The role of civil society in preventing and combating corruption crimes.

دور المجتمع المدني في الوقاية من جرائم الفساد ومكافحته



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Abstract: This study seeks to highlight the role of civil society in promoting a culture of reporting as a preventive mechanism against corruption crimes, which have spread alarmingly and affected nearly all sectors and domains of the state. These crimes have become a direct threat to both the state and the citizen at the same time, and they almost paralyze the constitutional role of the state by undermining social, economic, and even political aspects. This situation is largely due to the weakness of oversight mechanisms, whether exercised by the executive authority through its internal supervisory bodies or by national constitutional institutions acting as independent external oversight bodies.

In the face of this real challenge, it has become necessary to reconsider the national strategy for the prevention of and the fight against corruption, especially after the effectiveness of civil society was demonstrated in addressing the health crisis caused by COVID-19 and overcoming it, by the grace of God. Consequently, civil society has become an essential actor within the framework of criminal policy aimed at preventing and combating various serious crimes, particularly through the promotion of a culture of reporting corruption offenses, thereby strengthening civic responsibility and citizenship.

key words: Civil Society; Corruption Crimes; Whistleblowing Culture.

الملخص:

تسعى هذه الدراسة لتسليط الضوء على دور المجتمع المدني في تعزيز ثقافة التبليغ للوقاية من جرائم الفساد التي انتشرت بشكل رهيب ومست جميع مجالات وقطاعات الدولة، فهي أصبحت تشكل تهديد مباشر للدولة والمواطن في أن واحد، و تكاد تعطل دور الدولة دستوريا، من خلال مساسها بالجوانب الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وحتى السياسية، نتيجة ضعف الآليات الرقابة سواء من قبل السلطة التنفيذية عن طريق أجهزتها الرقابية الداخلية أو من قبل الهيئات الوطنية الدستورية كجهات رقابة خارجية مستقلة.

أمام هذا التحدي الحقيقي كان لابد من إعادة النظر في الاستراتيجية الوطنية للوقاية من الفساد ومكافحته، خاصة بعد إثبات نجاعة دور المجتمع المدني في معالجة الأزمة الصحية (كوفيد 19) والخروج منها بلطف الله، أصبح المجتمع المدني طرفا في معادلة السياسة الجنائية للوقاية ومكافحة مختلف الجرائم الخطيرة،عن طريق تكريس ثقافة التبليغ عن جرائم الفساد وذلك لتعزيز مواطنته .

الكلمات المفتاحية : المجتمع المدني، جرائم الفساد، ثقافة المبلغ.

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Introduction:

Financial and administrative corruption crimes One of the serious problems facing nations and peoples in general, and it is not limited to people or nations or specific cultures of one country over another, even though it varies in size and degree from one society to another, and it has become one of the most important issues that receive attention. most governments at both the local and international levels, and all reforms now take into account how to address this. The scourge The danger is deeply rooted in society and state institutions, because this is amazing. Crimes of various kinds (her pictures, the bribe, the embezzlement, treachery, illicit enrichment, etc.), all of which are considered a real obstacle To disable a wheel for development, especially in developing countries.

On this basis, the Algerian legislator sought to establish a legislative and institutional framework to limit and prevent the repercussions. Financial and administrative corruption crimes, especially after the ratification of the agreement The United Nations Anti-Corruption Commission in 2004, which was followed by the issuance of the first legal text to combat this The social dilemma is represented by Law 06-01. The Modified and Supplementary included several preventive measures in the public sector relating to employment, declaration of assets, conclusion of public contracts, management of public funds, transparency in dealing with the public, etc.

Among these preventive measures is the involvement of civil society in preventing and combating corruption crimes, whose role was initially modest. Several national institutions and bodies were also established for the purpose of preventing and combating these serious crimes, such as the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, which was later replaced by the High Authority for Transparency, Prevention, and Combating of Corruption; the Central Office for the Suppression of Corruption; and the Financial Intelligence Unit. Corruption has always been an obstacle to development.

The importance of this study lies In highlighting the role of civil society in preventing corruption crimes and combating it In line with what to attest The current century is witnessing transformations in the field of prevention and combat. This dangerous type of crime, the most prominent of which was finding or activating mechanisms and mechanisms Assistance to judicial bodies and the competent quasi-judicial activation of civil society at the local level and international cooperation at the external level.

The role of civil society in preventing and combating corruption crimes.

And this study aims to demonstrate the rationale for involving civil society in criminal policy for preventing and combating corruption, considering that the society Civil society gains its legitimacy through participation in social life, defending the public interest of citizens, and raising their awareness of issues of great importance, foremost among which is undoubtedly the issue of corruption and financial and administrative factors that have permeated the very core of institutions. Civil society plays a complementary role to the state in preparing public policy and overseeing its proper implementation; it is an active participant. It is about embodying the participatory and developmental approach and managing public affairs as required by the principles of good governance established by international charters and national laws.

Algeria, like other countries, is suffering, as corruption has affected every aspect of life. Faced with these challenges and its institutions, whether the corruption is social, economic, political, or even moral, the Algerian legislator had to reconsider a new policy that would enable the active participation of various actors in this regard. unlessGood fortune, and after civil society organizations proved their competence in the health crisis, and undertook many roles that the state might sometimes be unable to perform, they subsequently became a key partner in various challenges, including combating the pandemic.This Crime.

This leads us to raise the following main issue:

How effective is civil society in preventing and combating corruption?

This problem encompasses several sub-questions:

What is it? civil society? What legal means are adopted by civil society to combat corruption crimes?

And I have it. It was approved in this study. On the analytical approach And the description of where we are by introducing some concepts related to civil society and its categories and the study involves analyzing modern legal texts relevant to the topic, in addition to a comparative approach by comparing the legal texts regulating some older bodies with those newly established ones.

Therefore, we will try to answer This is amazing. The problem through study This topic is addressed through two sections: the first section examines the conceptual framework of civil society, while the second section focuses on...the secondTo demonstrate the legal means adopted by civil society in combating corruption crimes

We will conclude our study with a summary in which we address the most important results obtained through this modest study and the suggestions that we deem appropriate.

the first Topic: The conceptual framework of civil society

Crime is not just a security issue but a product of interacting and shared economic, social, and cultural factors, and combating it is everyone's responsibility, especially civil society institutions with all their components, whether they are national or local associations that are active in various fields.

Therefore, in this section we will address two requirements. We will dedicate (the first requirement) to studying the concept of civil society, while (the second requirement) we will dedicate to studying the importance of civil society and its types.

The first requirement: The concept of civil society

Civil society is a modern concept in law, with multiple dimensions depending on the angle from which we view it. It represents individuals in various demonstrations, i.e., the private sector. If we consider its role in the political sphere, it is concerned with activating the principles of modern democracy based on dialogue. If we consider the economic sphere, which is centered on development, its role is to be a partner in accelerating the development process. As for the subject of our study, its role in preventing and combating corruption, it is considered one of the main measures, mechanisms, and tools that the Algerian legislator relies on to prevent and combat corruption crimes in their various forms, such as bribery, embezzlement, misuse of property, and other crimes.

Therefore, through this requirement, we will study the definition of civil society in Section One, and then we will elaborate in Section Two on the importance of civil society.

First Section: Definition of Civil Society

In this section concerning the definition of civil society, we should define it from several aspects as follows:

Firstly: Linguistic definition

We find that the word "civil" in Arabic dictionaries is derived from "city" or "civilization," and it is the opposite of nomadism and barbarism. Therefore, civil society is the antithesis of nomadic society.[1]

It should be noted that the term "civil society" is linguistically a Western term, pronounced in French. société civile. So no **We find a precise linguistic**

[1]-Nassima maghrabi, Second Year Lectures, on the State and Civil Society, University of Blida 2, Faculty of Law and Political Science, 2023, 2024.

definition for it. In Arabic philosophical, political, and social dictionaries, it is a compound term indicating a working environment in terms of its origin and development. society The word is Latin and means "community," but it is a word of Latin origin and not derived from the word "citizen" or "civilization," as is common[1]

It is concluded that the word "civis" in Arabic translation does not refer to citizenship but rather to civil, city, urban, or civilization, which means the place where individuals come together to live in response to various factors and thus embrace the common good.[2]

As for civil society in its Latin sense, "societascivilis," this view of the political, found in Aristotle's writings, expresses a political entity subject to laws. It fails to reflect the distinction, now accepted, between the state and civil society. The ancient European political tradition understands the state as the entity envisioned by civil society, a political community whose members are citizens who recognize and abide by the laws of the state[3].

The jurist Thomas Hobbes defined civil society as “a group of individuals living in a specific geographical area from a political standpoint, who share a set of customs, traditions, and values based on language, religion, and history, and whose initiatives aim to serve the community.”[4]

From the perspective of the jurist John Locke, civil society is the state in which individuals enjoy freedom and equality and peace prevails, not a continuous war waged by each of them against the other.

However, the bias of these individuals towards their own self-interest caused instability among the individuals.[5].

According to the jurist Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his book *The Social

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[1]-Mehdi nazih, Ben Brika abdelwahab, The Role of Civil Society in Local Development in Light of Good Governance, an article published in the Journal of Law and Political Science, Faculty of Law and Political Science, ZianeAchour University, Djelfa, No. 36, Vol. 1, p. 283.

[2]-Mawloud muslim, Civil Society (A Theoretical Study), an article published in the Journal of Social and Human Sciences, No. 9, January 2004, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Faculty of Law and Political Science, p. 301.

[3]-Kalthoum zaatout, Azhar daif, The Concept of Civil Society: Between Theoretical Foundations and the Problem of Reference Points, an article published in the Journal of the Researcher in Humanities and Social Sciences, Issue13, University of Shahid Hamma Lakhdar, El Oued, Algeria, March 2018, p. 40.

[4]Thomas hobbes (1588-1679), the English philosopher, is considered the greatest philosopher of the 17th century, most famous in the legal field. He wrote the book The Social Contract, which shows that the relationship between the state and individuals is governed by a contract.

[5]John locke, the English political thinker (1632-1704), one of the most famous politicians, especially in the legal field related to monarchical governments, wrote an essay on tolerance, stating that the foundation of the prosperity of the state is the idea of tolerance.

Contract*, the term "civil society" does not specifically refer to political society and the state, as it was used to contrast with a primitive, non-political society. Therefore, he argues that entering civil society results from individuals relinquishing some of the rights granted to them by the state. For this reason, Rousseau advocated the idea of the general will to express the concept of popular sovereignty, which seeks to achieve the common good.[1].

The jurist Edward Cardelli, in his book Social criticism, defined it as "material and social forces in which people depend to the greatest extent possible on the level of development reached by the productive forces that consist of the working class, who stand in solidarity and support each other to help others."[2]

In Arab thought, it is defined as "a group of free voluntary unions, bodies and organizations that fill the public sphere between the family and the state, to achieve the goals of its members, committed to upright standards and values. In this way, civil society includes associations, unions and parties, mutual aid societies, i.e. everything that is non-governmental."[3].

Based on the previous definitions, we can define civil society in the field of prevention and combating corruption as a group of professional organizations, unions, associations and various actors in this strategy, as it enjoys participation, volunteering, awareness and sensitization and spreading a culture of reporting, in order to uncover these criminal acts.

Third: Legal definition:

Upon reviewing the legal texts in Algerian legislation, we found no definition provided by the legislator for the meaning of civil society, except for a reference to it in Article 10 of the 2020 constitutional amendment, which states working to activate the role of civil society in participating in the management of public affairs.[4]This is what was stipulated in Article 15 of Law 06-01, as amended and supplemented, which mandates encouraging the participation of civil society

[1]Jean-Jacques rousseau (1712-1778) was a Swiss writer, philosopher, and botanist whose ideas helped in the French Revolution and the first appearance of the concepts of democracy in its traditional form. His ideas also helped in the development of legal systems in many countries around the world.

[2]-Eduard kardeli, a Slovenian thinker, has a book entitled "Social Criticism," in which his ideas are based on humanity and cooperation between individuals, which is what civil society needs today.

[3]-Chaouch ikhwan jahida, The Reality of Civil Society in Algeria, A Field Study of Associations in the Cities of Biskra as a Model, Phd Thesis, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mohamed Khider University of Biskra, 2014-2015, p. 71.

[4]- See article 10 of Presidential Decree No. 20-442, dated November 30, 2020, relating to the promulgation of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, approved in the referendum of November 1, Official Gazette No. 82, approved November 30, 2020.

in preventing and combating corruption by taking several important measures such as transparency, participation in preparing educational and training programs, and conducting awareness campaigns about the dangers of corruption to society.[1].

There fore By analyzing the text of Article 15 of Law 06-01, we can say that the Algerian legislator stipulated the necessity of encouraging the work of civil society and its participation in addressing these crimes, which have had many repercussions, especially at the economic level.

Second Section :The importance of civil society

Civil society is important as one of the important means in combating corruption in two aspects: firstly, its importance to the state and secondly, its importance to individuals. Civil society is considered the main partner of the authority through working to participate in implementing the state's policy in combating various corruption crimes, as it is one of the actors that cannot be dispensed with.

The importance of civil society to individuals can be high lighted as follows:

Firstly: The emergence of the new leader ship:It is necessary to prepare new leaders from successive generations and to form the new leadership.In order to develop society, this concept begins within civil society institutions such as unions and associations. Civil society is considered a renewable source for providing society with content that attracts citizens to its membership and enables them to participate effectively in reducing corruption. Furthermore, it allows them to discover their capabilities through collective activity and provides them with opportunities to exercise leadership through the responsibilities entrusted to them.[2].

Secondly: Spreading the culture of reporting corruption crimes:The culture of reporting is considered one of the most important functions of civil society institutions, which instill in society respect for the values of voluntary and collective work, acceptance of difference and diversity between oneself and others, and managing conflict peacefully in light of respect, tolerance, cooperation, and peaceful conflict, while adhering to public accountability and

[1]- See article 15 of Law No. 06-01, dated February 20, 2006, relating to the prevention and combating of corruption, Official Gazette No. 49, approved February 20, 2006.

[2]-Aboub zahira, newly Created Crimes in the Corruption Law (Bribery and Favoritism), an article published in Al-Sada Journal for Legal and Political Studies, Volume 4, Issue 2022, p. 51.

transparency. These values, in their entirety, are the values of democracy.[1].

Thirdly: Instilling values of integrity, citizenship, and reporting various forms of corruption crimes is one of the main objectives that civil society organizations seek to implement in reality. However, from our point of view, we see that the culture of reporting in Arab countries, and Algeria in particular, is somewhat modest for several reasons, perhaps the most prominent of which is the lack of a special legal framework to protect the category of those who report corruption.

Fourthly: Comprehensive development: Civil society focuses on participatory development based on the fact that many development experiences have failed because they were imposed by the government on the governed without their participation. Other cases have proven that the participation of lower popular levels is the best guarantee for achieving success. The importance of civil society is highlighted through organizations that develop and enhance the individual skills and capabilities of members in a way that reduces the burden on the government, as civil society institutions become partners with the government in implementing comprehensive development programs and plans in their various economic, social, cultural and human aspects.[2].

Second requirement: Categories of civil society

Since civil society includes everything that is non-governmental, some of which is active at the national level and others at the international level, it is divided into several different and varied sections.

However, the focus of our study will be on what is national and the second on the international level, which are as follows:

First Section :At the national level

It includes professional organizations such as unions, which are considered civil society institutions for several reasons, including their strong position in defending workers' interests. They do not aim to make a profit or gain power, but rather to defend the interests of a single profession, such as doctors, pharmacists, architects, accountants, lawyers, and journalists.[3]Furthermore, associations are also institutions of civil society. In social or political terms, an association refers to a group of people who come together to defend their common

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[1]-Mazioud salim, The role of social institutions in crime prevention, an article published in the Algerian Journal of Economics and Finance, Issue 11, April 2017, p. 703.

[2]-Ahsan gharbi, The Supreme Authority for Transparency, Prevention and Combating of Corruption under the Constitutional Amendment of 2020, an article published in the Research Journal, ZianeAchour University, Djelfa, Algeria, No. 6, Vol. 1, 2021, p. 701.

-[3]Sumaya ouchen ,The role of civil society in building identity security in the Arab world: A case study of Algeria. Master's thesis in political science, specialization: Public policy and comparative government.2010-2009p. 45.

interests, and an association is the realization of a shared idea within specific and clear boundaries.[1].

Its activities vary between professional, charitable, and humanitarian associations, and there are associations that serve specific social groups and segments such as children, youth, the elderly, women, the sick, the disabled, and others.....etc[2]

There are others whose activity is local, while the associations that are at the heart of our study are those that are concerned with carrying out awareness campaigns about the negative effects of bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of funds and other crimes.

We also conclude that associations play a leading role in the emergence of civil society, to the point that some call them"Public benefit associations, which are the most widespread form of civil society, are concerned with implementing social plans and programs, protecting public funds, and defending their rights and freedoms. This role played by these institutions, especially through their participation in various social activities, indicates the connection of the intellectual to the basic issues of his society, and this is what made them one of the most important components of civil society that works for change and progress and confronts, by all possible means, the corruption that has plagued the body of society.

Second Section: At the international level

It includes non-governmental organizations that lie between the government and the private sector, are independent of the state, are organized by a group of individuals, and seek to influence the state's public policy.

We will highlight them as follows: Non-governmental organizations play an important role in civil society in terms of the freedom of social movement for individuals and groups, the freedom to express their intellectual aspirations and participate in social and political life, the freedom of initiative and the way to contribute to the development of society.[3]

It also aims to facilitate communication between individuals and groups at the international and national levels, such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Islamic countries. The functions and roles of non-

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[1]- Sumaya ouchen, same reference, p. 45.

[2]- Sumaya ouchen, same reference, p. 46.

[3]- See wikipedia, www.Non-governmental.com These are public interest organizations that are not subject to governments or any international institutions, and there is no prohibition against them cooperating with or receiving aid, funding and financial credits from governments, as they operate without oversight from national governments.

governmental organizations vary according to the nature of the political, economic, and social system. The vitality of this role is fundamentally linked to the extent to which democratic principles and rules are firmly established and to the availability of a suitable environment for carrying out these roles. These functions include providing economic aid to impoverished sectors, as well as functions related to spreading a culture of initiative and volunteerism and communicating with international organizations..

Perhaps the most prominent non-governmental organization at the international level is Transparency International "**Transparency International "** : This organization is considered one of the largest and most active international non-governmental organizations in monitoring and combating corruption globally. It seeks to unify international efforts to combat bribery, embezzlement, favoritism, and the plundering of public funds. The idea of establishing an international anti-corruption organization dates back to the German Peter Eigen.Peter Eigen, the former director of the World Bank, gained a special sensitivity and awareness of the destructive impact of corruption, which destroys the economies of countries, thanks to his long experience working in Africa and South America.

Therefore, he tried to highlight its dangers through the World Bank, but he encountered numerous obstacles and difficulties, especially from the major countries that dominate the international financial institution, which strive to maintain and also increase their influence in developing countries under the pretext of not interfering in the internal affairs of countries. On this basis, donor countries must accept the reality and not hold anyone accountable or track the fate of the funds, and be content with merely acknowledging the completion of development projects.[1].

Unable to combat corruption through the World Bank platform, Peter Eigen resigned from the international financial institution in 1993 and decided to establish Transparency International with the help of a group of like-minded friends with extensive international experience, such as Fritz Heymann.FritzHeimann, legal advisor to General Electric, Kamal Hossain, a former minister in Bangladesh, and others in the same year, and the German capital, Berlin, was chosen as the permanent headquarters of its General Secretariat, raising the slogan "Global Alliance Against Corruption".[2].

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[1]- muhamad serir, Organized Crime and Ways to Combat It, Master's Thesis, International Law and International Relations, Faculty of Law, University of Algiers 1, Ben Aknoun, 2002, p. 134

[2]- Muhammad serir, the same reference, p. 135.

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Despite its relatively recent establishment, Transparency International has grown remarkably fast, with the Argentine organization Citizen Power joining it in 1995. By the end of 1997, it had 38 branches worldwide, and by 2002, it had grown to more than 100 branches, making it the largest international non-governmental organization. This organization has taken upon itself the responsibility of finding tools and mechanisms that will bring about change towards a world free of corruption.

Among the internationally active NGOS, the Albanian organization Enough received the United Nations Civil Society Award in Vienna. It is considered one of the most powerful and popular organizations, having proven the effectiveness of its awareness campaigns both in Albania and the European Union. Enough specializes in combating various forms of organized crime, including financial corruption, and serves as a remarkable example of the struggles undertaken to defend societal issues.[1].

It can be said that Transparency International has achieved a qualitative leap in the field of combating corruption crimes, through the preparation of annual reports on the rate of corruption in each country, based on some important indicators such as the bribery index and other criteria.

The Second Topic

Legal means adopted by civil society to combat corruption crimes

Civil society, as a group of voluntary organizations established by the free will of individuals, including associations, leagues, and unions—that is, everything non-governmental—is considered a non-governmental mechanism to reduce the spread of financial and administrative corruption crimes. But the question that arises is: what role does civil society play in addressing corruption crimes?

In this section, we will address two requirements: (the first requirement) we will dedicate to studying the prior means, while (the second requirement) we will devote to the subsequent means.

First requirement: tribal means

Prior means are those that take place before the commission of any criminal act constituting one of the categories of corruption crimes specified exclusively, and which depend primarily on obtaining information and other awareness

[1]-See: The Office on Drugs and Crime, 50 Years of Preventing the Path to Crime and Criminal Justice, Vienna, 2005, websitewww.undoc.ongp. 8.

campaigns about the danger and repercussions of it on society and state institutions.

Therefore, through this requirement, we will study obtaining information about suspicions of corruption in (Section One), and then we will elaborate in (Section Two) on carrying out awareness campaigns about the seriousness of corruption crimes.

First Section:Obtaining information about suspected corruption

To ensure transparency in public affairs, civil society organizations and the media must be empowered to obtain, disseminate, and publicize information related to corruption. Their role is crucial in exposing corrupt practices and those involved in them. This is a sensitive and serious responsibility, no less important than that of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches in combating financial and administrative corruption. Indeed, the media's role in combating financial and administrative corruption sometimes takes on a broader social and political dimension, given its wider impact and direct, clear public reach.[1].

Second Section: Conducting awareness campaigns about the dangers of corruption crimes

The idea of civil society is now based on the concept of citizenship, which requires the citizen's participation in managing public affairs. Therefore, it is necessary for civil society to carry out awareness campaigns to explain the dangers of corruption crimes and their devastating effects on development, and to carry out media activities that contribute to zero tolerance for corruption and those involved in it. These campaigns should be directed towards the youth through media and communication, and through educational programs that warn of these dangers, their causes, and their bad and negative effects.[2].

Second requirement: **Post-processing methods**

As for the post-crime methods, these are the methods adopted immediately after the crime is committed, and they are through joint coordination with the media in tracking criminals who are being prosecuted for corruption cases, whether inside or outside the country, and working to hold them accountable for the various illegal acts that were defined by the Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption.

Therefore, through this requirement, we will study the participation with independent media in uncovering corruption crimes in (Section One), and then we

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[1]- Huwaidiq othman, Salakh muhammad Al-Amin, The Legal System of the Supreme Authority for Transparency, Prevention and Combating of Corruption, an article published in the Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, Volume 13, Issue 01, 2022, p. 480.

[2]-See: Presidential Decree No. 20-442, previous reference.

will elaborate in (Section Two) on the principle of accountability as an element in deterring criminals.

First Section: Participating with independent media in exposing corruption crimes

The existence of free and independent media undermines the foundations of corruption and exposes those who embezzle public funds. In this regard, citizens should be encouraged and provided with the means to contact anti-corruption bodies and the media to report any corruption they become aware of. This, in itself, is an exercise of their civic rights. Conversely, the media should engage with activities and events related to combating corruption.[1].

Therefore, it can be said that civil society is working on joint coordination with independent media in order to uncover projects that were carried out in a manner contrary to the applicable legislation, and to expose all suspicions of corruption that were a cause of hindering the development process.

Second Section: The principle of accountability as an element in deterring criminals

The United Nations Development Programme defines accountability as"Requesting officials to provide the necessary clarifications to stakeholders about how they use their powers and carry out their duties, taking into account the criticisms directed at them, meeting the requirements required of them, and accepting some responsibility for failure, inefficiency, deception, fraud, and accountability is a form of oversight, a form of good governance, and a means to monitor employees charged with managing public affairs, especially those related to spending and managing public funds."

The principle of accountability is one of the requirements of good governance, because after granting managers in various public administrations all possible powers, the final stage is to hold accountable everyone who violates the law directly or indirectly. However, something very important should be added, which is to distinguish between intentional error, such as an employee taking a bribe or embezzling the administration's property, and error in management resulting from negligence or ignorance of some legal texts and the complexity of administrative procedures. Therefore, in order not to disrupt the development process, penalties must be increased for intentional error, while for the second, so that it does not hinder development, it is necessary to rely on the training of these employees.

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[1]-Al-rafdi badr, The Role of Civil Society Institutions in Combating Corruption in Jordan from the Perspective of Opinion Leaders, PhD Thesis, University of Jordan, n.d., p. 63.

Third Section: The most important corruption crimes that civil society should report

Among the most important behaviors that civil society seeks to reduce as much as possible by reporting them are the crimes of public officials stipulated in Law 06-01. [1]:

- Bribery in all its forms.
- Embezzlement or unlawful use of property.
- Abuse of position.
- launderingcriminalproceeds
- Illicitenrichment.
- Awarding deals throughfavoritism.
- Conflict of interest
- Receiving gifts.

And other crimes stipulated in other laws, such as forgery crimes.

Conclusion :

In summary, it can be said that civil society plays a major role in preventing and combating corruption by promoting a culture of reporting corruption crimes, which remains modest to this day. In our opinion, this is due to the lack of confidence among whistleblowers in the legal guarantees for protecting whistleblowers of corruption crimes, and the fear of punishment if they do not have sufficient evidence, and the whistleblower becoming an accused if the reported information is not proven. In this study, we have reached several conclusions, which we present as follows:

1-Civil society is characterized by several features, including: participation, dialogue, and voluntary action in combating bribery.

2- Civil society does not belong to the authority, but is considered a key partner of the state in implementing the anti-corruption strategy.

3- Civil society is important to the citizen by promoting the spirit of initiative and participation in addressing various corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, favoritism, obstruction of justice).

4- Civil society seeks to spread the culture of reporting these crimes in all possible ways.

5- There are several types of civil society at the national level, such as unions and associations specializing in combating corruption crimes.

[1]-See: Law No. 06-01, previous reference.

6- At the international level, there are many non-governmental organizations that specialize in publishing statistics on corruption and integrity indicators, such as Transparency International.

7- Civil society relies in its policy to reduce corruption crimes on prior mechanisms such as conducting awareness campaigns and obtaining information, while subsequent mechanisms are represented in participating in and assisting audio-visual media in researching, investigating and uncovering corruption crimes and holding accountable officials who violate the law, whether at the central or local level.

Our proposal is as follows:

-It is better for the Algerian legislator to work on enacting a special law that regulates and defines the role of civil society in combating corruption crimes, considering it as one of the important legal mechanisms for uncovering various suspicions of financial and administrative corruption in a timely manner.

It has become necessary to make the organizational structure of civil society include experts and specialists in dealing with this type of complex issue.

-The need to impose strict penalties on anyone who tries to obstruct in any way the dissemination of the culture of reporting crimes, considering that civil society, after its success in the health crisis, has become an essential partner of the state in developing the strategy to prevent corruption.

-Establishing joint training programs with the authorities to qualify members of associations in reporting corruption crimes, taking advantage of the supreme authority's powers to propose preventive legislative measures..

-Organizing legal awareness campaigns that promote a culture of integrity using simple language, with a focus on disseminating knowledge of the provisions of Law 06-01 to change societal behaviors..

-Facilitating access to administrative information for associations to enhance transparency, as called for by the new law on the management of associations..

-Activating the role of associations as civilian witnesses in judicial investigations related to corruption, while legally protecting whistleblowers to encourageculture ATo notify

-Cooperation with the higher authority to monitor financial and administrative oversight within the associations themselves, to prevent them from becoming channels of corruption.

-Proposed legislative amendments granting associations the right to file civil suits in corruption cases, to enhance their participation in judicial proceedings.

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