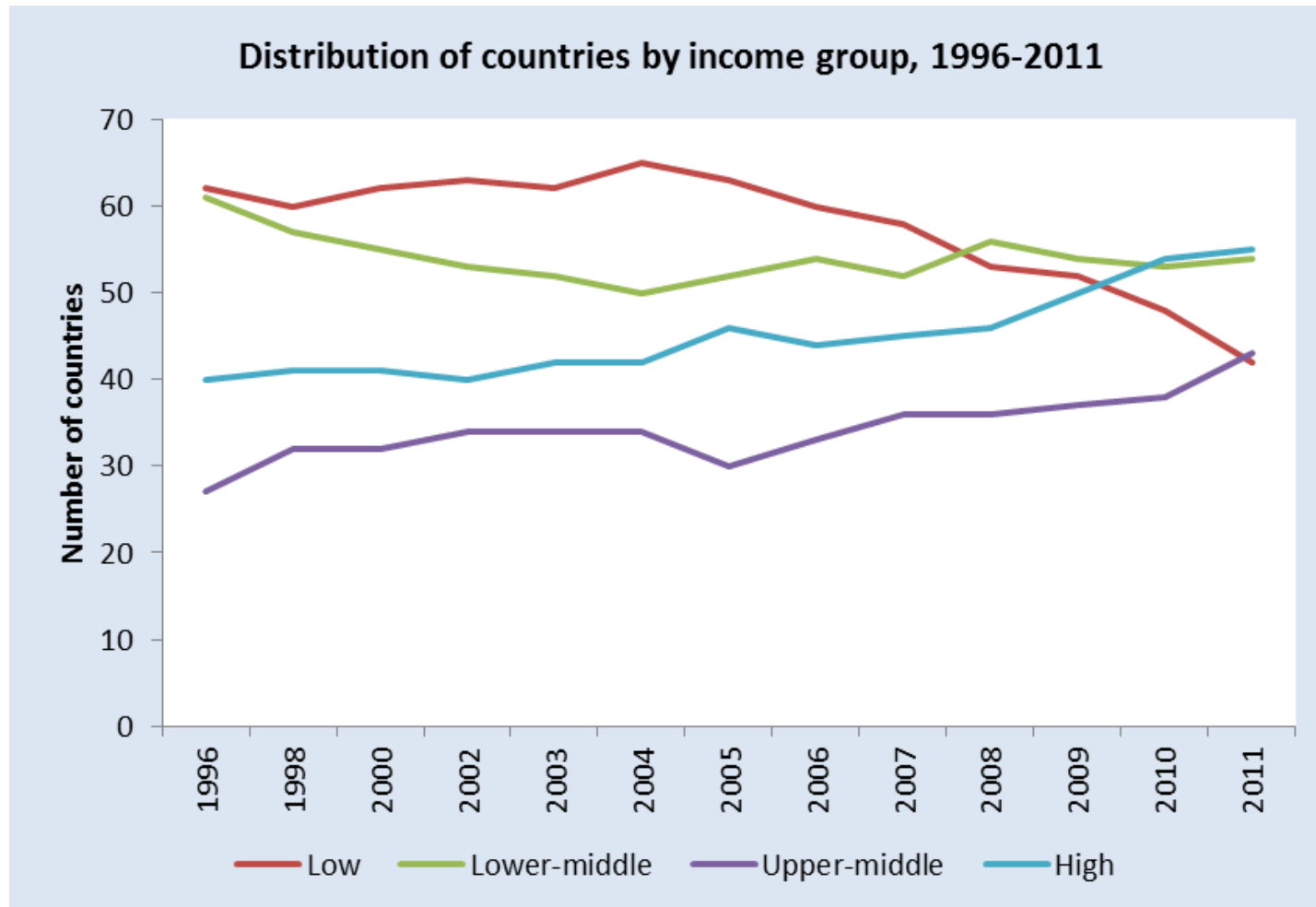
# Control of corruption evolution by region



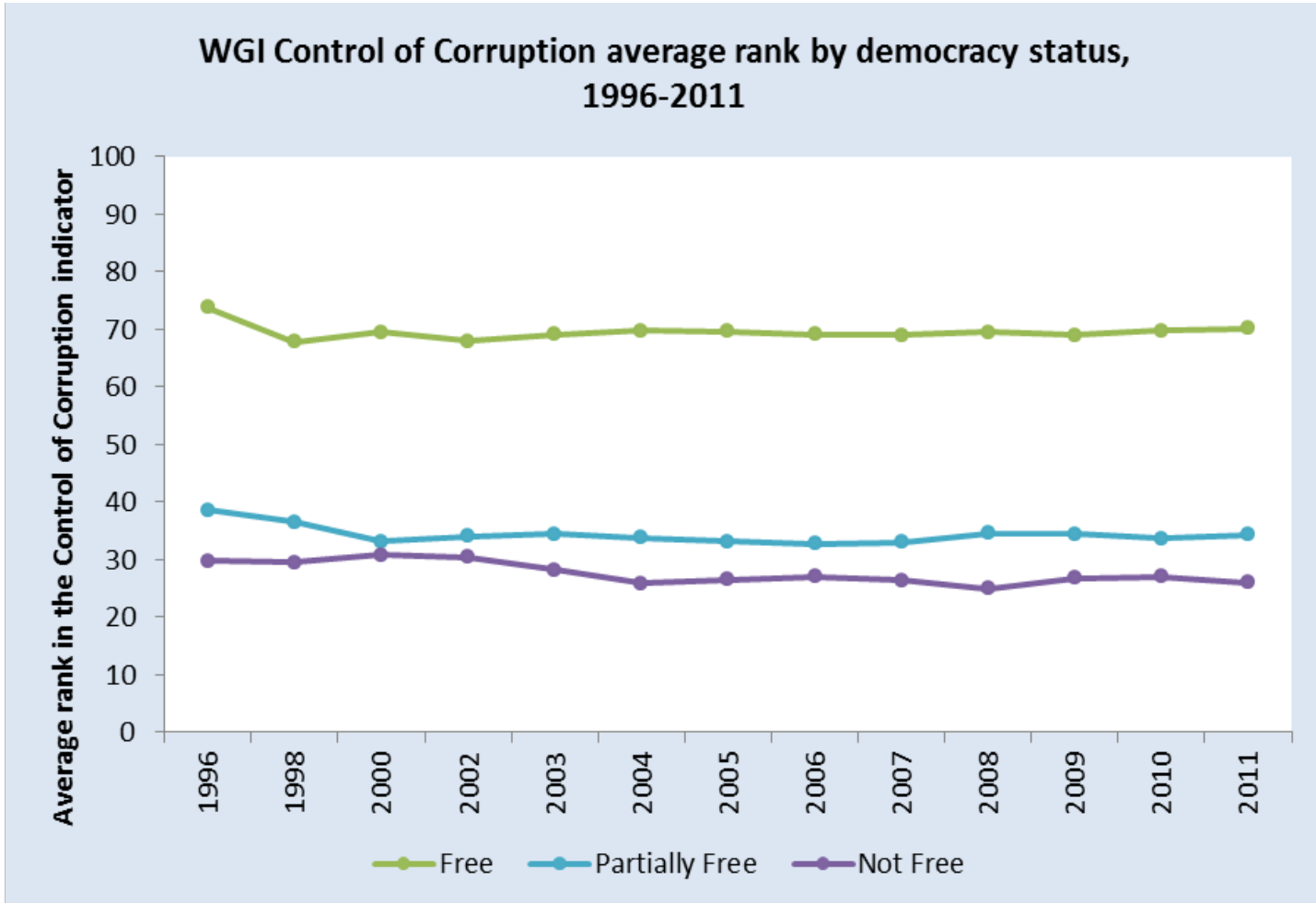
# The poor did not progress, the rich did not need to, the upper middle regressed ...



# Overall, more economic development than governance improvement would have predicted



# Politics seemed to have mattered little



# Certainly an island; and a democracy, maybe



2011	CC lowest tercile	CC mid tercile	CC top tercile	Total
Free	5	27	50	82
Partially free	31	26	3	60
Not free	32	10	5	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>189</b>

❑ Liberal democracies do ten times better than autocracies in clean countries 50/5 (of which 21 islands)

❑ But two out of three corrupt countries are free and partly free (89/42); of which, 59 are electoral democracies

# Mixed progress and mostly stagnation



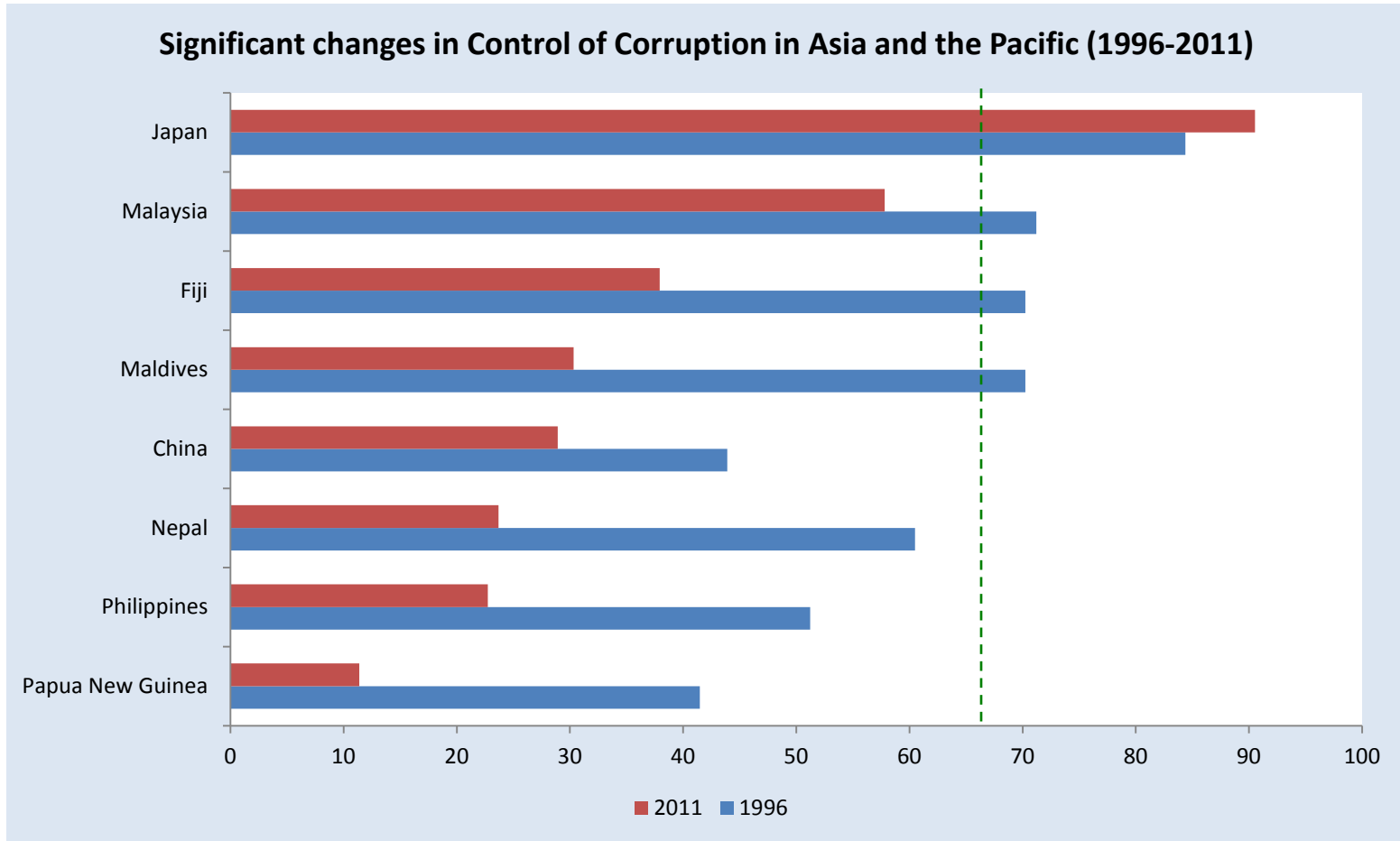
1996-2011	Free	Partly Free	Not Free	Total
Progression	12	5	4	21
Regression	10	9	8	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

No significant change: 151 countries



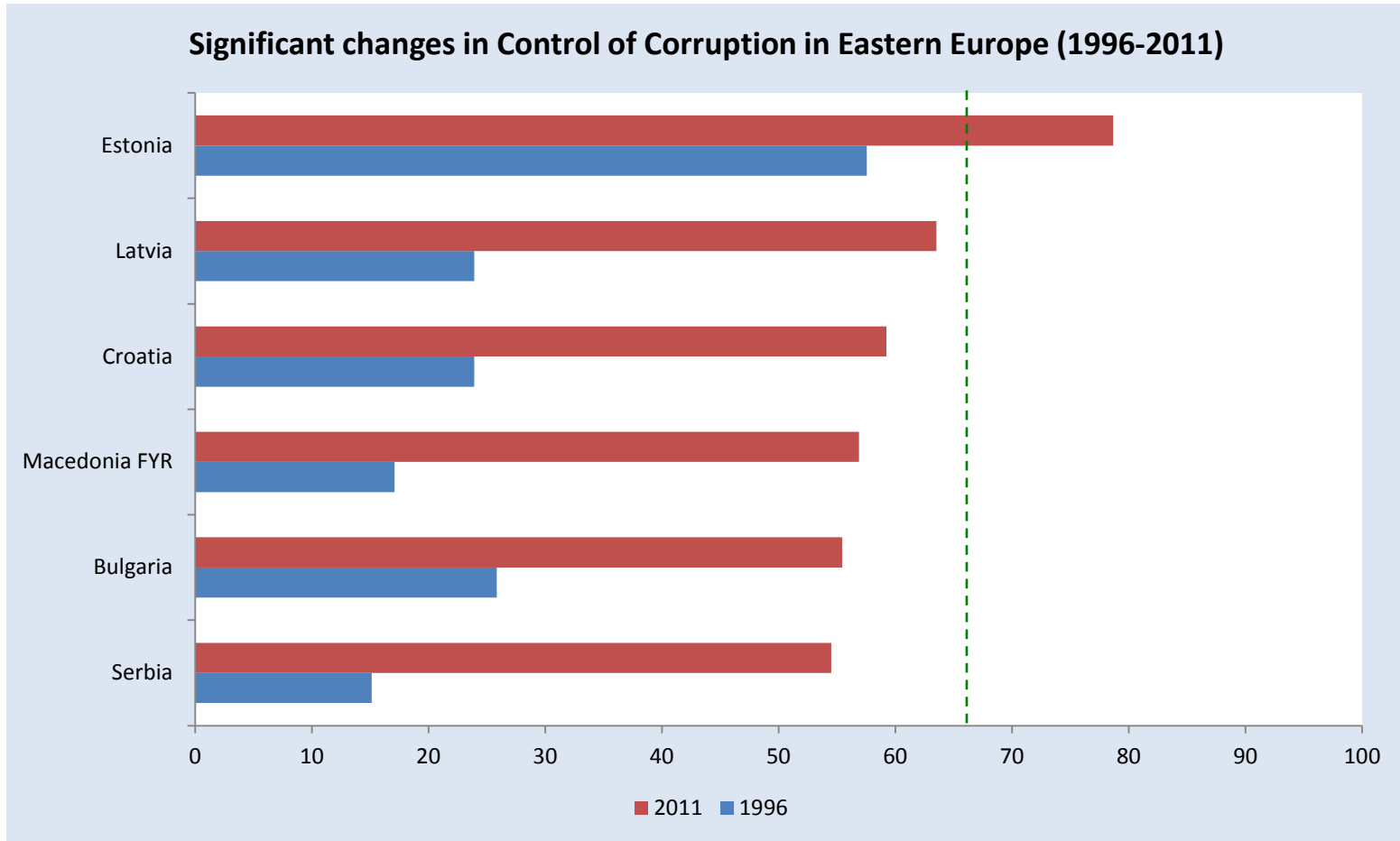
# Nearly there, and back again

## Asia and the Pacific: changes 1996-2011



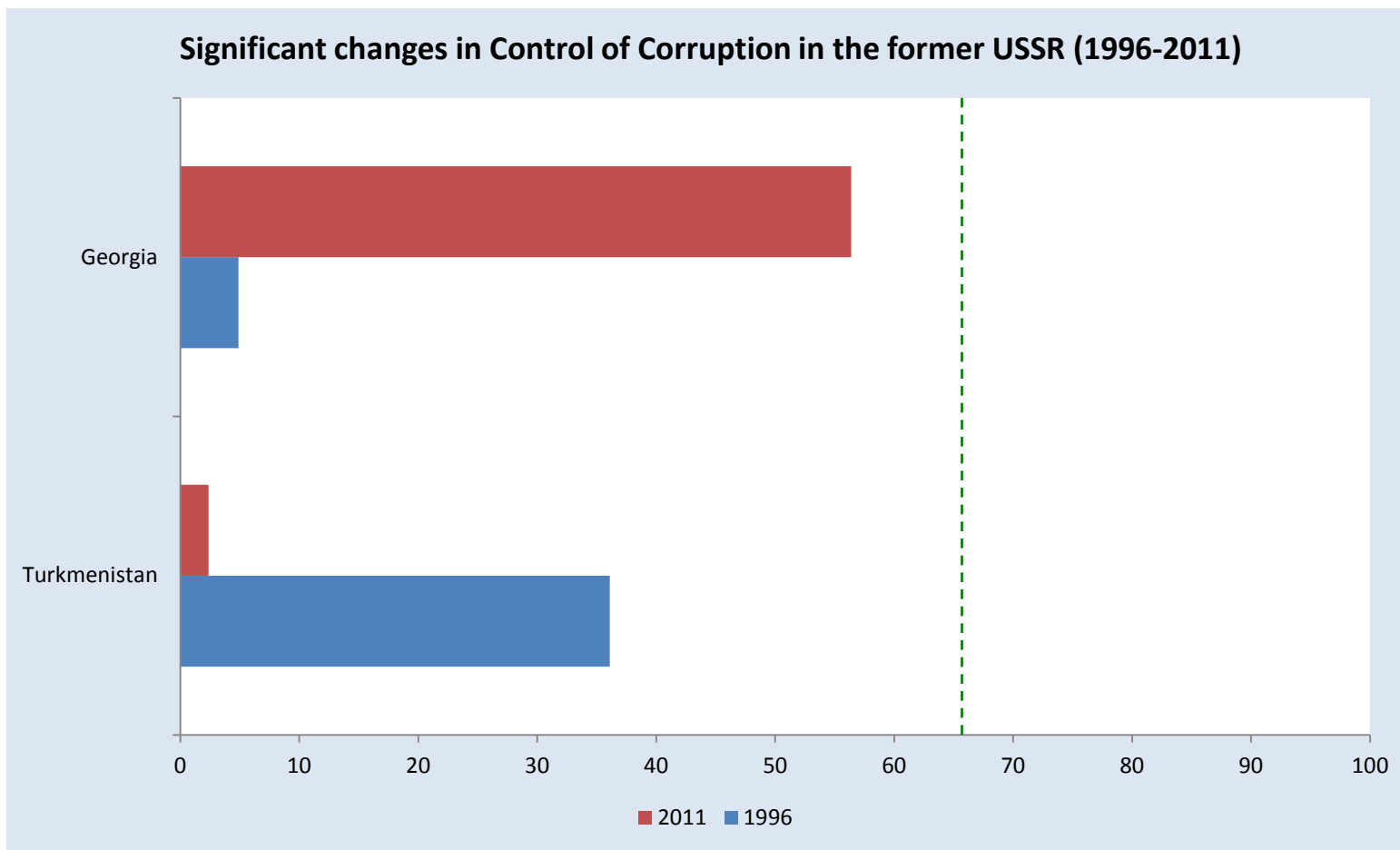
# The EU accession effect

## Central Europe and the Balkans: changes 1996-2011



# One in her class

Former Soviet Union : changes 1996-2011

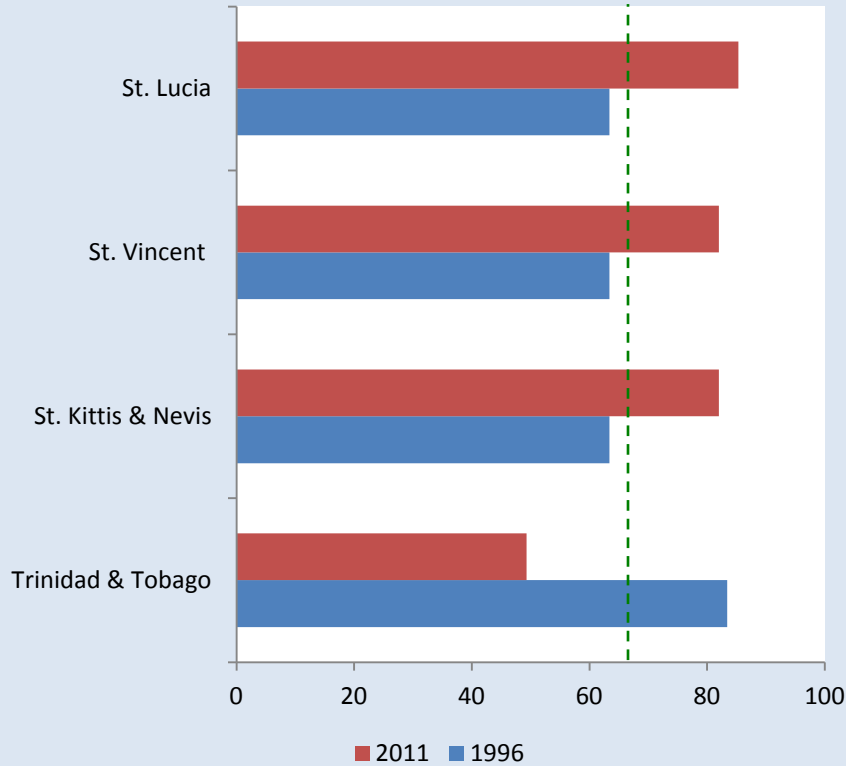


# A wealth of islands...

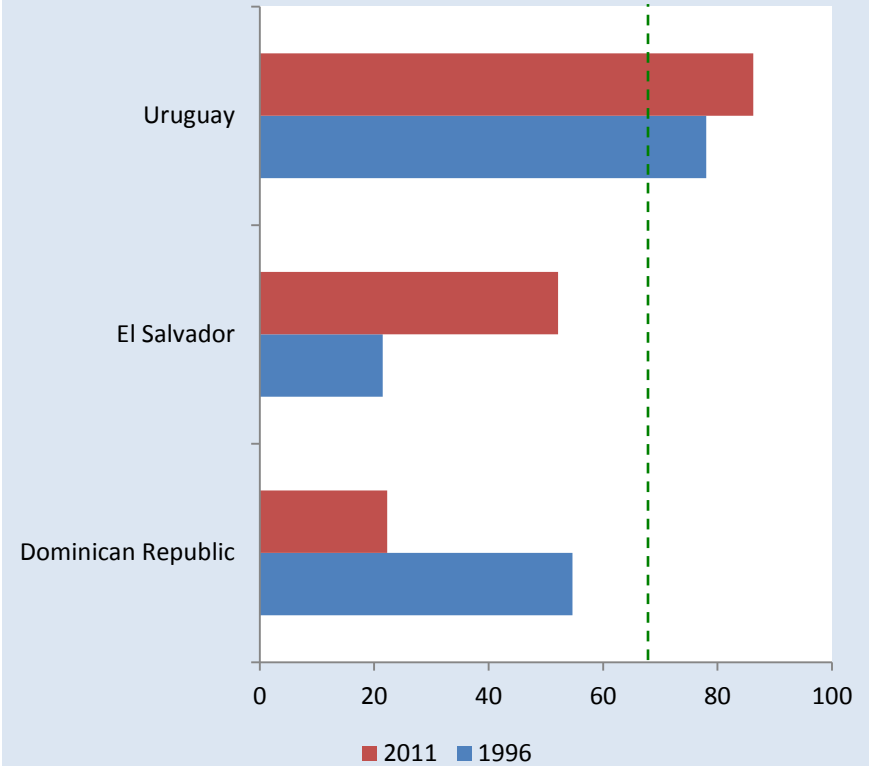
## Latin America & the Caribbean: changes 1996-2011



Significant changes in Control of Corruption  
in the Caribbean (1996-2011)

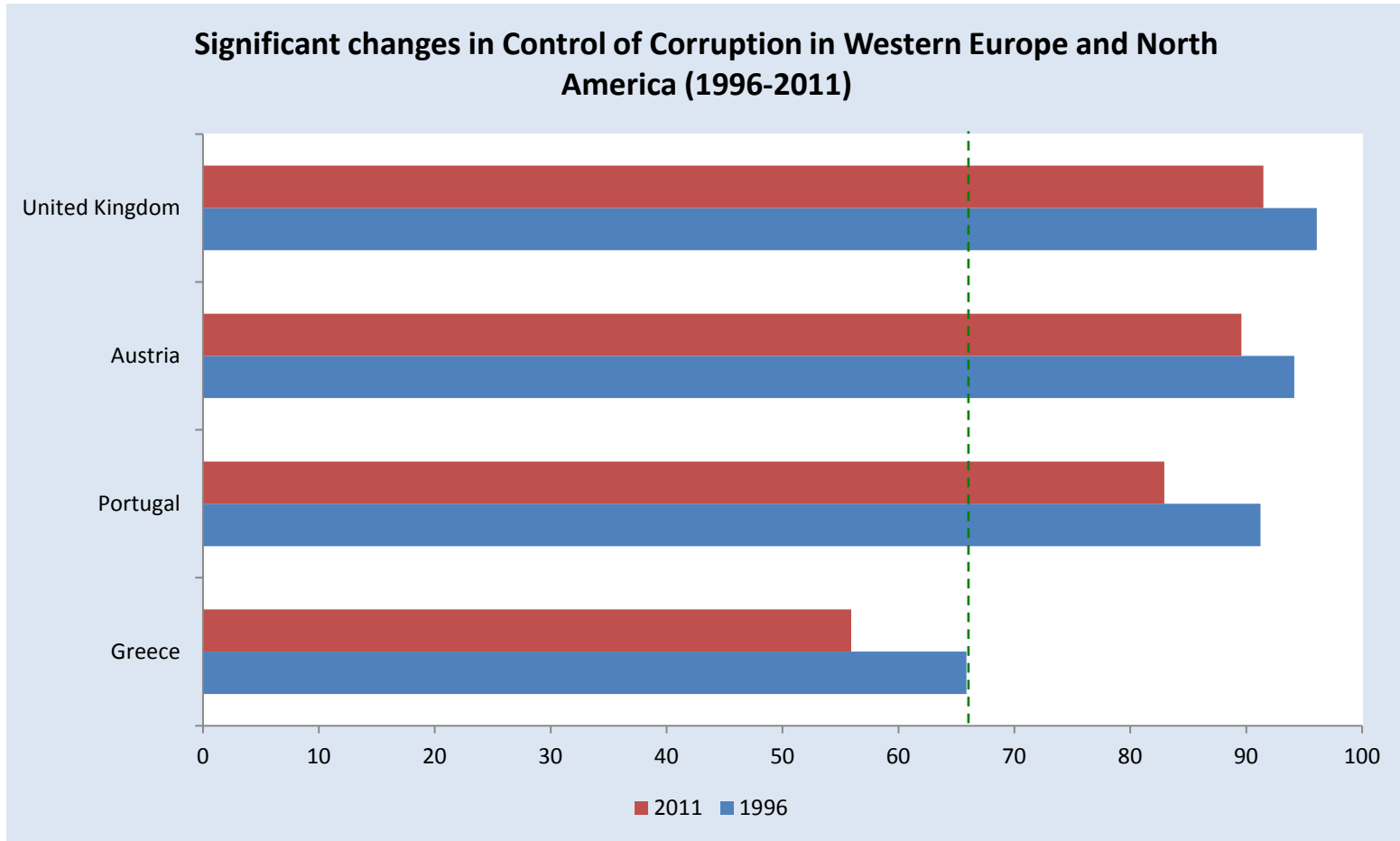


Significant changes in Control of Corruption  
in Latin America (1996-2011)



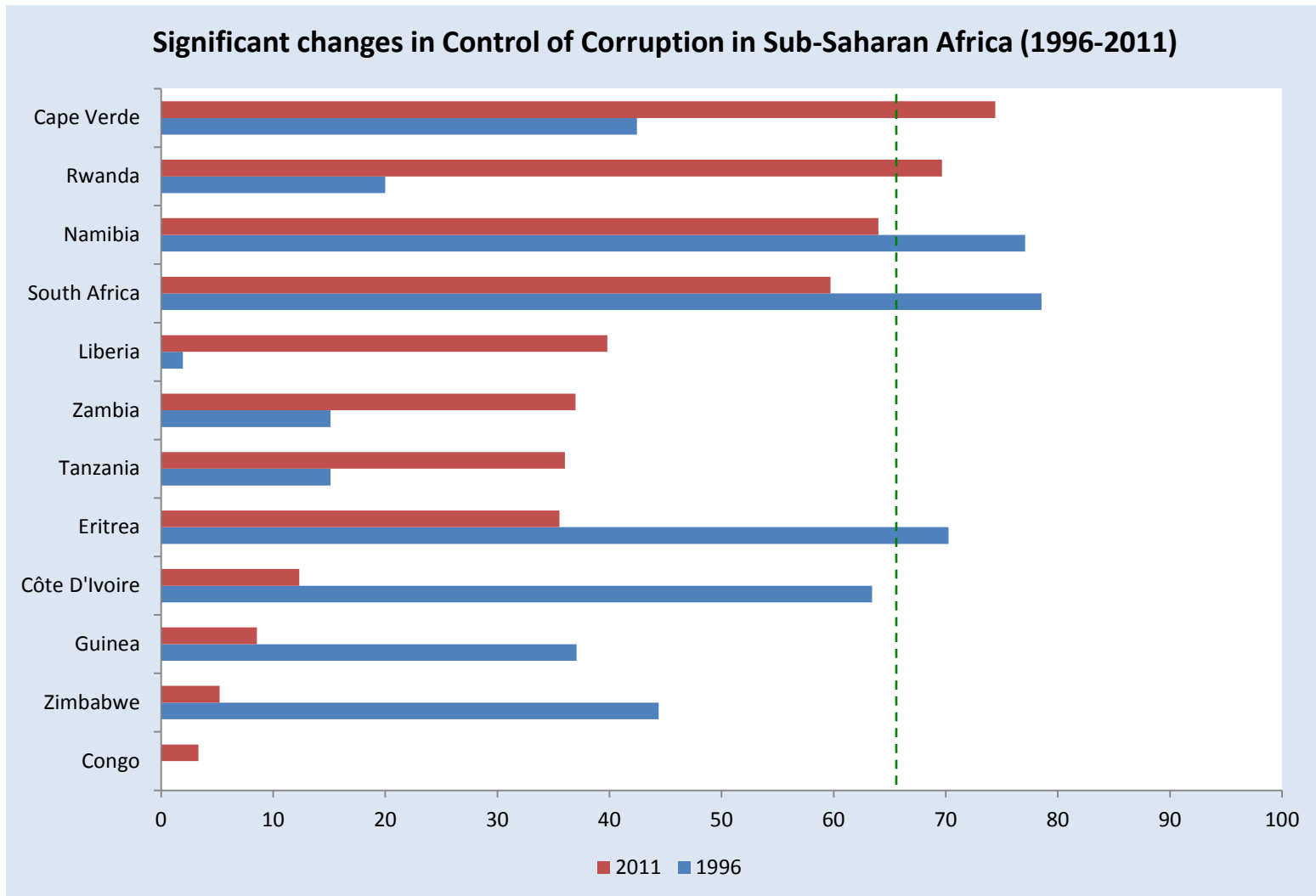
# Nobody safe?

Western Europe and North America:  
regressions 1996-2011



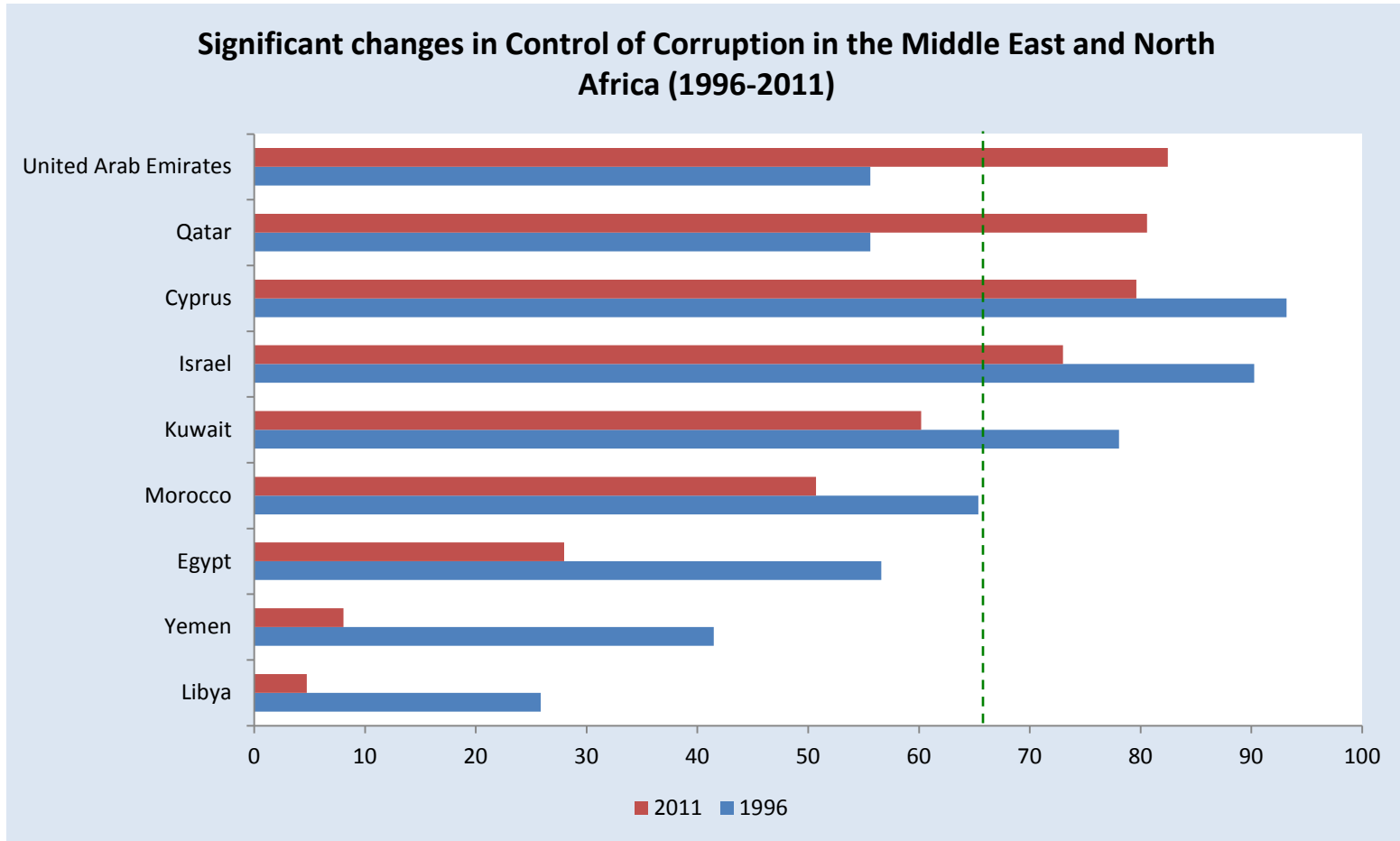
# Walzing in pairs

## Sub-Saharan Africa: changes 1996-2011



# Enlightened despots

Middle East & North Africa:  
changes 1996-2011



# Regional achievers



## Western Europe & North America: 91.1

- Denmark
- Sweden
- Finland

## The Caribbean: 71.7

- St. Kitts & Nevis
- St. Lucia

## Latin America: 44.9

- Chile
- Uruguay
- Costa Rica

## Central Europe & Balkans: 59.2

- Slovenia
- Estonia
- Poland

## MENA: 45.6

- UAE
- Qatar
- Israel

## Sub-Saharan Africa: 32.8

- Botswana
- Cape Verde
- Rwanda

## Former USSR: 18.9

- Georgia
- Armenia
- Moldova

## Asia & the Pacific: 42.7

- Singapore
- Hong Kong
- Japan



# Regional under-performers



## Western Europe & North America: 91.1

- Greece
- Italy
- Spain

## The Caribbean: 71.7

- Guyana
- Jamaica
- Suriname

## Latin America: 44.9

- Haiti
- Venezuela
- Ecuador

## Central Europe & Balkans: 59.2

- Kosovo
- Albania
- Bosnia & Herzegovina

## MENA: 45.6

- Libya
- Iraq
- Yemen

## Sub-Saharan Africa: 32.8

- Somalia
- Equatorial Guinea
- Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Former USSR: 18.9

- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan
- Azerbaijan

## Asia & the Pacific: 42.7

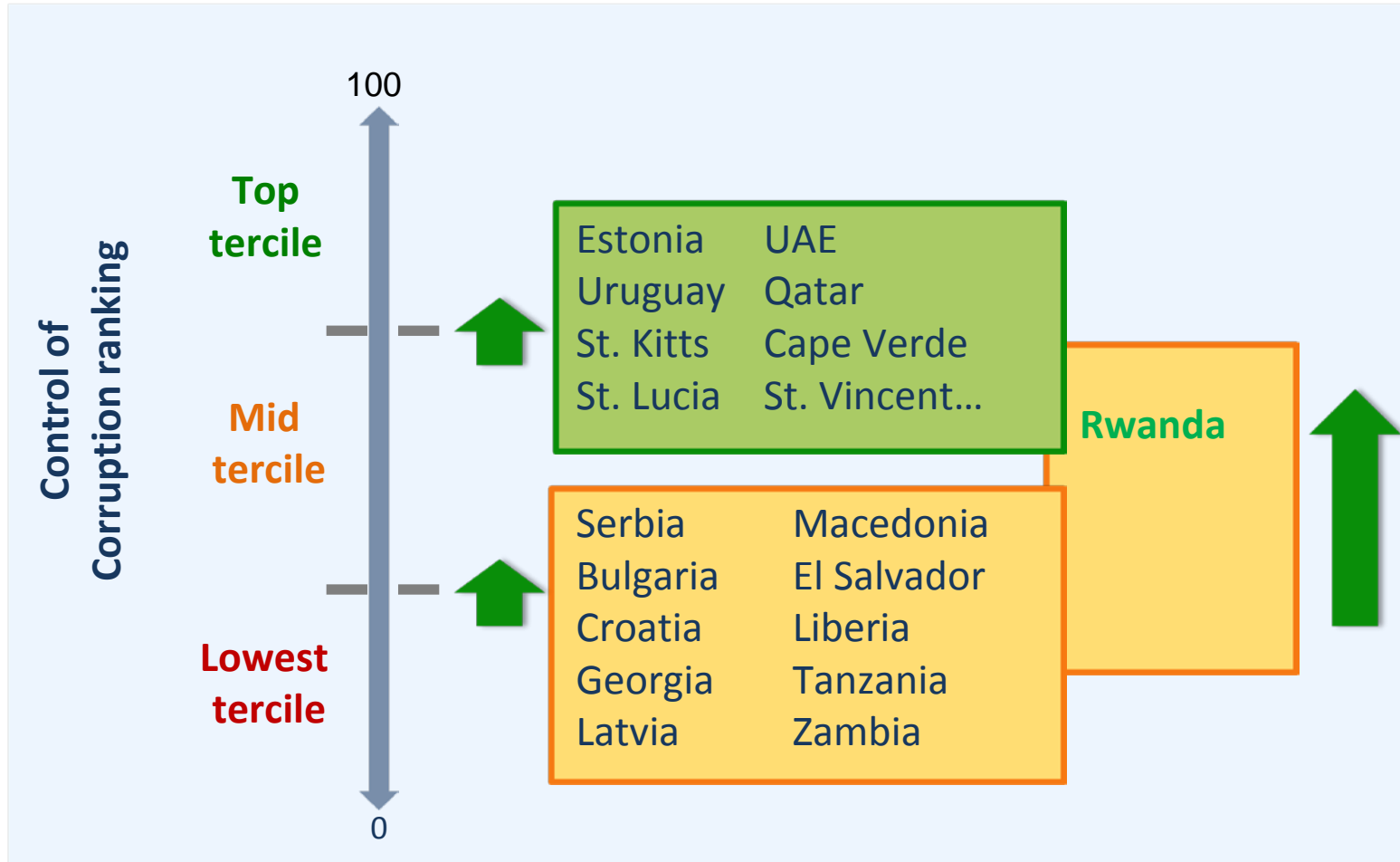
- Papua New Guinea
- China
- Philippines

# Who is doing better / worse than modernity indicators would predict?

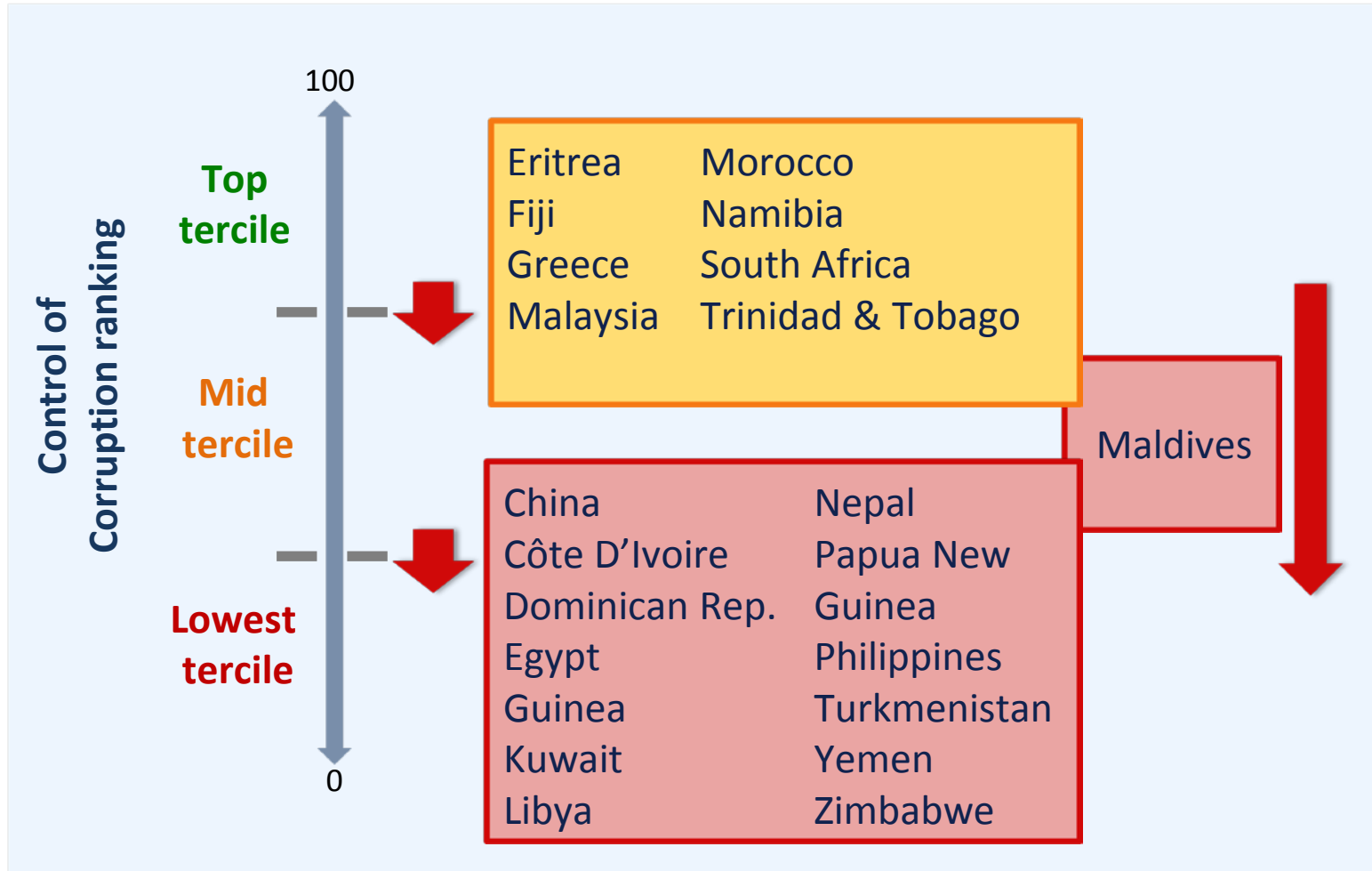


Region	Better than expected	Worse than expected
The Caribbean	St. Lucia and Dominica	Trinidad & Tobago
Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda and Zambia	Equatorial Guinea and Kenya
Central Europe and Balkans	Croatia	-
Former USSR	Armenia and Georgia	Belarus
MENA	Algeria, Jordan and Turkey	Lebanon
Latin America	Peru and El Salvador	Argentina and Mexico
Asia & the Pacific	Bhutan and Vanuatu	Malaysia and China

# Who set a path worth studying?



# Who did things that should be avoided?



## General research question AC



What determines the positive evolution from one governance regime to another and can this be influenced by human agency in the medium term?

# So what are our research objectives?



1. Understanding successful change trajectories (change in equilibrium) and what might be universal in them
2. Study historical and contemporary 'achievement' agency and context
3. Connect anticorruption intervention (for instance, EU policy, UNCAC implementation) with the country evolution (producing more time and policy sensitive indicators)
4. Design interventions for borderline cases (countries which are close to threshold= Brazil, Czech Republic, Georgia, Latvia, Romania and Bulgaria)

## And more broadly: ANTICORRP, the largest social science EU grant to-date (10 millions Euros and 21 partners)



- We study waves of 'achievement' in controlling corruption
- Analytic narratives of transitions to good governance
- Ethnographic and policy analysis of AC interventions
- Pan-European survey of corruption and quality of government at regional level
- Global survey of values and collective action attitudes

1. Is there any obvious lesson that you would like to underline out of the last 15 years of evolution of good governance?
2. Are we ready for a new generation of indicators to show us more in depth where countries are going and if policies succeed or fail?
3. What should be (based on 1 and 2) the research agenda of research centers such as ours to be more helpful for donors, TI and whoever really attempts to change governance for a better quality?