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Title: What happens to authoritarian elites when the regime dies?

Abstract: Does the presence of former authoritarian elites in the institutions of a new regime harm or hurt a new democracy's prospects for consolidation? On the one hand, former authoritarian elites can sabotage the transition by using their expertise to capture resources previously controlled by the authoritarian state. On the other hand, alienating these elites may drive them to act against the new democratic regime, including becoming involved with criminal organizations, presenting a challenge to it. In this paper, we study the fate of former authoritarian elites and conceptualizes it as de facto transitional justice. We track the futures of ruling elites, from 71 former authoritarian states, during the time period of 1946 to 2016 and begin by disaggregating their post-authoritarian careers into four categories: state administration, political parties, military, and business. We then calculate the proportions of former elites in each of these categories, use these proportions as indices of de facto transitional justice, and relate it to what we call de jure transitional justice. The Global Transitional Justice Dataset, which codes actual transitional justice legislation, divides de jure transitional justice into three categories: lustration, truth commission, and purges. Our goal in this paper is to uncover the ways in which these indices of de facto transitional justice are predicted by de jure transitional justice. In other words, we explore the relationship between specific transitional justice mechanisms and future prospects of former authoritarian elites.