

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 36732**Name:** Analysis of Corruption, Transparency and Good Governance**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 4.5**Academic year:** 2025-26**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences	Facultat de Dret	4	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences	Análisis de la corrupción, transparencia y buen gobierno	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

VALLE ESCOLANO RAQUEL

ALDEGUER CERDA BERNABE

SUMMARY

The course of Analysis of Corruption, Transparency and Good Governance of the Degree in Political Science and Administration, is an elective that aims to address from Political Science and Administration the phenomenon and nature of corruption in public administrations, political parties and public opinion, as well as to propose methodologies for its empirical analysis. The course initially addresses the main debates on political patronage, irregular financing and malpractices in the public sector.

The final topics review the set of solutions and tools to improve transparency, good governance and accountability in the public sector, institutions and political parties. As a global and topical phenomenon, the course aims to examine the impact that corruption has had in Spain, carrying out comparative practices with the rest of the EU and international countries.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**



There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No enrollment restrictions have been specified with other subjects of the Syllabus.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences

Análisis de información para evaluar problemas políticos o de gestión pública y elaborar propuestas de mejora

Pensamiento crítico.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

Trabajo en equipo.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Corruption and its analysis.

Corruption and its analysis: definitions and approaches to study within the framework of political science. Implications for the reputation of countries and public administrations.



2. Public administrations and corruption.

The effects of politicization in public administrations. Institutional systems against corruption and institutional integrity frameworks: state and autonomic panorama in the Spanish political system.

3. Political actors and corruption.

Political parties and corruption. The financing of political parties. Control mechanisms. Legislative instruments applicable to the prevention of corruption in political parties. Interest groups: regulation of influence and lobbying actions.

4. The analysis of corruption and its consequences.

How to measure corruption. The effects on economic development and public opinion (political culture and disaffection). Comparative evidence on corruption: the corruption perception index. Corruption in the Spanish case: state, regional and local approach.

5. Open government: citizen participation and good government.

The principles of open government. Citizen participation. Types of citizen participation. Phases of the participatory process in the design and evaluation of public policies. Good governance: strategies for its effectiveness.

6. Transparency and accountability.

Transparency and accountability in Spanish public administrations. The double dimension of transparency: the right of access and active publicity. The implementation of transparency: guarantor bodies and public policies.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00
Total hours	45,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES



Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	0,00
Preparation of lessons	45,00
Preparation for assessment activities	34,50
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	79,50

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The transmission and acquisition of knowledge will be carried out, in the first place, through the master class. The teacher will present the essential contents of the subject, bringing them closer to reality through the use of current examples, classic texts, cases, legal texts, online materials, etc. The active participation of the students will be demanded at all times. They will have to have previously prepared the topics to be discussed in class through study and independent work.

Likewise, students are expected to dedicate part of the time outside the classroom to review the content of each of the lectures. Throughout the course, various activities of a practical nature will be carried out, both individually and in teams. To do so, students will have to use materials provided by the teacher or look for them in institutions, libraries, internet, etc. The activities carried out in class will require prior preparation of the various topics of study, as well as the consultation of complementary materials that may be indicated by the teacher. The exercises of the practical activities must be handed in on the date determined for this purpose, and their reception outside the stipulated period will not be accepted.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the course consists of 2 elements, both in the first and in the second call:

a) Exam: at the end of the course, a final test will be held on all the contents of the subject included in this teaching guide, whether they have been taught in the classroom or not, and the materials included in the various sessions. This test will be worth 60% of the overall grade.

b) Continuous evaluation: Throughout the semester, practical work and complementary activities of various kinds will be carried out, which must be handed in on the day indicated by the professor. This part will have a value of up to 40% of the final grade.

In order for the student to obtain points for the continuous evaluation, he/she must have attended a minimum of 75% of the class sessions dedicated to it. In addition, in order to add the grade obtained in the continuous evaluation (of the practical sessions) to the grade in the exam, the student must have obtained at least a 4 (out of 10) in the final exam.

The content of all these continuous assessment assignments also constitute course materials and content, and are therefore eligible for the end-of-course exam. The teacher will explain how each exercise is to be performed and handed in, and will subsequently hand in the results of the various practical exercises prior to the exam. The practices (either those not completed or delivered within the stipulated deadline, or those already completed or evaluated) will not be recoverable after the date of delivery, nor for the second call



(maintaining for this one the grade of the continuous evaluation achieved throughout the semester).

Regardless of the general assessment system established for all students (written or oral exam), the lecturers responsible for the subject may determine in the appendix to the teaching guide the possibility of changing the final exam modality when they are forced to hold the exam on a date other than the official one in application of the rules established for the case of coincidence of exams in the Regulations for Assessment and Grading of the Undergraduate and Master's Degrees of the University of Valencia, or any other regulatory cause established (e.g. justified force majeure). In these cases, the new type of exam to be taken must maintain the same level of demand and difficulty as the one taken in general for the rest of the group

Students who have followed the continuous assessment and have been assessed, in the event of not taking the final exam on the official exam date (both in the 1st and 2nd call), will obtain the grade of NOT PRESENTED.

REFERENCES

- The basic readings consist of general textbooks, which students should consult as the syllabus progresses, and required readings, which are necessary supplements to the teaching provided in class and will form part of the material examined at the end of the course: - Aldeguer, Bernabé. y Pastor, Genma. (2020). *Democracia, gobierno y Administración pública contemporánea*. Madrid: Tecnos. - Villoria, M.; Gimeno Feliú, J.M. y Tejedor, J. (2016). *La corrupción en España. Ámbitos, causas y remedios jurídicos*. Barcelona: Atelier. - Villoria, M. e Izquierdo, A. (2015). *Ética pública y buen gobierno*. Madrid: Tecnos.
- Details of required readings by topic (these readings may be subject to change, depending on the design of the continuous assessment by each teacher. These are reference readings for each of the topics):
- Topic 1: - Villoria, M (2013). *Corrupción Pública*. Eunomía. Revista en Cultura de la Legalidad nº 5. - Alonso, J.A. y Garcimartín, C. (2011), *Causas y consecuencias de la corrupción: una revisión de la literatura*, en Alonso, J.A. y Mulas-Granados, C., *Corrupción, cohesión social y desarrollo*. Fondo de Cultura Económica. - Lizcano, Álvarez J. & Villoria Mendieta, M. (2013). *Corrupción y transparencia: Aspectos contextuales, metodológicos y empíricos*. Revista de responsabilidad social de la empresa, nº 14, pp. 13-48.
- Topic 2: - Ramió, C. *Corrupción y Administración Pública en España*, en Marco, J.J y Nicasio, B. *La regeneración del sistema: reflexiones en torno a la calidad democrática, el buen gobierno y la lucha contra la corrupción*. AVAPOL.
- Topic 3: - Gómez Rivero, M. del C. (2017). *Partidos políticos, corrupción y transparencia*. In *Regeneración democrática y estrategias penales en la lucha contra la corrupción*. Tirant lo Blanch.
- Topic 4: - Villoria Mendieta, M.; Gimeno Feliú, J. M. y Tejedor Bielsa, J. (2016). *La corrupción en España. Ámbitos, causas y remedios jurídicos*. Barcelona: Atelier - Mora, J. (2011). *Sobre corrupción y sus consecuencias*. *Dialogo filosófico* nº81, pp 421-438 - Prats, J.O. (2008). *Causas políticas y consecuencias sociales de la corrupción*. *Revista de Sociología*, nº88, pp 153-164
- Topic 5: - Calderon C. y Sebastián L. (2010). *Open Government: Gobierno Abierto*. Jaen: Alón Editores. - Cruz-Rubio, C. *¿Qué es (y qué no es) gobierno abierto?. Una discusión conceptual*. *Eunomía. Revista de Cultura de la Legalidad*, pp.37-53. - Rubio, N., Valle, R y Ibarz, A. (2023). *Guía didáctica para fomentar la participación ciudadana a través de medios digitales y redes sociales de la*



AGE. Disponible en: <https://www.hazlab.es/es/tema/guia-didactica-para-fomentar-la-participacion-ciudadana-traves-de-medios-digitales-y-redes>.

- Topic 6: - Cunill, N. (2006). La transparencia en la gestión pública. ¿Cómo construirle viabilidad? Estado, Gobierno, Gestión pública. Revista chilena de Administración pública, pp. 22- 44 - Fox, J. (2007). The Uncertain Relationship between Transparency and Accountability. Development in Practice, 17 (4-5), pp. 663-671. - Islam, R. (2003). Do More Transparent Governments Govern Better? Policy Research Working Paper No. 3077. World Bank, Washington, DC. - Gema Pastor, Bernabé Aldeguer y María José García (2023). ¿Retos para la modernización de la transparencia pública en España?. Gobernanza y Administraciones territoriales para la próxima generación. Madrid: Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública (INAP).