



**IIAS**  
International Institute  
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# 2018 Congress

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
SCIENCES

Tunis, Tunisia, 25-29 June

## Administrative Resilience

CALL-FOR-PAPERS

## Evaluating and Understanding Administrative Corruption

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Corruption is a multifaceted phenomenon involving several actors, activities and behaviors. Its complexity directly affects its understanding and measurement, as well as the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies against it. These difficulties have not stopped public institutions to enact anti-corruption policies, whether aimed internally at its own operations or more largely targeting the public sphere. However, policy failure in this field is still considered a persistent problem (Persson et al. 2010; Heeks 2011).

Numerous scholars have attempted to deal with this issue by either identifying the mechanisms of corruption (Rose-Ackerman 1978; Graycar 2015; Holmes 2015; Vannucci 2015.), and its determinants (Persson et al. 2003; Chang and Golden 2004; Kunicova and Rose-Ackerman 2005), or by measuring it effectively (Blind 2011; Sequeira 2012; Mungiu-Pippidi 2016); while others have discussed the available policy options for anti-corruption (McCusker 2006; Graycar 2015, Zhang and Vargas-Hernández 2017), and evaluated their effectiveness.

This panel will focus on administrative corruption defined as deviances in public sector institutions, interactions and processes at central and local level (OECD 2015). The majority of anti-corruption interventions and reforms in the public sector have, indeed, been targeting corruption at the state administration level (World Bank 1997, USAID 2009: 4, European Commission 2014). They represent a central element ensuring the ongoing resilience of the State in front of current challenge of the delegitimization of the State's action and presence.



More specifically, this panel seeks contributions concerning recent efforts to address administrative corruption, be it in its understanding upstream, its measurement midstream or its consequences and impact downstream, with the aim of reducing anti-corruption policies' failure.

Conceptual as well as empirical papers are welcome.

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## CALENDAR – CALENDRIER

28 February 2018	Abstract submission deadline	Date limite pour l’envoi des résumés	28 février 2018
7 March 2018	Authors’ notification	Notification aux auteurs	7 mars 2018
13 May 2018	Papers deadline	Date limite pour la soumission des contributions	13 mai 2018