Requirements

Except for graduate students, all external participants are asked to present a poster covering their latest research efforts and/or findings, or their organization's/country's anti-corruption efforts.

Duration: 10 minutes maximum

Posters

A poster is a static, visual medium (usually of the paper and board variety) that you use to communicate ideas and messages. The difference between poster and oral presentations is that you should let your poster do most of the ‘talking’; that is, the material presented should convey the essence of your message.

Formatting: Din A2, A1, A0.

Texts and graphics should be easily readable (no handwriting; minimum font size: 20pt).

Poster examples from last year (see next pages).
How to make money out of anti-corruption programs!
by Jörg Viebranz, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg

Two factions influence the public opinion on corruption:

One faction tries to convince the public that corruption is not that bad. Another faction tries to convince the public that corruption is evil.

The two factions enter into their positions:

We want to do business, morality has to be sacrificed!

Moral is more important, we have to sacrifice profit!

No satisfying solution will come if people accept corruption as an evil.

We would come up with better solutions if we discussed corruption as a dilemma.

We have to change incentives if we want to fight corruption.

How should we change incentives?

1. Increase level of punishment and police?
   No, even capital punishment does not cut out corruption!

2. Stipulate anti-corruption programs by law?
   No, online community validated effectiveness of certain anti-corruption measures!

3. Punishment firm, not the individual?
   No, in order to make corruption even less attractive?

There is another way to change incentives, that saves everybody a lot of effort!

The proposed solution: realize gains from cooperation through trading of certificates

Exchange:
- Negative covenant (not to bribe) for money

In the event of bribery:
- Payment

Owner's firm:
- Can make money out of anti-corruption programs.

Principal's firm:
- Less risk cheaper corruption prevention.

Everybody gains from this arrangement:

- Principal's gain high (marginal) utility from anti-corruption programs.
  Because higher information bankers may also have to take high (marginal) costs for anti-corruption programs into account.

- Owners gain little (marginal) utility from anti-corruption programs, but can provide if at lower (marginal) costs.
TOO LITTLE TOO LATE?
A critical Look upon the Anti-Corruption Efforts of the EU

Introduction

The battle against corruption is a long-standing issue in the European Union. While some countries have made significant progress in combating corruption, others continue to face challenges. This paper examines the anti-corruption efforts of the EU and assesses whether they are effective in reducing corruption.

Methodology

The methodology used in this paper includes a review of existing literature, case studies, and interviews with experts in the field. The analysis focuses on the effectiveness of EU anti-corruption policies and strategies.

Key Findings

1. EU anti-corruption policies have been effective in reducing corruption in certain areas, such as financial services and public procurement.
2. However, corruption remains a significant issue in some sectors, including energy and transportation.
3. The EU needs to improve its enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with anti-corruption laws.

Conclusion

Efforts to combat corruption in the EU must be strengthened. The EU should focus on improving enforcement mechanisms, increasing transparency, and promoting integrity in all sectors. Further research is needed to identify best practices and to develop effective strategies for reducing corruption.