

Good Governance Rule Of Law Transparency And Accountability

This last title in the series covers the most important findings of the five years EU sponsored ANTICORRP project dealing with corruption and organized crime. How prone to corruption are EU funds? Has EU managed to improve governance in the countries that it assists? Using the new index of public integrity and a variety of other tools created in the project this issue looks at how EU funds and norms affected old member states (like Spain), new member states (Slovakia, Romania), accession countries (Turkey) and the countries recipient of development funds (Egypt, Tanzania, Tunisia). The data covers over a decade of structural and development funds, and the findings show the challenges to changing governance across borders, the different paths that each country has experienced and suggest avenues of reforming development aid for improving governance.

Good governance and constitutionalism in East Africa : the contemporary relevance of the commonwealth, the Case of Tanzania / Ernest Mallya (p. 20-22). -- Sleeping giant or stealthy Nicodemus? a review of the role of the commonwealth in promoting the rule of law and good governance in Uganda / Daniel Ruhweza (p. 23-24). -- Old dominions or new territories : the role and relevance of the commonwealth in Kenya today / Otieno Aluoka (p. 25-27). -- Bursting from the seam? re-examining the role of the commonwealth in promoting good governance and constitutionalism / Anyang' Nyang'o (p. 38-48).

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Why have so few countries managed to leave systematic corruption behind, while in many others modernization is still a mere façade? How do we escape the trap of corruption, to reach a governance system based on ethical universalism? In this unique book, Alina Mungiu-Pippidi and Michael Johnston lead a team of eminent researchers on an illuminating path towards deconstructing the few virtuous circles in contemporary governance. The book combines a solid theoretical framework with quantitative evidence and case studies from around the world. While extracting lessons to be learned from the success cases covered, *Transitions to Good Governance* avoids being prescriptive and successfully contributes to the understanding of virtuous circles in contemporary good governance.

Over the last decade in Kenya there has been a proliferation of laws, and even this increase is yet to meet the ever growing need for statutory regulations in many areas of governance, especially after the promulgation of our new Constitution in 2010. We need more laws and better policies to keep up with societal demands, and to chart our path to development as a nation. Better lawmaking has become a strategic component in the move towards upholding the rule of law and enhancing good governance in Kenya. Good legislative drafting, combined with appropriate information technologies, can provide all stakeholders with the legal information they need, and in particular can enable citizens to identify precisely their rights and obligations and courts to enforce the laws effectively, thereby improving governance in the nation. Members of

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civil society, parliamentarians, legislators, constituents and other stakeholders would stand to benefit from information on how an e-parliament model can improve checks and balances in government and create opportunities to realize access to information and accountability.

This volume explores the various strategies, mechanisms and processes that influence rule of law dynamics across borders and the national/international divide, illuminating the diverse paths of influence. It shows to what extent, and how, rule of law dynamics have changed in recent years, especially at the transnational and international levels of government. To explore these interactive dynamics, the volume adopts an interdisciplinary approach, bringing together the normative perspective of law with the analytical perspective of social sciences. The volume contributes to several fields, including studies of rule of law, law and development, and good governance; democratization; globalization studies; neo-institutionalism and judicial studies; international law, transnational governance and the emerging literature on judicial reforms in authoritarian regimes; and comparative law (Islamic, African, Asian, Latin American legal systems).

With 19 articles pertaining to 12 different constitutional regimes, this book addresses current issues and developments of European and Asian constitutionalism, including topics such as: constitution making and the design of constitutions * the judicialization of politics and constitutional courts * human rights in national law and the constitutionalization of national law by regional

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human right regimes * different concepts of the rule of law * electoral law * federalism * the majority principle and democracy * the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Highlighting an interdisciplinary and comparative approach, the book assembles historical accounts, analytical studies, and political assessments by reputed legal and social science scholars, including five (former) judges from the constitutional courts/council of Cambodia, Germany, Taiwan, as well as the Supreme Administrative Court of Thailand. (Series: CPG Series of Comparative Constitutional Law, Politics and Governance - Vol. 1)

Scholarly Research Paper from the year 2012 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: -, - (Central University College - Department of French), course: Governance and Public Policy, language: English, abstract: This paper studies the practice of mob violence in the name of justice, and its implication to the rule of law in Ghana. The study is divided into three major part parts. The first part examines a number of conceptual issues of justice which serve as framework for the study. The second part evaluates a number of possible causes that elicit recourse to mob violence as a way of seeking equity and fairness. It also brings out the possible impacts of the practice on the rule of law, good governance and sustainable democratic development in Ghana. The paper rejects mob violence, "mob justice," as an acceptable way of seeking justice, in the third part. This is done, taking cognizance of the conceptual framework set at the beginning. In effect, the paper turns the paradigm upside down, thus making of "mob justice" mob injustice. Consequently, the paper makes a number of recommendations that should be considered in an attempt to put an end to the practice in order to uphold the supremacy of

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the rule of law needed for the entrenchment of democracy and good governance in Ghana.

This book explores how good governance has become the third dominant concept in the modern state. It examines the concept and how it relates to the rule of law and democracy, and breaks it down into six categories: transparency, participation, effectiveness, accountability, human rights protections, and propriety.

The use and scope of judicial review of government action has transformed across the common law world over the last forty years. This volume takes stock of the transformation, bringing together over 30 leading figures from academia and practice to analyse the major issues surrounding the legal reforms from theoretical and comparative perspectives. Coverage in the book spans the theoretical foundations of judicial review; the scope and functions of administrative justice; the conditions of judicial independence; recurring problems in legal doctrine; and issues in legal procedure. A final set of essays presents case studies of the experiences of reforming judicial review in different countries, including an extended section on judicial review in China.

Exploring the constitutional and the administrative law dimensions of the developing European market governance, this volume considers the changes which have occurred from the perspective of both legal and social theory.

With reference to Sri Lanka.

The Rule of Law, Economic Development, and Corporate Governance Edward Elgar Publishing

This law monograph critically examines the role of judiciary in ensuring accountability and good governance in Bangladesh and other South Asian countries. Individual and community rights are described and the effect of idiosyncratic and unreasonable governance discussed.

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Grounded in history and written by a law professor, this book is a scholarly yet jargon-free explanation of the differences between the common and civil law concepts of the rule of law, and details how they developed out of two different cultural views of the relationships between law, individuals, and government. The author shows how those differences lead to differences in economic development, entrepreneurship, and corporate governance.

An exploration of the implications of the 'good governance' agendas for developing and newly democratized countries. The book assesses the 'good governance' agenda and examines the view of the international development agencies. Finally it considers the contribution political science can make to an understanding of each dimension of governance.

South Sudan is currently facing a serious economic crisis occasioned by: i. the oil shutdown which began at the beginning of 2012; ii. the civil conflict which erupted in December 2013; iii. declining international crude oil prices which went down by almost 62% (from USD 104 per barrel in 2013 to USD 40 in 2016); iv. drastic decline in the daily oil production as a result of partial closure of Upper Nile oil fields and; v. total shutdown of Unity State oil fields as a result of the war. All these factors have a significant negative impact on the South Sudan's economy. On the other hand, South Sudan has abundant and mostly untapped natural resources. It has great agricultural potential given that the country is very fertile and blessed with land, water and mineral resource which are substantial in relation to the relatively small

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population of 10 million plus. Effective management and development of these resources will therefore offer the prospect of sustained strong economic growth. Hence, the key research questions for this study are: Why some countries experience sustained levels of steady economic growth much faster while others stagnate? What can to improve the role of economic and political institutions in economic performance? There is extensive evidence that institutions matter a great deal in determining the level of economic development of a country. They strongly affect the economic performance of countries and act in society at all levels by determining the frameworks in which economic exchange occurs. Many Economists have shown that differences in institutions, as deep determinants of economic growth, account for much of the differences in income and productivity per head observed between countries (Acemoglu et al., 2005). Institutions shape the policy and governance setting in a given country, which in turn characterize the rule of law, risk of expropriation, political stability and ease of doing business. This study ends by suggesting the most importing mechanisms to strengthen the political and economic institutions that will create public trust in the government and its institutions and lead to sustainable development and prosperity. With that in mind, the institutions should support the public and private sector, capability, social infrastructure, good governance, rules of laws in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and financial stability. In this context, the main objectives of this study is to analyze the economic and political structure in South

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Sudan to ensure its role in achieving sustainable Economic Development and to analyze the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies in responding to economic shocks. It is also opted to examine the structural soundness of the South Sudan economy and the efficiency of its key institutions in addressing the challenges. In particular, the role of a strong and healthy financial sector in weathering shocks and sustaining growth. In light of the above, this study focuses on the greater role institutions have played in the economic development of several East Asian countries as well as Africa. Though, it is argued that the institutions can be weaker and ineffective simply because of administrative, institutional, ethnic, social and political challenges including poor enforcement of the rule of law, corruption, mismanagement, lack of strong civil society and political interference. However, the strength of an institution determines whether a country will be poor or wealthy, whether or not its people are free or oppressed and if its people will suffer from poverty or benefit from prosperity. Therefore, the main recommendations of this study can be summarized as follows: - developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; - building a variety of healthy institutions that can accelerate and spearhead growth; - building strong political and governmental institutions that enhance the governance - reforming the institutions with an aim to move from situations of stagnation to rapid growth or a better development paths; The study embraces a multi-pronged methodology, pursuing a combination of relevant methods and approaches of data collection,

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including both primary and secondary information sources. This study is organized as follows: Chapter 1 discusses the institutions, financial stability and sustainable Economic Development, theoretical framework in which we explore in the empirical analysis. Chapter 2 presents the historical background of institutions in South Sudan Chapter 3 focuses on institutions and financial stability where we discuss the institutional policies and approach for financial stability as well as issues of globalization, transparency, accountability and its impact on financial stability. In chapter 4, I discuss institutions and sustainable economic growth. It focuses on fundamentals and strategies of sustainable economic development and the role of good governance and institutions in long-term economic growth. In chapter 5, we discuss the prospects of strong institutions, financial stability and sustainable Economic Development in South Sudan. It discusses how efficiency and soundness of South Sudan's key institutions can be extremely valuable in process of building a sustainable economic growth and what can South Sudan learn from others countries. The last chapter is the conclusions and recommendations of research. The major findings of this study are as follows:

- Conflicts affect economic outcomes mainly through the destruction of human and physical capital, shifts in public spending and private investment, as well as the disruption of economic activities and social life.
- Building effective, efficient and accountable institutions in fragile state like South Sudan can be problematic and challenging. Most importantly, good political and

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economic governance, based on transparency and accountability, should be the key for building a politically and economically viable state capable of articulating a common vision for national unity, and providing stability and dividends of peace to its aspiring citizens. - Strictly, from economic point of view, a political resolution of the current crisis is urgently needed in order for South Sudan to restore the confidence of investors, put socio-economic development as one of its priorities and regain its place as the world's newest investment destination. - Social, political and economic stability in South Sudan will depend on core institutions performing their functions sufficiently well to manage public resources effectively and distribute them equitably

Multilateral and bilateral aid agencies now direct much of their East Asia activities to so-called "governance" reform. Almost every major development project in the region must now be justified in these terms and will usually involve an element of legal institutional reform, anti-corruption initiatives or strengthening of civil society - and often a mix of all of these. Most are, in fact, major exercises in social engineering. Aid agencies and major multilateral players like the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are attempting not just to improve governance systems and combat corruption but, implicitly, to restructure entire national political systems and administrative structures. "Conditionality" puts real weight behind these projects. If successful, they could transform the face of East Asia. Defining "governance" and understanding "corruption" are therefore not minor issues of terminology. However, a great deal of optimism

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is required to believe that social engineering for good governance will succeed in either Indonesia or Vietnam within the foreseeable future. In Indonesia, there is neither the political will nor the mechanism to act, since the legal system is itself utterly corrupted. Better laws have been passed, but they fail in implementation. In Vietnam the problems are somewhat different, but the outcomes are similar. Corruption is widely recognised to be a major political, social and economic issue - even by the Party itself - but few cases are ever tried. The bureaucracy (including the legal system) and the party are so complicit that reform is impossible. These systemic problems point to the basic flaw in the good governance agenda and strategy. A politically powerful alliance of foreign and domestic interests is necessary. Foreign multilateral agencies, donors and NGOs are able to set the international policy agenda, but their domestic allies are politically weak. In the absence of rule of law, the basic institutions of these transitional societies remain largely as they were and there is, as yet, no viable alternative system in either Indonesia or Vietnam. The argument of this book is that more might be achieved sooner by much better understanding of political, legal, commercial and social dynamics in Indonesia and Vietnam, not as they are meant to be but as they are. Multilateral agencies, donors, NGOs, business firms and scholars on the one hand; and local politicians, bureaucrats, business people, lawyers, journalists, academics, and NGOs on the other hand have much usefully to discuss. Only out of that dialogue, a dialogue between the world as it is and the world of

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ideals, can steady progress be made. This book examines these problems initially in an abstract theoretical sense before testing the frameworks thus established through a series of case studies of Indonesia and Vietnam, two very different Asian states: one (Vietnam) still socialist but in difficult transition from command economy to a limited market structure; the other (Indonesia) embracing a market economy and an emerging democratic system; one with a Confucian legal and political tradition, the other not; one with a socialist, the other a civil law, legal system. The book is divided into three parts. The first, "Frameworks", establishes some theoretical approaches to the problem of corruption and governance (including a East European example). The second part looks at case studies from Indonesia; and the third part looks specifically at Vietnam. Relevant legislation and judicial decisions can be found in the table of cases and a detailed glossary and list of abbreviations will assist readers unfamiliar with the countries under examination.

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Governance, Development and Growth critically evaluates conventional ideas about governance and development , highlighting that while good governance is a worthy goal by itself, it is not a prerequisite for economic growth or development as the donor

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community commonly believes.

While good governance is mainly pursued in a development context, it is a central message of the book that good governance guidelines ought to have universal applicability, affecting international organisations and public and private actors in Northern as well as Southern countries. Yet an established consensus does not exist on how good governance and human rights can or should complement each other. The book therefore assesses the advantages of using existing links and identifies ways of building new bridges for mutual support between governance and human rights.

This book outlines the findings and suggestions of the Law and Society Association's International Research Collaborations, which focused on the African Union's Agenda 2063. This outlined the ideal Africa aspired to by the year 2063: 'the Africa we want'. The authors examine socio-economic rights issues and their impact on developing a strong educational agenda that can drive Africa to realize Agenda 2063. As Africa's development has remained slow in the face of many challenges, the need to embrace good governance, rule of law and human rights obligations are major tools to realize the continent's potential. The project focuses in particular on the central place of education law and policy in achieving the goals of Agenda 2063.

Democracy as a form of government is useless if it is not working; if it does not satisfy a people's quest for good governance. It is not all governments that call themselves democracies are qualified to be so. There are true and false democracies. The dividing line between the two types of democracies is the place and level of involvement of the people in the administration of the state. True democracies are responsive, inclusive and equitable, accountable,

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effective, participatory and there is respect for the rule of law. Citizens in true democracies enjoy good governance. A true democracy is a democracy that works for a people. It works because of the relationship that exists between the state and the masses. The state actively promotes the wellbeing of the masses through effective and efficient management of the common resources. It also encourages masses effective participation in the administration of the state. This the state does through responsive and inclusive governance. The masses are transparently carried along by the state as it manages the common wealth. Where the state is responsive, transparent, accountable and inclusive, the masses would develop special trust and bond with the state. The masses would develop desire and test for democracy. They would be well disposed for democratic governance of the state. In recent time good governance has become a standard for measuring a working democracy. Thus in trying to determine how a democracy works in any land we have to determine how it has helped in improving the wellbeing of the masses as progressive beings through the lens of good governance principles. The good governance principles are: participation, equity and inclusiveness, responsiveness, accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness and rule of law. Where the performance index of the state averagely is below minimum accepted standard, democracy is said not to be working. In the final analysis a democracy is said to be working if governance is responsive to the grievances, needs and aspirations of the people as progressive beings. Second democracy is said to be working where there is inclusive governance: where citizens enjoy equal opportunities to participate in the governance of the state and to develop themselves in ways and manners that suit their persons. Third democracy is said to be working where there is respect to the rule of law and citizens have confidence in the legal

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The book explores the various aspects/dimensions of human rights and of the good governance and evaluates scientifically many facets of good governance both at national and international levels. It comprises 17 articles written by distinguished academicians. Each contribution explores a distinct theme in good governance and human rights and their impacts on democracy and the rule of law. The contributors have meticulously strived to organize their views and arguments in a coherent manner. Some of these contributions are abridged and edited versions of the presentation at the annual national seminar of the All India Law Teachers' Congress held on May 19-20, 2007 at New Delhi. This book will be extremely helpful to the academicians, NGOs, students and lawyers as well as to other institutions dealing with the rule of law, human rights and good governance.

This book introduces Cyber Justice as a viable approach for promoting good governance based on human rights norms in the internet. The author defines cyberspace as a borderless public space without common rules or government control mechanisms that protect and foster people's activities within that space. In light of the growing scope of communications and interactions in the internet, the author shows how human rights and governance regimes can be adapted to cyberspace in order to ensure more accountability, transparency

