

1. Introduction

Many consider our current time to be the most materialistic of all, there is no place for morality at a time when events are accelerating, developments and scientific production are accelerating, and because the subject of achieving progress and justice needs to promote moral values in public life as an effective tool for guiding the behavior of societies.

In this context, this article attempts to study the problematic role of governance in promoting moral values in public life, how good governance can enhance moral values in public life, and what is the possible impact on the public interest based on the premise that promoting good governance effectively contributes to the promotion of moral values among members of society, improving such indicators of public interest as environmental sustainability and social justice. The importance of integrating ethical values into local governance mechanisms points to the need to promote ethical values in community participation methods as a means of improving government performance and creating a climate characterized by transparency and legitimacy. This research seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis that enhances understanding of the ways societies can adopt to promote ethics through effective and responsible local governance. Through this research we will try to study the relationship between good governance as a way of governing and public life ethics as a way of life, if the goal of good governance is to eliminate corruption, and if the goal of Public Life Ethics is to combat forms of corruption can it be said that the embodiment of good governance will lead to public life Ethics in the end?

2. Definition of Good Governance Subtitle:

From obscurity to widespread use, especially in the last two decades. Governance, like other concepts in the social sciences, is multifaceted, encompassing aspects of the exercise of power in formal and informal institutions and through the management of public resources of the state. The question that we can answer is, what is governance apart from government? There are many processes related to governance, which include answering the following theses:

- How governments and other social sectors interact within society?
- How governance relates to its essence, the "citizen" (achieving citizen well-being)?

- How decisions are made in a world of complex actors, modes of interaction and ethics of dealings?

There are various definitions of good governance that partially highlight an aspect of governance, such as the institutional, economic or social dimension, and certainly these definitions remain valid and acceptable, but they do not include the concept of good governance as a subject and precursor of governance. These definitions remain valid, unless they take into account the totality of what is involved in governance, in particular good governance. UNDP has contributed to the definition of management as a set of processes through which public policies are formulated and implemented, as a result of interaction in networked relationships between various social actors, the private sector and civil society. The provision is used to give the decision a value for to exercise of political power to manage the affairs of the state and society in the direction of development. (UNDP,2002)

While the Declaration of the 3rd Summit of the Council of Europe in Warsaw 2005 “Governance is closest to citizens”. (Council of Europe,2017,p.8)

Good governance ensures its effectiveness at all levels, including the management of public affairs, by applying the necessary rules with the aim of promoting the social and moral values that individuals and society strive to achieve. Strengthening internal stability and supporting economic and social development in order to create sustainable societies.

3. The corruption tags in society

Corruption is one of the main problems facing society at any time, and one of the most dangerous phenomena for states and world institutions and it manifest themselves in various forms and patterns, forming a complex web of illegal and unethical practices (Denys Chumachenko,2020) They generally range from the exchange of services and abuse of power to the most widespread ones such as bribery and embezzlement.

Many variables related to corruption, including what “Michael Johnston” called corruption syndromes, which are related to wealth, power and democracy. (Michael Johnston,2005) The mechanisms must be put in place to deter them. Consequently, the moralization of public life is among the necessary mechanisms

based on moral foundations that align with the values, beliefs and social standards regulating individual behavior.

The issue of moralizing public life has been and continues to be a controversial topic of discussion about the possibilities and alternatives available as pillars for mechanisms to combat forms of corruption in order to guide the behavior of individuals within administrations, institutions and public places.

Within this context, Public morality is considered to respect the freedom of others and preserve their rights based on the motives of human law derived from legislative principles and general principles accepted by others while respecting religious and ideological frameworks and customs.

4. The specific strategies for promoting ethical behavior in public society

To promote the ethical behavior in society it necessarily needs to know the different factors hindering this trend and deal with effective methods of combating corruption.

4.1. The interpretations of corruption between power and influence:

In fact, corruption is growing with the presence of the pursuit of power and influence, the weakness of formal and informal structures and institutions in society, corruption. Within this context, Michael Johnston summarized in his book "corruption syndromes" the relationship between the factors of corruption are different factors that are common to more developed and poor countries, and are not subject to the same factors. He suggested the need to develop reforms related to the essence of the social environment, by proposing to classify the methods used to obtain power, influence and money and divide them into four basic groups (idem, 2005):

- Firstly, the use of influence involves focusing the access of certain political figures to power in order to influence public policy-making processes . (This type is widespread in developed democracies);
- Secondly, the corruption of elite gangs, this corruption is widespread in the bureaucratic, political, economic, military, ethnic and local elites, and depends on strengthening the elite network and imposing its dominance on the political climate to gain influence and money;
- Thirdly, the corruption of oligarchs and families: they spread in dangerous and violent environments , their power brings a lot of followers and exploits economic and political opportunities to their advantage by maintaining the weakness of institutions controlled by government officials or businessmen;
- Fourth: the corruption of government officials plundering the

national economy unchecked institutions and political competition are weak, with few economic opportunities.

4.2. The approach anti-corruption and integrity promotion:

This approach is concerned with the issue of combating corruption and promoting integrity in society and focuses in particular on the roles of various actors in society. (Doménec Melé, 2014) where the fight against corruption and the promotion of integrity require the participation of all sectors of society, including individuals, civil society and companies. The impact of actions: the actions of individuals and entities can either harm or enhance integrity within communities, and can be illustrated in the following points:

- Anti-Corruption and promoting integrity requires the participation of all sectors of society, including individuals, civil society, and businesses.
- Impact of Actions: The actions of individuals and entities can either harm or foster integrity within communities.
- Interaction with Officials: Society actors interact with public officials and influence the public agenda and decisions.
- Public Responsibility: These actors have a responsibility to promote public integrity.
- Strengthening Integrity: This includes compliance measures and integrity within companies and NGOs.
- Partnership: Collaborating with civil society organizations and journalists to raise awareness of corruption risks.
- Supporting Youth: Encouraging youth engagement in anti-corruption efforts.
- Impact on Sustainable Development: All these efforts are essential components that significantly affect sustainable development.

5. The relationship between a governance and the ethical behavior:

5.1. The Behavior's in the public Society:

The behavior of members of society is linked to a set of moral values and principles, a branch of social philosophy that concerns values related to human behavior and is based on different points between good acts and misdeeds (Poirier ,2 011, 1. F M Uys ,2014), with attention to the motives and consequences of such acts.

Morality and corruption can be considered two opposite sides; the absence of one of them necessarily means the domination of the present. The term "ethics" refers to an ambitious approach to behavior, focused on preventing illegal or

unethical behavior by encouraging and rewarding desired behavior. On the other hand, "corruption" evokes a disciplinary approach to the formation of behavior, through the enforcement and punishment of illegal or criminal behavior. (UN, 2000, 17)

The discussion of the concept of ethics and the morality of public life is a very complex topic that extends to a special style and different fields, but the motive and goal are the same, which is to ensure the safety of society from all moral ills that cannot be cured overnight.

Within the same context, the topic of the treatment and morality of public life includes what he came up with (F M Uys, 2014) where he divided ethics into three main branches: **Meta-ethics; Normative ethics; Applied Ethics.**

This division can be explored to answer questions about the nature of moral concepts, such as what constitutes "good" or "evil". The second, normative ethics gives us a set of guidelines for determining the correct actions, often focused on maximizing the overall benefits in comparison with the alternatives. This branch provides officials and individuals with a framework of values and duties to guide ethical decision-making. While Applied Ethics addresses the totality of specific real-world issues and dilemmas, such as those encountered in medical practice, criminal justice, environmental policy, and debates surrounding abortion.

5.2. How to explore the ethical values and local good governance effect in to public life:

There exist many good governance effect in ethical values, such as in public life, however, local governance as an approach and method of governance adopts many principles and standards such as transparency, accountability and integrity that have contributed to the local development of communities and have had a deep positive impact on the pioneering experiences in terms of reducing corruption rates and the efficiency of governance.

Local communities are characterized by religious and cultural differences and diversity and they are asymmetric in many aspects according to population density, potential, cultures and beliefs. However, the success of the work of local governance, strengthening it and testing its ability to withstand is based on subjective factors derived from the moral culture of the community.

The main reason for the emergence of the term good governance is due to reasons related to the poor and abuse of power, bribery and other syndromes of corruption,

so the study of the relationship between local governance and the dissemination of ethical values is intertwined because both are looking for quality in human behavior and closely in public administration, where ethics plays a crucial role in achieving effective governance (Sudrajat, 2023).

The implementation of ethical principles in public service is essential to promote transparency, accountability and integrity, which are fundamental principles of good governance. In the same framework, ethical values are used as guidelines for public officials, helping to prevent mismanagement and corruption while promoting a culture of integrity (Sudrajat, 2023).

The effectiveness of ethical codes and practices can be hampered by various factors, such as underpayment, weak monitoring systems, and favoritism in the public sector (Nkyabonaki, 2019). Interestingly, the development of governance theories and practices was closely related to changes in moral values, since each reform implies new ethical considerations (Shuangshuang & Guowen, 2012). It is interesting to approach the concepts associated with the adopted principles of local governance in terms of their role in the morality of public life through mechanisms and practices to draw prominent ethical values in the principles of local governance.

a. Enhancing credibility (Towards a sustainable & reliable information):

Honesty in Transactions requires enhancing transparency and dissemination of information related to decisions, public projects and government processes, so achieving social and ethical balance between individuals and management requires more transparency to bring more credibility.

Ethical behavior has become a guarantee of public interest before private interests; (Council of Europe, 2007) conceptual principles of good governance are an integral part of public theory and practice and are reflected in fundamental rights. The morality of public life requires transparency in respect for Human Rights, cultural diversity and social cohesion, to ensure the protection and respect of all citizens and not to discriminate against or exclude anyone; (idem, 2007)

b. Community interactivity:

Building a social model of social interaction(Vasylevska,(n.d)) as components of good governance adopt the implementation and development of its principles and standards to become more powerful and flexible in the interaction between the state, its economic community and civil society organizations to build a new model of interaction .

This interaction is based on a set of ethical and organizational principles derived both from religion and inevitably compatible Customs and principles of local governance. In this regard, this interaction involving the morality of public life goes beyond psychological, professional and ethical aspects to the public sphere, economic, political, religious, health, environmental and cultural affairs, as well as social justice. This interactive construction is interested in the following aspects:

- There are standards of ethical behavior practice by public officials ;
- There are ethical values of professional life ;
- The Professional principles do not contradict moral values ;
- Ethical principles are respected by all.

6. Ethical characteristics of good governance

The United Nations has identified a set of characteristics of participation, the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, commitment to consistency, fairness and openness, efficiency and performance have moral connotations, that the study of good governance as a moral approach that combines all these moral connotations raises its credibility as a content of governance with universal values that can be accepted in all societies.

The main goal of good governance includes the ethical aspect and the modification of human behavior at the local level, it is no wonder that governance deals with all aspects of life, from the good governance of institutions to the good governance of environmental, economic and other fields, and all this is aimed at achieving : (ohchr.org,(n.d))

- Full respect for Human Rights;
- The rule of law;
- Active participation;
- Multilateral partnerships;
- Political pluralism;
- Transparent and accountable processes and institutions;
- Efficient and effective public sector and legitimacy;
- Access to knowledge information and education;
- People's political empowerment and equality;
- Sustainability;
- Attitudes and values that promote responsibility;
- Solidarity and tolerance.

7. Moralizing public life as a way to achieve sustainable development:

The process of promoting public morality with development is linked to the goals of improving the quality of life of citizens with the aim of building a society characterized by integrity and justice and thus eliminating the negative effects of corruption, it can be said that the moralization of public life will promote the provision of a favorable environment for development and improve the quality of life of citizens:

- Accountability and integrity accountability of those responsible for their actions and decisions, where transparency is one of the most important components of the ethics of public life, as it contributes to enhancing trust between citizens and government agencies. This concept requires achieving a high level of clarity in the management of Public Affairs and thereby enhancing accountability and reducing corruption.
- Encouraging the roles of dialogue and participation in the decision-making process: and building a spirit of cooperation among citizens as an important part of the political and social processes.

8. The reformist approach to the ethics of public life in Algeria

Algerian society has witnessed great changes in the midst of its openness to the world and to knowledge and technology, and it has become very important to find ways to preserve the moral values inherited through generations and derived from Islamic moral principles and foundations.

There is a general orientation of the internal policy in Algeria towards an effective approach to eliminating the manifestations of rampant corruption at various levels, it was necessary to intervene in order to develop public policies to regulate life the public and the dissemination of moral values in social circles.

8.1. The role of the popular movement in Algeria in the morality of public life:

The peaceful popular movement at the beginning of 2019 is the most important reason that necessitated the development of methods to create public life based on their deep awareness of the crisis caused by the spread of corruption at all levels and its impact on state institutions and its economy, and this caused pressure at the political level towards an effective step to draw new plans to enhance the capabilities of Public Affairs Management and eliminate rampant corruption among state officials .most importantly, to promote the building of a democratic and

prosperous Algeria with a commitment to the ethics of public life and commitment to inherited values and enhance the guarantee of the status of the Algerian citizen.

a. The reasons why the vision was directed to the morality of public life:

It consisted of the following:

- * Achieving the basic requirement of the popular movement contained in the seventh article of the Constitution related to the restoration of the right to sovereignty of the people. Achieving commitments towards the people through deep reforms in the Constitution (dabboush.And , 2023), and the basic demands of the popular movement included the following: * Trading on power. * Reducing the dominance of the executive branch.

- * Establishment of an independent body to organize elections: to ensure their integrity and transparency.

- *Consecration of rights and freedoms: as part of the basic values of the state.

- * Ethics of public life: by combating nepotism, bribery and the exploitation of influence

b. Measures of the national strategy, morality of public life and combating:

The formation of an expert committee on January 08, 2020, whose task is to formulate proposals to revise the National Strategic standards, ethics of public life and achieve harmony in the constitutional text Expand the scope of the fight against corruption by setting binding moral priorities in order to eliminate manifestations of corruption such as bribery and nepotism and the conclusion of UN anti-corruption conventions. Development of curricula for the ethics of public life •Promoting the principles of good governance in political speeches and law drafting .Therefore, there are some main strategies that have been followed:(<https://www.el-mouradia.dz/ar/president/commitments>)

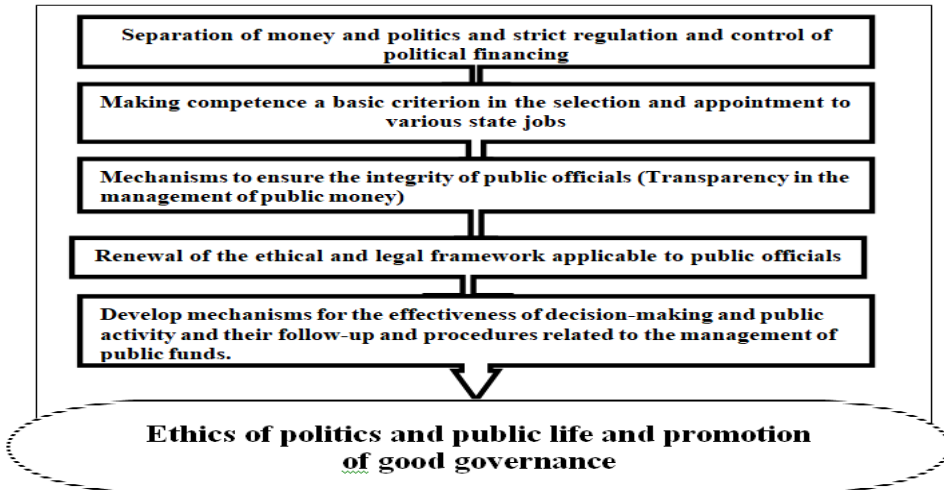
- **The 54 Commitments:** It emanating from the goals of the Algerian revolution, and formed the general framework for the work of the government and state institutions during the years 2020-2024. These commitments aim to achieve several strategic objectives including:

- **Clear political vision:** promoting transparency and democracy in political life.

- **Economic plan for growth and development:** improving the economic situation and promoting investments.

- **Social and cultural policy:** improving the standard of living of citizens and strengthening the national culture.
- **Dynamic foreign policy:** strengthening Algerian diplomacy and restoring the prestige of the state.
- **Strategy for security and defense:** strengthening national security and combating corruption.

Figure (01): ways to improve public life and strengthen governance.



Source: researchers based on 54 commitments on the website: Presidency of the Algerian Republic, commitments54, <https://www.el-mouradia.dz/ar/president/commitments>

- i. **The Anti-corruption laws & Strategies:** corruption is one of the most widespread and complex social scourges in the world, affecting all aspects of political, economic, social and moral life. Corruption is inextricably linked with public morality, which makes it difficult to assess its hangover, given its prevalence in diverse world cultures and values. Algeria is among the countries that have suffered and are still suffering from the effects of this scourge. According to Transparency International's indicators, the curve of public corruption in Algeria has remained stable in the ranks above one hundred over the past two decades out of 180 countries.

Table (01): Classification of Algeria in Terms Of Corruption (2014-2023)

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Values (points)	36	36	34	33	35	35	36	33	33	36
Rank Countries 1 to 180	100	88	108	112	105	106	104	117	116	104

Source: researchers based on Transparency International on the website
<https://ar.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/corruption-index>.

The above table shows the ranking of Algeria in terms of corruption for the period between the years 2014-2023, the ranking of Algeria in terms of corruption by the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International. As of 2014, Algeria ranked 100 out of 180 countries, with a score of 36 points out of 100, while it has increased over the following years to score its highest percentage during 2021, rank 117, to return and drop to rank 104 in 2023 with a total of 36 points. (where a score of 0 represents high corruption and 100 means a very clean public sector). This result indicates that:

- There is a perception of an aggravation of the phenomena on of corruption in the public sector;
- That this classification highlights the ongoing challenges in governance and integrity of the public sector;
- There are efforts being made by the government to combat corruption, especially reforms in the public money management sector and the recovery of stolen assets.

c. The Anti-Corruption through legislation:

Algeria has taken a number of measures to combat corruption and promote transparency and accountability. A time between the most prominent of these actions:

- * Amending anti-corruption laws to bring them in line with international standards;
- * Establishment of specialized judicial bodies to deal with corruption cases .

a. Amendment of the Penal A. Amendment of sanctions No. 24-06 dated 28/04/2024 through exposure to four axes related to the field of ethics of public life, namely: (R. Dr. B, 2024.Pp. 4-21) - Protecting society from the phenomenon of counterfeiting, especially electronic. - Promote transparency and real competition in all areas. - Provisions to keep pace with the development of Algerian society in accordance with its cultural, cultural and religious heritage. - Providing a safe

environment for Algerians with the development of modern and advanced legislation.

- **Introducing new mechanisms:** The creation of new mechanisms through the establishment of specialized judicial bodies to consider corruption cases, through the development of legislative mechanisms capable of developing mechanisms to prevent and combat corruption within an interactive formula that works according to three main axes:

b.1 The first axis of actions role:

- P. 1-development of new methods in the field of research, investigation and examination of crimes related to corruption.
- Create specialized judicial bodies to deal with corruption cases, which are referred to as judicial poles.
- Review revision of limitation periods in order to deprive those involved of impunity expand the territorial jurisdiction of judicial police officers.

b. 2 the second axis of substantive legal norms: Structured as follows:

- United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- Convention OF African Union on the prevention and ANTI corruption;
- The Arab Convention Against Corruption.
- The Algerian constitution of 2020, in particular articles 24, 204 and 205; - Law No. 06-01 on preventing and combating corruption;
- Order No. 07-01 on incompatibilities and obligations for certain posts and functions;
- Presidential Decree No. 06-414 defining the form of declaration of ownership;
- Presidential Decree No. 06-415, which defines the methods of declaring ownership to public officials;
- Law No. 05-01 on the prevention and combating of money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Law 04-14 on the criminalization of money laundering;
- Order 03-01 on the movement of capital;
- 03-11 order on cash and loan;
- Executive Decree No. 13318 on the procedures for detecting, locating and freezing funds and other property in the framework of combating the financing of terrorism;
- Bank of Algeria Regulation No. 12-03 on preventing and combating money laundering;

- Law No. 22-08 dated May 5, 2022 defines the organization, composition and powers of the Supreme Commission for transparency, prevention and anti-corruption.
- the Penal Code 24-06 dated 28/04/2024.

b.3. The third axis preventing and anti-corruption

➤ **The establishment of an independent financial information Cell** is established with the minister of finance by Executive Decree No. 02-127 of April 7, 2002, which includes the establishment of a financial information processing, organization and operation cell.(Official Gazette, 2002, p.16). Its tasks:

- Strengthening the operational capabilities of the financial investigation processing cell in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing
- Affirming the independence of the financial investigation processing cell
- Take into account national legislation, regulations and international standards in this regard.(Official Gazette, 2022 P.12).

➤ **National Commission for the Prevention of corruption: (idem)**

Established by law 06-01; its tasks are:

- Implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, ratified by Algeria in 2004;
- Implementation of preventive measures by collecting information, conducting analyzes and studies:
- Obtaining a property permit;
- Interested in awareness-raising, training and proposing solutions to confront the phenomenon of corruption.

➤ **The Central Anti-Corruption Office (C.A.C.O):** it was established by Article 24 BIS of Law No. 06-01 on preventing and anti-corruption, amended and supplemented. Subordinate to the authority of the minister of justice, the keeper of the SEALs, he is independent in management and work. It is a central executive Department of the judicial police, composed of judicial officers from the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of interior, as well as public officials with proven anti-corruption skills. (www.ocrc.gov.dz)

➤ **The court of auditors:**

Court of auditors: it is a supreme body established by Article 190 of the Constitution of 1976 and the Constitution of 2016 enshrines the independence of the institution in Article 192, of its functions:

Its Tasks:

- Audit of public finances;

- Contribute to the development of public finances governance;
 - Promoting transparency in public administration. (<https://www.ccomptes.dz>)
 - Remote control of public funds;
 - Participation in the prevention and combating of corruption;
 - Monitoring for the development of correct, fair and transparent rules of conduct.
- (idem)

➤ **General Inspectorate of Finance:** A control body established in 1980, by virtue of presidential fees 80-53 amended by presidential decree 92-78 and by decree 08-272. (<https://www.ccomptes.dz>)

Its Tasks: control over the financial and accounting management of the state, local-territorial groups, bodies, organs and enterprises of an industrial and commercial nature.

➤ **Other Institutions:**

- The interests of the judicial police in its various branches throughout the Algerian territory.
- National Observatory for monitoring and Prevention of bribery established by presidential decree 96-233,
- There are a range of Central and regional interests, such as the customs administration, the General Administration of taxes, the interests of the public treasury, the Bank of Algeria, the various sectoral committees for public transactions, financial controllers, and the interests of the competition and prices Department.

National strategy to support the ethics of public life:

The national strategy for transparency and Prevention of corruption for 2030, with the support of the United Nations Development Program, aims to develop a comprehensive and coordinated anti-corruption strategy. The Objectives of the strategy are: (Algeria Press Service, 2023)

- ❖ **Activating anti-corruption standards:** applying international and national anti-corruption standards in institutions, public administrations and the economic sector.
- ❖ **Encouraging the participation of civil society:** encouraging the participation of civil society and the media in preventing and combating corruption.
- ❖ **Strengthening Participatory Democracy:** strengthening community control over the management of Public Affairs and building the capacity of associations in anti-corruption efforts.
- ❖ **International cooperation:** strengthening international cooperation and asset recovery mechanisms.

- ❖ **Activation of asset recovery:** establishment of effective mechanisms for the recovery of embezzled assets.
- ❖ **Legal framework for administration:** establish a legal framework to oversee the management of seized or confiscated funds.
- ❖ **Support of control agencies:** ensure support for the roles and capabilities of control agencies and law enforcement authorities.
- ❖ **Creating a supportive climate:** creating a political, social and economic environment conducive to the fight against corruption.
- ❖ **Building a rule of law state:** developing a state based on the principles of integrity, transparency and accountability, along with an effective legal and institutional system of transparency and anti-corruption.

In the same context, the same strategy is based on five principles derived from 17 goals and 60 projects, with a focus on:

- **Enhancing transparency.**
- **Promoting ethical standards in public life.**
- **Integrity of public officials:** promote the integrity of public officials.
- **Accountability in public affairs:** strengthening accountability in the management of public resources.
- **Integrity of the economic sector:** improve transparency and integrity within the economic sector to prevent money laundering.

9. Conclusion

Regardless of the sources of moral values that affect the lives of individuals and the societal structure based on difference, the importance of morality of public life is closely related to the contents of local governance, morality is not binding unless it is associated with deterrent solutions, whether material (obligations and penalties) or ideological distinguish between good and evil.

In contrast, there are many dimensions that contribute to strengthening the link between public morality and local governance as an ethical method of governance that corrects mistakes that offend governance.

- The correlation between ethics and local governance: the study emphasizes the strong correlation between moral values and effective local governance, highlighting how one affects the other.
- Enhancing public trust: local governance that upholds ethical standards enhances public trust in government institutions, leading to increased civic engagement.

- Community participation: active citizen participation in local governance is essential to promote and maintain moral values within society.
- Social justice: effective local governance contributes to social justice by prioritizing justice and fairness in decision-making processes, ensuring that all voices are heard.
- Sustainability initiatives: ethical governance supports sustainable practices that benefit the environment and Community Health, in line with broader sustainability goals.
- Policy implementation: local governments that adopt ethical frameworks are more likely to implement policies that reflect the values and needs of the community.
- Capacity building: capacity building is needed for local officials and citizens alike to understand and prioritize ethical considerations in their governance practices.
- Future research directions: future studies should explore innovative strategies for integrating ethics into local governance frameworks, examining case studies of successful models.
- Strengthening the links between ethics and local governance is imperative for creating resilient, accountable and just societies that can effectively address contemporary challenges.
- Local governance has developed a set of ethical principles aimed at combating corruption from the perspective of the morality of public life. Therefore, the adoption of the principles of good governance entails the application of transparency to all political circles and this requires the recruitment of a set of practices that modify the behavior of individuals to be more moderate, while it will allow him to exercise the right to consider how to manage public affairs and give society concrete contents of ethical practices at the institutional and political level.
- The reforms that touched the Penal Code in 2024 are based on new foundations that have come to keep pace with the development of Algerian society in accordance with its cultural, cultural and religious heritage, and at the same time taking into account the reasons to address and confront various new forms of crime, especially corruption, in order to ensure a safe environment for Algerian citizens and the establishment of modern and advanced legislation.

In conclusion, the promotion of moral values through strong local governance is crucial to promote public welfare and ensure that communities thrive in a fair and sustainable way.

10. Footnotes and bibliography

- ¹. Algeria Press Service,” Official launch of the national strategy for transparency and Prevention of corruption”,2023, <https://www.aps.dz/ar/algerie/146909-2023-07-15-12-46-29/>(consulted on 20/11/2024).
- ². Armstrong, Elia. ‘Professionalism and ethics in the public service: issues and practices in selected regions’. United Nations, 2000.
- ³. Chumachenko, Denys. ‘Factors Of Corruption And Corrupt Practices Within The Condition Of The Transitional Ukrainian Society: Sociological Analysis’. vol. 39, n° 2, 2020, Polonia University Scientific Journal, DOI.org (Crossref), <https://doi.org/10.23856/3932>.
- ⁴. Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform & Council of Europe, Leadership Academy Programme,2017.
- ⁵. Council of Europe (2007) ‘Strategy on Innovation and Good Governance at local level’ (consulted on 01/10/2024). <https://rm.coe.int/1680701699>
- ⁶. Doménec Melé, Corruption : ‘ 10 possible causes’ web site: (consulted on 05/09/2024) <https://blog.iese.edu/ethics/2014/11/06/corruption-10-possible-causes>
- ⁷. DP/DCP/DZA/4, Country programme document for Algeria (2023–2027), UN,2023.
- ⁸. Farid, Deboucha. ‘Updates on the constitutional amendment of 2020 related to guarantees for protecting public funds and combating corruption’, Chouaa journal For legal and Political Studies, volum 1,n°1 ,2023, Algeria, Ghardaia university.
- ⁹. Frederik Martin Uys, Strategies to enhance ethics within the public sector An integrated ethical framework, Administratio Publica, Vol 22 No 1 , 2014, South Africa, University of Pretoria, School of Public Management and Administration .
- ¹⁰. Guowen, Zhou, et Li Shuangshuang. ‘Ethical Implication in the Government Governance Reform’. Proceedings of the 2012 International Conference on Public Management (ICPM-2012), Atlantis Press, 2012. DOI.org (Crossref), <https://doi.org/10.2991/icpm.2012.36>.
- ¹¹. Johnston, Michael. Syndromes of Corruption. Wealth, Power, and Democracy; Cambridge University Press, 2005. ISBN 0-521 - 61859 - 2.
- ¹². Nkyabonaki, Jason. ‘ Effectiveness of the Public Service Code of Ethics in Controlling Corrupt Behaviour in The Public Service: Opinion from the Grassroots at Toangoma Ward-Temeke Municipal Council’, Journal of Asian and African Studies, vol. 54, no 8, 2019. DOI.org (Crossref), <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909619862835>.
- ¹³. Official gazette of the people's Democratic Republic of Algeria No. 23, corresponding to, 2002, page 16
- ¹⁴. official gazette of the people's Democratic Republic of Algeria No. 03 of 2022
- ¹⁵. Ohchr, ‘Good Governance and Human Rights’. URL: [http://www.ohchr.org/Issues/Development/ Good Governance/Pages/GoodGovernanceIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/GoodGovernanceIndex.aspx). ((consulted on 10/10/2024).
- ¹⁶. Presidency of the Algerian Republic, ‘commitments54’, <https://www.el-mouradia.dz/ar/president/commitments>

17. Poirier, ' A. Difference between Social Responsibility & Ethics'. (consulted on 10/10/2024).http://www.ehow.com/info_7861861_difference-between-social-responsibility-ethics.
18. Undp, ' Humain Arab Development' ,2002 (consulted on 01/09/2024). <http://www.arab-hdr.org/reports/2002/english/ahdr2002e.pdf>.
19. Supreme authority for transparency, prevention and combating corruption <https://hatplc.dz>(consulted on 20/09/2024).
20. Transparency International <https://ar.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/corruption-index> (consulted on 09/10/2024).
21. the Central Anti-Corruption Office (C.A.C.O): <https://www.ocrc.gov.dz/en/presentation> (consulted on 02/11/2024).
22. The court of auditors <https://www.ccomptes.dz/en/headquarters-of-the-court-of-auditors-algiers/>(consulted on 20/11/2024).
23. The people's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Penal Code 24-06, N°30,30/04/2024
24. Sudrajat, Arip Rahman, Implementation of Ethics in Public Services towards Good Governance in The Perspective of Public Administration, Journal of Social Science, vol. 4, no 1, 2023. DOI.org (Crossref), <https://doi.org/10.46799/jss.v4i1.521>
25. Valencia Declaration, 15th Conference of European Ministers responsible for local and regional government (Valencia, 15–16 October 2007) web sit (consulted on 10.07.2019). : https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805d47c5.
26. Vasylevska T. E. 'Ethical Conduct as The Principle And The Means Of Good Governance Implementation: Ukrainian Context Law', Journal of Donbass, vol. 64,no 3, 2018, DOI <https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-114-8/167-185>