

From Amakudari to Watergate: The Dictionary of Corruption

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US
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CSC
CENTRE FOR THE
STUDY OF CORRUPTION

The Centre for the Study of Corruption

- Established in 2012
- UK's first academic centre on corruption
- Remains the only dedicated corruption research centre in the UK and one of the few globally
- Who we are –
 - Prof Liz David-Barrett, CSC Director, Professor of Governance and Integrity
 - Career history: journalist, private-sector and IO experience
 - Prof Robert Barrington, Professor of Anti-Corruption Practice
 - Career history: Transparency International; ex-City

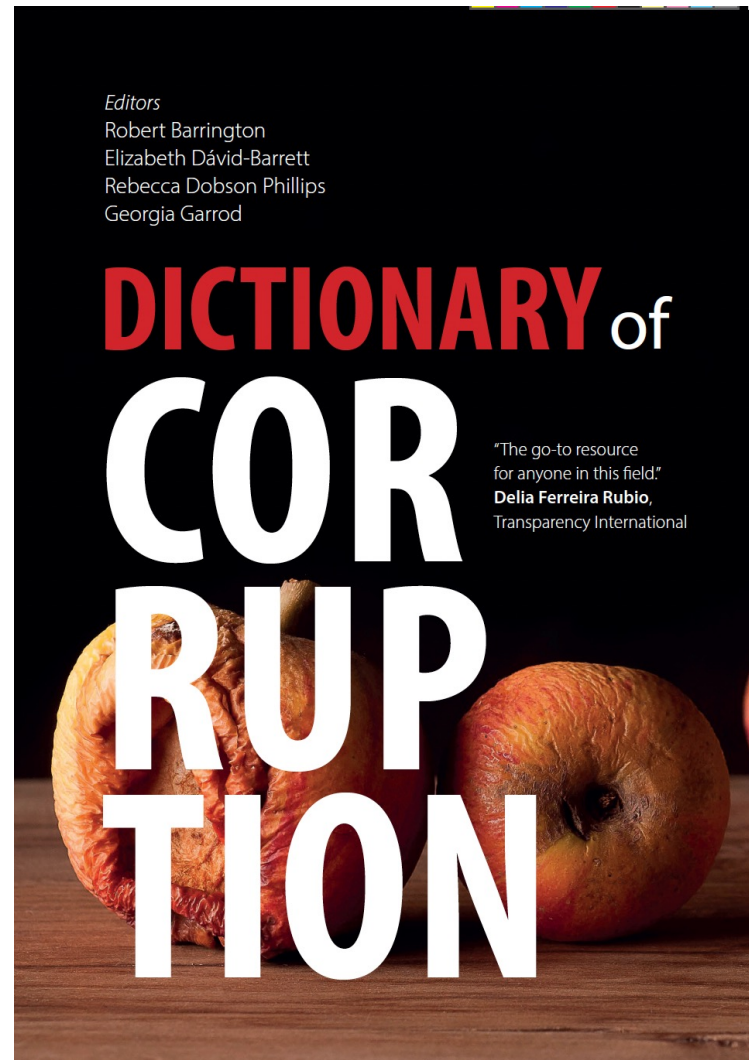
What we do

- **Research:** undertaking rigorous academic research to address the world's major corruption issues
- **Courses & Teaching:** training the next generation of anti-corruption professionals around the world through on-campus and online Masters in Corruption and Governance
- **Policy:** ensuring that our research informs evidence-based policy and helps change the world.

Check out our podcast



Today: Dictionary of Corruption



Why a dictionary?

- The sub-field has become much more sophisticated
- Large community of practitioners, but increasing specialization
- Entries range from 50 words to 1,000 – start with one-sentence definitions
- Seek to cover key concepts, what is contentious, how meanings have changed, also important cases
- Corruption focus for all definitions
- Building consensus and allowing debate on some of the basics
- The dictionary is being used in different ways

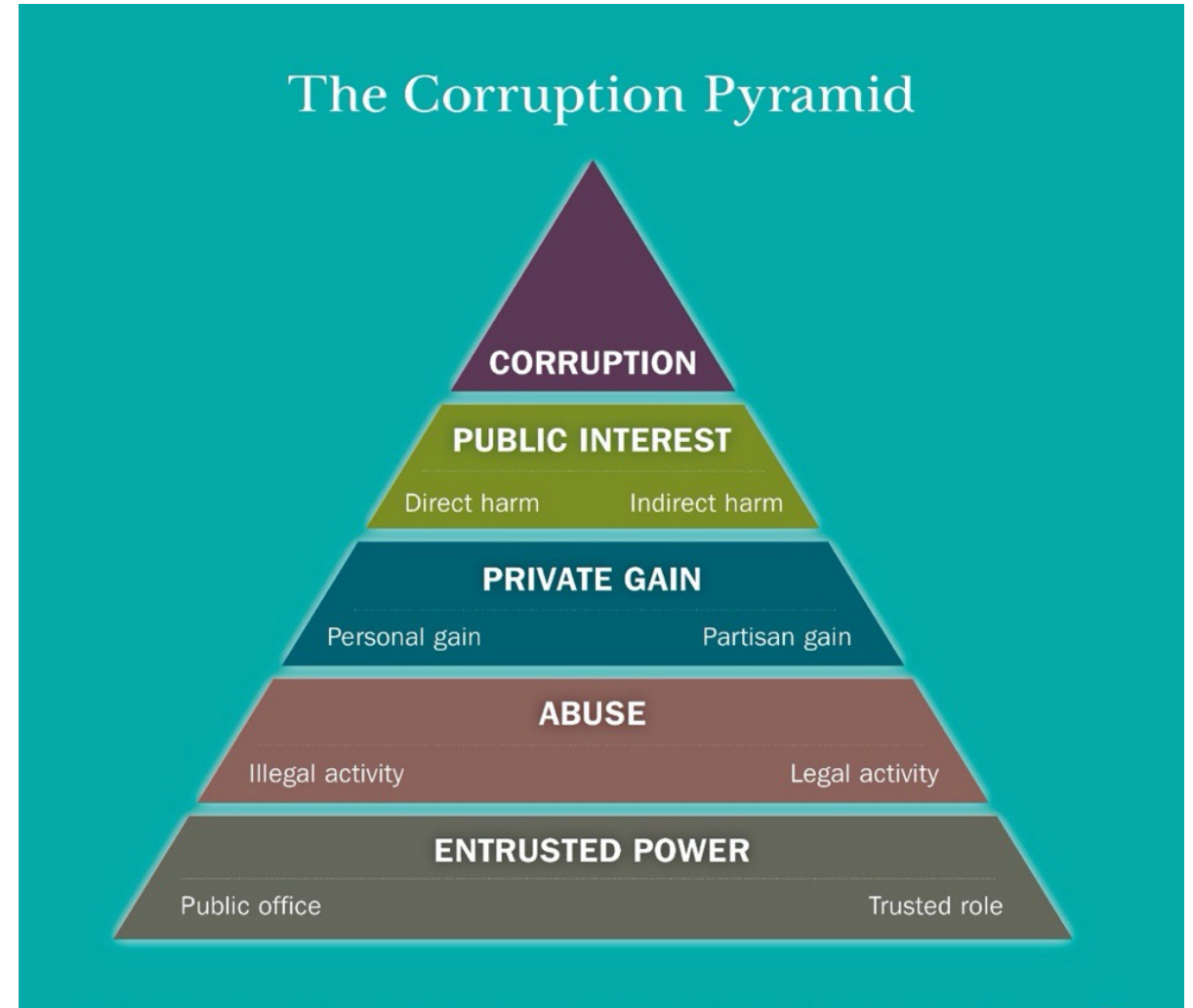
Contributing and editing process

- Contributors drawn from community of scholars and practitioners working on corruption and anti-corruption – initials after each entry
- Allowing different voices to be heard, some variation in style
- All entries reviewed by three editors from CSC team
- Difficult or controversial entries considered in editorial meetings

- Certainly incomplete and imperfect...!

Defining corruption

- The abuse of **entrusted power** for **private gain**: it harms the **public interest** and typically breaches laws, regulations, and/or **integrity** standards
- Each aspect has a range of interpretations
- Sequential application: bottom-up



Defining fraud

- *Involving deception or dishonesty with the intention of acquiring a material gain and in doing so incurring losses to another party*

Differences with corruption?

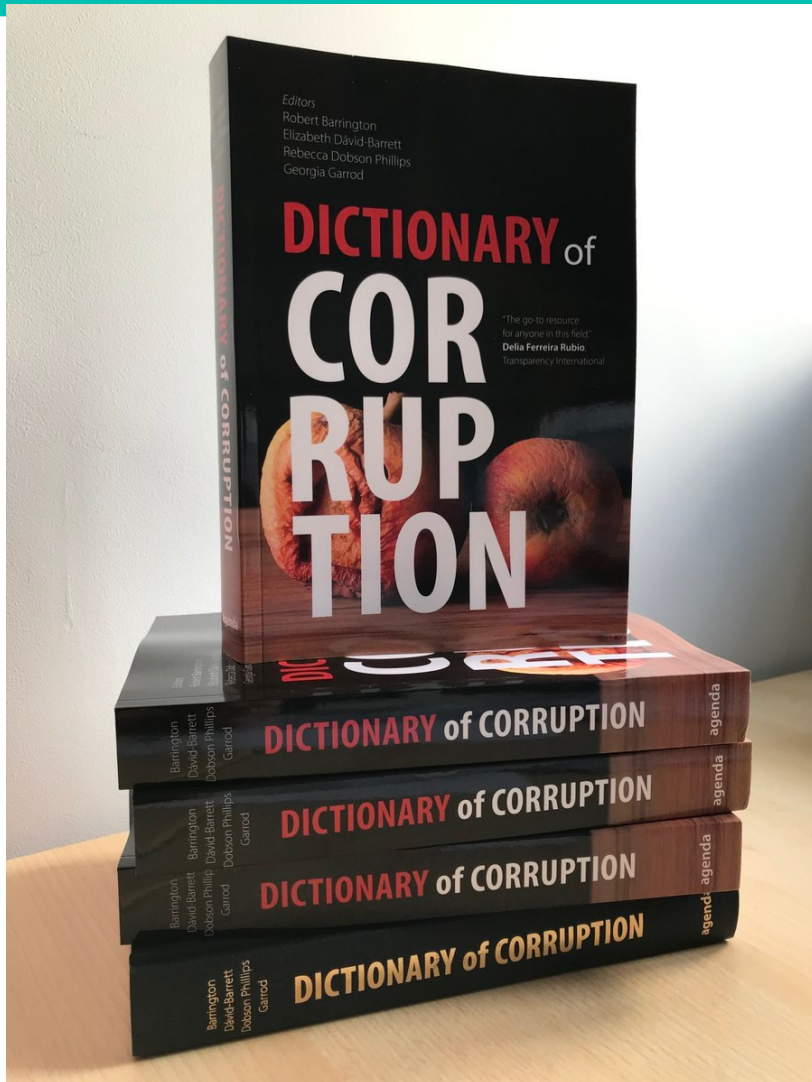
- fraud usually involves two identifiable parties, one of whom benefits, the other being harmed or incurring a loss
- fraud is usually illegal

Fraud becomes a form of corruption when it also involves an abuse of **entrusted power** alongside the deception

Some other entries to look out for

- Concepts: Transnational corruption, kleptocracy, state capture, revolving door, shell companies, weaponized corruption, whistleblowing, beneficial ownership transparency, asset recovery, sextortion
- Organisations: TI, OCCRP, ICIJ, OGP, GRECO, IMF, World Bank
- Laws and treaties: FCPA, Bribery Act, Dodd-Frank, Cardin-Luger, Magnitsky, OECD ABC, RICO, AUCPCC, UNCAC
- Cases: AngloLeasing, BAE Systems, Bell Pottinger, Teodorin Obiang, Bishop Bling, Lava Jato, Tigers & Flies, 1MDB

Questions...?



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