



## **THE ROLE OF TRANSPARENCY IN PREVENTING ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION IN IRAQ AND EGYPT**

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<b>Received:</b> November 10 <sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> December 11 <sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Published:</b> January 18 <sup>th</sup> 2023	Corruption and the absence of transparency and administrative integrity are a multifaceted phenomenon with economic, social and political dimensions. Corruption contradicts and collides with a number of concepts, including administrative transparency: "which means the availability of information related to policies, systems, laws, decisions and regulations for all citizens"; Since it is one of the manifestations of administrative underdevelopment in the Arab world in general, and what is related to transparency, there is a severe lack of statistics and information about the administrative activity of the state, and even if these statistics are found, they are old and inaccurate. With administrative transparency colliding with the so-called job secret, which deters the chances of fighting corruption because there is no real fight against corruption without administrative transparency and accurate data available on a regular, modern and consistent basis

**Keywords:** transparency, administrative system, administrative corruption, Iraqi law, Egyptian law.

Therefore, we prepared this research with the aim of trying to answer a number of important questions, including:

What does the concept of administrative transparency mean?

What role can transparency play in combating administrative corruption?

What is the position of Iraq and Egypt regarding transparency?

What are the most important bodies specialized in combating corruption, and what are the functions of each of them?

What are the means used by these bodies in combating corruption and applying the principle of transparency?

### **First: Research topic**

Corruption in its various forms, including administrative and financial corruption, including exceeding the limits of the legal scope of power and its misuse, is one of the most serious pests that have plagued human life. It means the situation that occurs as a result of deviation from the performance of official job duties due to material or non-material influences. As the job turns from being a legal mandate and a sacred national trust to a commodity that is traded in buying and selling by practicing corruption and achieving personal gains, that is, the abuse of power to achieve private gains. It is one of

the phenomena of human behavior that worries members of human societies, and which heavenly laws and man-made laws have agreed to criminalize whatever its causes and forms. Corruption is a global phenomenon that does not pertain to a country in itself, but has been exposed to all societies and at different ages. It is a dangerous phenomenon of human behavior that has worried human and governmental societies since ancient times because it has become an epidemic that threatens these societies with widespread and widespread invasion. From one society to another, according to the degree of religious and moral awareness, the extent of commitment to societal principles and values, and the degree of development of governmental and legal institutions and civil society organizations. Administrative and financial corruption is based on the misuse of power to achieve private benefits at the expense of the development and progress of society and constitutes a threat to democracy and the rule of law and an entry point for crime and terrorism.

### **Second: Research problem**

Efforts to consolidate the researcher in administrative integrity and transparency have received great attention from the countries of the world in recent times, whether at the national, regional or global level, which were keen to report their application in various government agencies to reduce the leakage and spread of negative phenomena, the most important



and most dangerous of all, is the phenomenon of administrative corruption. . And through the contribution of administrative transparency in revealing the flaws that threaten government agencies and trying to treat them before they reach the threat of all aspects of life in the country, including economic, social and cultural.

### **Third: Research Methodology**

Administrative corruption has many causes and important results and effects that we will discuss in this research after explaining the meaning of administrative corruption. In this research, we will focus on ways to combat administrative and financial corruption and ways to prevent it. We will discuss the concept of administrative transparency and its importance in combating administrative corruption. We will present the most important bodies that were established in Iraq and Egypt with the aim of combating administrative corruption, while clarifying the legal ground for these bodies and stating their powers in combating and preventing administrative and financial corruption.

### **Fourth: Research plan**

The study of this subject imposes its division into two demands. In the first requirement, we deal with the definition of corruption within two branches, that is, a linguistic and idiomatic definition, and in the second requirement we show the causes of administrative corruption.

### **Preamble**

Corruption and the absence of transparency and administrative integrity are a multifaceted phenomenon with economic, social and political dimensions. Corruption contradicts and collides with a number of concepts, including administrative transparency: "which means the availability of information related to policies, systems, laws, decisions and regulations for all citizens"; Given that it is one of the manifestations of administrative backwardness in the Arab world in general. With regard to transparency, there is a severe lack of statistics and information about the state's administrative activity, and even if such statistics are found, they are outdated and inaccurate. With administrative transparency colliding with the so-called job secret, which deters the chances of fighting corruption because there is no real fight against corruption without administrative transparency and accurate data available on a regular, modern and consistent basis.

### **First: The concept of administrative and financial corruption**

#### **The concept of corruption in language:**

Corruption is defined by language dictionaries and specialists as the transformation of a thing from its

natural state to a degenerate state. The word corruption in the Arabic language means damage, spoilage, drought, murder, and unjust usurpation of money, which is disobedience to God's obedience.

And corruption in the language is the source of the past triple verb, and it is the antithesis of reform. Corruption is the language of invalidity, so it is said that a man corrupted a thing, that is, he made it corrupt, and a man's corruption transgressed rightness and wisdom. And corruption of the people: they managed and cut off their ties of kinship, and the corruption is contrary to the interest, which is harm.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines corruption as the perversion or destruction of integrity in the performance of public office through bribery and favoritism. Corruption may mean spoilage if the meaning is related to a commodity. It is a comprehensive term for all negative aspects of life. And when it is associated with a person, it means the lack of conscience and the weakness of the religious scruples of the person, which makes it a suitable environment for the growth of corruption.

As for corruption in the Noble Qur'an, it came in many places, and scholars have interpreted the Qur'anic term "corruption" in several ways, including:

Corruption means disobedience, as in the Almighty's saying: "When it is said to them, 'Do not corrupt in the land, ' they reply, 'We are only reformers. ' (11). But it is they who are the evildoers, though they do not sense it. (12)."

Corruption on land and sea, which means drought and drought, as in the Almighty's saying: "Mischievous has appeared on land and sea because of (the deed) that the hands of men have earned, that (Allah) may give them a taste of some of their deeds: in order that they may turn back (from Evil)."

Corruption means magic ((Then) Pharaoh said: 'Bring every skilled sorcerer. ' (79). When the sorcerers came, Moses said to them: 'Cast down what you will cast. ' (80). And when they had cast, Moses said: 'What you have brought is sorcery. Surely, Allah will render it as nothing. Allah does not put right the work of the corrupt. ' (81)."

Corruption means destruction, as in the Almighty's saying (And Moses said to his brother Aaron, "Take my place among my people, do right [by them], and do not follow the way of the corrupters.")

### **Corruption Idiomatically:**

There were many sources that dealt with corruption, and the view of corruption and the attempt to define it by researchers was affected by the perspective from which the person wishing to define corruption and the multiplicity of forms it takes and the multiplicity of areas in which it can spread. Therefore, there is no consensus on a comprehensive definition that all



researchers agree on. Corruption in general is taking the good thing out of its goal and disturbing the balance by using the public position for personal ends. It includes bribery, extortion, or the abuse of influence, nepotism, fraud, embezzlement, and the exploitation of expedited money, which is the money that pays employees to expedite the consideration of a special matter that falls within the scope of their competence to resolve a specific matter.

The World Bank defined corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. Corruption occurs when an employee accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe to facilitate a contract or the conduct of a public tender. It also occurs when intermediaries for private companies or businesses offer bribes to take advantage of public policies or procedures to beat competitors and achieve profits outside the framework of prevailing laws. Corruption can also occur by exploiting the public office without resorting to bribery by appointing relatives and stealing state funds directly. This definition refers to two main mechanisms of corruption:

Paying bribery and direct commission to government employees and officials and in the public and private sectors to facilitate the conclusion of deals, and to facilitate matters for businessmen and foreign companies.

Seizing public money and obtaining advanced positions for sons, in-laws and relatives in the employment apparatus and in the public and private sectors. This type of corruption can be called "petty corruption" and it is completely different from what we call "grand corruption" associated with major deals in the world of contracting, arms trade, and obtaining commercial agencies for major international multinational companies.

Corruption is the misuse of public roles or resources for private benefit. It is a behavior that deviates from official duties by putting the private interest at the expense of the public interest in order to obtain financial or social gains despite knowing that he is committing a crime. It is also an informal administrative behavior alternative to formal administrative behavior.

As for the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and signed in 2003, it does not contain a comprehensive definition of corruption, but it adopts a specific description of the criminal acts that are considered corrupt behavior at the present time, while giving freedom to countries to address various forms of corruption on the basis that The concept of corruption has flexibility, which makes it adaptable to different societies.

The World Bank has defined the activities that fall under the definition of corruption as follows: (Abuse of a public office or public authority for private gain. Corruption often occurs when an employee accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe to facilitate a contract or a public tender procedure. It also comes when he offers agents or Intermediaries for companies or private businesses by offering a bribe to benefit from policies or public procedures to beat competitors and achieve profits outside the framework of the applicable laws. Corruption can also occur by exploiting the public office without resorting to bribery by appointing relatives or stealing state funds directly).

### **Second: The causes of administrative corruption:**

#### **1- Political reasons:**

Administrative and financial corruption is an ethical phenomenon and it is also an administrative and political problem, and it spreads in societies that are characterized by weak democratic practice and freedom to participate in managing their public affairs, and in countries whose governments are characterized by political tyranny and dictatorship. Corruption occurs due to the absence of the state's political, legal and constitutional institutions, the weakness of the government, the absence of elements of good governance, and the weak oversight role. Also, this phenomenon spreads widely, but with high secrecy in light of the lack of independence, weakness or impartiality of the judiciary, which is related to the principle of separation of powers. fairly. The extent to which objective procedures are followed in appointments to government jobs, based on loyalty to the system and not efficiency.

There are other factors related to the weakness of democratic practice and freedom of participation that can contribute to the spread of the phenomenon of administrative corruption. Since the political system is an authoritarian system that is closer to individual rule, or it is a democratic system that adopts a multiplicity of parties, the situation of political tyranny and dictatorship and the restriction of powers and authorities to the hands of the Supreme President without a balanced mandate towards centralization is common. Weak oversight within state institutions, lack of transparency and weak activity of civil society institutions directly contribute to the growth and spread of this phenomenon.

#### **2- Economic reasons:**

The weak economic performance of government institutions, the lack of a fair distribution of wealth among the members of society, the low salaries and wages in light of high prices, the spread of poverty, high unemployment rates, limited employment opportunities, and poor planning by using resources,



all lead to encouraging the spread of the phenomenon of giving bribes to officials to bypass the rules, regulations, public procedures and accountability, Violation of the laws, regulations, rules, and financial instructions in force that regulate and govern the conduct of administrative and financial activity in administrative institutions, the intertwining of organizational competencies of administrative units, and the wasteful use of public money are all factors that contribute to the spread of administrative and financial corruption. On the other hand, the inflation of the government apparatus, the dominance of the state apparatus over economic activity, and the keenness of the state apparatus to protect and maintain the system, which is related to the weakness of the institutional framework for the practice of work within the political system. This situation leads, of course, to the spread of corruption and distortion of economic policies and decisions, whether that is from the conclusion of deals for armaments or oil agreements. As well as the authority's interference in directing credit from banks to its business allies, which is also linked to low rates of feasible investment and thus negatively affect the development process.

### **3- Social and cultural reasons:**

The value system and social and cultural legacies, including shared beliefs among members of society, play a major role in building and organizing social relations on sound foundations. Family, tribal or party loyalty, high levels of ignorance, lack of cultural awareness, and weak national sentiment all lead to the spread of corruption. Customs, social traditions and clan relations also lead to the spread of this phenomenon, especially if these relations turn into relations with sectarian ties. Government officials resort to favoring and complimenting their relatives and friends. For example, relatives of high-ranking officials are given public jobs through which they can achieve illegitimate private gains at the expense of the public interest. The absence of a clear policy for the administrative institution, the stagnation of laws and their lack of development, and the failure to place the appropriate administrative employee in the right place, in addition to the weakness of religious faith and the absence of conscience on the part of this employee and submission to the desires of the soul that command evil, in addition to the nature of moral values, norms and traditions that he acquired from social upbringing in society Where he lives plays a big role in pushing this employee to become or not to become part of his managerial behavior.

### **Third: Effects of administrative and financial corruption:**

Administrative and financial corruption is a global phenomenon that spreads rapidly in the political,

economic and social aspects of the state. The degree of its spread varies according to the development of state institutions. Its spread in the governmental joints of the state impedes development plans and programs, the progress of government performance, the completion of jobs, and the provision of services. This leads to the inability of government institutions to implement reconstruction and development projects.

Administrative and financial corruption is one of the main threats to the administrative apparatus, as it causes an imbalance in the administrative apparatus that affects it and prevents it from carrying out the job for which it was created.

The devastating effects of administrative and financial corruption are not just a moral issue, but rather have negative effects on the political, economic and social aspects. On the political side, its spread leads to the destruction of the political process because it is one of the factors that prevent the establishment of democracy. The spread of corruption within the political authority prevents the existence of real demands for democracy that is based on accountability and accountability of the political system, because if the authority is corrupt, who will hold it accountable. It undermines the legitimacy of the state and weakens the institutional responsibility of the government, as it does not respect the law because it lacks justice in implementation, the functioning of government performance is obstructed, and society's confidence in the political system is weakened. And thus weaken the legitimacy of the state and undermine confidence in the laws and officials. There is an inverse relationship between corruption and the performance of government agencies, as its spread reduces the effectiveness and efficiency of these agencies and causes a halt in their growth and role in rebuilding society on sound foundations.

On the economic side, the effects of administrative and financial corruption are represented by wrong economic policies and poor distribution of wealth and income. It benefits the few at the expense of the many, and the rich get richer at the expense of the members of society. It diverts resources from basic services and turns into payments for corruption and destroys the process of economic development through the exploitation of the powerful for their privileged positions in the political system. This allows them to monopolize the bulk of the economic benefits provided by the system without investing these resources in community service.

Corruption contributes to reducing the opportunities and volume of foreign investment resources, declining public investment, and weakening the quality of public infrastructure. This is due to bribery that limits and misdirects the resources allocated for investment and



mediation interference in distributing projects to executing companies away from efficiency and quality. Putting the government administration on heavy burdens and allocating huge funds to carry out these tasks without follow-up, oversight and accountability. Distorting the investment climate, reducing the volume of investments and job opportunities, and transferring skills, expertise and technology. And weaken its role in building and strengthening the national economy. It also limits and misdirects the resources allocated for investment and hinders development. The society bears huge financial burdens and leads to the low efficiency of the economy. It also impedes the development process and spreads underdevelopment, which leads to a great loss of money, effort and time. Opportunities for progress, growth and prosperity for the country are lost.

The spread of corruption also leads to a rise in tax evasion, an increase in the state's general budget deficit, and a weak level of public spending on essential goods and services.

As for socially, administrative and financial corruption is a violation of the rules of social behavior. It expresses the disintegration of the system of social values and the weakness of the highest moral principles and values. And that its spread leads to frustration and indifference among members of society and the emergence of extremism in opinions and unequal opportunities. It leads to poor distribution of income and wealth. And the exploitation of the people of power and influence of their distinguished positions and positions in society and the state, which perpetuates social inequality, declines in social justice, and lowers the standard of living for the majority of society members. Its spread leads to widespread and continuous poverty and the destruction of the social cohesion and social stability that society desires. The interest in the public right and the feeling of injustice declines among the majority, which leads to social tension and the escalation of cases of violence and division in society and hatred among the segments of society. This leads some of them to commit crimes, thus disrupting the strength and effectiveness of society and losing a sense of responsibility towards the interest of the country, and all this leads to political instability.

That a socio-economic system is based on production relations and a system of wages and wealth creation according to convincing rules for its participants that they are members of a just system in which rights are balanced, and that guarantees to each participant a reward equivalent to the work done and the effort exerted, it is a system free from the motives of administrative and financial corruption Impervious to spoilers. On the contrary, when the socio-economic

system is based on mechanisms of exploitation and imbalance in the balance of rights and duties, it is the environment that encourages the emergence and spread of this type of corruption.

#### **Fourth: Prevention of Administrative Corruption:**

The foundations and standards that deepen the integrity environment, and that you need to develop awareness of in order to prevent administrative corruption:

##### **1- Transparency:**

It means complete clarity in making decisions, drawing up plans and policies and presenting them to the public, and subjecting administrative and political practices to accountability and continuous monitoring. It is a phenomenon that refers to sharing information and behaving in an open manner. And it has a crucial role in revealing the evils practiced by the government. Hence the importance of transparency in achieving the public interest and providing success and continuity for any organization that wants to combat corruption in all its forms. Facilitating attracting and encouraging investments, reviving the financial market, assisting in making the right decisions, and removing democratic and routine obstacles. Transparency is also a strong stabilizing factor that clearly shows and consolidates the state's security and makes the state's policy clear in reviving the financial market and helping to take the right decisions and removing democratic and routine obstacles. Transparency is also a strong stabilizing factor that clearly shows and consolidates the concepts of political progress in the state, and that the state's policy is clear in all its three legislative, executive and judicial organs and authorities. The application of the concept of transparency has many positive effects, including reducing broad individual powers in decision-making processes, working to select administrative leaders with the ability to take impartial decisions, and enhancing self-monitoring and credibility.

Transparency is a non-governmental organization in the world, which Petreijn, one of the former directors of the World Bank, founded in 1993, and it has branches in more than 100 countries. It is a major organization in the fight against corruption, which represents the biggest obstacle to economic and democratic development, especially in third world countries. It does not defame individual corruption cases, but rather suggests ways out of this real impasse. The goal of her work is to create an atmosphere capable of making transparent cooperation possible on the ground.

Transparency International obligates governments to publish statistics periodically without interference from the authorities to influence the numbers or the date of



publication for political purposes. It is noteworthy that international investors partially depend on the Transparency Organization report as a variable when making investment decisions in countries. What is certain is that the issue of transparency in transactions in general has become more important than ever. The recent financial crisis, whose chapters have not ended, emphasized the importance of publishing correct statistics and numbers in all circumstances in order to avoid huge losses. The annual report of the organization, which was published in Berlin, said that corruption in poor countries constitutes a real and deadly humanitarian disaster, referring in particular to Iraq, Somalia, Burma and Haiti. And that corruption may be a matter of life or death in the poorest countries, especially when it comes to money to be provided for hospitals or drinking water.

### **2- Questioning:**

It is the subordination of those holding public office to legal, administrative and moral accountability for their decisions and actions. This is represented by the responsibility of those who occupy public positions to their immediate officials, and so on up to the top of the pyramid in the institution. That is, ministers and those in their ranks who, in turn, are responsible to the various supervisory bodies existing in the political system, particularly parliaments, which monitor the work of the executive authority.

Individuals who occupy positions in state utilities must be held accountable by those responsible for them in higher positions. There are three aspects, the first of which is legal follow-up, which is whether the actions of individuals in the work they do conform to the provisions of the law. Violators are held accountable according to the provisions of the law in the judicial authorities. And administrative follow-up, which is a continuous evaluation by the highest official in the hierarchy of employees working in government institutions. Ethical follow-up and adherence to qualities such as honesty in speech, honesty and sincerity at work, and following up on all employees with fairness in treatment.

### **3- Accountability**

It is the duty of public officials, whether elected or appointed, to submit periodic reports on the results of their work and the extent of their success in implementing them so that it is ascertained that their work is consistent with democratic values and the provisions of the law. Accountability is also "an expression of the commitment of public administration organizations to provide an account of the nature of their exercise of the duties entrusted to them in order to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of these

organizations, a system that includes mechanisms and elements to ensure integrity and transparency, eliminate administrative corruption and achieve the public interest.

Accountability also means "the individual's responsibility to achieve specific results according to specific standards and regulations. In the event of any defect in any of these elements, the individual must be prepared to answer the expected question, why did that happen?"

Administrative accountability acquires its importance because it represents one of the advanced mechanisms and methods in treating many problems of government agencies, foremost of which is administrative corruption in all its manifestations and forms, which are represented in mediocrity, nepotism, bribery, forgery, bias, favoritism, abuse of power and other manifestations that have impeded development and administrative reform efforts in many countries. In order for administrative accountability to play an effective role in combating these phenomena, it must extend to focus on the effectiveness of government agencies, and aims primarily to improve the level of performance of those agencies, and is not limited to the traditional concept that is concerned only with the extent of compliance with laws, regulations, instructions and work procedures.

### **4- Integrity:**

It is a system of values related to honesty, honesty and sincerity at work. It is the duty of those holding high public office to disclose or disclose their property before taking office. Announcing any kind of conflict of interest that may arise between their private interests and the public interests that fall within the framework of their positions. This system of values also includes the public employee's keenness not to receive any financial compensation (bribery) from an external source to perform any act that affects the public interest or leads to a waste of public money. The concept of integrity is also linked to the concept of transparency, which is clearly related to the regulations and procedures within the institution and in the relationship between it and the citizens who benefit from its services, and the publicity of procedures, goals and objectives in the work of the institution. From the point of view of the separation of powers, VitoTanzi explains transparency as: (a clear distinction between the government sector and the rest of the sectors, according to which the political and administrative roles within the government are determined. And that is clearly done according to a mechanism that the public is aware of, determining the distribution of responsibilities between the different levels of government, as well as their



distribution between the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

#### **5- Disclosure of information:**

Enhancing the citizen's right to obtain the necessary information about the work of public administrations, procedures and mechanisms for providing service to the citizen, so that this information does not remain a means of exploitation for these citizens. Associated with this is the promotion of the concept of citizenship, which should be the basis for the relationship. Between public institutions and the public and between the authority and the citizen, which is based on the mutual rights and duties between them.

**6-** Adopting codes of conduct and codes of honor or work ethics within the framework of public institutions, specifying for employees in them a set of behaviors and values that should be observed during the performance of their tasks and in their relationship with the public, and linking these charters to a clear system. As well as applying the principle of reward and punishment, by giving rewards and incentives to those committed and imposing punishment on violators, which enhances the values of integrity in public work and also enhances the culture of fighting corruption.

**7-** These various elements enhance the environment of integrity and moral values in public life, which should also be supported by the provisions of laws and the various means of control that make the manifestations of corruption risky and costly for the corrupt.

#### **Fifth: The concept of administrative transparency:**

Global interest in transparency has increased after the spread of corruption in many countries, so it was necessary in this study to identify the concept of linguistic and idiomatic transparency for the purpose of giving a clear picture of this principle. In order to achieve the proper application of transparency, we must understand what transparency is and its legal basis, as well as its nature, dimensions and levels that must be adhered to when applying it in administrative work. Like every administrative system, transparency seeks to achieve certain goals. We have discussed and explained these goals, in addition to their importance. And because transparency is a system that has proven its worth in application, its presence is not limited to the administrative domain only, but rather it transcends it to other fields. To demonstrate this, we have shown the types of transparency. The study also required us to clarify the application requirements and obstacles that the administration must adhere to in order to achieve the maximum benefit from the application of this system in the management of public

utilities, as well as clarifying its role in preventing corruption.

Transparency means that information related to the state's general policy is clear, visible and understood by the people, and the government must adopt a policy of moving away from totalitarian rule and expanding democracy.

It was also known: "It is one of the most important elements of good governance in governance. Whenever transparency is present and clear, the governance is good and stability is achieved, because it means openness between the government and the people through the people's representatives in Parliament and civil society institutions such as parties, unions, associations and the press."

The concept of transparency has evolved from mere clarity in the procedures to considering it a philosophy and work approach that can be embodied in many elements and standards and according to the mechanisms and administrative methods used in the organization, whether it is a governmental organization or a profit-making or non-profit organization, and based on the foregoing, the elements can be clarified Administrative transparency as follows:

1- Clarity of the mission of government agencies and the justification for their existence, through accurate identification of their vision, role in society, and strategic objectives.

2- Legitimacy and legitimacy of the existence of government agencies, and that they enjoy acceptance from various groups of society, and paint a bright picture of their clear role that enhances the confidence of others in them.

3- The work and planning mechanisms and procedures should be simple, clear and uncomplicated, and these procedures should be constantly updated and changed according to mechanisms that are discussed with the various stakeholders.

4- Wide dissemination of information and data, and provision of evidence to guide the public and other bodies to monitor the work of the institution and know the extent of its development and obsolescence.

5- The organization should stay away from suspicious and suspicious practices wherever possible, and be characterized by clarity and advertisement of activity and practices, and to rely in its administrative methods on promoting the principles of democracy, equality and equal opportunities.

6- It is necessary for government agencies to have codes of ethics that they always keep in mind as they carry out their work.

7- Designing programs to raise awareness of the concept of transparency and the need to respect it, and ways to deal with the beneficiaries of the service



or product produced, knowing their rights and not exceeding them.

8- That government agencies have websites that are constantly updated, and that give an honest, honest and impartial picture of what is going on inside them, and that those agencies are ready to hear the opinion of different individuals and groups about their work and various activities.

The availability of these elements and standards ensures the existence of administrative transparency, which provides the appropriate environment for establishing a highly efficient administrative accountability. It has the ability to provide creative solutions to many problems of government agencies and ensure its ability to implement the state's public policy with high efficiency and effectiveness. Transparency has gained great importance and popularity in the efforts made to address the problems of government administration. Chief among them is corruption, administrative slack, routine and complexity in work procedures, due to the success of experiences in some countries that were suffering from corruption in their government agencies as a result of applying transparency in various work cases in those agencies.

#### **Sixth: The importance of transparency:**

Transparency in laws and regulations helps to remove red tape and bureaucratic obstacles such as too many and unnecessary signatures and ratifications. It also helps to simplify procedures, expand decentralization with clarity of the danger of authority, simplicity of the organizational structure of institutions, ease of delivery of information from the top to the bottom and feedback. The existence of clear and transparent legislation leads to the development and maintenance of public confidence (credibility) for all segments of society.

On the other hand, transparency helps to participate effectively in developing aspects of the civil service and contribute to building self-reliance by achieving better quality performance in the public sector, by focusing on quality and increasing work productivity.

Transparency is also considered the basis of an appropriate style of governance to ensure good management of the economy and to overcome problems. It is based above all on the publicity of the decision. The secret decision discusses the hidden actions and cannot be held accountable. And that withholding information from those interested in participating, from which it is difficult to reach sustainable solutions.

#### **Seventh: The role of administrative transparency in combating administrative corruption:**

There is a big role that administrative transparency can play in resisting administrative corruption, whether in preventing it or in the stage of its siege, and reducing the chances of its emergence until it appears in rare cases. Through transparency, citizens can monitor the government's performance if they have the necessary information for the issue in question or the issue of concern. Monitoring the performance of the government is the first step that citizens take in the event that the necessary knowledge is available, and then accountability of the administration for the negligence that has occurred begins. The exchange of information between government and citizens and vice versa is a vital issue for responsible citizenship and responsive government. Without information being made available in a timely manner and presented in an understandable manner, it is impossible for citizens to take effective positions.

Administrative transparency through government sectors announcing their planning and executive activities leads to the detection of flaws and corruption in the administrative organs and the detection of suspicious relationships between decision-makers or those who implement them.

The relationship is inverse, the more corruption, the less transparency, and the higher the standards of transparency in administrative work, the lower the percentage of corruption. There is an organic relationship between accountability and transparency. Transparency cannot be a goal in itself, but rather it is one of the means that helps in the process of accountability and accountability. Also, accountability and accountability cannot take place in an appropriate and effective manner without practicing transparency. Hence, administrative transparency is the complementary aspect of anti-administrative corruption mechanisms by avoiding the dangers of confidentiality and crimes that may be committed under the cover of confidentiality.

#### **Conclusion:**

##### **First: Results**

1- The phenomenon of corruption of its various types, including administrative and financial corruption, is the most dangerous and destructive societal pest that threatens human societies with its spread on a large scale. It is ancient and has been found in all ages and societies, whether educated or illiterate, rich or poor, strong or weak. Its emergence and continuation is linked to the human desire to obtain material or moral gains through illegal means, and it is very clear in third world societies, especially in their governmental





institutions. As it is the cause of its economic problems and its backwardness from the march of progress, which is represented in the total deviations and violation of the administrative and financial rules and provisions that contribute to regulating the administrative work of the government and its institutions.

2- Administrative and financial corruption is one of the main threats to administrative organs in developed and developing countries alike. The widening of its circle and making it an essential part of daily transactions, the intertwining of its rings, and the ambiguity of the means and methods that are followed by the corrupt have led to administrative and financial corruption becoming a threat to the development process and the future of the peoples of these countries.

3- The phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption is a fundamental threat to the development process and the future of the peoples of these countries. It is self-bad behavior that is reflected on others and is practiced by a government employee who has powers under the law and abuses public office by responding to material or immaterial influences. The public office turns from a means of managing and serving public affairs and from being a legal mandate and a sacred national trust to a commodity that is traded to achieve the private interest at the expense of the public interest. The phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption is a constant concern for the responsible authorities in state institutions.

4- Attempts to treat it were not at the required level, because it derives its strength from ambiguity, secrecy and camouflage, because corruption arrangements are always made with a high degree of secrecy because they are illegal acts that include the betrayal of public trust by the administrative employee.

5- The fight is limited to taking legal measures against some of the corrupt in the administrative apparatus without looking into the real causes behind this phenomenon and working to find appropriate solutions to it. And work on carrying out administrative reforms in state institutions and making a set of preventive arrangements and methods within the administrative apparatus that lead to the prevention of cases of administrative deviation. The nature of the political system and the style of governance have a major role in the spread or non-proliferation of this phenomenon.

6- The state and its credibility depend on reputation, so the corruption of the administrative apparatus leads to the loss of the citizen's trust and credibility in the state. Therefore, the seriousness of confronting and combating corruption reflects the seriousness of the commitment to preserving the state's reputation and

stability, because the institution in which corruption is spread becomes unable to properly perform its functions for which it was established.

### **Second: Suggestions**

1- There must be political will within any country to achieve administrative transparency in it.

2- Countries' adoption of administrative transparency begins by reviewing the regulations, laws and procedures within them, addressing their ambiguous texts and paragraphs, clarifying and announcing them to employees and citizens.

3- The state that seeks to achieve administrative transparency must spread awareness among employees and citizens, inform them of their rights and duties, and simplify and shorten administrative procedures.

4- Activating the role of civil society organizations by allowing them to obtain and disseminate information, spread a culture of transparency within society, and combat corruption.

5- Linking religion with administrative transparency and combating corruption through religious institutions within society.

6- Working on issuing legislation that allows the flow of information and the right to obtain it, provided that the information that is excluded from disclosure and breach of confidentiality is precisely defined, provided that the ban is within the narrowest limits and in a manner that achieves national security and protects the privacy of individuals within the community. Provided that this legislation allows the citizen to obtain information through a request submitted to the official authorities that own it, and allows him to file a grievance and resort to the urgent judiciary if his request is rejected. Provided that the fees for obtaining the information are low so that these fees do not stand as an obstacle against obtaining the information. The legislator should also provide for an electronic mechanism that helps citizens with special needs and elderly citizens to obtain information without incurring the hardship of going to the administrative authorities. The state must also make information available in accordance with this legislation without request and by all means.

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