



*Indian Council of Social Science<sup>1</sup>, New Delhi Sponsored.*

## **Global Symposium on Combating Corruption Promoting Good Governance: Challenges & Solutions**

**19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> December 2024**

**Jointly Organised By**

**Centre for Transparency and Accountability in Governance, NLUD**

**UN Global Compact Network, India, and**

**PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi**

**In collaboration with**

***Representative of South Asia, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, India<sup>2</sup>***

***Common Cause, New Delhi, India<sup>3</sup>***

***Association for Democratic Reforms, New Delhi<sup>4</sup>***

***CEERA, National Law School of India University, Bangalore<sup>5</sup>***

***Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, JNU, Delhi<sup>6</sup>***

***ELCOP, Dhaka Bangladesh***

<sup>1</sup> For details of the ICSSR, New Delhi : <https://icssr.org/>

<sup>2</sup> For details of the ROSA, UNDOC India: <https://www.unodc.org/southasia/>

<sup>3</sup>For details of the Common Cuse: <https://www.commoncause.in/>

<sup>4</sup> For details of ADR India, <https://adrindia.org/>

<sup>5</sup> For details of the CEERA, NLSIU: <https://www.nls.ac.in/centres/centre-for-environment-law-education-research-and-advocacy/>

<sup>6</sup>For details of the CSLG,JNU: <https://www.jnu.ac.in/cslg>

## **The Organizers:**

### **UN Global Compact Network India (UN GCNI)**

UN Global Compact Network India (UN GCNI) is a voluntary and strategic initiative that supports Indian companies, SMEs, Institutions, media houses, governments, corporate foundations, industry chambers and civil society organizations that are committed to responsible business practices to institutionalize the Ten Universal Principles of UN Global Compact covering: Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption, It also provides a vibrant platform to various stakeholders across operations, strategies, and supply chain to catalyze actions in support of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has over 600 members from India and more than 24625 member signatories in more than 167 countries.

### **Centre for Transparency and Accountability in Governance, National Law University Delhi, India**

CTAG, as an integral part of NLU, has been established to uphold the commitment to the rule of law and good governance. The Centre focuses on transparency and accountability in governance and empowering all stakeholders of good governance. Besides publishing the International Journal of Transparency and Accountability in Governance, many books on Good Governance and the monthly magazine TAG have also been published by the Centre. The Centre has also entered MOUs with Transparency International India, the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) New Delhi, the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, NCPRI, and other institutions combating corruption and promoting good governance.

### **PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi**

PHDCCI has been working as a catalyst for the promotion of Indian industry, trade and entrepreneurship for the past 119 years. It is a forward looking, proactive and dynamic PAN-India apex organization. As a partner in progress with industry and government, PHDCCI works at the grass roots level with strong national and international linkages for propelling progress, harmony and integrated development of the Indian economy.

## **Sub-Themes of the Symposium:**

Corruption is a global phenomenon. Corruption undermines democracy and the rule of law. It leads to violations of human rights. It erodes public trust in the government. It can even kill- for example, when corrupt officials allow medicines to be tampered with or when they accept bribes that enable terrorist acts to take place. It has adverse effects on the delivery of essential social services. It has a particularly harmful impact on the poor.”<sup>7</sup>

The first specialized Convention to control corruption, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, a regional agreement, was adopted in 1996. In 1997, the OECD also developed an international instrument called the OECD Convention on Bribery of Foreign Officials. However, in 2003, a global convention, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), was initially adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 31, 2003, and entered into force on December 14, 2005, which requires participating states to implement legislation prohibiting the bribery of public officials as well as persons in the private sector.

The UNCAC is the first comprehensive and global legally binding instrument to fight transnational organized crime. States that have ratified UNTOC commit themselves to take a series of measures to prevent and control transnational organized crime, including (i) the criminalising of the participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, related corruption and obstruction of justice and (ii) the adoption of frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation.

On May 12, 2011, India became the 152nd country to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption, initially adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 31, 2003, and entered into force on December 14, 2005. India's ratification is characterised as a reaffirmation of India's commitment to fighting corruption and undertaking vigorous administrative legal reforms.

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<sup>7</sup> Former United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan, UNCAC 2003, UNITED NATIONS New York, 2004

This Symposium will contribute to strengthening good governance practices, promoting transparency, ethics, and integrity in businesses, and fostering a culture of responsible business conduct that benefits all the stakeholders in combating corruption and good governance. The Symposium will also provide an international platform for all stakeholders to address contemporary issues pertaining to combating corruption and promoting good governance in all facets of private and public governance. This Symposium would deliberate on the following sub-themes:

1. Access to Justice and Responsibility of three pillars of governance
2. Accountability and Transparency in Governance of the Judiciary, Legislature and Executive
3. Amplitude of Professional Ethics in the Governance of the Judiciary, Legislature and Executive
4. Anti-Corruption Courts and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
5. Anti-Corruption Law and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
6. Citizen's Charter on Public Services and Public procurement of good and services
7. Civil Services Rules and Regulations on Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
8. Code of ethics for public servants and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
9. Conflict of Interests and Kith and Kin of Judges practising in the same Courts
10. Conflict of Interests and post- retirement appointments
11. Conflicts of Interests and Contempt Proceedings
12. Corporate Governance, Health Governance, Urban Governance, Environment Governance, etc
13. Corruption in educational services and public services
14. Corruption in the Judiciary and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
15. Declaration of Assets by Judges and Judicial Officers and transparency in the Judiciary
16. Dilution of Right to Information Law and Governance
17. Economical Access to Justice and Accountability of Bar and Bench
18. Effectiveness of the Institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas
19. Efficacy of Interpol, CBI, ACB, Vigilance Commissions-International & National Agencies
20. Electoral Reforms and Governance, and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
21. Ethical Dimensions and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
22. Good Governance- Best Practices, Challenges and Remedies
23. Impact of the E-Governance on Transparency and Accountability in Governance.
24. International Codes/Conventions/Treaties, etc on combating transnational Corruption
25. Legalising Corruption-for assured Benefits: Paying Capacity and Access to Public Services Schemes-Priority access to services, Tatkal services, etc
26. Personal accountability for abuse of public offices and Combating Corruption
27. PMLA, Black money, Tax Erosion and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
28. Prevention of Corruption Laws across the World and Combating Corruption
29. Right to Information Activism and Combating Corruption and Promoting Good Governance
30. Right to Privacy and Transparency and Accountability in Governance
31. Role of the Judiciary, the Legislature and the Executive in Combating Corruption
32. Speedy Access to Justice and Accountability of Accountability of Bar and Bench
33. Sustainability, Business Integrity, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
34. Transnational Corruption: UNCAC- 2003, International declarations, Codes etc
35. Transparency in the procurement of goods and services
36. Verification of Integrity for Public Appointments Whistleblower Protections and Quality of Governance

*The above themes are only illustrative but not exhaustive. Paper presenters may select the related topics covered under the central theme.*

## **Potential Stakeholders and Participants**

1. Government (Ministry and relevant bodies)
2. Anti-corruption bodies/units.
3. Business/Corporate (Public & Private sectors)
4. Healthcare organization
5. Law Universities /organizations.
6. Compliance and sustainability experts
7. Parliamentarian/s
8. Academic and Research Institutes
9. Civil Society organizations /NGOs (Relevant)
10. UN Organizations.

## Symposium Conveners:

*Mr. JS Mann, Director CTAG, National Law University Delhi*

*Dr. Somnath Singh, Deputy Director, UN Global Compact Network, India*

## Call for Abstracts:

2. An abstract of at least 750 words, including a Scheme of the presentation and 05 Key Words should be submitted.
3. The abstract must also indicate the research issues identified, objectives, research design and value addition to the existing literature.
4. The authors should apply the analytical skills instead of describing the research issues.
5. It must be typed in Times New Roman, font size 12 on A4 size paper with 1" margin on all sides and 1.5 line spacing using MS Word application.
6. References should follow the Standard Indian Legal Citation (SILC) standard of footnoting. Endnotes are not allowed.
7. At the end of the paper, the author should have a brief profile with Email ID, contact number, and address.

## Important Dates

Submission of Abstracts: 20<sup>th</sup> November 2024

Approval for participation: 25<sup>th</sup> November 2024

Registration Charges: May be paid by 1<sup>st</sup> December 2024

**Participants, Whose Abstracts Have Been Accepted For The Symposium, Are Not Required To Submit Any Abstract.**

Registration Charges for participation with a certificate: Rs. 1000- Indian and \$ 50-Others

Registration for Paper Presentation Rs. 2000-Indian and \$ 100-Others

The Organizers will provide no Accommodation.

**ONLINE Payment LINK:** <https://rzp.io/l/poDqblD>

## Instructions:

- a) All participants, including co-authors individually, must pay the requisite registration charges and **submit the details to the email ID.**
- b) There shall be "No refund of registration charges" at any stage of the Symposium.
- c) NO certificate will be issued in absentia.
- d) The participants' attendance would be recorded for all the sessions. 75% attendance during the total period is a MUST for ANY certificate of participation.
- e) The Abstracts and Registration details shall be submitted to the Convener, with Heading CCPG-2024, to [ctag@nludelhi.ac.in](mailto:ctag@nludelhi.ac.in).