VNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA

Course Guide
36732 Analysis of Corruption, Transparency and Good Governance

COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 36732
Name: Analysis of Corruption, Transparency and Good Governance
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 4.5
Academic year: 2026-27

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 Analysis of Corruption, Transparency and Good Governance, offered within the Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Public Administration, is an elective subject aimed at examining, from the perspective of Political Science and Public Administration, the phenomenon and nature of corruption in public administrations, political parties and public opinion, as well as proposing methodologies for its empirical analysis. The course initially addresses the main debates surrounding political clientelism, irregular financing and malpractice in the public sector.

In the final topics, the course reviews the set of solutions and tools designed to improve transparency, good governance and accountability in the public sector, institutions and political parties. As a global and highly topical phenomenon, the course also seeks to examine the impact that corruption has had in Spain by carrying out comparative analyses with other 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 analytical approaches 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: national and regional overview within the Spanish political system. The Independent Authority for Whistleblower Protection.

3. Political actors and corruption.
Political parties and corruption. The financing of political parties. Oversight mechanisms. Legislative instruments applicable to the prevention of corruption within political parties. Interest groups: regulation of influence activities and lobbying.

4. Analysing corruption and its consequences.
How to measure corruption. Effects on economic development and public opinion (political culture and disaffection). Comparative evidence on corruption: the Corruption Perceptions Index. Corruption in the Spanish case: national, regional and local perspectives.

5. Open government: citizen participation and good governance.
The principles of open government. Citizen participation. Types of citizen participation. Stages of the participatory process in the design and evaluation of public policies. New forms of participation: the Open Parliament. Good governance: strategies for its effectiveness.

6. Transparency and accountability.
Transparency and accountability in Spanish public administrations. The dual dimension of transparency: the right of access and proactive disclosure. The implementation of transparency: oversight bodies and public policies. Transparency and artificial intelligence.

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 take place, first and foremost, through lectures. These will also require students' work, carried out individually or in groups. The teaching staff will aim to convey the essential contents of the course by connecting them to real-world contexts through current examples, classic texts, case studies, legal documents, online materials, and so on. Active student participation will be required at all times. Students must have prepared in advance the topics to be discussed in class. Likewise,

they are expected to devote time outside the classroom to reviewing the content of each lecture.

Throughout the course, various practical activities will be carried out. To complete them, students will need to use materials provided by the teaching staff or search for them in institutions, libraries, or online sources. When activities take place in class, students must have prepared the materials beforehand. Some of these activities will require the use of computer rooms or students' own laptops. Each practical activity must be submitted on the specified date, with no possibility of late submission. Monitoring of students' work and learning will be carried out accordingly.

EVALUATION

The assessment of the course consists of two components, both in the first and in the second examination period:

a) Final exam: At the end of the course, a final examination will be administered covering all the contents of the subject included in this course guide, whether or not they have been taught in class, as well as the materials used in the various sessions. This exam will account for 60% of the overall grade.

b) Continuous assessment: Throughout the semester, students will complete practical assignments and complementary activities of various kinds, which must be submitted on the date indicated by the instructor. This component will account for up to 40% of the final grade. To obtain points in continuous assessment, students must have attended at least 80% of the class sessions devoted to it. Furthermore, in order to add the grade obtained in continuous assessment (from the practical sessions) to the exam grade, students must obtain at least 4 out of 10 on the final exam. The content of all continuous-assessment assignments also forms part of the course material and may therefore be included in the final exam. The teaching staff will explain how each assignment must be completed and submitted and will subsequently provide the results of the various practical activities before the exam. Practical assignments—whether not completed or not submitted within the established deadline, or already completed or graded—cannot be recovered after the submission date.

In the second examination period, students who did not pass the course in the first period may either keep the grade obtained for the evaluable practical assignments completed during the semester (up to 40% of the final grade, taking only the general second-period exam) or take an additional test to be assessed on the recoverable portion of those in-class assignments. When publishing the grades of the first examination period, the instructor will announce whether there are recoverable assignments (and, if so, in what form, with what content, and with what percentage value of the final grade). For the grade of this additional test (and/or the grade for the practical assignments completed during the semester) to be added to the general exam grade of the second period, students must obtain at least 4.0 out of 10 on that general exam.

Students who have followed continuous assessment and have been evaluated accordingly, but do not attend the final exam on the official exam date (in either the first or second period), will receive the grade Not Attended.

The teaching staff responsible for the course may, with due justification, modify the format of the final exam when required to administer the test on a date different from the official one, in accordance with the

regulations governing exam-schedule conflicts in the Regulations on Assessment and Grading of Bachelor's and Master's Degrees of the University of Valencia, or for any other legally established reason (e.g., justified force majeure). In such cases, the new exam format must maintain the same level of demand and difficulty as the exam administered to the rest of the group.

REFERENCES

Basic readings

The basic readings consist of general manuals, which students should consult as the syllabus progresses, and the reference readings, which are necessary complements to the teaching delivered in class.

- ALDEGUER, B. and PASTOR, G. (2020). Democracia, gobierno y Administración pública contemporánea. Madrid, Tecnos.
- VILLORIA, M. and IZQUIERDO, A. (2015). Ética pública y buen gobierno. Madrid, Tecnos.
- VILLORIA, M.; GIMENO FELIU, J. M. and TEJEDOR BIELSA, J. (2016). La corrupción en España. Ámbitos, causas y remedios jurídicos. Barcelona, Atelier.

Detailed reference readings by topic.

These readings may change depending on the design of continuous assessment by each instructor. They are reference readings for each topic.

Topic 1. Corruption and its analysis.

- ALONSO, J.A. and GARCIMARTÍN, C. (2011). Causas y consecuencias de la corrupción: una revisión de la literatura. In ALONSO, J.A. and MULAS-GRANADOS, C., Corrupción, cohesión social y desarrollo. Mexico City, Fondo de Cultura Económica.
- LIZCANO, J. and VILLORIA, M. (2013). Corrupción y transparencia: aspectos contextuales, metodológicos y empíricos. Revista de responsabilidad social de la empresa, nº 14, pp. 13–48.
- VILLORIA, M. (2013). Corrupción pública. Eunomía. Revista en Cultura de la Legalidad, nº 5.

Topic 2. Public Administration and corruption.

- RAMIÓ, C. (2015). Corrupción y Administración Pública en España. In MARCO, J.J. and 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. Political parties and corruption.

- GÓMEZ RIVERO, M. del C. (2017). Partidos políticos, corrupción y transparencia. In Regeneración

democrática y estrategias penales en la lucha contra la corrupción. Valencia, Tirant lo Blanch.

Topic 4. Analysing corruption and its consequences.

- MORA, J. (2011). Sobre corrupción y sus consecuencias. Diálogo filosófico, nº 81, pp. 421–438.
- PRATS, J.O. (2008). Causas políticas y consecuencias sociales de la corrupción. Revista de Sociología, nº 88, pp. 153–164.

Topic 5. Open Government: citizen participation and open government.

- CALDERÓN, C. and SEBASTIÁN, L. (2010). Open Government: Gobierno Abierto. Jaén, Algón Editores.
- CRUZ-RUBIO, C. (2015). ¿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. and IBARZ, A. (2023). Guía didáctica para fomentar la participación ciudadana a través de medios digitales y redes sociales de la AGE. Available at: https://www.hazlab.es/es/tema/guia-didactica-para-fomentar-la-participacion-ciudadana-traves-de-medios-digitales-y-redes
- VALLE, R. (2025). Parlamentos abiertos: un nuevo modelo de transparencia para una democracia representativa renovada. In VALLE, R. (Ed.) and GUILLÉN PAJUELO, A. (Coord.), Participación ciudadana y estatuto de autonomía en la Comunidad Valenciana (45–67). Tirant lo Blanch.

Topic 6. Transparency and accountability.

- 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.
- PASTOR, G.; ALDEGUER, B. and GARCIA, M.J. (2023). Retos para la modernización de la transparencia pública en España. In ARES, C. and HERNÁNDEZ, J., Gobernanza y Administraciones territoriales para la próxima generación. Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública (INAP).
- COTINO, L. and CASTELLANO, J. (2022). Transparencia y explicabilidad de la inteligencia artificial. Valencia, Tirant lo Blanch.