



The Effectiveness of National and International Anti-Corruption Mechanisms and Their Role in Enhancing Economic Stability

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Abstract;

This study examines the effectiveness of national and international anti-corruption mechanisms as a strategic pillar for strengthening economic stability.

It uses a descriptive analytical approach to analyze the legal and institutional system and link it to economic indicators. The first section addresses the national system, represented by the High Authority for Transparency, the Central Office for the Suppression of Corruption, and the Court of Accounts. The second section analyzes international frameworks, especially the UN Convention against Corruption and the standards of the Financial Action Task Force. It explains their role in internationalizing anti-corruption efforts and facilitating judicial cooperation to recover looted assets. The final section shows that effective anti-corruption mechanisms reduce public project costs, decrease the budget deficit, and create a transparent and fair investment climate. The study confirms that fighting corruption is not only a punitive measure, but also a preventive economic necessity that improves the country's credit rating and attracts capital.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is one of the most serious challenges facing countries in the modern era, as it is a structural obstacle that undermines development efforts and drains national resources. For this reason, global and local efforts have combined to establish an integrated regulatory and legal system aimed at containing this phenomenon and drying up its sources. The importance of this topic lies in attempting to understand the direct relationship between the strength of regulatory frameworks and indicators of economic stability, as combating corruption is no longer merely an ethical choice, but an inevitable necessity to ensure the flow of investments and protect distributive justice.

1.1 Research Problem:

Based on this, this study seeks to shed light on the effectiveness of national and international anti-corruption mechanisms and their role in enhancing economic stability by addressing the following problem:

To what extent do legal and institutional frameworks, both internationally and nationally, contribute to reducing corruption, and what is the impact of this on the sustainability of economic stability?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- To what extent has accession to international conventions contributed to encouraging countries to update their legal arsenal and develop their national regulatory systems?
- What obstacles prevent legal texts from becoming an effective procedural reality, and how does the independence of regulatory bodies affect the efficiency of these mechanisms?
- How is an environment of institutional integrity translated into tangible economic indicators, and what is the effect of declining corruption rates on investment flows and macroeconomic stability?

1.2 Research Hypotheses:

The study is based on the following hypotheses:

- First hypothesis: There is a close correlation between commitment to international standards and the development of a strong national regulatory system.
- Second hypothesis: The effectiveness of national mechanisms does not depend only on the existence of laws, but is also linked to the extent of the independence of regulatory bodies.

– Third hypothesis: Lower levels of corruption, resulting from strong mechanisms, enhance market confidence, which necessarily leads to sustainable economic stability and the attraction of foreign capital.

1.3 Methodology:

To achieve the objectives of the study, the following approaches will be adopted:

- The descriptive analytical approach: to describe the nature of international and national mechanisms and analyze the texts of conventions and laws regulating the fight against corruption.
- The deductive approach: to move from the general level, represented by international rules, to the specific level, represented by national applications, and to determine the extent of their compatibility.

To answer this research problem, a research plan divided into three main sections was adopted:

- The first section addresses international anti-corruption mechanisms, with a focus on UN conventions and global cross-border standards.
- The second section reviews national mechanisms by analyzing the role of regulatory bodies and local legislation in promoting transparency and accountability.
- The third section examines the impact of the effectiveness of these mechanisms on achieving economic stability through indicators of growth, investment attraction, and the protection of public funds.

2. International Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

The efforts of national anti-corruption organizations can be integrated with those of regional and international organizations, especially since corruption has become a cross-border and multidimensional phenomenon. Corrupt individuals now attempt to hide by fleeing to places that provide them with protection from local legal accountability. Therefore, states, regional organizations, and international organizations can cooperate in combating corruption at the regional level and within the framework of bilateral or collective treaties that reflect the desire of these states and organizations to develop and support various methods and mechanisms in order to achieve practical results in combating corruption in all its forms. Among the most important international organizations concerned with this matter are the UN, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and Transparency International. As for international conventions, the UN Convention against Corruption is considered the most important convention in this field at the international level. The document of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Conference on Arab Reform Issues: Vision and Implementation is also considered one of the most important contributions to combating corruption in the Arab region.

2.1 The UN and Its Most Important Contributions to Combating Corruption:

The UN is an international organization established after the Second World War in 1945. Its headquarters are located in New York City, and it has branch offices in Geneva, The Hague, Vienna, and Nairobi, while its agencies and bodies are spread across various locations around the world. The work of the UN reaches every corner of the globe due to its unique international character and the powers granted to it under its founding Charter. It works extensively on fundamental issues, ranging from sustainable development, the environment, refugee protection, counter-terrorism, disarmament, the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, and economic and social development, among others.

Perhaps the most prominent contribution of the UN to the fight against corruption was the adoption by the UN General Assembly, on October 31, 2003, of the Convention against Corruption, under Resolution No. 58/4, which was signed in Merida, Mexico, between December 9 and 11, 2003. In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 68 of the Convention, the UN Convention against Corruption entered into force on December 14, 2005 ([United Nations, 2026](#)). The first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention was held from December 11 to 14, 2006, in Amman, Jordan. The UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is considered the most specialized, comprehensive, and powerful convention in the field of combating corruption worldwide. It gained its legitimacy from the accession of countries around the world to it and from those countries' adoption of the requirements that must be implemented under this Convention. As of January 2013, 165 states had ratified the Convention ([GOPAC, 2026](#)). The UN Convention provides a comprehensive and coherent framework for local, regional, and international action against corruption by focusing on regulating four basic aspects in the field of combating corruption, which the Convention requires States Parties to implement. These aspects can be summarized as follows ([United Nations, 2026](#)):

- **Preventive measures:** Combating corruption requires, first and foremost, the establishment of preventive measures against it. This is comprehensively addressed in Articles 5 to 14 of the Convention, which include provisions related to preventive anti-corruption policies and practices, the establishment of a preventive body or bodies, as well as provisions concerning efficiency and transparency, codes of conduct, and merit in the recruitment of public officials, in addition to guidelines for transparency and accountability in the fields of public services and public finance. These articles also address the specific requirements for preventing corruption, especially in vital areas of the public sector, such as the judiciary and public procurement. They also call for strengthening the participation of civil society, raising public awareness in the fight against corruption, and adopting specific measures to prevent money laundering.

– **Criminalization and law enforcement:** Under Articles 15 to 59, the Convention criminalized acts such as bribery of national public officials, bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of public property, trading in influence, abuse of functions, illicit enrichment, bribery in the private sector, embezzlement of property in the private sector, laundering of proceeds of crime, concealment, and obstruction of justice. It also defines the liability of persons for these crimes, criminal or non-criminal sanctions, and the extension of the statute of limitations in cases where offenders flee from justice.

– **Asset recovery:** Articles 51 to 59 set out a series of mechanisms for asset recovery, which is considered a fundamental principle of the Convention, including civil and criminal recovery procedures through which assets can be traced, frozen, confiscated, and returned.

– **International cooperation:** Articles 43 to 49 are devoted to international cooperation. States Parties are required, where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal systems, to assist one another in investigations and proceedings related to civil and administrative matters connected with corruption. The parties are also obliged to provide specific forms of mutual legal assistance in collecting and transferring evidence for use in court, extraditing offenders, and transferring sentenced persons. States Parties are also required to take measures that support the tracing, freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds derived from corruption.

The Convention also clarified the procedures and measures that must be taken when any form of corruption occurs, in order to contain it, reduce its effects, and achieve deterrence. The most important of these procedures are discussed below ([Al-Rukaybat, 2016, pp. 248-249](#)):

– **Freezing, Seizure, and Confiscation:** Article 31 of the Convention provides for the measures to be taken when a form of corruption occurs and results in criminal proceeds. It urges states to adopt measures to detect, trace, and then confiscate any criminal proceeds, as long as they are derived from offences under this Convention. If such proceeds are not available, property of equivalent value shall be confiscated. If the proceeds have been converted into other property, that property must also be subject to confiscation, even if it has been mixed with legitimate sources. Benefits derived from criminal sources shall also be confiscated.

– **Protection of Witnesses, Experts, and Victims:** In accordance with Articles 32 and 33 of the Convention, states are required to undertake all necessary measures to protect witnesses, experts, and victims, as long as they are witnesses, from any danger to which they or their families may be exposed if they provide evidence incriminating criminals and corrupt individuals. They must be protected by changing their places of residence, refraining from disclosing any information related to their identity or whereabouts, allowing them to provide information through special means for their protection, and ensuring confidentiality.

- **Cooperation:** The Convention provides for various forms of cooperation, including:
 - ✓ Cooperation between persons who participated in committing a criminalized act and law enforcement authorities: The state shall take measures to encourage such persons to provide important information for investigative purposes and to help recover proceeds from criminal activity, either by reducing their punishment or granting them immunity from prosecution.
 - ✓ Cooperation between national authorities: States shall take the necessary measures to encourage cooperation between public administrations and public officials, on the one hand, and the authorities responsible for investigating corruption offences and prosecuting their perpetrators, on the other. This is achieved by requiring administrations to report any corruption offence, as well as by adopting measures to encourage cooperation between the private sector and the authorities concerned with investigations.
 - ✓ International cooperation: The Convention called for activating methods and procedures of judicial cooperation in the field of combating corruption, enacting legislation to regulate extradition, expanding the scope of mutual assistance, facilitating the collection of evidence, serving judicial documents, providing information, tracing criminal proceeds, and recovering confiscated property.

2.2 The World Bank and Its Most Important Contributions to Combating Corruption

The World Bank is one of the specialized agencies of the UN concerned with development. It is a lending institution in the field of policy reform and project financing, whose purpose is to help countries integrate their economies into the global economy and promote long-term economic growth that contributes to reducing poverty in developing countries. It began its activities in 1944 by helping to rebuild Europe after the Second World War. Its current efforts focus on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, which were approved by the members of the UN in 2000 and aim to achieve sustainable poverty reduction (Al-Rukaybat, 2016, p. 174).

To help countries confront corruption, the World Bank has developed a number of strategies that aim not to eliminate this phenomenon completely, but to help countries move from a state of organized corruption to an environment with better-performing governance, thereby reducing the negative effects of corruption on development. These strategies include the following main areas (Talib & Al-Amiri, 2016, pp. 29-32):

- Preventing all forms of fraud and corruption in projects financed by the Bank.
- Providing assistance to developing countries that intend to combat corruption, especially with regard to designing anti-corruption programs.

- Considering the fight against corruption a fundamental condition for providing World Bank services in the areas of preparing assistance strategies, determining lending conditions and criteria, setting negotiation policies, and selecting and designing projects.
- Providing assistance and support to international efforts to combat corruption, as it eliminates approximately 7% of the global economy annually.

The World Bank also considers the anti-corruption agenda an important part of the broader good governance movement, since good governance is one of the most important issues for achieving development and shared growth. When corruption spreads in public institutions, especially those that provide vital services such as health and education, it becomes a major obstacle to development. From this perspective, the Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy approved by the World Bank in March 2012 emphasizes six pillars for combating corruption and advancing the issue of good governance, namely (Al-Rukaybat, 2016, p. 176):

- Integrating good governance issues more systematically into anti-corruption tools.
- Supporting national institutions that have capacity and are characterized by transparency.
- Placing greater and more precise emphasis on achieving results.
- Targeting risk management more effectively.
- Improving governance systems at the global level by supporting important discussions at the level of the Group of Eight and the Group of Twenty, as well as global initiatives such as the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.
- Facilitating the implementation of the good governance systems agenda across World Bank operations.

The World Bank works to establish strict oversight tools to combat corruption in the projects it finances through both the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This is intended to ensure that the funds disbursed to client countries are used for their intended purposes. These tools include the following (World Bank, 2026):

- Establishing strict financial and contractual standards, in addition to investigations and a sanctions system within its integrity unit. Financial management and procurement specialists are also assigned to every project supported by the World Bank throughout the preparation and implementation stages.
- Strengthening inspection and audit activities through various interventions to help countries build capable institutions that are transparent and accountable, and to design and implement successful anti-corruption programs.

– Conducting investigations into allegations of fraud in operations financed by the World Bank Group, while imposing sanctions on offenders in cases where such allegations are confirmed by these investigations. Between 1999 and 2019, sanctions decisions were issued against 956 companies and individuals, barring them from dealing with the Bank, and the Bank recognized the enforcement of 421 cross-debarment decisions issued by multilateral development banks during that period.

The World Bank also helps governments deter and detect corrupt practices through a set of tools and initiatives, summarized as follows ([World Bank, 2026](#)):

- The World Bank helps governments improve public financial management and judicial services, train civil service employees and enhance their capacities, invest in financial information systems, facilitate public access to information, and reduce opportunities for administrative corruption practices such as bribery.
- The World Bank continuously works to help its client countries benefit from technological innovations, such as artificial intelligence applications, big data, and machine learning, in addressing corruption risks and other financial and contractual problems, and in strengthening trust and accountability.
- The World Bank supports governments in reducing illicit financial flows, which are funds linked to the proceeds of crime or transferred or converted illegally. It does so by helping to improve audit and review activities and by providing assistance in policies related to public financial management, tax evasion, government procurement, trade facilitation and border crossing, natural resource management, and the regulation of economic activities. It also works to develop new tools for monitoring and measuring these flows at the country and regional levels.
- The World Bank helps countries identify and address risks related to money laundering and understand their exposure to many activities that lead to illicit financial flows. It has developed a national risk assessment tool that focuses on identifying all offences that generate illicit proceeds, including corruption, tax evasion, organized crime, and environmental crimes.
- The World Bank also works to improve access to information on the beneficial owners of legal entities in order to prevent the creation of shell companies and strengthen the exchange of tax information. It also helps governments build systems related to the disclosure by government officials of their sources of income and assets, and to protection against money laundering. These efforts to build transparency and accountability also aim to ensure that honest government officials and companies are recognized, while corrupt individuals and criminals are sanctioned.

The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a partnership between the World Bank and the UN, has helped freeze or recover approximately one billion dollars in stolen assets. In December 2017, the initiative

organized the first Global Forum on Asset Recovery, hosted by the United States and the United Kingdom, which focused on Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Ukraine. A memorandum of understanding was signed between Nigeria, Switzerland, and the World Bank regarding the return of 321 million dollars in recovered assets, in addition to the establishment of asset recovery and management offices in Uganda, Tanzania, Moldova, and Ukraine.

2.3 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Its Most Important Contributions to Combating Corruption

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organization comprising 30 countries that seek to promote economic growth, prosperity, and employment through cooperation and policy dialogue among its members (OECD, 2026). The organization is a platform that allows governments to compare policy-making experiences, seek solutions to common problems, identify good practices, and coordinate domestic and global policies (OECD, 2026).

The most important contributions of the OECD to combating corruption lie in fighting corruption in international business transactions and working to establish competition on fairgrounds for all companies. The organization placed the issue of international corruption on its agenda in 1989 at the request of the United States. The United States had enacted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which criminalized the act of American citizens, residents of the United States, or American companies offering bribes to foreign government officials for the purpose of concluding deals. American companies complained that they were losing deals to companies from other countries that were not restricted in their use of bribery for this purpose (OECD, 2026).

Naturally, the efforts of a single country cannot put an end to corruption. In this field, the organization adopted a convention to combat bribery in 1997, which entered into force in 1999. By 2008, this convention had been ratified by all member states of the organization, in addition to seven non-member states. Under this convention, the signatory states are committed to combating the provision of bribes by their nationals, whether individuals or companies, to foreign public officials, as well as to officials working in countries that are not parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention. This is intended to eliminate unfair competition in global business transactions and to support development (OECD, 2024).

In May 1996, the OECD also issued recommendations on combating corruption in procurement funded by aid. These recommendations call for the adoption of a set of conditions and measures to prevent corrupt practices in procurement financed by external aid. They also called on member states to cooperate with countries benefiting from financing and with the International Development Association in applying these recommendations. In addition, the organization helps member states develop an effective framework to promote the integrity of public officials and increase the efficiency of their performance (Al-Rukaybat, 2016, p. 189).

2.4 Transparency International and Its Most Important Contributions to Combating Corruption

Transparency International is considered one of the leading organizations in the fight against corruption. It was founded in 1993, is headquartered in Berlin, and is an international non-governmental organization with 100 local chapters ([Transparency International, 2024](#)). It is mainly supported by former World Bank experts and funded by several international, European, and American organizations. Transparency International views corruption as a major obstacle to development. Therefore, it works to create public support for anti-corruption programs and to promote transparency and accountability in governments. It also helps individuals and countries combat corruption after it has spread at both official and unofficial levels, and after national institutions have become unable to fight and confront it, especially since its effects have extended from undermining local development efforts to undermining international efforts in the fields of grants, aid, and loans ([Talib & Al-Amiri, 2016, p. 189](#)).

The organization does not investigate specific corruption cases or individuals. Rather, it develops anti-corruption tools and works with civil society organizations, companies, and governments to implement them. The organization's success lies in placing the issue of corruption on the agenda of the world and its international institutions. It also played a key role in presenting the UN Convention against Corruption and the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention ([Al-Rukaybat, 2016, p. 183](#)).

It should be noted that Transparency International has a set of guiding principles, the most important of which are:

- Recognizing that the risks of corruption go beyond individual cases, and therefore there is a shared and public responsibility to combat it.
- Considering the anti-corruption movement a global movement that transcends the social, political, economic, and cultural systems within each country.
- Giving attention to the principles of participation, decentralization, diversity, accountability, and transparency.
- Maintaining non-partisanship.
- Building alliances at the local and regional levels that include governments, civil society, and the private sector in order to combat internal and external corruption.
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information, and raising public awareness of the devastating harms of corruption to human beings and economic development.

Among the most important contributions of Transparency International to combating corruption is its development of new tools for dealing with the phenomenon. The most important of these tools are as follows (Talib & Al-Amiri, 2016, p. 191):

- Collecting information and conducting studies on the phenomenon of corruption, developing new methods to measure it, and issuing a comprehensive annual report on corruption around the world in various fields.
- Providing voluntary technical consultations to diagnose and combat corruption. The organization has also become a technical secretariat responsible for preparing conferences related to corruption and its prevention.
- Cooperating with reputable commercial, financial, and international institutions within the framework of what is known as the Know Your Customer project, in order to formulate general rules that help combat corruption. These efforts were embodied in the signing of the Wolfsberg Principles, which are principles signed by a number of banks to improve their image among customers and reassure them of their commitment to the highest possible degree of transparency and integrity in dealing with all parties.
- Playing a pressure role with intergovernmental international organizations, with its efforts reflected in the conclusion of many treaties and agreements related to combating corruption.

2.5 The Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC):

GOPAC was founded in October 2002 as a result of a global conference held in Ottawa, Canada, which brought together more than 170 parliamentarians and 400 observers who dedicated their efforts to combating corruption and improving good governance. At this meeting, the Board of Directors approved GOPAC's constitution, and GOPAC became a legal entity in the fall of 2003 as a non-profit organization under Canadian law. GOPAC is unique in that it is the only international network of parliamentarians focused exclusively on combating corruption. Its members represent more than 50 countries in all regions of the world. They are current or former legislators, including those who have been deprived of their right to hold office. Their cooperation is also non-partisan. GOPAC uses the Global Task Forces (GTF) programming model to advance agendas identified by members through a regionally representative group of parliamentarians who advocate for each topic. GOPAC's Board of Directors and Global Secretariat support the Global Task Forces through manuals, workshops, and capacity-building among parliamentarians around the world. Through its general action funds, GOPAC can support the introduction of legal and oversight changes in national parliaments to control corruption, promote good governance, and make the executive authority more accountable to the people (GOPAC, 2026).

2.6 The Organization of American States:

The Organization of American States recognized the danger of corruption early on and addressed it by concluding the Inter-American Convention against Corruption in 1996. Approximately 21 American states signed this convention. It calls for the criminalization of domestic corruption and international bribery and includes a set of preventive measures against corruption. It aims to disseminate, develop, and strengthen legal frameworks within member states in order to prevent and control corrupt practices.

2.7 The African Initiative:

These efforts began in Washington on February 23, 1999, when the Global Coalition for Africa met to discuss cooperative frameworks for combating corruption. The most important achievement of African states in combating corruption is the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, adopted by the heads of state and government of the African Union in July 2003. This convention promotes measures that ensure transparency in tenders and projects, especially public ones.

2.8 The European Union:

At their meeting in Malta in 1994, European ministers of justice considered corruption a serious threat to democracy, the law, and human rights. As a result, the ministers appointed a committee tasked with proposing appropriate measures at the international level to combat corruption. The committee issued two well-known conventions:

- The Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, signed in Strasbourg on January 27, 1999.
- The Civil Law Convention on Corruption, signed in Strasbourg on November 4, 1999.

These conventions are not limited to addressing corruption within public authorities only, but also extend to the private sector.

2.9 Arab Initiatives in Combating Corruption:

The document of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Conference, held from March 12 to 14, 2004, on Arab Reform Issues: Vision and Implementation, is one of the most important contributions to combating corruption in the Arab region. It was an unprecedented initiative aimed at formulating a purely Arab position on reform issues and their priorities without any foreign intervention, and at proposing mechanisms for follow-up and the continued participation of civil society in implementation. In addition to the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, five Arab bodies participated in calling for this conference: the Arab Academy for Science and Technology, the Arab Business Council, the Economic Research Forum, the Arab Organization for Human Rights, and the Arab Women Organization. A total of 170 Arab thinkers and intellectuals also participated in this conference. The

Alexandria Document emerged from this conference and is considered an interconnected and integrated political, economic, social, and cultural document that expresses the vision of Arab civil society regarding reform and its priorities. This document included a set of mechanisms to reduce the effects of corruption in each of the four areas of comprehensive reform.

Arab states also attempted to undertake some efforts related to combating corruption outside the Alexandria Convention, which can be summarized as follows (Sharfi, 2018):

- The convening of the Conference of Arab Ministers of Interior in 1987.
- The convening of conferences by the Arab Administrative Development Organization in Cairo in 1999, where an entire session of the conference was devoted to the issue of corruption, followed by a conference in Beirut in 2002.
- The convening of several conferences at the League of Arab States.

3. National Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

Given the serious and deteriorating situation in Algeria resulting from high levels of corruption, as acknowledged by international organizations that classify Algeria among countries with high levels of corruption, Algeria has attempted to address the issue by improving and developing its legal and institutional mechanisms in this field. It has also undertaken major reforms covering most fields and sectors, in addition to seeking to encourage the participation of civil society, in all its forms and orientations, in implementing the national strategy for preventing and combating corruption and establishing the principles of good governance.

3.1 The Legal Framework for Preventing and Combating Corruption in Algeria:

Algeria has an arsenal of laws related to preventing and combating corruption, including the following:

3.1.1 Law No. 06-01 on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption:

This law was issued in 2006 and followed the same legal approach adopted by the UN Convention against Corruption. In its first chapter, the law provided several definitions, which are the same as those contained in the Convention. In its second chapter, it addressed preventive measures against corruption in the fields of recruitment and the management of state public property. It then moved, in the third chapter, to establishing an anti-corruption body, while clarifying its legal system, duties, independence, and powers. In the fourth chapter, the law provided provisions criminalizing acts considered to constitute corruption. In the fifth chapter, it set out provisions relating to how searches, investigations, and information gathering are conducted concerning corruption-related offences stipulated in that law, as well as the precautionary measures that may be taken to prevent the leakage of funds resulting from corruption offences, and the procedures for seizing and confiscating such funds (Shaarawi, 2011, pp. 3-4).

3.1.2 Other Laws for Combating Corruption in Algeria:

In addition to Law No. 06-01 on the prevention and fight against corruption, which is considered the most important anti-corruption law in Algeria, there are other laws related to preventing and combating corruption, including the following ([HATPLC, 2014, pp. 179-123](#)):

- Law No. 05-01, issued in 2005, relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing.
- Presidential Decree No. 02-250 regulating the Public Procurement Code.
- Presidential Decree No. 06-414, issued in 2006, determining the model for the declaration of assets.
- Presidential Decree No. 06-415, issued in 2006, determining the procedures for the declaration of assets by public officials.
- Ordinance No. 07-01, issued in 2007, relating to incompatibility cases and obligations specific to certain positions and functions.
- Executive Decree No. 13-318, issued in 2013, relating to procedures for detecting, locating, and freezing funds and other assets within the framework of combating terrorism financing.

3.2 The Institutional Framework for Preventing and Combating Corruption in Algeria:

3.2.1 The National Body for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption (ONPLC):

It was established under Presidential Decree No. 06-413 issued in 2006 and was officially installed in 2011. It is an independent administrative authority with legal personality and financial independence. It was created to implement the national strategy in the field of preventing and combating corruption. To ensure the independence of this body, Algerian law, in Article 19 of the Law on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, provides for a set of measures ([Malika, 2013, p. 160](#)): (Malika, 2013, p. 160)

- Members and employees of the body who are authorized to access personal information or any confidential information must take a special oath before assuming their duties.
- The body must be provided with the necessary human and material resources to perform its duties.
- Its staff must receive appropriate and high-level training.
- The security and protection of the body's members and employees must be guaranteed against all forms of pressure, humiliation, insult, or assault of any kind that they may face during or because of the performance of their duties.

3.2.2 The Court of Accounts (CC):

It was established under Law No. 80-05 dated 1980. Its management and legal powers have undergone several successive amendments under Law No. 90-32 issued in 1990 and Ordinance No. 95-20 issued in 1995. It is considered a supreme body for subsequent oversight of the funds of the state, territorial communities, public utilities, and public institutions, in order to ensure the transparent management of public funds and to strengthen the prevention and fight against fraud and illegal practices. This is reflected in the provisions relating to its role in combating financial corruption ([Tammam & Shabri, 2020, p. 534](#)).

3.2.3 The General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF):

It is a body for subsequent external control and is under the direct authority of the Minister of Finance. According to Presidential Decree No. 80-53 issued in 1980, its role is based on monitoring the financial and accounting management of state services, decentralized public communities, and all public institutions of an administrative nature. It has been reorganized and its powers have been redefined several times under executive decrees. However, this body cannot exert pressure or influence by referring files to the judiciary when cases of administrative or financial corruption are discovered, as the results of its oversight do not go beyond issuing reports containing non-binding proposals and guidelines for the bodies subject to oversight ([Bousaioudm, 2015, p. 69](#)). The law has also established regional inspectorates of the General Inspectorate of Finance in several provinces in order to reduce pressure on the central inspectorate and activate its role in inspection and oversight.

3.2.3 The National Office for the Suppression of Corruption:

It was established under Ordinance No. 10-05 issued in 2010. It is a central operational service of the judicial police that enjoys full independence in its work and operates under the authority of the Minister of Finance. It is responsible for searching for and investigating corruption crimes and acts, collecting information and evidence about them, and referring their perpetrators to appear before the judiciary, in cooperation and coordination with the competent judicial authorities. The office consists of officers and agents of the judicial police affiliated with the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior and Local Authorities, competent public officials in the field of combating corruption, and technical and administrative staff ([Bousaioudm, 2015, p. 69](#)). The establishment of this office came within the framework of the state's effort to intensify anti-corruption efforts by strengthening the role of the National Body for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, whose role focuses on prevention and awareness, while the role of the office focuses on search and investigation, combating, suppression, and deterrence ([Abed Al-Aali, 2013/2012, p. 502](#)).

3.2.4 The Financial Intelligence Processing Unit:

It was created under Executive Decree No. 02-127 issued in 2002. It is an independent public institution with legal personality and financial independence. It is also affiliated with the Ministry of Finance and is responsible for combating and preventing terrorism financing and money laundering. It analyzes and processes the information it receives or collects the necessary information after receiving notifications of suspicions related to money laundering or terrorism financing offences. The unit may provisionally object, for a maximum period of 72 hours, to the execution of a banking transaction involving strong suspicions of money laundering or terrorism financing, while being granted the right to request any document or information it deems necessary for the performance of its work (Bousaioudm, 2015, p. 69). In addition to these bodies specialized in preventing and combating corruption, there are several other institutions that play a major role in this field, such as Parliament, through the various functions granted to it by the Constitution, including enacting laws, questioning and holding government members accountable, conducting investigations, and discussing the general policy statement and the government program. The judiciary also plays a role through the fair application of the law and the guarantee of citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, in addition to the various security agencies, the police, and the National Gendarmerie, which have a major role in detecting and investigating various corruption cases.

4. The Impact of the Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Mechanisms on Achieving Economic Stability

Combating corruption through national and international mechanisms is the cornerstone of building strong economies. The relationship between integrity and economic stability is not incidental, but structural, affecting all macroeconomic indicators (International Monetary Fund, 2024, p. 12).

4.1 Enhancing the Investment Climate and Attracting Capital Flows

The effectiveness of oversight mechanisms contributes to creating a safe and predictable investment environment. Foreign investors seek countries that have an independent judicial system and transparent mechanisms for awarding public contracts (Brish, 2023, p. 45).

- Reducing the cost of doing business: Corruption acts as an illegal tax that may increase project costs by up to 20%. Effective anti-corruption measures eliminate this additional cost (Transparency International, 2025, p. 8).
- Improving the credit rating: A state's commitment to the standards of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) prevents it from being placed on grey or black lists, thereby facilitating capital inflows and the smooth flow of international bank transfers (FATF, 2024, p. 112).

4.2 Efficient Financial Allocation and Protection of the Public Budget

Institutional effectiveness, especially the role of courts of accounts, leads to the rationalization of public expenditure and prevents the depletion of national wealth.

- Reducing invoice inflation: Strict oversight of public procurement helps ensure that funds are directed toward real projects with economic feasibility, rather than being transferred to private accounts through fictitious contracts (Law No. 23-12, 2023).
- Asset recovery and support for the treasury: Activating international cooperation mechanisms to recover looted funds directly contributes to reducing the budget deficit and easing the burden of external debt, thereby strengthening the state's financial sovereignty (UN, 2004, p. 48).

4.3 Ensuring Monetary Stability and Food and Social Security

Financial corruption directly affects the stability of the currency and markets, thereby threatening social peace, which is the foundation of economic stability.

- Combating currency smuggling: Financial intelligence units contribute to tracking illicit money flows, thereby preserving foreign exchange reserves and protecting the value of the national currency from collapse (CTRF, 2025, p. 30).
- Curbing monopolies and regulating prices: Corruption is often linked to the emergence of lobbies that control essential goods. The effectiveness of competition and transparency mechanisms breaks these monopolies, ensuring price stability and protecting purchasing power (World Bank, 2024, p. 156).

5. CONCLUSION

At the end of this research, it can be said that the fight against corruption is not merely an isolated legal procedure, but a comprehensive strategy in which international efforts intersect with national will to achieve a higher objective: economic stability. The study concluded by verifying the hypotheses and answering the research problem as follows:

5.1 Answering the Hypotheses

- Proving the first hypothesis: It was confirmed that international conventions, particularly the UN Convention against Corruption, served as the legal compass that pushed states to update their laws, thereby creating a unified global legal language for confronting cross-border corruption.
- Proving the second hypothesis: The research concluded that legal texts alone do not create integrity. It became clear that the effectiveness of national mechanisms depends on the extent of their organic and financial independence from the executive authority, as well as on the existence of political will that removes protection from corrupt individuals.

- Proving the third hypothesis: Economic evidence has shown that countries that achieved high levels of transparency experienced currency stability and an increase in foreign investment flows, confirming that integrity is the safety valve of economic stability.

5.2 Research Findings

- Corruption is the largest hidden tax that exhausts the national economy and drives away productive investments.
- In some countries, there is a gap between the legal arsenal, represented by legal texts, and procedural practice, represented by reality.
- Digital transformation and the digitization of administration are among the strongest contemporary national mechanisms for reducing opportunities for human corruption.

5.3 Recommendations

- Strengthening independence: It is necessary to grant national anti-corruption bodies full legal immunity and broad regulatory powers, away from political tensions.
- Activating legal diplomacy: International cooperation should be strengthened in the field of recovering looted funds and facilitating extradition procedures in financial cases.
- Adopting digital governance: Government transactions, especially public procurement, should be digitized quickly to ensure the highest levels of transparency and reduce direct contact between employees and citizens.
- Spreading a culture of integrity: The values of transparency and the risks of corruption should be included in educational curricula to create a generation that believes integrity is the foundation of economic advancement.

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