

## Integrity Management in the Public and Private Sector (F000930)

Due to Covid 19, the education and assessment methods may vary from the information displayed in the schedules and course details. Any changes will be communicated on Ufora.

**Course size** *(nominal values; actual values may depend on programme)*

**Credits 5.0**

**Study time 150 h**

**Contact hrs**

50.0h

### Course offerings and teaching methods in academic year 2021-2022

A (semester 1)

Dutch

Gent

seminar

5.0h

microteaching

5.0h

lecture

20.0h

self-reliant study activities

15.0h

### Lecturers in academic year 2021-2022

Vande Walle, Gudrun

EB25

lecturer-in-charge

### Offered in the following programmes in 2021-2022

[Bachelor of Science in Business Economics](#)

5

A

[Master of Science in Public Administration and Management](#)

5

A

### Teaching languages

Dutch

### Keywords

Ethics, Integrity, integrity policy, integrity risk analysis, integrity management, ethical leadership, code of conduct, corruption, conflict of interest, whistleblowing procedure.

### Position of the course

Integrity is an essential element for the development of strong organisations. Integrity ensures that organisations work in the interest of all stakeholders, enforces the economy, contributes to an efficient public sector and strengthens stakeholders' trust in public and private organisations.

The aim of this course is to encourage students in thinking critically about questions concerning integrity in the public and private sector, to give a complete overview of all instruments and processes that are part of an integrity management and to learn how to use these tools in real life by developing an integrity plan tailored to an existing organisation.

### Contents

#### 1) Introduction

- terminology: meaning of ethics, integrity, ...
- Ethical movements: Kantianism, Utilitarianism, virtue ethics, universal ethics versus cultural relativism
- meaning, similarities and differences between integrity in politics, in the public and in the private sector.

#### 2) Integrity violations: active and passive corruption – conflicts of interest – fraud – abuse of the means of the organisation – lobbying – revolving doors - ...

#### 3) the causes of integrity violations on the micro – meso – macro-level

#### 4) from integrity policy to integrity management in organisations: integrity risk analysis – prevention – compliance – tailor-made codes conduct – ethical leadership – detection of violations: whistleblowing - forensic auditing – sanctioning

#### 5) specific topics: privacy protection – integrity in sports - compliance in the financial sector, ...

### Initial competences

- 1) Capacity to analyze and summarize independently scientific texts (Dutch and in English)
- 2) Familiarity with research methodologies

## Final competences

- 1 Being able to detect the risks for integrity violations.
- 2 To formulate one's opinion and to argue for it
- 3 To give a well-structured account
- 4 To sum up and name the ethical components of a situation: the precesses, structure and instruments.
- 5 To position oneself ethically
- 6 Elaborating a tailor-made integrity policy

## Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is determined after successful competences assessment

## Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

## Teaching methods

Online seminar, Online lecture, Microteaching, Seminar, Lecture, Self-reliant study activities

## Extra information on the teaching methods

The class is a combination of:

Lectures about theory and guestlectures of guest speakers who have a job on the integrity chain.

Seminars: weekly critical evaluation of a topical integrity topic.

Self-reliant study activities: students chose a public or private organisation and elaborate a tailor-made integrity policy. This is written in a paper which contains a theoretical chapter and a practical application with a motivation of the choices made.

Microteaching: presenting the results of the self-reliant study activity.

## Learning materials and price

Published on Ufora

## References

- Brown A., Lewis D., Moberly R. & Vandekerckhove W. (eds.) (2014), International handbook on whistleblowing research, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, pp. 617.
- Dormael A. & Vande Walle G., de D&A-code van corruptie, TvC, 2011, 100-115.
- Filip Smeets, Deontologie en integriteitsbewaking in de private bewakingssector, Verhage A., Deontologie en Integriteitsbewaking voor criminologen, Antwerpen, Gompel & Svacina, 2e druk, 211-243
- Huberts L. (2014). *Integrity of Governance. What It Is, What We Know, What Is Done and Where to Go*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Maesschalck J. (2021), Een aanpak voor dilemmatrainingen: een stappenmodel voor ethische besluitvorming, in Verhage A., Deontologie en Integriteitsbewaking voor criminologen, Antwerpen, Gompel & Svacina, 2e druk, 281-304.
- Manus Mc R., Ward, S. & Perry A. (2018), Ethical Leadership, Northampton, Edward Elgar, pp. 392.
- Nelen, H. (2021). Detection and prevention of money laundering in professional football. In H. Nelen, & D. Siegel (Eds.), Contemporary Organized Crime: Developments, Challenges and Responses (2 ed., pp. 123-134). Springer International Publishing. Studies of Organized Crime Vol. 18
- Van Erp J., Huisman W. & Vande Walle G., (eds.), (2015), The Routledge Handbook of White-collar and Corporate Crime in Europe, London, Routledge international Handbooks.
- Verhage A. (2011), The Anti Money Laundering Complex and the Compliance Industry, London, Routledge, pp. 2018.
- Whitton H., 'Implementing effective ethics standards in government and the civil service', Transparency International, February 2001.
- Management Occasional papers, N° 14, ethics in public service, OECD, 1996.

## Course content-related study coaching

Feedback on the various tasks, plus peer-review

## Assessment moments

continuous assessment

## Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the first examination period

## Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the second examination period

**Examination methods in case of permanent assessment**

Assignment

**Possibilities of retake in case of permanent assessment**

examination during the second examination period is possible

**Extra information on the examination methods**

NPE:

1) elaborating a tailor-made integrity policy for a self-selected organisation. This analysis will be written down in a paper. (60%)

Oral: discussing the paper + application of the course theory on the paper (40%)

**Second exam period:**

elaborating a tailor-made integrity policy for a self-selected organisation. This analysis will be written down in a paper. (60%)

Oral: discussing the paper + application of the course theory on the paper (40%)

**Calculation of the examination mark**

Students must take part in both parts to succeed.

NPE: 60% + 40%