

**Corruption and Corruption Control
as Impediments to Economic Competitiveness
[and Effective Governance]**

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Evaluating Premises

1. Economic competitiveness is an element of effective, democratic governance. Government establishes the constitution of interaction in the private sector and between the private and public sectors.
2. Property rights, due process, fair trade, and access to markets are undercut by ineffective, corrupt governance.
3. Corruption controls obstruct government service and dampen economic competitiveness.
4. Some corruption is necessary to “lubricate” economic exchange and counteract the symbolic/moralist regulation of the anticorruption project.

Determining Integrity Enforcement

5. An appropriate anticorruption regime—one that allows effective governance and a competitive market—requires understanding the type of corruption in the target system.
6. State/society capacity can be augmented and institutions can be strengthened by using programs and organizations specifically designed for accountability and justiciability.
7. State/society capacity and institutional strength deter corruption and restore economic competitiveness.

Drawing Conclusions

8. Competitiveness is defeated by too much control and virtually any sort of corruption.
9. The right amount of control depends on a unified approach to:
 - a. government effectiveness (as an instrument of competitiveness) and to
 - b. the enforcement of public integrity.
10. The unified approach requires a network comprehending public administrators, law enforcement officials, government contractors and vendors -- centering on a central public integrity agency.