CALL FOR SPECIAL ISSUE OF
CRIME, LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE
NEW MODES OF CORRUPTION CONTROL: A ROLE FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR?
Deadline 15th August 2012

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The world has experienced a shift in patterns of corruption prevention, detection and enforcement since the 1990s. The less than whole-hearted engagement by government agencies in these matters that characterized most of the 20th century has come to be complemented by multiple international conventions, amendments to national legislations and in many countries also by the development of official anti-corruption agencies and targeted programs aimed at curbing bribery in the public and private sectors. In addition to these more traditional hard law efforts we have seen the emergence of soft law initiatives promoted by intergovernmental organizations and hybrid organizational forms and networks operating at local and transnational levels. Corporations, industries and NGOs have become involved in such boundary-crossing anti-corruption work. Examples include the UN Global Compact’s Principle 10 against Corruption, the related Principles for Responsible Management Education (PRME), the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the anti-corruption measures and standards under the novel ISO 26000, not to forget the pioneering initiatives by the world’s foremost NGO in anti-corruption, Transparency International.

These efforts and many more are testifying to concerns about the high levels of corruption and the lack of transparency and accountability internationally. Over the past few years such concerns have been fuelled by the global financial crisis and more intense corporate activity across borders. Higher public expectations regarding organizational integrity, responsibility and sustainability have come to challenge conventional understandings of ‘business as usual’ at home and in remote areas of the world, just as NGOs, the media and social movements are increasingly focused on organizational mismanagement in its various guises.

While the development of state-driven hard law initiatives focused on compliance, such as the recent UK Bribery act and the US Dodd-Frank, continue to play an important role and yardstick for anti-corruption work, a fundamental de-centering of norm-making, norm-implementation and norm-enforcement of corruption control is also taking place. This decentering ‘beyond the state’ is epitomized by the rise of more or less voluntary principles of self-regulation amongst non-state actors; new modes and techniques of value-based reporting and monitoring of business activity and the profound engagement of private consultancies and new media in such surveillance; novel teaching and pedagogical approaches to the training of company leaders, employees, business school students in matters corporate responsibility, sustainability and ethics; and, not to forget, the new organizational designs of collective action in the field of anti-corruption which emphasize mutual trust and cooperation. The process of de-centering has been partly promulgated through governmental and intergovernmental incentives, partly by non-state actors themselves as they have come to face a diversified, global landscape of citizen expectations and regulatory forms that challenge organizational reputation through increased visibility and subsequently the ‘license’ to operate as legitimate organizations.

This special issue proposal invites contributors to examine theoretically and empirically various aspects of these broader changes in corruption control over the past decade. Contributors may come from any social and human science discipline, draw on qualitative and/or quantitative methodologies and are welcome to
focus on corruption control from any regional or organizational perspective. We particularly welcome contributions that theorize and empirically analyze one or a combination of issues such as:

- The nature, contradictions and potentialities of private sector and NGO engagement in contemporary anti-corruption efforts at local, national and transnational levels including the novel organizational set-ups in which these actors take part;

- The relationship and configuration of hard and soft law initiatives within the field of anti-corruption, including the constitution and viability of these various initiatives themselves;

- The character and role of new anti-corruption practices and technologies, such as pedagogy and teaching offered by NGOs, companies, consultancies and business schools, the new forms of corruption risk management, and the deployment of new media and surveillance technologies in corruption detection and prevention;

- The place of corporate corruption and anti-corruption efforts in broader discussions about integrity, business ethics, corporate responsibility and sustainability in market societies

**Deadline for submissions: 15 August 2012**

Please submit papers through the online submission system of *Crime, Law and Social Change*. You visit Springer, [http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/criminology/journal/10611](http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/criminology/journal/10611), create your own user account and submit online via [http://www.editorialmanager.com/cri](http://www.editorialmanager.com/cri), following the guidelines. Manuscripts should not exceed 8000 words. All papers that are chosen by the Guest Editors to enter the reviewing process will be double-blindly reviewed following the journal’s normal review process and criteria. For further information please contact any of the Guest Editors for this Special Issue, Hans Krause Hansen, hkh.ikl@cbs.dk or Agata Stachowicz-Stanusch, astachowicz@polsl.pl, or David Judge, Managing Editor of *Crime, Law and Social Change*, judge.da@husky.neu.edu

**A bit of literature**


