

Governance and combating administrative and financial corruption in Algeria

الحوكمة ومكافحة الفساد الإداري والمالي في الجزائر

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Abstract:

In the context of significant advancements across various fields, administrations are in fierce competition to integrate the latest innovations in administrative and financial practices. This trend is aligned with the fundamental principles of governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, responsibility, and equality. A major hurdle in the successful implementation of governance is the pervasive presence of administrative and financial corruption. Combatting corruption at both levels has become not only a national but also an international imperative. The economic, social, and political ramifications of corruption underscore the urgent need for its reduction. This imperative coincides with the global transformations witnessed under the governance system, prompting governments, international organizations, and civil society to unite in combating and mitigating corruption.

Keywords : Governance, Administrative Corruption, Financial Corruption.

الملخص:

من أهم معوقات تطبيق الحوكمة إنتشار الفساد الإداري والمالي ، إذ أن مكافحة الفساد الإداري والمالي أصبح يشكل حتمية وطنية ودولية لما ينتجه من آثار اقتصادية واجتماعية وسياسية من جهة وتعطيل القدرة الإدارية للدولة من جهة أخرى، لذلك تعالت الأصوات من قبل المنظمات والحكومات الدولية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني بضرورة العمل على مكافحة الفساد الإداري والمالي والحد منه، والتي تزامنت مع مجموع التحولات التي شهدها العالم في ظل تبني نظام الحوكمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحوكمة، الفساد الإداري ، الفساد المالي.

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Introduction:

Governance, along with administrative and financial corruption, has become a focal point in both academic and practical discourse. The rapid evolution of information and communication technology has spurred administrations to vie for the latest innovations in the administrative and financial realms, guided by the principles of governance – transparency, accountability, responsibility, and equality. To actualize these principles, creating favorable conditions for their implementation is imperative. Overcoming obstacles preventing their application is crucial for administrations to fulfill their mandates. A critical obstacle is the prevalence of administrative and financial corruption, threatening not only the economic, social, and political spheres but also impairing the administrative capabilities of states. Thus, the imperative to combat and reduce corruption resonates among governments, international organizations, and civil society, coinciding with the transformative global shift towards governance.

- Raising the Problem:

The central problem addressed is the extent of reliance by the Algerian administration on governance principles. This inquiry serves the purpose of conducting a scientific assessment of its contribution to combating administrative and financial corruption.

The significance of the study is threefold:

1. Governance and corruption are pivotal issues at both international and national levels.
2. The administration is a linchpin for implementing governmental policies and reflects a nation's development.
3. Adaptation of the administration to changes and developments is crucial for improving public service, necessitating mechanisms like governance.

- The rationale of the study:

1- Subjective Reasons:

A compelling interest in uncovering the role of governance in combating corruption and understanding its national application.

2. Objective Reasons:

3. Alignment with the authors' specialization.
4. International and national interest in the current stage.

- Objectives of the Topic:

1. Sincerely addressing the problem presented.
2. Contributing to the enrichment of this topic, particularly due to the scarcity of scientific research in this field.

- Method:

The study will predominantly opt for a descriptive-analytical approach, involving the collection, analysis, and explanation of ideas to derive comprehensive results. Key mechanisms in the research will not be neglected.

Reasons for Choosing the Topic by the Authors:

1. Timely and important issue drawing international and national attention.
2. Authors' expertise in governance and corruption.
3. Belief in the significance of studying governance's role in combating corruption for improving public administration and promoting good governance.

- Plan:

To elucidate the topic of "Governance and Combating Administrative and Financial Corruption in Algeria," the discussion is organized into four essential elements:

1. The Conceptual Framework of Governance.
2. The Conceptual Framework of Administrative and Financial Corruption.
3. Application of Governance in Algeria and its Contribution to Combating Corruption.
4. Reform Measures in Algeria to Combat Corruption and Implement Governance.

The Conceptual Framework of Governance: First

The concepts presented for the term governance have varied, as it is considered to be a modern concept that resulted from the various developments that have taken place. To define the concept of governance, it is necessary to elaborate as follows:

- Definition of Governance.
- Importance of Governance.
- Tools and means of governance.
- Goals of governance.

1- Definition of Governance :

There are many common uses of the concept of governance, and its definition varies depending on the perspective on which it is defined. Therefore, we present some common definitions:

1.1- Public administration perspective : Public sector governance is the dedication of the efforts of all government sectors to prevent the occurrence of administrative crises that generally lead to waste of government and public money, and to the loss of control over the administrative system, and the loss of responsibilities when there is a malfunction in the implementation of different systems and projects, or the operation of operations in a way known as horizontal between the departments of the public sector. ¹

1.2-Economic perspective :

American economists defined it as a set of rules, laws, and standards that define the relationship between the company's management on the one hand, and shareholders, bondholders, and stakeholders or parties associated with the company, whether they are workers, suppliers, or consumers. ²

1.3 - International reports perspective:

International institutions define governance in various ways. The World Bank initially framed it as the exercise of political authority in managing state affairs. The OECD views it as the use of political authority for economic and social development. The IMF sees governance as the management of economic and social resources to serve development efficiently..³

¹ - Raffa Faffa: Corruption and Governance, a survey study of international reports, a case study of Algeria, 1st ed., Al-Wafaa Legal Library, Alexandria, Egypt, 2016, p 70

² - the same reference, p 70

³ - Mohamed Yassin Ghader: Governance Determinants and Its Criteria, International Scientific Conference, Globalization of Management in the Age of Knowledge, Al-Jinan University, Tripoli, Lebanon, 2002, p 14 the same reference

Within the framework of teamwork, where the activity exceeds the capacity of an individual ¹

2- Importance of Governance:

Governance is crucial for:

2.1 - Retaining domestic capital.

2.2 - Attracting local and foreign investment.

2.3 - Combating corruption and its resulting socio-economic issues.

2.4 - Boosting growth and safeguarding stakeholder rights.

2.5 - Ensuring investor reassurance and maximizing market value.

2.6 - Enhancing companies' competitiveness in global financial markets.

2.7 - Facilitating efficient privatization programs.

2.8 - Avoiding slipping into accounting and financial problems and preventing bank failures.²

3- Tools and means of governance:

Effective governance requires:

3.1- The existence of an organizational structure that clearly and fairly defines duties and responsibilities in the company.

3.2- Providing effective accounting systems that ensure the efficient operation of the administrative decision-making process.

3.3- Finding a code of ethics or a code of honor that is characterized by integrity and objectivity.

3.4- Providing an economic, social, and legal environment that is characterized by all the components of efficiency, honesty, and justice.

3.5- Compliance with international accounting and auditing standards to ensure comparison, control, and facilitation. ³

4. Goals of governance :

Governance aims to achieve a number of goals, the most important of which are:

-Transparency .

- Accountability .

- Responsibility .

- Equality.

4.1 - Transparency:

Transparency is considered one of the modern and advanced concepts in governance, which must be taken into account by the conscious management because of its importance to the company and the parties concerned with it. Transparency means openness, abandoning ambiguity, secrecy, and deception, and making everything verifiable and sound.

¹ - Robert Reix : systèmes d'information et management des organisations , 4 édition, Vubert, Paris, France, 2002, (L'organisation est la base de l'action collective des qu'une activité dépasse la capacité d'un seul individu)

² - Aïsal Mahmoud Al-Shawarwah: Governance Rules and Assessing Their Role in Combating the Phenomenon of Corruption and Preventing It in 14n Jordanian Publicly Traded Companies, Journal of Damascus University for Economic and Legal Sciences, Vol. 25, No. 02, 2009, p p 128-129

³ - Aïsal Mahmoud Al-Shawarwah, previously mentioned reference , p p 128-129

4.2 - Accountability:

The shareholders have the right to hold the executive management accountable for its performance, and this is a right guaranteed to them by the law and governance systems. Accountability also ensures the responsibility of the executive management to the board of directors and the responsibility of the board to the citizens.

4.3 - Responsibility:

Governance systems aim to raise the sense of responsibility among both sides of management, and that each member of the management should act with a high degree of professional ethics. Responsibility also recognizes the legal rights of shareholders and encourages cooperation between the company and shareholders in various matters, including profit, job creation, and achieving administrative and economic sustainability.

4.5 - Equality:

The meaning of equality here is between small and large investors, and it also means equality between local and foreign investors alike.¹

of Administrative an:Second Corruption The Conceptual Frameworkd Financial

Administrative and financial corruption has become a national and international imperative, due to its economic, social, and political implications. This has necessitated the need to combat administrative and financial corruption and reduce it, which has coincided with the overall transformations that the world has witnessed under the information technology.

To elaborate on this topic, we will discuss the following elements:

1 - The definition of corruption

Corruption is a complex phenomenon with a wide range of definitions. This variation is due to the diversity of its fields, the expansion of its contents, and the development of its mechanisms. The view of corruption and the attempt to define it by researchers is influenced by the perspective taken by each researcher.

1.1- Administrative corruption:

Some define it as an expression of the use of public authority for personal gain or profit, or for the achievement of prestige or social status. It is also defined as the misuse of public authority for private gain, which occurs when an official accepts, requests, or extorts a bribe.

Some use the term administrative deviation to refer to administrative corruption. It has been defined by some as the employee's departure from the requirements of the public service and the specific rules that he is required to comply with in order to achieve a benefit for him at the expense of this position.²

1.2- Financial corruption:

Financial corruption is defined as consisting of financial deviations based on violation of laws, rules, and various regulations adopted in any institution or organization, such as tax evasion.³

¹ - A series of educational bulletins by the Abu Dhabi Governance Center: Fundamentals of Governance: Terms and Concepts, Abu Dhabi Governance Center, UAE, p p 10-11

² - Omar Musa Jaafar Al-Quraishi: The Impact of e-Government in Reducing the Phenomenon of Administrative Corruption, 1st ed., Al-Halabi Law Publications, Beirut, Lebanon, 2015 , p p 96-97

³ - Ben Rejem Mohamed Khamis and Halimi Hakima: Financial and Administrative Corruption as an Entryway to the Phenomenon of Money Laundering and Its Spread, a national conference on corporate governance as a

2 - Reasons of Administrative and Financial Corruption

Various causes contribute to corruption:

2.1 - Political reasons: The weakness of the state's authorities and the absence or absence of democracy and freedom of expression lead to the deepening of apathy among the citizens of this state, and thus lead to the spread of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption. There are also those who point to the existence of a relationship between financial decentralization and the spread of administrative and financial corruption, where some studies confirm the existence of a strong relationship between the financial decentralization of the state and corruption.

2.2 - Legal reasons: Many studies related to the comparison of the issue of corruption in its administrative and financial dimensions point to the existence of a relationship between the efficiency of the legislation in force and the emergence of the corruption problem. The more legislation is backward, unfair, or biased towards a class, group, or party, the more it is a motive for corrupt administrative and financial practices.

2.3 - Administrative and organizational reasons: Administrative and organizational reasons are considered one of the most influential factors in the spread of administrative corruption because they are reasons that are directly related to administrative work. Among the most important of these reasons are: administrative backwardness, lack of efficiency in those who hold positions, administrative inflation, and bureaucracy.

2.4 - Economic reasons: Bad economic conditions and the lack of satisfaction of the basic needs of citizens are major reasons for the deviation of the behavior of employees and thus lead to the spread of administrative and financial corruption.

Social reasons: The lack of adequate housing, poor health conditions, low nutritional levels, weak level of education, and poor distribution of income and wealth among individuals are all reasons that lead to the spread of the phenomenon of corruption¹.

3 - Forms of Administrative and Financial Corruption and Their Effects

Administrative and financial corruption takes several forms, including:

- Exploitation of the position and professional misconduct
- Financial deviation
- Nepotism and cronyism
- Lack of respect for the dignity of the position

The effects of corruption are reflected in various aspects of the lives of individuals and societies, and they affect the data of life in its social, economic, legal, health, educational, ethical, political, and security dimensions, among others. Among the effects and repercussions caused by administrative corruption are:

- Weakening the efficiency of government operations and increasing organized crime, reducing the effectiveness of political decision-making and leading to the inefficient use of available resources.
- Administrative and financial corruption causes a decline in the role of public investment and weakens the level of services in infrastructure.

mechanism to reduce administrative and financial corruption, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commerce and Management, Mohamed Kheireddine University, Biskra, Algeria, 2012 , p 3

¹ - Omar Musa Jaafar Al-Quraishi, previously mentioned reference , p 120

- Administrative and financial corruption causes what is known as a loss of trust in public institutions and bodies, and doubt their ability to enforce the law and achieve goals.
- Administrative corruption leads to the obstruction of economic development, especially in - developing countries.
- Creating a disruption in social values, which is achieved through the entry of mediation, nepotism, and favoritism to take the rights of some individuals.
- Waste of laws, regulations, and bylaws.¹

4- Mechanisms to Combat Administrative and Financial Corruption

The most important of these mechanisms are the following:

- 4.1** - Adopt a democratic system based on the principle of separation of powers and the rule of law.
- 4.2** - Create an independent, competent, and fair judiciary to ensure respect and enforcement of laws and regulations related to combating corruption.
- 4.3** - Develop and strengthen the role of professional oversight and accountability for legislative, executive, media, and popular bodies and institutions.
- 4.4** - Focus on the ethical and religious dimension to combat various forms of corruption, nepotism, and mismanagement.
- 4.5** - Deepen and encourage the awareness-raising and guidance role that schools, universities, and civil society organizations can play.²

Third: Application of Governance in Algeria its contribution to combating Administrative and financial Corruptin

Quantitative analysis of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption in Algeria and the search for its actual dimensions in light of the global spread of governance, which was not on the agenda for discussion in Algeria and did not receive widespread dissemination among officials and the media, except after the insistence of international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which called for the need to adopt the principles of governance, requires addressing the following elements:

1-Strategies for Combating Administrative and Financial Corruption and Mechanisms for Achieving Governance

Algeria has adopted a number of mechanisms and strategies to combat corruption through the implementation of governance. It has amended many of its laws and enacted new legislation, in addition to establishing a number of formal and informal bodies.

1.1- Legal Mechanisms for Combating Administrative and Financial Corruption in Algeria and Achieving Governance

Algeria has made considerable efforts to combat corruption and achieve governance. In order to adapt its national legal system to the international and regional systems, it has made amendments to its internal legislation.

¹ - the same reference, p 111

² - Abdullah Ghalem and Ben Dif Mohamed Adnan: Activating the Role of Governance as a Mechanism to Reduce Financial and Administrative Corruption in the Arab World with Reference to International Experiences, a national conference on corporate governance as a mechanism to reduce administrative and financial corruption, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commerce and Management, Mohamed Kheireddine University, Biskra, Algeria, p7

- International Level:

Algeria signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption on April 19, 2004, and ratified it with reservations by presidential decree 04-12. It also made its presence felt on the continental level by its active participation in the formulation of an African strategy to combat corruption. It ratified the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption by presidential decree No. 06-137 in April 2006. Algeria is also one of the first five founding countries of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and one of the first countries to adopt the peer review mechanism emanating from this initiative.

- Regional Level:

Algeria signed and ratified the Arab Convention against Corruption and was among the founding countries of the convention.¹

- National Level:

Algeria did not stop there. It translated its international commitments by adopting a national law on corruption and its prevention, Law No. 06-01 of February 20, 2006.²

This law followed the legislative approach of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It first defined some terms, then it provided for preventive measures to combat corruption in the field of employment and the management of public property of the state. It also urged the establishment of an anti-corruption authority and defined its legal system, tasks, independence, and powers. It then moved on to the provisions on the criminalization of acts that are considered corruption. Finally, it explained the provisions on how to conduct the search, investigation, and collection of information about corruption crimes.

1.2- Algerian National Bodies for Combating Administrative and Financial Corruption and Achieving Governance

National bodies play an important role in combating administrative and financial corruption and achieving governance by collecting information, preparing studies, research, and reports, and promoting governance. In this regard, Algeria has adopted a number of government and non-governmental bodies, which are represented by:

- The Court of Audit:

It is an independent national financial control body established under Article 170 of the 1996 Constitution. One of its most important tasks is to combat financial corruption through:

- Reviewing the accounts of public accountants and supervising management and discipline: The Court of Audit is required to review the accounts of public accountants and issue rulings on them. It assesses the extent of the personal and financial responsibility of the public accountant in cases of theft, loss of money, values, or materials that the public accountant can invoke the force majeure factor, or proves that he did not commit any error or neglect in the exercise of his function, which enables him to assign the personal or financial responsibility of the agents or assistants placed under the authority or control of the relevant public accountant in accordance with the legislation and regulations in force.³

¹ - Raffa Faffa, previously mentioned referenc, p p 364,365

² - Law No. 06/01, dated 20/02/2006, on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, Official Gazette No. 14, issued on 08/03/2006.

³ - Farid Meknia and Abdel Halim Shouider, The Role of the Audit Board in Managing and Supervising State Property, a thesis for the degree of applied university studies, branch of business law, University of Continuing Education, Algeria Center, 2002-2001, p 6

- The National Anti-Corruption Authority

This authority is one of the effective mechanisms adopted by the legislator within the framework of the policy of preventing corruption, which is a policy that countries have followed when the criminal legal systems are inadequate.

have also taken the initiative to put in place a set of mechanisms to combat corruption, despite their small number. The most important of these are.¹

Fourth : Reform measures in Algeria to combat administrative and financial corruption and implement governance

In addition to the mechanisms based on the establishment of laws and legislation, the ratification of conventions and agreements, and the establishment of specialized bodies, successive Algerian governments have taken a number of reforms to reduce corruption and work to achieve governance. The most important of these reforms are as follows:

1- Central Administrative Reforms:

- Reform of justice and the judiciary:

The Algerian state has started to reform the judiciary after the establishment of the National Committee for Judicial Reform on 20/10/1999. The judiciary has also been modernized and updated, and judges have been trained in the field of combating corruption. A training course for judges on combating corruption in Algeria was held on 06/06/2010, and training courses have been organized in this field. For example, the Ministry of Justice organized a training workshop on corruption and organized crime in cooperation with the United States on 05/04/2011.²

The Algerian justice sector has been particularly important as it performs administrative and judicial functions, enabling it to make significant strides in the use of information and communication technology and the transition towards the digital world. justice in accordance with international standards by facilitating access to justice for all citizens, streamlining judicial procedures and providing remote services to litigants.³

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¹ - Nadia Tayeb: Mechanisms for Combating Corruption in the Field of Public Procurement, Doctorate Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mouloud Mammeri University, Tizi Ouzou, 2012/2013, p 201

² - Raffa Faffa, previously mentioned reference , p 380.

³ - Amal Kadri: The electronic court as a mechanism for establishing and developing the services of the judicial facility in Algeria, Guelma University Journal of Social and Human Sciences, University of May 8, 1945, Guelma, Algeria, Vol 17, N 1 , p 114.

In a speech he gave on March 29, 2005, at the National Conference on Judicial Reform in Algeria, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika said: "There is no escape from eradicating all forms of corruption, from bribery and drugs to social ills such as nepotism, favoritism, illegal privileges, and the illegal appropriation of public property."

In a speech he gave in 2009, he announced that "every corrupt person must be punished, and Algeria is waging a decisive battle against corruption in all its forms and shapes."

-Financial reform:

This included reforming the local tax system and modernizing the tax administration by creating a large taxpayer management unit, and creating an information and documentation unit, which is a central link for combating tax evasion, tax evasion, money laundering, and informal economy.¹

- Reform of the civil service:

Algeria has initiated many reforms in the public service in general and in the civil service in particular, and has taken all the measures approved by the Ministry of Public Service Reform in order to bring the administration closer to the citizen.²

2-Reform of Local Administration

The local administration system in Algeria has also witnessed major developments in recent years, culminating in the issuance of the 12-07 State Law³, and the 11-10 Municipality Law⁴, which the legislator aims to keep pace with international developments in the field of local administration management.

3- Reform of Government Administrations and the Introduction of Electronic Administration

In light of the major development that has occurred in the field of information and communication technology in various fields, public administrations have begun to compete over the use of the latest innovations in the administrative field, relying on modern technologies in information and communication systems⁵

3.1--Algerian Postal Service:

In parallel with the attempt to modernize the postal sector, information and communication technology has been included to develop the services provided to citizens, and the most important of these services are:

- Electronic counter
- Electronic debit card
- Online balance inquiry services
- Online ordering services for postal checks

¹ - Raffa Faffa, previously mentioned reference , p 380.

² - Beloul Fahima: Effectiveness of the measures taken to reform the public service within the municipality facility, Law Journal, Ahmed Zabana University Center, Glizan, Algeria, Vol 7,N 1, 2018, p 189.

³ - Law No. 12/07, dated 21 February 2012, on the State Law, Official Gazette No. 12, dated 29 February 2012.

⁴ - Law No. 11/10, dated 22 July 2011, on the Municipal Law, Official Gazette No. 37, dated 3 July 2011.

⁵ - Alaa Abdul Razzaq Al-Salami: e-Government, presented by: Khaled Ibrahim Al-Saliti, 2nd ed., Dar Wael for Publishing, Amman, Jordan, 2009. , p 31

- Online access to account statement services. ¹

3.2- -Higher Education and Scientific Research Sector:

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has worked to modernize the administration and keep pace with the change that is taking place in the environment of public administration in an attempt to elevate an administrative model that is in line with the goals of the higher education and scientific research system. The Internet has been adopted by higher education and scientific research institutions in many areas, as many laboratories, research centers, and universities have full network coverage. As a result, various Algerian universities, in addition to the centers, have worked to try to activate electronic administration technologies, which can be reviewed as follows:

- Electronic university registrations.
- Filling and sending the electronic card for the initial registration.
- Electronic access to the results of the orientation.
- Electronic confirmation of registration.
- Electronic appeal against the orientation. ²

3.3-Vocational Training Sector:

Vocational training institutions have benefited from comprehensive reform programs aimed at making the sector keep pace with high-quality training programs, especially in light of technological development and the need to benefit from the information revolution. Therefore, it has been provided with an internet network that performs the function of linking the various administrative departments and vocational training centers. As a result, these institutions have been able to broadcast virtual lessons through the local network. The networking between the institutions of the sector in one program aims to build a database with two aspects:

- Information related to the administrative side.
- Information related to the pedagogical side In addition to other projects such as the information system, which presents training institutions in a digital geographic map.

The e-government measures are considered to be among the most important reforms that the Algerian state has undertaken, with the aim of combating administrative and financial corruption by trying to apply the principles of governance in Algerian administrations, which are based on transparency, accountability, responsibility, and equality.³

¹ - Abdelkarim Achour: The Role of e-Government in Rationalizing Public Service in the United States of America and Algeria, a thesis submitted for the Master's degree in Political Science and International Relations, supervised by Professor: Riyad Bouriche, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Kheireddine University of Biskra, **2009/2010** , p137

² - Ahmed Bitam: Electronic Administration in Algeria, the General Directorate of Higher Education and Training at the Ministry of Higher Education as a Model, International Conference on the Legal System of the Electronic Public Service: Reality and Challenges, Mohamed Boudiaf University, M'sila, Algeria, December 16-17, 2018, p 5

³ - Abdelkarim Achour: Tpreviously mentioned reference , p137

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the following conclusions can be drawn from the topic of governance and combating administrative and financial corruption in Algeria:

-Administrative and financial corruption is one of the most serious problems facing public administrations and financial institutions. This has led to the need for these administrations and institutions to commit to the mechanisms and rules of governance to reduce this phenomenon, increase their efficiency, and thus increase citizen confidence in these administrations and institutions.

- Law No. 06/01 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption is good from a theoretical perspective, but it still needs practical mechanisms to increase its effectiveness.

-Corruption prevention bodies suffer from several obstacles that reduce their effectiveness, such as the lack of coordination with government agencies and the lack of binding force for their decisions, which makes them mere supervisory control.

-The Algerian state is making considerable efforts to combat corruption and establish the principles of governance. This is reflected in various reform projects, which aim to govern the administration in order to eliminate the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption.

-To achieve the governance of public administrations and financial institutions in order to eliminate administrative and financial corruption in Algeria, it requires the availability of political will for the Algerian government and the Algerian society on the one hand, and a spirit of cooperation and coordination between them on the other hand.

To combat administrative and financial corruption in Algeria through the application of governance and its establishment on sound foundations, we propose the following recommendations:

-It is essential to review the bodies responsible for combating administrative and financial corruption and establish them on new bases and rules that keep pace with the development taking place in various fields.

-It is essential to establish mechanisms for implementing the rules set forth in the law on the prevention and combating of corruption.

-To reduce central control and consolidate popular control by encouraging all elected councils representing the people to play a more effective supervisory role and implement all recommendations and proposals issued by those councils in the event of a supervisory investigation into a matter related to administrative or financial corruption.

-To encourage a spirit of cooperation and coordination between citizens and the government to combat the phenomenon of administrative corruption by activating the role of citizenship and positive civic sense.

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