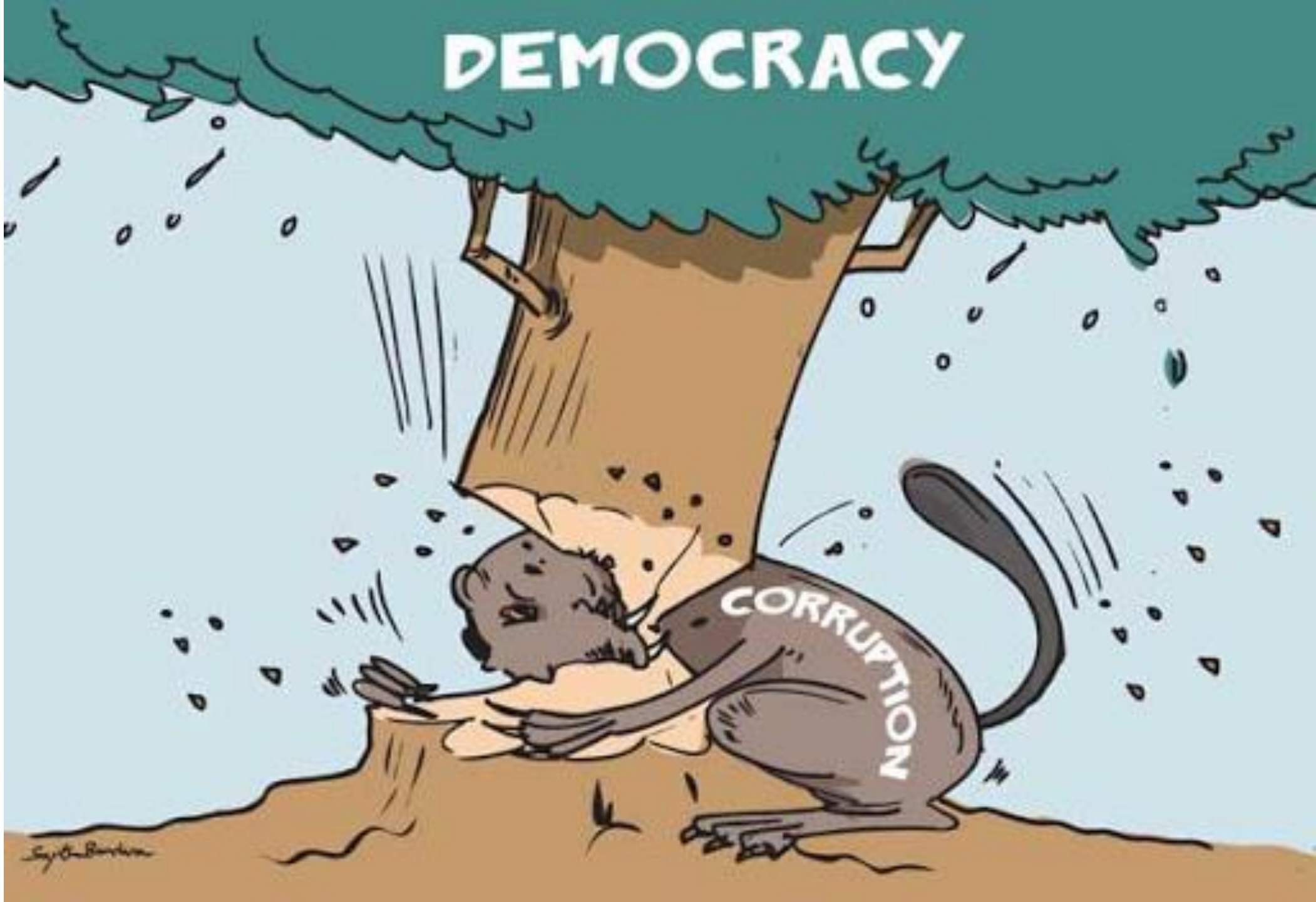
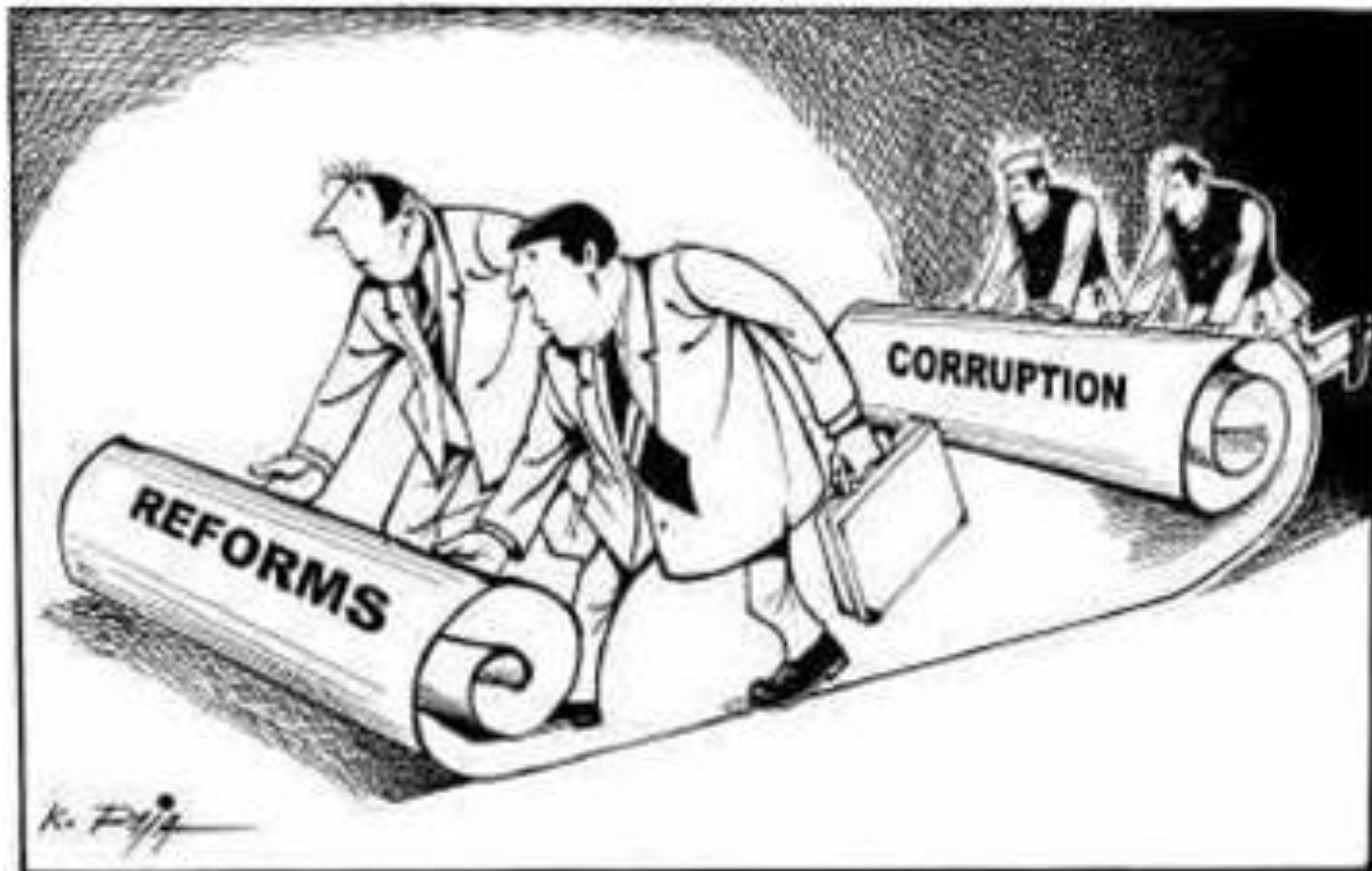


Prof.Dr.Aung Tun Thet
ACC/8/2020







WELL-ESTABLISHED DEMOCRACIES



- **Lower levels of corruption compared to authoritarian regimes or young democracies**
- **Alone does not guarantee lack of corruption**



DEMOCRACIES



- Experience **corruption**
- *Lack **transparency** in **political** and **campaign** financing*
- *Outdated laws on **freedom of information***
- *Insufficient protection to **whistle-blowers***
- *Unreliable **media***



CORRUPTION

- **Increase** as countries begin to develop **democratic processes**
- *“Countries which recently **transitioned** to democratic governance often did not develop effective **anti-corruption and integrity mechanisms**, and*
- *now find themselves stuck in a cycle of **high corruption** and low-performing **democratic institutions**”.*



CORRUPTION



- As countries become **more democratic**
- Levels of corruption **first decrease**
- Then **increase**
- Then **decrease again**



CORRUPTION



- **Combination of:**
- *Rising economic opportunities in form of rents*
- *And*
- *Inability of government institutions to establish appropriate control and oversight mechanisms over new opportunities*



CORRUPTION



- Grow in places experiencing "**fast change**"
- *Rapidly developing economies*
- *Post-communist countries*
- *Transitioning from authoritarian to democratic government*
- Institutional needs **changing rapidly** and situation-specific incentives include **increased uncertainty**



CORRUPTION



- **Over time** governments **develop** institutions and capacities
- **Diminish**
- Exist even in most **stable** and **successful** democracies



DEMOCRACY

- **Preferable system** for tackling **corruption**
- Specific **political institutions, actors** and **processes**
- Serving as **checks** and **balances**



DEMOCRACY

- **Various types**
- *Liberal* democracy
- *Democratic socialism*
- *Direct and indirect*
- Experience different **forms** and **levels** of **corruption**



CORRUPTION RISKS



- Higher in **authoritarian systems** (or *autocracies*)
- *Informally defined executive power*
- *Limited political pluralism, media control, human rights violations and military reinforcement of regime*
- *Social mobilization - aspect of fighting corruption - more challenging*



HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY



- Strongest **inhibiting** effect on level of corruption
- *Character, design and transparency* of **political system** and **institutions**



HORIZONTAL ACCOUNTABILITY



- **Formal mechanisms** installed within government to monitor **sound governance** and provide **checks and balances**
- **Appointed** or **funded** by government
- May not provide **best incentives** or build **best capacity** for addressing corruption



VERTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY



- Accountability towards citizens achieved through **elections**
- Elected officials proven to be corrupt "**punished**" for actions by being voted out of office in **next election**



VERTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY



- “Democratic” elections **rigged** or **adversely affected** by oppressive regimes
- Variety of **subtler forms** of influencing democratic elections



SEPARATION OF POWERS



- *Checks and balances*
- *Electoral competition*
- *Free and fair elections*
- *Judicial control*
- Limit and decrease **opportunities** for people to engage in **dishonest actions**



RELATIONSHIP

- Between *corruption, institutions, political systems, culture* and *gender* **highly complex**



VOTERS: IGNORANCE, INCONSISTENCY, AND TRADE-OFFS



- **Citizens:**
- *Do not fully exploit their **rights***
- *Do not use **elections** to express **discontent** and "**punish**" corrupt politicians at the polls*



VOTERS: IGNORANCE, INCONSISTENCY, AND TRADE-OFFS



- **"Punish"** distinct from *legal, administrative and civil consequences* associated with **criminalizing** corruption
- Imply *"seek to **actively vote out or remove from office**"*



VOTERS: IGNORANCE, INCONSISTENCY, AND TRADE-OFFS



- **Citizens:**
- *Express **rejection** of corruption and **negatively evaluate** politicians involved*
- *Prioritize **competent representatives** that "get the job done" and "deliver the goods" over **honest representatives***



VOTERS: IGNORANCE, INCONSISTENCY, AND TRADE-OFFS



- Electoral ability to vote out **corrupt politicians** *limited* and *contingent* on many factors
- *Low levels of citizens' political awareness*
- *Lack of transparency and information about wrongdoings*



VOTERS: IGNORANCE, INCONSISTENCY, AND TRADE-OFFS



- *Partisanship, weak institutions, voters' inability to effectively **monitor** and **question** politicians' actions*
- ***Information** saturation or overload*



HYPOTHESES

- **Inconsistent:** *Citizens not always consistent in voting patterns at different levels of elections*
- **Information:** *Voters lack information about candidate's involvement in corruption*
- **Parties-candidates:** *Voters differentiate between parties and candidates*



HYPOTHESES



- **Trade-off:** Voters expect **benefits** from politician's actions outweigh **costs** associated with politician's corruption and other illegal activities
- **Loyalty**



**“ CORRUPTION IN THE FORM
OF BRIBERY AND MISUSE OF
PUBLIC FUNDS IS A MAJOR
OBSTACLE TO DEMOCRACY
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

Ulla Tørnæs,
Danish Minister for Development Cooperation.



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

Photo: <http://um.dk>