

Corruption Institutions And Economic Development

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Corruption, Good Governance, and the African State - Ganahl, Joseph Patrick

2014-02-18

African states are often called corrupt, indicating that the political system in Africa differs from the one prevalent in economically advanced democracies. This, however, does not

give us any insight into what makes corruption the dominant norm of African statehood. Thus we must turn to the overly neglected theoretical work on the political economy of Africa in order to determine how the poverty of governance in Africa is firmly anchored both in Africa's domestic socioeconomic reality, as well as in the

region's role in the international economic order. Instead of focusing on increased monitoring, enforcement and formal democratic procedures, this book combines economic analysis with political theory in order to arrive at a better understanding of the political-economic roots of corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Institutions and Welfare in Colombia: a comparative analysis - Diego Gonzalez

2019-08-05

Based on different sources about institutions and welfare in Colombia, the association between the efficiency of the institutions, and the economic development are evaluated. Adding information from nations such as Chile and Venezuela, the comparison with countries with similarities in culture and economy is executed. In theory, the institutions' strength is related to improvements in welfare. Considering this aspect, the situation of Colombia as a developing country is highlighted from a point of view, thus the recommendations on improvement of current

institutional and welfare-related points at issue are worth mentioning. Positive relationships were found between the institutions and economy in most of the scenarios for each country assessed, however, exhibited negative and significant relationships to resources of commodities and economic development.

Corruption, Development and Institutional Design - International Economic Association.

World Congress 2009-02-25

This book explores issues of institutional design, employment and migration

Economic Development in the Middle East and North Africa - Mohamed Sami Ben Ali

2016-01-26

Using cases on individual countries, Economic Development in the Middle East and North Africa offers diverse theoretical and empirical evidence on a variety of issues facing policymakers, investors, and other stakeholders in the region.

Global Governance and the Emergence of Global

Institutions for the 21st Century - Augusto Lopez-Claros 2020-01-23

Identifies the major weaknesses in the current United Nations system and proposes fundamental reforms to address each. This title is also available as Open Access.

Governance, Corruption, and Economic Performance - Mr.Sanjeev Gupta 2002-09-24

This volume presents 18 IMF research studies on the causes and consequences of corruption, as well as how it can most effectively be combated to improve governance, increase economic growth, and reduce poverty. The authors examine how civil service wages affect corruption, the impact of natural resource availability on corruption, the impact of corruption on a country's income distribution and incidence of poverty, and the effect of corruption on government expenditures on health and education.

The Right to Tell - Roumeen Islam 2002

This book explores the role of the news media in

promoting equitable economic development, and considers the obstacles it faces as a catalyst for change and growth. It examines the capacity of investigative journalism to scrutinise public policy and the activities of the corporate sector, to facilitate public access to information, expose corruption and weak governance and thus promote greater transparency and accountable government. It contains contributions from journalists, television and newspaper editors, economists and academics, as well as the winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics Joseph Stiglitz, and for Literature, Gabriel Garcia Marquez. A number of case studies examine the work of the media and the challenges they face in various countries including Thailand, Bangladesh, Egypt, Zimbabwe and the former Soviet Union.

Political Economy of Transition and

Development - Nauro F. Campos 2003-11-30

Political Economy of Transition and Development collects the proceedings of an international conference that brought the

leading thinkers in this field to the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn in May, 2002. The contributions analyze the various interactions between institutions, policy choices, economic developments, and political outcomes in transition and developing countries. The first five chapters give a relatively broad assessment of the various reform paths and outcomes in the transition and developing countries. The remaining eight chapters proceed to analyze important aspects of transition such as voting behavior, political-regime choice, corruption, social capital, growth and inequality, and EU enlargement. The resulting volume thus combines a bird's eye perspective with a relatively narrow focus on selected key issues pertaining to the ongoing transition process in Central and Eastern Europe.

Institutions, Governance and the Control of Corruption - Kaushik Basu 2018-04-04

This book considers how emerging economies around the world face the challenge of building

good institutions and effective governance, since so much of economic development depends on having these in place. The promotion of shared prosperity and the battle against poverty require interventions to reach out to the poor and the disadvantaged. Yet time and again we have seen such effort foiled or diminished by corruption and leakage. The creation of good governance and institutions and structures to combat corruption require determination and passion but also intricate design rooted in data, analysis, and research. In this book, leading researchers from around the world bring to the table some of the best available ideas to help create better governance structures, design laws for corruption control, and nurture good institutions.

Understanding Poverty - Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee 2006-04-20

Understanding poverty and what to do about it, is perhaps the central concern of all of economics. Yet the lay public almost never gets

to hear what leading professional economists have to say about it. This volume brings together twenty-eight essays by some of the world leaders in the field, who were invited to tell the lay reader about the most important things they have learnt from their research that relate to poverty. The essays cover a wide array of topics: the first essay is about how poverty gets measured. The next section is about the causes of poverty and its persistence, and the ideas range from the impact of colonialism and globalization to the problems of "excessive" population growth, corruption and ethnic conflict. The next section is about policy: how should we fight poverty? The essays discuss how to get drug companies to produce more vaccines for the diseases of the poor, what we should and should not expect from micro-credit, what we should do about child labor, how to design welfare policies that work better and a host of other topics. The final section is about where the puzzles lie: what are the most important

anomalies, the big gaps in the way economists think about poverty? The essays talk about the puzzling reluctance of Kenyan farmers to fertilizers, the enduring power of social relationships in economic transactions in developing countries and the need to understand where aspirations come from, and much else. Every essay is written with the aim of presenting the latest and the most sophisticated in economics without any recourse to jargon or technical language.

The Effects of Diversity on Economic and Political Stability - Christian Brandes 2018-07-23 Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Economics - Other, grade: 1,7, <http://www.uni-jena.de/>, language: English, abstract: Many developing countries do not only suffer from weak institutions, poor economic performance and corruption, but also from separatist movements and violent civil conflicts. The question arises why some countries could achieve economic growth and development,

while others never experienced considerable economic development and are trapped in a vicious circle of re-occurring violent conflicts and economic deterioration. Since developing countries tend to be more diverse in terms of ethnicity, language and religion and many civil conflicts appear to have an ethnic or religious component, diversity is regarded as a main cause of economic and political instability. Furthermore, many scholars consider higher levels of diversity in the least developed countries to be the crucial factor that leads to inefficient policy decisions and impedes growth and development. This master thesis addresses the question how diversity affects economic and political stability and elaborates appropriate parameters which are further used in a composite indicator (CI) to quantify a country's stability, respectively instability. The thesis is structured as follows: After a review of the literature on the relations between diversity and economic development and civil conflicts in

chapter two, the historic and environmental conditions under which different ethnic and linguistic groups emerged are described. Further, the effects of external shocks which shaped ethnic development in the special case of Africa are assessed. Chapter four introduces the most common measurements of ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity and describes the differences between fractionalisation and polarisation. Several studies describing the effects of different aspects of diversity on various economic and political outcomes are discussed. This is followed by chapter five which is addressing the causes of instability and civil conflict. It is examined how conflict, as the major outcome of instability, is related to and can be driven by diversity and which roles economic and institutional aspects play in explaining civil conflicts. In the subsequent part, several indicators which capture different aspects of stability are critically assessed. Further, parameters and their respective weights towards

a new composite indicator of instability are elaborated. Subsequently, chapter seven concludes.

Corruption and Development in Indian Economy
- Arup Mitra 2016-10-13

The book examines how corruption is viewed in theoretical and empirical literature and how various macro- and micro-level approaches have been followed to study the issue. It offers an inter-country comparison of corruption, indicating the role of governance in the context of growth. The volume attempts to work out the extent of understatement of personal income, resulting in the loss of government revenue from personal income tax. It also examines the impact of corruption on performance, and studies determinants of bribery in an attempt to understand why some firms pay bribes while others do not, despite being subject to the same macroeconomic environment, policy and regulations.

Cash, Corruption and Economic

Development - Vikram Vashisht 2017-05-18
Have you ever asked yourself what gives comfort to someone who demands and accepts a bribe, sells drugs or commits professional crimes for money? The majority of these people are not wealthy, and they accept small amounts of money every day from their victims. Cash, Corruption and Economic Development examines the causes of corruption and crime and highlights what brings comfort to all those who accept bribes and kickbacks, arguing that it is paper currency because it does not leave a signature of its movement from one entity to another. The author proposes that today, with the technology available, we can make the transition to a paper currency-free economy, which will help reduce corruption and crime and give a boost to economic development. The book analyses the causes of corruption and presents a replacement for the current model, to be implemented by a central bank and followed by banks operating within its jurisdiction. This book

will be of interest to economists, students of economics and finance, and all those who have suffered as a result of corruption and professional crime and want these practices to end.

Corruption and Economic Development - Jayasri Dutta 2016-11-25

'The distinctive feature of this new collection of articles on corruption and development is its coverage of the recent empirical literature, which is where most of the notable research advances in the area have occurred over the past decade. The Editors provide a thoughtful assessment of the theoretical literature and how it connects with the emerging empirical contributions.' - Dilip Mookherjee

Does Corruption Affect Income Inequality and Poverty? - Mr. Sanjeev Gupta 1998-05-01

This paper demonstrates that high and rising corruption increases income inequality and poverty by reducing economic growth, the progressivity of the tax system, the level and

effectiveness of social spending, and the formation of human capital, and by perpetuating an unequal distribution of asset ownership and unequal access to education. These findings hold for countries with different growth experiences, at different stages of development, and using various indices of corruption. An important implication of these results is that policies that reduce corruption will also lower income inequality and poverty.

Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption - Anwar Shah 2007

Performance based oversight and accountability can serve as an important antidote to government corruption, inefficiency, and waste. This volume provides an analytical framework and operational approaches needed for the implementation of results-based accountability. The volume makes a major contribution to the literature on public management and evaluation. Major subject areas covered in this book include: performance based accountability, e-

government, network solutions to performance measurement and improvement; institutions of accountability in governance; legal and institutional framework to hold government to account; fighting corruption; external accountability; ensuring integrity of revenue administration; the role of supreme audit institutions on detecting fraud and corruption; and the role of parliamentary budget offices and public accounts committees.

Making Sense of Corruption - Bo Rothstein

2017-03-09

This book provides a systematic analysis of how the understanding of corruption has evolved and pinpoints what constitutes corruption.

Economics of Corruption - Arvind K. Jain

1998-10-31

Corruption has been part of our economic and political life since ancient times. During the past few years, there has been a resurgence of interest in understanding the impact that corruption has on our societies. The objective of

this volume is to stimulate further studies on corruption by providing a review of existing work in this field and raising some questions that warrant further research. Contributors to this volume synthesize studies dealing with various aspects of corruption and present some new questions regarding the origin and impact of corruption. Accordingly, this volume has two aims. First, it attempts to bring together essential elements of different approaches that have been used to understand corruption. Second, many of the contributors in this volume propose a shift in the focus of studies on corruption away from bribery-type activities to corruption that results in distortion of economic policies. Economics of Corruption seeks to define and model corruption. The contributions in this volume examine the political economy of corruption - that is, why it continues to exist - as well as its consequences, and what measures, if any, can be brought to bear on this phenomenon.

Corruption, Entrepreneurship, and Social

Welfare - Farzana Chowdhury 2017-10-06

This book examines the complex relationship between corruption and entrepreneurship in countries of varying levels of economic development. The authors explore the ways in which social welfare policies have changed in current economic and political environments as well as key challenges faced by the welfare policies. In addition, this book addresses three key questions with regard to the impact of corruption on institutions and social welfare: • Is corruption an additional burden in extensive regulatory environment on different types of entrepreneurship---necessity entrepreneurship, opportunity entrepreneurship, total entrepreneurial activity, self-employment, and newly registered firms? • Is corruption helpful for entrepreneurs who have aspiration to operate outside their home country border in highly regulated environment? • How does corruption affect income distribution generated through entrepreneurial activity?

Entrepreneurship is an important factor for local and national economies as it generates employment and income that are crucial for economic development. Corruption can significantly influence the nature of decisions made by entrepreneurs, with profound effects on business creation, institutional development, and economic performance. For example, an entrepreneur with resources and networks might be able to influence the regulatory agencies to overlook violations, expedite permits, or bribe corrupt program administrators to violate the rules of distribution, exacerbating income inequality and obstructing economic growth and development. While corruption is not a new phenomenon, the current globalized economy has introduced trade into the corruption question as globalization puts pressure on countries to open borders to attract investments and gain a competitive advantage. However, many country level institutions do not always change as fast as

the economic activity across borders, which can encourage corruption in order to bypass inefficient regulations and to successfully engage in entrepreneurship. The authors of the book examine this phenomenon. Featuring policy implications and case studies, this book will appeal to graduate students, academics, professionals, practitioners, and researchers in entrepreneurship, international business and public policy.

Turbulence and Order in Economic Development
- Hazel Gray 2018

The terms of debate on the role of institutions in economic development are changing. Stable market institutions, in particular, secure private property rights and democratically accountable governments that uphold the rule of law, are widely seen to be a pre-requisite for economic transformation in low income countries, yet over the last thirty years, economic growth and structural transformation has surged forward in a range of countries where market and state

institutions have differed these ideals, as well as from each other. *Turbulence and Order in Economic Development* studies the role of the state in two such countries, examining the interplay between market liberalization, institutions, and the distribution of power in Tanzania and Vietnam. Tanzania and Vietnam were two of the poorest countries in the world in the early 1980s but over the last thirty years, both have experienced significant changes in the pace and character of economic development. While both countries experienced faster rates of GDP growth, their paths of economic transformation were very different as Vietnam experienced rapid poverty reduction associated with the expansion of manufacturing while Tanzania's path of industrialization was characterized by the rise of mining and a much slower pace of poverty reduction. Employing a political settlements approach, this book considers the comparative role of the state in driving economic transformation. In both

countries, the experiences of socialism continued to shape the role of the state in the economy even after extensive market liberalization, however, the distribution of political and economic power was very different. This had important consequences for the overlapping role of the state in generating political order and in driving economic transformation. Turbulence and Order in Economic Development studies the formal and informal ways that the state influenced economic transformation through its role in public financial management, land and industrial policy.

Economic and Political Institutions and Development - Joshua C. Hall 2019-02-23

This book focuses on the role of economic and political institutions in economic development. The book offers fresh perspectives on the issues facing less-developed countries and the elements influencing their outcomes. The text includes chapters on democracy, property rights, and

economic freedom, and uses diverse methodology such as case studies, spacial econometrics, and cross-country analysis. The volume features the work of prominent scholars in the area of institutional analysis such as Mohammed Akacem, Christopher Coyne, and Andrew Young as well as a number of junior scholars. This book will be useful for researchers and students interested in economic development and institutional analysis in general, in addition to individuals with a specific focus on countries or regions such as Iraq or sub-Saharan Africa.

Economic Performance in the Middle East and North Africa - Serdar Sayan 2009-05-07

The economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region are in dire need of substantial institutional reform to improve their growth performance so as to create enough jobs for millions of entrants into their respective job markets, and to fight poverty and income inequality. This is necessary not only to reduce

the risk of social unrest and domestic/regional conflicts, but also to assure stability of energy supply to the rest of the world and to hamper the violence originating from the region. So, the region's convergence to global standards of governance quality is desirable for increased prosperity and stability both in the region and outside. This volume contributes to the recently burgeoning political economy literature on institutions by putting together well-written chapters that empirically study the relationship between economic performance and institutional characteristics in MENA economies to point out some of the areas where institutional reform is particularly needed and possible tools to use for such reform. Perhaps one common lesson that can be derived from all chapters in the volume is that the both the region itself and the global economy will benefit from a MENA region that is better integrated to the rest.

Corruption, Global Security, and World Order - Robert I. Rotberg 2009-12-01

Never before have world order and global security been threatened by so many destabilizing factors—from the collapse of macroeconomic stability to nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and tyranny. Corruption, Global Security, and World Order reveals corruption to be at the very center of these threats and proposes remedies such as positive leadership, enhanced transparency, tougher punishments, and enforceable sanctions. Although eliminating corruption is difficult, this book's careful prescriptions can reduce and contain threats to global security. Contributors: Matthew Bunn (Harvard University), Erica Chenoweth (Wesleyan University), Sarah Dix (Government of Papua New Guinea), Peter Eigen (Freie Universität, Berlin, and Africa Progress Panel), Kelly M. Greenhill (Tufts University), Charles Griffin (World Bank and Brookings), Ben W. Heineman Jr. (Harvard University), Nathaniel Heller (Global Integrity), Jomo Kwame Sundaram (United Nations), Lucy Koechlin

(University of Basel, Switzerland), Johann Graf Lambsdorff (University of Passau, Germany, and Transparency International), Robert Legvold (Columbia University), Emmanuel Pok (National Research Institute, Papua New Guinea), Susan Rose-Ackerman (Yale University), Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona (United Nations), Daniel Jordan Smith (Brown University), Rotimi T. Suberu (Bennington College), Jessica C. Teets (Middlebury College), and Laura Underkuffler (Cornell University).

Addressing Indonesia's Economic Growth in Transitional Era. Do Institutions Matter? -

Dahlia Buchari 2015-02-04

Scientific Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Economics - Economic Cycle and Growth, University of Syiah Kuala, course: Economics, language: English, abstract: For decades media as well as citizens frequently listen to the voice of those struggling under what it is called as economics injustice. The story of twenty-two years top and down

resources exploitation in Papua, starting from Scott Paper in 1988 until mega development project of MIFEE (The Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate) right now, has caused many severe problems, including human right abuses, environmental devastation and enduring poverty for indigenous people while creating prosperity for immigrant workers. Another story of corruption and gratification from President Soeharto's era until the end of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's era, covering almost all elements of political elites, ministers, governors, regents and even the prosecutors has led to the crisis of public trust towards the governments. The other story of human trafficking of Indonesian woman labors in Arab world and the high rate of unemployment, 5.7 % (BPS,2014), which is the highest after Myanmar and Philippine among ASEAN countries makes Indonesia as one of the country with a big problem of job opportunity and human resources quality. Such these stories are in no way

boosting, rather obstructing Indonesian economy. Consequently, the breakthrough of new transitional government is obviously needed to tackle all these issues, addressing Indonesian economic growth in the middle of emerging market, especially under the transformation of ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, in order to provide economic justice and prosperity for all its citizens. Indeed, the new government cannot work alone to cover 240 million citizens within 34 provinces. It needs the coordination and synergy from all parties, particularly the one having the highest authority and responsibility, government Institutions.

Bribery and Corruption in Weak Institutional Environments - Shaomin Li
2019-05-16

Drawing on global empirical evidence, Li offers a novel explanation to the age-old puzzle of why some countries thrive despite corruption.

Corruption, Natural Resources and Development - Aled Williams 2017-01-27

This book provides a fresh and extensive discussion of corruption issues in natural resources sectors. Reflecting on recent debates in corruption research and revisiting resource curse challenges in light of political ecology approaches, this volume provides a series of nuanced and policy-relevant case studies analyzing patterns of corruption around natural resources and options to reach anti-corruption goals. The potential for new variations of the resource curse in the forest and urban land sectors and the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies in resource sectors are considered in depth. Corruption in oil, gas, mining, fisheries, biofuel, wildlife, forestry and urban land are all covered, and potential solutions discussed.

Anti-Corruption in International Development - Ingrida Kerusauskaite 2018-02-06

Corruption is linked to a wide range of developmental issues, including undermining democratic institutions, slowing economic development and contributing to government

instability, poverty and inequality. It is estimated that corruption costs more than 5 per cent of global GDP, and that more than one trillion US dollars are paid in bribes each year. This book unpacks the concept of corruption, its political and ethical influences, its measurement, commitments to combat corruption and ways that this is being attempted. Building on the research on the nature, causes and consequences of corruption, this book analyses international anti-corruption interventions in particular. It discusses approaches to focus efforts to tackle corruption in developing countries on where they are most likely to be successful. The efforts of the UK are considered as a detailed case study, with comparisons brought in as necessary from other countries' and multilateral institutions' anti-corruption efforts. Bridging a range of disciplines, *Anti-Corruption in International Development* will be of interest to students and scholars of international development, public

administration, management, international relations, politics and criminal justice.

The Quality of Government - Bo Rothstein
2011-09

The relationship between government, virtue, and wealth has held a special fascination since Aristotle, and the importance of each frames policy debates today in both developed and developing countries. While it's clear that low-quality government institutions have tremendous negative effects on the health and wealth of societies, the criteria for good governance remain far from clear. In this pathbreaking book, leading political scientist Bo Rothstein provides a theoretical foundation for empirical analysis on the connection between the quality of government and important economic, political, and social outcomes. Focusing on the effects of government policies, he argues that unpredictable actions constitute a severe impediment to economic growth and development—and that a basic characteristic of

quality government is impartiality in the exercise of power. This is borne out by cross-sectional analyses, experimental studies, and in-depth historical investigations. Timely and topical, *The Quality of Government* tackles such issues as political legitimacy, social capital, and corruption.

Corruption, Economic Growth and Globalization
- Aurora A.C. Teixeira 2015-08-14

Corruption is increasingly placed on top of the agenda of national governments and supra national institutions, such as the OECD, UN or the World Bank. A necessary condition for promoting sustainable economic growth is the pre-existence of a stable political system which is able to control corruption. Corruption, however, is a very complex issue, associated with institutional and cultural specificities, personality traits related to individualistic values, and criminal personalities. In this book the social, political and economic realities that prevail in particular settings are viewed from an

interdisciplinary, multidimensional, and a multi country perspective. This book is divided into three parts. The first part presents a comprehensive, theoretical and empirical framework of corruption with an overview of literature on economic growth and corruption. Part two, encompasses the in-depth analysis of several countries, ranging from middle corrupted contexts like Portugal, to highly corrupted countries including Serbia, Russia, Thailand and China- the latter viewed from the perspective of firms from a very low corruption country such as Finland. The final part explores the prevention and control of corruption, looking at the public sector in Thailand and fighting corruption with different strategies. This volume is of the interest of those who study international economics, development economics or organised crime.

Corruption and Development - Mark Robinson
2012-11-12

The problem of corruption is of central

significance for the developmental prospects of poor countries. Corruption undermines development by siphoning off resources for infrastructures and public services and by weakening the legitimacy of the state. The volume will appeal to academics and policy-makers concerned with problems of governance and public management in developing countries, as well as specialists working on corruption and designing anti-corruption strategies.

Political Parties, Business Groups, and Corruption in Developing Countries - Vineeta Yadav 2011-05-12

In *Political Parties, Business Groups, and Corruption in Developing Countries*, Vineeta Yadav examines corruption levels in sixty-four developing democracies over a twenty-year period, with a comparative focus on Brazil and India.

Corruption and the Global Economy - Kimberly Ann Elliott 1997

The recently-adopted OECD convention

outlawing bribery of foreign public officials is welcome evidence of how much progress has been made in the battle against corruption. The financial crisis in East Asia is an indication of how much remains to be done. Corruption is by no means a new issue but it has only recently emerged as a global issue. With the end of the Cold War, the pace and breadth of the trends toward democratization and international economic integration accelerated and expanded globally. Yet corruption could slow or even reverse these trends, potentially threatening economic development and political stability in some countries. As the global implications of corruption have grown, so has the impetus for international action to combat it. In addition to efforts in the OECD, the Organization of American States, the World Trade Organization, and the United Nations General Assembly, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have both begun to emphasize corruption as an impediment to economic development.

This book includes a chapter by the Chairman of the OECD Working Group on Bribery discussing the evolution of the OECD convention and what is needed to make it effective. Other chapters address the causes and consequences of corruption, including the impact on investment and growth and the role of multinational corporations in discouraging bribery. The final chapter summarizes and also discusses some of the other anticorruption initiatives that either have been or should be adopted by governments, multilateral development banks, and other international organizations.

Consequences of Corruption at the Sector Level and Implications for Economic Growth and Development - OECD 2015-03-25

This report provides an analysis of the impact of a range of corrupt practices on economic growth and development in four key sectors: utilities and infrastructure, extractive industries, health and education.

The Institutional Economics of Corruption

and Reform - Johann Graf Lambsdorff
2007-03-08

Corruption has been a feature of public institutions for centuries yet only relatively recently has it been made the subject of sustained scientific analysis. Lambsdorff shows how insights from institutional economics can be used to develop a better understanding of why corruption occurs and the best policies to combat it. He argues that rather than being deterred by penalties, corrupt actors are more influenced by other factors such as the opportunism of their criminal counterparts and the danger of acquiring an unreliable reputation. This suggests a novel strategy for fighting corruption similar to the invisible hand that governs competitive markets. This strategy - the 'invisible foot' - shows that the unreliability of corrupt counterparts induces honesty and good governance even in the absence of good intentions. Combining theoretical research with state-of-the-art empirical investigations, this

book will be an invaluable resource for researchers and policy-makers concerned with anti-corruption reform.

Institutions and Economic Development -

Christopher Clague 1997-06-10

The premise of this text is that economic development and post-communist transitions can be illuminated by economic analysis of institutions. The policies selected and their implementation by government agencies, property rights and participation in community organizations are all analyzed.

Seeds of Corruption - Harry G. Broadman 2000

Economists in the field of industrial organization, antitrust, and regulation have long recognized certain factors as potent determinants of opportunistic behavior, corruption, and "capture" of government officials. Only now are these relationships becoming conventional wisdom among specialists in economies in transition.

Corruption, Development and the Environment -

Lorenzo Pellegrini 2011-02-11

The book analyses the influence of corruption on economic growth and environmental protection, examining corruption from different perspectives. It contributes to several streams of the literature and assembles evidence of the influence of corruption on two important variables in human welfare: income and environmental policies. The material evinces the detrimental effect that corruption has on economic growth and on the stringency of environmental policies. It also shows that standard techniques for fighting corruption are often based either on simplistic definitions or on strong assumptions that do not apply in many countries blighted by corruption. From a methodological standpoint, this work combines a number of approaches including a theoretical discussion of corruption and of its definition (often omitted in economic studies), together with econometrics, case studies and policy discussions.

Institutions and Norms in Economic Development - Mark Gradstein 2006

Experts address "the development puzzle"--unprecedented growth coupled with unequal distribution of that growth across different countries--and focus on the importance of institutional arrangements and norms and culture.

Corruption, Institutions, and Fragile States -

Hanna Samir Kassab 2018-12-11

This book examines the relationship between state fragility and corruption. It analyzes a variety of regions throughout the world, including Latin America, Central Asia and the Middle East, Africa, Central America and Mexico, South America, and Russia. States that are plagued by high levels of state fragility and corruption facilitate illicit activities and other criminal enterprises.

Corruption - Andrew W. Goudie 1997

This paper sets out a framework within which

the problem of corruption may be analysed in any specific country. It does not seek to establish the importance of such activity in a general sense, or seek to propose particular economic policy or institutional programmes that should be pursued in order to reduce the impact on the development process. Rather, the objective is to provide a structure for two distinct areas of analysis. Firstly, it considers the investigation of the determinants of corruption, emphasising the environment in which corruption evolves -- whether shaped by international, national or specific institutional factors -- and the manner in which the different parties to corruption interact and organise themselves in conducting these activities. Secondly, the paper focuses on the importance of corruption for economic development by considering the different forms of corruption and the characteristics of these forms that are most critical for economic activity ...