**Title:** A short introduction to corruption and anti corruption

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**Abstract:**

A corrupção é um fenómeno que condiciona o desenvolvimento dos serviços públicos, quer pelo dano que causa ao erário público, quer pela má imagem e reputação que cria em relação ao desempenho institucional. A crescente preocupação com as ocorrências do fenómeno e sobretudo com a percepção negativa dos cidadãos sobre o desempenho da sua administração tem conduzido a um conjunto de reformas. Alguns países chegaram mesmo a introduzir exames/testes de conduta nas provas de acesso à administração pública, sessões de esclarecimento sobre conflitos de interesse para os novos elementos e comissões de aconselhamento. Outros optaram pela criação de agências anti-corrupção especializadas com autonomia funcional em relação às forças de investigação convencionais e independentes face ao governo. Este artigo começa por uma análise da definição de corrupção e dos factores (individuais, institucionais ou sócio-culturais) que inibem a sua ocorrência. Segue-se uma reflexão sobre a relação entre corrupção e ética em democracia e por fim conclui-se com algumas notas críticas sobre os efeitos perversos das campanhas anti-corrupção.

Corruption is a very old problem in government, and concern about corruption has shaped the development of public services. For example, in many countries a Public Service Commission conducts exams or sets for the selection of suitable candidates to be appointed to the Civil Service posts. In this way it prevents political patronage, as well as promoting expertise. Many countries have established specialist anti corruption agencies relatively independent of the police or of the government. Since the mid 1990s, there has been new international attention to corruption. Transparency International (TI), an NGO founded in 1993, publishes an influential Corruption Perceptions Index, and has a number of national groups that lobby governments. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank now promote anti-corruption in their lending. Economists have become influential in international thinking about corruption. Comparing many countries, Daniel Kaufmann's statistical work for the World Bank finds correlations between corruption and low growth rates (Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido 1999). The UN has a Convention against corruption. It sets out a comprehensive agenda for combating corruption in the public and private sectors.

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Corruption and Anti-Corruption Measures: Introduction. Monopoly concerns the first of the three conditions for corruption – the existence of the Principal-Agent-Client relationship. Market liberalisation should be promoted to replace this type of relationship with a market-based one. Thus, the economies that have succeeded in attracting more foreign investments are more successful in their transition, as a rule. Several voices from the business circles abroad and from international institutions are warning that corruption is the obstacle to business in Slovakia.

Corruption means that citizens receive less than they could with regard to the respective level of resources at the disposal of the economy. Short Essay on Anti-Corruption. Article shared by. Corruption is found in the government when instead of thinking about the interests of the citizens as a whole, the members of the government are chiefly interested in promoting their own selfish interests. Corruption is found in both public and private organizations and everyone starting from the clerk to the Managing Director of a company is corrupt in a way or the other. The clerk takes small bribes from the people who visit the office so that their work is finished early than the others who are waiting in a queue. In India, bribes are also

This short paper presents a broad typology of the kinds of anticorruption commitments that governments could take on as part of a holistic strategy to address corruption in OGP national action plans. It focuses on commitments made in the broad area of public integrity, recognising that this is one, but not the only, approach to anticorruption efforts. The paper can therefore serve as a starting point for the OGP anticorruption working group, as it assesses progress on anticorruption and begins to work toward a more robust articulation and implementation of commitments that counter corruption.