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The Role of Combating Corruption in Economic Development in Algerian Legislation

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Abstract:

This study examines the impact of combating corruption on supporting economic development in Algeria, through analyzing the legislative and institutional frameworks, at their top Law 06-01 related to the prevention and combating of corruption, and the Constitution of 2020, in addition to the oversight and judicial bodies that are specialized in implementing them. The results show that corruption weakens the efficiency of resource allocation, and negatively affects the business climate, and limits the inflows of foreign direct investment by increasing informal costs and undermining the rule of law and the principle of fair competition.

The article also highlights the importance of transparency, digital government, and the participation of society in improving the investment climate and strengthening competitiveness and economic growth, with focusing on two structural obstacles which are bureaucracy and the weak effectiveness of judicial implementation. The study concludes that Algeria's success in building an integrated integrity system requires a strong political will, deep administrative and judicial reforms, and a continuous updating of oversight and legislative mechanisms.

Keywords: Combating corruption; economic development; foreign direct investment; institutional transparency.

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Introduction:

Corruption is considered one of the biggest challenges that developing countries face, as it obstructs economic growth, weakens investors' confidence, and deepens poverty and inequality. In Algeria, as in other countries, corruption constitutes an obstacle in front of achieving sustainable development, which pushed the Algerian legislator to adopt a legal and institutional framework to combat it, whether through constitutional texts or special laws, such as the Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption (06-01) and the establishment of specialized supervisory bodies.

However, despite these efforts, the effectiveness of combating corruption remains linked to the extent of implementation of the legislations and the transparency of institutions, which raises questions about the role of these mechanisms in strengthening economic development. Has the Algerian legislation achieved tangible results in limiting corruption? And how does combating it affect attracting investments and improving public services?

This research aims to analyze the legal framework for combating corruption in Algeria and to show its impact on economic development, through studying the legislative texts and the supervisory bodies, with shedding light on the challenges that obstruct its effectiveness. The research will also address some recommendations to strengthen integrity policies, starting from successful international experiences.

Therefore, this research will be an attempt to evaluate the role of Algerian legislation in achieving balance between combating corruption and stimulating the economy, in harmony with the goals of sustainable development and the economic vision of the state.

- **Research Problem:** How does Algerian legislation contribute to combating corruption in order to enhance economic development?

Corruption constitutes a complex phenomenon that threatens the foundations of economic development and social stability in any state, and in this context, the importance of studying the legal and institutional framework for combating corruption in Algeria emerges as a basic entry to understand the confrontation mechanisms that the state has adopted. Algeria has given increasing attention to the issue of combating corruption, especially in the last two decades, where it sought to build an integrated system for prevention and confrontation that relies on three main pillars: the constitutional pillar, the legislative pillar, and the institutional pillar.

First Topic: National Legislations and Oversight Bodies for Combating Corruption in Algeria

In this section, two main axes will be addressed: the first is related to the national legislations for combating corruption, and the second is specific to the supervisory bodies and institutions entrusted with the implementation of these legislations.

First Requirement: National Legislations for Combating Corruption

The national legislations represent the basic legal framework on which the efforts of combating corruption in any state are based. In the case of Algeria, the legal system for combating corruption is witnessing a gradual development that reflects the response of the Algerian legislator to the requirements of the stage and its harmony with the international standards in this field.

Algerian legislations in this field have witnessed a qualitative transformation from general and punitive texts to an integrated legal system that combines between prevention and repression. This development comes in the context of the political and economic transformations that the country has known, and in harmony with its international commitments to combat corruption, especially after its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2004.

First Branch: The Basic Laws (Constitution 2020, Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption 2006)

In the framework of confronting this scourge, Algeria has approved an integrated legal system headed by basic constitutional and legislative texts. This research comes to analyze the most important of these texts, which are the 2020 Constitution and the Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption No. 06-01 of the year 2006, with showing the extent of their complementarity and effectiveness within the national strategy for combating corruption.

First: The Algerian Constitution of 2020 and the Constitutional Framework for Combating Corruption

The Algerian Constitution of 2020 has witnessed a qualitative shift in the field of combating corruption through including a set of essential constitutional principles:

1. The principle of transparency and good governance: This article stipulates that "every citizen has the right to obtain information, documents, and statistics related to public affairs", which constitutes a basic pillar for fighting corruption through strengthening transparency.[Algerian Constitution, 2020, Article 32]

2. The principle of combating corruption: This article confirmed that "the state works to combat corruption, bribery, embezzlement, favoritism, clientelism, and abuse of influence".[Algerian Constitution, 2020, Article 33]

3. The system of financial disclosure: This article obligated public officials to submit declarations of financial disclosure when assuming the office and when leaving it.[Algerian Constitution, 2020, Article 214]

4. The establishment of supervisory bodies: It stipulated the creation of independent supervisory bodies to combat corruption and to guarantee the integrity of public management.[Official Gazette, 2020, pp. 12-18]

Second: Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption No. 06-01 of the Year 2006

The Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption No. 06-01 dated 20 February 2006 is the basic legislative framework that Algeria has adopted to confront the phenomenon of corruption in all its forms, in harmony with its international commitments, especially the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2003, which Algeria ratified in 2004.

From the legal point of view, this law is defined as "a set of legal and regulatory rules that aim at establishing institutional and procedural mechanisms for the prevention of corruption, its detection, and the prosecution of its perpetrators, with determining the acts that constitute crimes related to corruption and the sanctions prescribed for them, as well as the protection of whistleblowers and witnesses and guaranteeing national and international cooperation in this field" (Boughrabi, 2015, p. 42). In other words, it is at the same time a preventive and repressive law:

- **Preventive:** because it seeks to prevent corruption before it occurs through spreading the culture of integrity and transparency.
- **Repressive:** because it criminalizes acts of corruption and punishes those who commit them.

This law is considered the first specialized legislative text in combating corruption in Algeria, and it consists of 35 articles distributed over five main chapters.

This law was later amended by Law No. 23-08 dated 5 December 2023, which came to strengthen the independence of the national authority, expand its prerogatives, and update the mechanisms of asset declaration and digital control.

Third: Evaluation of the Legal System

1. Strengths:

- The integration between constitutional and legislative texts: The provisions of Law No. 06-01 are integrated with the constitutional principles that enshrined transparency and accountability, which gave a constitutional character to combating corruption (Boughrabi, 2015, p. 44).
- Comprehensiveness of definitions and procedures: The law is characterized by a precise determination of the concepts and forms of corruption, with the establishment of preventive and repressive procedures that cover the different stages of the crime (Boughrabi, 2015, p. 61).
- Keeping up with international standards: The law reflects a full harmony with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003), whether in the fields of prevention, criminalization, or international cooperation.

2. Weaknesses:

- **Complexity of administrative procedures:** Some mechanisms of asset declaration and reporting corruption are still characterized by slowness and the multiplicity of intervening parties.
- **Limited resources of the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption:** The authority suffers from a lack in human and technical resources, which limits its effectiveness on the ground.
- **Weak mechanisms for the protection of witnesses and whistleblowers:** Despite the legal texts, the actual protection for these persons remains limited, which reduces the reporting of corruption cases (Aqqoun, 2017, pp. 33-34).

Second Branch: Complementary Laws (Anti-Money Laundering Law, Law on Transparency in Public Finance)

The legislative system for combating corruption in Algeria is completed by several complementary laws that deal with specific aspects of this scourge. The Anti-Money Laundering Law and the Law on Transparency in Public Finance come as the most important of these texts, as they constitute, together with the Constitution and the Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, an integrated framework to confront corruption in all its forms. This research aims to analyze these two laws and to show their role in the strategy of combating corruption.

First: The Concept of the Anti-Money Laundering Law No. 05-01 of the Year 2005

1. Legislative Context and Amendments

Law No. 05-01 dated 6 February 2005, relating to the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and their combating, is defined as "a set of legal and regulatory rules that aim to prevent the use of the financial and banking system in passing or concealing criminal proceeds, detecting suspicious operations, and punishing their perpetrators, with strengthening national and international cooperation in this field" (Farahât, 2015, p. 339).

Law No. 05-01 relating to the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and their combating was issued on 6 February 2005, then it was amended by Law No. 12-01 of the year 2012 in order to keep pace with the international recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) (Official Gazette, 2005, pp. 4-12).

2. Evaluation and Practical Application

This law is considered a pivotal step within the framework of strengthening the Algerian legal system to confront cross-border financial crime, as it came in conformity with the requirements of the international Financial Action Task Force (GAFI) and the standards of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo, 2000).

The practical experience since its issuance has shown a number of strengths and weaknesses in the application of its provisions.

A. Strengths

- 1. Integration with international legislations:** The Algerian legislator was keen to align the provisions of Law No. 05-01 with the relevant international conventions, especially the Vienna Convention 1988 and the Palermo Convention 2000, which enabled the state to strengthen its judicial and security cooperation with the competent international bodies (Bin Kahila, 2018, p. 72).
- 2. Establishment of a specialized financial intelligence unit (CTRF):** The law established a national body for analyzing suspicious financial transactions, which is considered a pivotal tool in uncovering criminal networks and tracking illegal funds (Farahât, 2015, p. 342).

B. Weaknesses

- 1. Limited qualified human resources:** Despite the availability of the legal framework, the lack of specialized competencies in financial analysis and criminal investigation hinders the effectiveness of practical implementation (Bouafia, 2019, p. 88).
- 2. Difficulties in coordination between the concerned bodies:** The multiplicity of responsible bodies (Bank of Algeria, CTRF, Public Prosecution, Customs...) sometimes leads to slowness in information exchange and weak operational coordination (Bouafia, 2019, p. 90).

Despite the advanced nature of Law No. 05-01 and its updates, the practical application still faces challenges related to human resources and institutional coordination. This requires organizational and structural reforms to strengthen field effectiveness in combating financial crime.

Second: Law on Transparency in Public Finance No. 15-11 of the Year 2015

This law is defined as "a set of rules and principles that aim to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public funds, through obliging public authorities to publish accurate financial information, clarify objectives and results, and support parliamentary and societal oversight over the management of public finance" (Qawî, 2016, p. 118).

Law No. 15-11 dated 11 July 2015 was issued and published in the Official Gazette No. 39 of the year 2015. This law is considered complementary to the financial laws (Finance Law, Public Accounting Law, Public Procurement Law...), as it gives an institutional dimension to financial transparency.

I. Context and Objectives

Law No. 15-11 dated 11 July 2015, relating to transparency in public finance, was issued in the context of the financial and economic reforms that Algeria has initiated since the beginning of the third millennium, with the aim of modernizing the management of public money and aligning national legislations with the international standards of financial governance recommended by both the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Qawî, 2016, p. 118). This law aims to:

- 1- Strengthen transparency in the management of public money, by obliging governmental bodies to publish financial information and budgets in a periodic and clear manner.
- 2- Enable parliamentary and popular oversight, through expanding the powers of Parliament and the Court of Accounts and involving civil society in monitoring the implementation of the budget.
- 3- Improve the quality of public spending, through adopting the principle of "results based budgeting" in order to guarantee the effectiveness of public expenditures and their linkage to economic and social performance (Bûzîd, 2018, p. 93).

This law represents a qualitative shift towards good governance in the management of public finance, and it is considered one of the basic pillars for embodying the principle of accountability and financial citizenship in Algeria.

II. Practical Evaluation of the Law

A. Strengths:

- Embodiment of the open government principle: The law contributed to establishing a culture of openness in governmental work, by obliging public authorities to publish financial data and periodic reports related to the implementation of the budget, which allows citizens and researchers to be informed about the details of the management of public money.
- Strengthening the role of Parliament and civil society in monitoring public money: The law expanded the powers of Parliament in discussing and evaluating the financial performance of the government, and it also allowed civil society to access financial information, which strengthened popular oversight and democratic transparency in the management of public resources.
- Keeping up with international standards in transparency and accountability: The law is in line with the principles approved by both the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund, especially with regard to the concepts of results-oriented budgeting and expenditure management based on performance, which is considered a convergence with modern financial systems in developed countries (Qawî, 2016, pp. 119-120).

B. Weaknesses:

- Weakness in publishing financial data in due time: The process of publishing annual financial reports and data on budget execution still knows a noticeable delay, which reduces their oversight value and limits the possibility of public access to them at the right time, contrary to what the principles of open government require.
- Shortcomings in training the staff in charge of financial analysis and oversight: Public administrations and financial oversight institutions face a lack in qualification and training, especially in the fields of financial analysis, performance evaluation, and results-based budgeting, which negatively affects the quality of oversight and transparency.
- Lack of sufficient coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the Court of Accounts: Despite the dual oversight role, institutional coordination between these two bodies remains limited, whether in the exchange of information or in unifying the standards of report preparation, which creates duplication in oversight work and weakens the comprehensive follow-up of public finance (Bûzîd, 2018, p. 94).

Second Requirement: Oversight Bodies and Specialized Institutions

The existence of specialized institutional structures constitutes a fundamental pillar in any effective strategy to combat corruption. In this framework, oversight bodies and specialized institutions represent the executive apparatus that transforms legislative texts into tangible reality in the battle against corruption.

In the Algerian context, the oversight system has developed remarkably during the last two decades, as it moved from a traditional centralized oversight system to a more specialized and integrated one. This development came in response to the requirements of the stage and in harmony with international recommendations in the field of good governance and combating corruption.

In this requirement, the study and analysis of this institutional system will be addressed, with the aim of evaluating the extent of its effectiveness in performing its tasks, and showing the degree of coordination between its components, with shedding light on the operational and functional challenges that it faces.

First Branch: National Bodies

Algeria, like other states, has established specialized national bodies to carry out these vital tasks. This research aims to present the "National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption" and the "Court of Accounts" in Algeria, with reference to the legal frameworks that regulate their work and their main missions.

First: The National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption (ONPLC)

1- Establishment and Legal Framework: The National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption was established under Law No. 06-01 dated 20 February 2006, relating to the prevention of corruption and its combating (Official Gazette, 2006).

The establishment of this authority came as an implementation of Algeria's international commitments, especially the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which Algeria ratified (Law 06-01, Preamble; UN Convention, Article 6), and the 2020 Constitution strengthened the role of this authority, as it was constitutionally enshrined (Articles related to advisory and oversight bodies).

2- Tasks and Prerogatives (Based on Law 06-01)

Proposing a comprehensive policy for the prevention of corruption. Collecting and analyzing information related to the prevention of corruption. Evaluating the legal instruments and administrative procedures for the prevention of corruption (Law 06-01, Article 18).

Receiving asset declarations of public officials, according to Article 4 (organization of asset declaration) and Article 20 (the authority's missions in this field). Preparing an annual report on its activities and submitting it to the President of the Republic (Law 06-01, Article 23).

Investigating facts of corruption (on the basis of the information or notifications it receives) (Law 06-01, Article 21).

In case facts with a criminal characterization are established, it refers the file to the Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, to take the appropriate legal measures (Article 21, last paragraph).

Second: The Court of Accounts

I. Establishment and Legal Framework: The Court of Accounts (referred to in Algeria as the Court of Accounts) is the supreme body for ex-post control over the funds of the state, local communities, and public services (Algerian Constitution, 2020, Articles 200–201).

The main legal framework regulating its work is Order No. 95-20 dated 17 July 1995, relating to the Court of Accounts, as amended and supplemented (Official Gazette, 1995).

II. Tasks and Prerogatives (Based on Order 95-20)

- 1- Oversight of the legality of financial and accounting operations (Law 06-01, Article 23).
- 2- Oversight of the quality of management and performance control (Law 06-01, Article 24).
- 3- Evaluation of the results and outcomes of programs and public works (Law 06-01, Article 24).
- 4- Assisting Parliament and the government in the field of oversight over the implementation of finance laws (Law 06-01, Article 7).
- 5- Preparing an annual report submitted to the President of the Republic, the Speakers of the two chambers of Parliament, and the Prime Minister (Law 06-01, Article 8).
- 6- Notifying the competent Public Prosecutor of the facts it discovers and considers may require criminal prosecution (Law 06-01, Article 90).

Third: Relationship and Complementarity Between the Two Bodies

Functional Complementarity and Cooperation: The Court of Accounts, through its oversight over financial management, may uncover irregularities or suspicions of corruption. In such a case, it refers them to the competent judicial authorities (according to Article 90 of its founding order). The anti-corruption authority can be among the bodies that benefit from this information within the framework of its investigative or preventive missions.

The Anti-Corruption Authority, within its preventive strategy, can benefit from the reports of the Court of Accounts to identify the sectors or procedures most exposed to corruption and to propose corrective measures.

Although the laws do not explicitly provide for a detailed mandatory cooperation mechanism, the nature of the work of the two bodies requires the existence of coordination and exchange of information to strengthen the effectiveness of the national integrity system (Law 06-01, Article 23; Order 95-20, Article 8).

The National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and the Court of Accounts in Algeria (as a model) play a pivotal role in promoting good governance and protecting public money. The effectiveness of these bodies depends to a large extent on supportive political will, providing the necessary means, and the cooperation of the various state institutions and civil society to entrench a culture of integrity and transparency.

Second Branch: The Role of the Judiciary and Specialized Courts in Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes

The judiciary is considered the last line of defense and the cornerstone in the system of combating corruption and financial crimes. Whatever the strength of oversight bodies and prevention authorities, the effectiveness of this system remains dependent on the existence of an honest, independent, and competent judiciary, capable of applying the law with firmness and justice and holding those involved in corruption crimes accountable. This includes the role of the Public Prosecution as the accusing authority and the role of courts in adjudicating cases, including the specialized courts or chambers that were created to deal with the complex nature of these crimes.

First: The General Role of the Judicial Authority in Combating Corruption

1. Application of the law and settlement of disputes: The essential mission of the judiciary is the application of the legal texts, including those related to the criminalization of acts of corruption and economic crimes, and the settlement of lawsuits brought before it regarding these crimes (Algerian Constitution, 2020, Article 163; Article 165).

2. Guarantees of fair trial: The judiciary is committed to providing all guarantees of fair trial for defendants in corruption cases, including the right to defense, the presumption of innocence, and the public nature of hearings (unless the law decides their secrecy) (Code of Criminal Procedure, 1966, Preliminary Chapter; ICCPR, Article 14).

3. General and special deterrence: Through issuing deterrent judicial sentences against those convicted of corruption crimes, the judiciary contributes to achieving general deterrence for society and special deterrence for criminals, which reduces the willingness to commit these crimes (Penal Code, 1966, Articles on embezzlement of public funds; Articles on bribery; Law 06-01, Chapter IV).

Second: The Role of the Public Prosecution

- Initiating and conducting public action: The Public Prosecution is the body originally competent to initiate public action against perpetrators of corruption and economic crimes, and it represents society in demanding the imposition of punishment on them (Code of Criminal Procedure, 1966, Article 1; Article 29).
- Supervising the work of the judicial police and preliminary investigation: The Public Prosecution supervises the work of judicial police officers in gathering evidence and investigating

corruption crimes. It also carries out the preliminary investigation or refers it to the investigating judge (Code of Criminal Procedure, 1966, Articles 34 and 36 and subsequent).

- Receiving reports and complaints: The Public Prosecution receives reports and complaints from individuals and institutions, including the reports referred to it by oversight and anti-corruption bodies (such as the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, which refers its files to the Minister of Justice to notify the competent Public Prosecutor, according to Article 21 of Law 06-01).
- Execution of criminal judgments: The Public Prosecution supervises the execution of criminal sentences issued by conviction in corruption cases (Code of Criminal Procedure, 1966, Book Five).

Third: Specialized Courts (Specialized Criminal Poles in Algeria as a Model)

1. The concept of specialized courts/chambers: Given the complex and multifaceted nature of corruption, economic, and financial crimes and what they require of specialized technical and legal expertise, many states have moved towards creating courts or specialized judicial chambers to consider these cases. In Algeria, this approach is known by the establishment of "specialized criminal poles".

2. Legal basis of the specialized criminal poles in Algeria: These poles were created by amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, most notably Law No. 06-22 dated 20 December 2006, amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 66-155 containing the Code of Criminal Procedure (Official Gazette, 2006, Issue 84).

Article 32 bis and the following articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure (after its amendment by Law 06-22) determine the establishment and jurisdiction of these poles (Law 06-22, 2006, Article 10).

3. Jurisdiction of the Specialized Criminal Poles: These poles are competent to consider crimes that are characterized by complexity, seriousness, or a national or cross-border dimension, among them:

- Crimes affecting automatic data processing systems (cybercrimes).
- Crimes affecting the national economy (corruption crimes, money laundering, foreign exchange offenses, capital flight).
- Drug crimes and transnational organized crime.
- Terrorism crimes and its financing (Code of Criminal Procedure, 1966, Article 32 bis).

4. Advantages of Specialized Courts/Poles:

- Accumulation of expertise by judges, which leads to a deeper understanding of complex cases.
- Speed in adjudicating cases, as a result of the specialization of judges and sometimes the simplification of procedures.
- Unification of judicial ijtihad in matters related to these crimes.
- Increasing the effectiveness of investigations and trials.

5. "Economic Courts" as a broader concept: It should be noted that the term "economic courts" may be used in some other countries (such as Egypt) to refer to courts specialized in commercial and investment disputes and economic crimes. In Algeria, the closest concept is the "specialized criminal poles" which deal with the criminal side of these crimes.

Fourth: Challenges Facing the Judiciary in Combating Corruption

1. Complexity of corruption cases: These cases are often characterized by ramification, the use of sophisticated methods to conceal the features of the crime, and the need for technical expertise (accounting, financial, technical) in investigation and trial.

2. External pressures: Judges and members of the Public Prosecution may be exposed to political pressures or from interest groups.

3. Lack of resources and training: There is a continuous need to train judges and prosecutors on the latest methods of investigating financial and electronic crimes and to provide the necessary resources.

4. Difficulties in international cooperation: In the recovery of looted assets and the prosecution of fleeing corrupt persons.

The effective role of the judiciary, including the Public Prosecution and specialized courts, is the essential guarantee for the success of any national strategy to combat corruption and financial crimes. This requires strengthening the independence of the judiciary, providing the necessary resources and training, developing the legal frameworks in line with the evolution of these crimes, and supporting cooperation between the various law enforcement agencies at the national and international levels.

Second Topic: The Impact of Combating Corruption on Economic Development in Algeria

Corruption is considered a global scourge that casts its negative shadows on the paths of economic and social development of states, due to its destructive effects on the efficiency of institutions, the fairness of resource distribution, and the trust of citizens and investors alike. It is not limited to the embezzlement of public money or bribery, but extends to include favoritism, abuse of influence, and conflict of interest, all of which are practices that weaken the rule of law and distort sound market mechanisms.

In this context, Algeria emerges as a state that strives hard to achieve sustainable economic development, to diversify its sources of income, and to improve the standard of living of its citizens, especially in light of global economic challenges and internal transformations. The ambitions of this development, however, collide with the obstacle of corruption, which has spread in the joints of the state and society in varying degrees through different stages, which required intensifying efforts to combat it as a national priority.

Combating corruption is not merely a moral or political demand, but it is an inevitable economic necessity; as it is expected that strengthening integrity and transparency and applying the principles of good governance will contribute to liberating productive capacities, improving the investment climate, increasing the efficiency of public spending, and directing resources towards productive sectors, which reflects positively on economic growth indicators, the creation of job opportunities, and the achievement of comprehensive and sustainable development that the country seeks. This topic explores how the anti-corruption mechanisms adopted in Algeria can constitute a fundamental lever to drive the desired economic development.

First Requirement: The Role of Combating Corruption in Improving the Investment Climate

An attractive and stable investment climate is a fundamental pillar for achieving sustainable economic development, driving growth, and creating job opportunities. States strive to provide favorable conditions to attract domestic and foreign capital, by providing a clear legal and regulatory environment, developed infrastructure, and qualified labor force. However, all these factors may remain limited in effect in the absence of a decisive element, which is integrity, transparency, and combating corruption.

Corruption, in its various forms such as bribery, favoritism, embezzlement, and abuse of influence, constitutes one of the most dangerous obstacles that stand as a stumbling block before improving the investment climate. It introduces a state of uncertainty, increases hidden costs, weakens trust in institutions and the rule of law, and undermines the principle of equal opportunity between investors, which leads to an environment that expels serious and productive investments. The investor, whether domestic or foreign, looks for a safe, fair, and transparent environment that guarantees the protection of his investments and their returns.

This requirement will address the vital role played by anti-corruption policies and procedures in improving the various aspects of the investment climate, and clarify how these efforts can be translated into an increase in investment flows and the stimulation of economic activity, which ultimately strengthens comprehensive and sustainable economic growth.

First Branch: Strengthening Trust and Attracting Foreign Investments

Foreign direct investment is considered a main engine of economic growth, as it contributes to the transfer of technology, the provision of managerial expertise, the creation of job opportunities, the increase of exports, and the strengthening of competitiveness (UNCTAD, 2022, p. as appropriate). Trust is the cornerstone in investment decisions. Investors, especially foreigners, look for environments characterized by stability, transparency, and the rule of law, where their investments are protected and their expectations of return are reasonable.

Corruption in its different forms (bribery, favoritism, extortion, embezzlement) is one of the biggest obstacles that undermine trust and expel investments. It increases costs, creates a state of uncertainty, and distorts fair competition.

First: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

1. Definition of Corruption and Its Different Forms

A. Definition of Corruption: Corruption is defined as the use of public authority or position to achieve illegitimate personal gains at the expense of the public interest, and it is a multidimensional phenomenon that includes the deviation of administrative and political behavior from legal and ethical rules.

In language: corruption is the opposite of rectitude and means deviation from uprightness and moderation (Ibn Manzûr, 1997, p. 332).

In legal terminology: "A deviant behavior committed by a public employee to achieve a private benefit, whether for himself or for others, in return for breaching his functional duties" (Abd Allah, 2010, p. 15).

In the international concept: The United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003) did not provide a comprehensive definition, but it mentioned forms of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, abuse of function, and illicit enrichment (UN Convention against Corruption, 2003, Articles 15–19).

B. Forms of Corruption

1. Administrative corruption: It is every deviation in the performance of the public function from the legal and regulatory rules with the aim of achieving a personal benefit, and it is manifested in bribery, favoritism, manipulation in public procurement, and abuse of position (Ghâyth, 2002, p. 47). Its effects appear in weak administrative efficiency, increased costs of services, and the decline of the citizen's trust in the state (Abd al-Mu'tî, 2001, p. 63).

2. Political corruption: It is the misuse of political or legislative power to achieve private interests or to remain in power by unlawful means, and it is considered one of the most dangerous forms of corruption because it affects the essence of democracy and transparency. Among its forms are: vote buying, election rigging, abuse of influence to appoint relatives, and manipulation of legislations in favor of specific groups (Hilâl, 2006, p. 38). Its effects appear in the weakening of political institutions and the creation of a gap between the people and the ruling elites (Nâfi'a, 2009, p. 71).

3. Petty corruption: It is known as daily or routine corruption and occurs at the level of simple transactions between the citizen and the administration, such as paying small bribes in return for facilitating procedures, granting small advantages outside the law, etc. (World Bank, 2003, p. 12). Its characteristics are limited financial impact, but it is widely spread and negatively affects the citizen's trust (Muhammad, 2015, p. 54).

4. Grand corruption: It is the corruption that occurs at the higher levels of the state and includes senior officials and ministers, and it often leads to huge financial losses and deviation in public policies, such as embezzlement of public funds, granting huge contracts without competition, and smuggling funds abroad (al-Dasûqî, 2014, p. 89). Its characteristics are that it is organized and institutional, and it is difficult to uncover because of political protection (Transparency International, 2020, pp. 5–6).

Summary of the comparison:

Type of Corruption	Level	Actors	Characteristics
Administrative	State administrations	Public employees	Abuse of position to obtain personal gains
Political	Governing institutions	Leaders and political parties	Steering decisions to serve narrow interests
Petty	Daily transactions	Low-level employees	Small bribes with limited impact
Grand	Higher levels	Elites and senior officials	Large-scale institutional corruption

2. Combating Corruption: Strategies and Mechanisms (Legislative, Institutional, Societal)

A- Legislative Strategies and Mechanisms

The legislative strategy is considered the cornerstone in combating corruption, as it aims at establishing a legal framework that criminalizes acts of corruption and guarantees accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs. Algeria has consecrated this approach by issuing Law No. 06-01 dated 20 February 2006, relating to the prevention of corruption and its combating, which was inspired by the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, through the criminalization of bribery, embezzlement, abuse of influence, and illicit enrichment. The law also provided for preventive measures, the most important of which are the declaration of assets and the strengthening of transparency in public procurement (Bûshâma, 2017, p. 42).

B. National Mechanisms and Institutions for Combating Corruption

National oversight and judicial institutions constitute the basic pillar for translating legal texts into reality, through control, investigation, and judicial prosecution. Among the most important of these mechanisms:

- 1. The National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption:** It is an independent body that oversees the implementation of the national prevention strategy, receives reports on corruption, and prepares periodic reports submitted to the Presidency of the Republic (National Authority for Prevention and Combating Corruption, 2022, pp. 7–8).
- 2. The Court of Accounts,** which monitors the management of public funds and uncovers financial irregularities (Court of Accounts, 2021, pp. 15–18).
- 3. The General Inspectorate of Finance,** which monitors the implementation of the general budget.
- 4. The specialized judicial poles,** which were established within the Ministry of Justice to investigate and adjudicate major financial corruption crimes (Algerian Ministry of Justice, 2021, pp. 10–12).

C. Societal Mechanisms for Combating Corruption

Corruption cannot be confronted by legal means alone; rather, it requires effective societal participation that contributes to the prevention of the phenomenon and the strengthening of a culture of integrity. This is achieved through (Basîûnî, 2015, p. 77):

- The role of civil society and the media in exercising popular oversight and exposing corruption cases through investigative journalism and watchdog organizations.
- The right to access information, which enables citizens to see how public money is managed.
- Education on the values of integrity and transparency in educational curricula and training institutions in order to entrench a culture of responsibility and accountability (Transparency International, 2018, p. 33).

Combating corruption is based on the complementarity of legislative, institutional, and societal dimensions: legislation provides the legal framework, institutions ensure implementation, and society activates popular oversight, which achieves a comprehensive system for the prevention and deterrence of corruption (Abd Allah, 2010, p. 93).

3. Foreign Direct Investment

A. Definition of Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment means the entry of foreign capital into a state with the aim of establishing productive or service projects in which the foreign investor has a share of ownership and managerial control, and this type of investment is considered one of the most important drivers of economic development in developing countries.

- Economic definition: "It is an investment made by a natural or legal person not residing in a given state, aiming to own a permanent and influential share in an enterprise residing in that state, in a way that allows him to participate effectively in its management" (IMF, 2009, p. 100).
- Legal definition: "Every employment of foreign capital in a project inside the host state with the purpose of making profit, with the investor bearing the risks associated with the project" (Abd al-Hamîd, 2018, p. 22).

B. Motives of Foreign Direct Investment

The economic and strategic motives that encourage multinational companies to invest abroad are multiple, and they can be classified, according to Dunning's OLI Model, into three main axes (Dunning, 1981, p. 112):

- Ownership motives: Possession of technology or a strong trademark, and managerial and organizational superiority that allows international competition.
- Location motives: Availability of natural resources and cheap labor, proximity to regional markets, and political and economic stability in the host state (al-Sâdiq, 2012, p. 37).
- Internalization motives: The desire for direct control over production and distribution instead of relying on licenses or local agents (OECD, 2011, p. 19).

4. The Components of the Investment Climate

The investment climate is one of the most important determinants that affect the decisions of foreign and domestic investors alike, as it expresses the set of conditions and factors that surround the investment process and influence the degree of a state's attractiveness for capital (World Bank, 2005, p. 23). A group of political, economic, legal, and social factors intertwine in forming this climate as follows:

A. Political factors: Political and security stability are considered among the most prominent determinants of the investment climate. The more stable the political environment is, the greater

the confidence in the future of economic activity. The system of governance, the level of transparency, the fight against corruption, and governmental policies towards foreign investment directly affect investors' decisions. States characterized by clear policies, effective institutions, and an independent judicial system attract long-term investments (Ahmad, 2021, p. 44).

B. Economic factors: Economic factors include the level of economic growth, price stability, inflation rates, exchange rate, the size of the domestic market, and infrastructure (Dunning, 1993, p. 112). The more a stable economic environment with sustainable growth is available, the greater the confidence of investors. Tax and customs incentives also represent important tools for attracting foreign investments (OECD, 2015, p. 29).

C. Legal and regulatory factors: This dimension relates to the clarity of the legal framework regulating investment, the ease of administrative procedures, the independence of the judiciary, and the protection of private property. The existence of modern and transparent legislations, such as the Algerian Investment Law No. 22-18 dated 24 July 2022, strengthens investors' confidence by guarantees of arbitration, tax exemptions, and protection against unlawful nationalization or expropriation (Elharak, 2022, p. 74).

D. Social and cultural factors: These factors include the level of education, the efficiency of the labor force, social stability, cultural habits, and the extent of society's acceptance of the foreign investor (Hofstede, 2011, p. 89). The more open and tolerant the society is towards cultural and economic diversity, and the more qualified and productive the labor force is, the higher the state's attractiveness to foreign investment (Nawwâl, 2021, p. 56).

The good investment climate is the result of a balanced interaction between political stability, economic efficiency, a transparent legal framework, and social harmony. Therefore, improving each of these dimensions contributes to strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy and attracting foreign direct investment (Todaro & Smith, 2020, p. 411).

Second: Negative Effects of Corruption on Trust and Foreign Direct Investment

1. Increase in Operating and Informal Costs

Bribes and informal payments are among the most prominent manifestations of administrative and economic corruption that lead to an increase in operating costs for enterprises, whether national or foreign (Mauro, 1995, p. 681). These practices, in many cases, represent a "hidden tax" or "informal cost" imposed on investors in return for obtaining licenses, facilities, or speeding up administrative procedures (Rose-Ackerman, 1999, p. 42).

This phenomenon distorts the competitive environment, as enterprises that pay bribes benefit at the expense of those committed to the law, which weakens the investment climate and reduces the state's attractiveness to foreign capital. It also contributes to raising the prices of final goods and services due to the transfer of these additional costs to the consumer, and ultimately leads to slowing economic growth and increasing inequality (al-Shâfi'i, 2020, p. 59).

2. Undermining the Rule of Law and Increasing Uncertainty

The weakness of the rule of law is considered one of the most dangerous indirect effects of corruption, as it leads to the absence of trust in the judicial and administrative system and creates an environment dominated by legal uncertainty for investors, both domestic and foreign.

When judicial or administrative decisions become unpredictable or subject to influence by mediation or bribery, investors lose the ability to foresee the outcomes of their dealings, whether in the case of commercial disputes or license applications (Kaufmann et al., 2010, p. 21). This leads to an increase in legal risks, pushing companies to reduce the size of their investments or to transfer them to countries that enjoy a more transparent and independent legal framework (North, 1990, p. 54).

The difficulty of enforcing contracts and protecting property rights also constitutes a major obstacle to long-term investments, as the investor bases his decisions on the existence of an effective judiciary that guarantees the settlement of disputes in a fair and swift manner. Many studies indicate that states enjoying strong judicial independence and effective legal institutions witness higher levels of foreign direct investment inflows compared to states where corruption and favoritism prevail (Bin Sûla, 2021, p. 61).

3. Distortion of Competition and Inefficient Allocation of Resources

Corruption leads to the distortion of market mechanisms and fair competition, as public contracts, licenses, and privileges are granted not on the basis of economic efficiency or quality, but according to personal relations or illicit payments (Shleifer & Vishny, 1993, p. 605). Thus, the business environment turns into a space controlled by narrow interests and favoritism instead of the principles of transparency and merit (Tanzi & Davoodi, 1997, p. 5).

When government contracts are granted to less efficient companies as a result of bribes or political influence, economic resources are allocated in an ineffective way, which leads to waste of public money and a decline in the quality of goods and services. Serious investors, domestic and foreign, who refuse to engage in corrupt practices, gradually withdraw from the market, which reduces the size of competition and weakens the state's attractiveness for long-term investments (African Development Bank, 2020, p. 41).

Studies show that states experiencing high levels of corruption suffer from low productivity of public and private investment, as resources are directed towards projects with political rather than economic returns, which limits sustainable growth and entrenches inequality (Bin Za'îm, 2022, p. 88).

Second Branch: The Impact of Transparency on Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Transparency in the economic and administrative context means the degree of clarity of available information about public policies, public spending, regulatory rules, and decision-making processes, as well as the ease of access of citizens and investors to this information. Transparency is interconnected with concepts such as accountability, good governance, and integrity.

Economic growth is usually measured by the growth rates of GDP in the short and long term, while competitiveness reflects the ability of the economy/sector/companies to produce value-added goods and services and to achieve a competitive advantage in international and domestic markets (indicators such as the World Economic Forum competitiveness index or the share of high-tech exports).

First: Theoretical Mechanisms Linking Transparency to Growth and Competitiveness

Transparency affects growth and competitiveness through multiple overlapping channels, the most important of which are:

1. Reducing transaction costs and uncertainty: Transparency reduces information asymmetry between government entities, investors, and companies, which lowers search, negotiation, and risk costs. As a result, private and public investment rates rise, and foreign direct investment increases because investors can clearly assess risks (Algerian Court of Accounts, 2020, p. as appropriate).
2. Improving resource allocation: Procurement and public contracting decisions based on clear and public criteria direct resources toward projects with real returns instead of projects based on favoritism and bribes. This improves total factor productivity and strengthens long-term growth (World Bank, 2020, p. 45).
3. Raising the efficiency of public spending: Transparency in the budget and contracts reduces corruption and speeds up the completion of projects with the expected quality and cost, which increases the developmental impact of public spending.

4. Building trust and enhancing participation: When citizens and investors see that information is available and decisions are accountable, institutional trust is strengthened, which in turn raises demand for investment and reduces hoarding-type investment.
5. Stimulating competition and innovation: A transparent competitive environment encourages the entry of new competitors, reduces artificial entry barriers, and pushes companies to improve quality and innovation to maintain their market share.
6. Strengthening the rule of law and market effectiveness: Transparency contributes to the enforcement of contracts and the protection of property, two essential elements for making long-term investment decisions, which enhances national competitive capacity.

Second: Empirical Evidence and Interrelated Indicators

There is wide evidence that links the increase of transparency and the decrease of corruption levels with higher economic growth, FDI inflows, and improved competition indicators. Studies such as Mauro (1995) show a strong negative relationship between corruption levels and the growth of investment and output; the decrease of corruption / increase of transparency is associated with higher growth rates.

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and rising investment: Governance indicators (transparency, government effectiveness, rule of law) are positively correlated with foreign investment inflows, as indicated by World Bank and IMF documents. Public procurement and effectiveness: World Bank reports and organizations such as Transparency International show that transparency in public procurement reduces the overall cost of projects and raises quality. Competitiveness and innovation: Studies by the World Economic Forum and organizations like the OECD link disclosure rules, corporate governance, and the ability to compete in international markets.

Third: Effects of Transparency at Different Levels

A. At the Macro-Economic Level (the State)

Increase of investment inflows, improvement of the efficiency of public spending, higher level of economic confidence, and better sovereign risk rating. Effects in the medium and long term: higher growth, better productive structure, and an improved competitive position of the state regionally and internationally.

B. At the Sector and Firm Level

More competitive firms, higher productivity levels, lower costs (including the reduction of informal “taxes”), and expansion in external markets. Improvement in corporate management and its compliance with rules, which facilitates access to finance and markets.

C. At the Citizen and Society Level

Better public services, less waste in projects, and a greater feeling of fairness. Expansion of qualitative job opportunities as a result of higher-quality investments.

Thus, transparency works as an “accelerator” of economic growth and a lever for competitiveness by reducing transaction costs, improving resource allocation, and strengthening trust between economic actors. The benefits are measurable and supported by multiple theoretical models and empirical evidence; but they are actually realized only when transparency is accompanied by effective implementation mechanisms, judicial independence, and active societal participation. In the national context (such as Algeria or similar states), entrenching transparency in public procurement, publishing governmental financial data, and protecting judicial independence can raise the competitiveness of the economy and increase the quality of investments that achieve sustainable growth.

Second Requirement: Challenges and Prospects of Strengthening Anti-Corruption

Despite the significant progress achieved by the Algerian state in building a legal and institutional system to combat corruption, through ratifying international conventions, establishing national bodies for prevention and oversight, and updating related legislations, the practical reality shows the continuation of some negative practices that weaken the effectiveness of these efforts and limit their impact.

The basic challenge in the next stage lies in moving from a logic of reaction to a logic of prevention and anticipation, in a way that ensures building an institutional environment of integrity that encourages trust and investment and entrenches sustainable development.

First Branch: Obstacles to Strengthening Anti-Corruption

The efforts to combat corruption in Algeria face a set of structural and institutional obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the policies and legal reforms adopted in this field. Among the most prominent of these obstacles are administrative bureaucracy and weak judicial application, which are two interrelated factors that empty legal texts of their practical substance and affect trust in state institutions.

First: Administrative Bureaucracy and Its Relation to the Spread of Corruption

Excessive bureaucracy is considered one of the most prominent sources of corruption in Algerian administration, as it is manifested in the complexity of administrative procedures, the length of decision-making paths, and the multiplicity of oversight levels.

This situation leads to the inflation of the discretionary power of the public employee, which creates a suitable environment for demanding bribes or abusing influence in return for facilitating transactions. The absence of transparency in processing files and the scarcity of administrative digitalization also make it difficult to track the path of decisions and to monitor them effectively.

Studies at the national and international levels indicate that bureaucracy in Algeria represents one of the most important obstacles to investment and combating corruption. The World Bank's 2023 report on the business climate in Algeria pointed out that the average time required to establish an enterprise exceeds twice the regional average because of complex paper procedures (World Bank, 2023, p. 114).

At the local level, a study conducted by the General Directorate of Civil Service confirmed that the multiplicity of decision-making levels leads to slow implementation and the creation of grey areas that are exploited for illicit purposes (Bin Khilâf, 2022, p. 47). Accordingly, it can be said that reforming Algerian administration requires a comprehensive re-engineering of procedures based on digitalization, simplification of transactions, and precise definition of responsibilities, in order to reduce corrupt practices and strengthen transparency.

Second: Weak Judicial Application of Anti-Corruption Laws

Despite the existence of a strong legal arsenal for combating corruption in Algeria — such as Law No. 06-01 dated 20 February 2006 relating to the prevention of corruption and its combating — the effectiveness of judicial application is still limited due to several factors, the most prominent of which are:

1. The length and complexity of judicial proceedings in corruption cases, which leads to delays in adjudicating them and the loss of deterrence.
2. Lack of specialization and qualified human resources in the branches of investigation and prosecution specialized in corruption.
3. Indirect administrative and political pressures that may limit the independence of some bodies in charge of investigation and prosecution.

4. Weak coordination between oversight and judicial bodies, especially between the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and the judiciary.

The 2022 report of the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption indicated that the percentage of cases actually referred to the judiciary does not exceed 30% of the total reported files because of procedural and evidentiary obstacles (National Authority for Prevention and Combating Corruption, 2022, p. 32).

On this basis, strengthening the effectiveness of the judiciary in combating corruption requires the development of a specialized and transparent judiciary, supported by the necessary technical and legal means, including information exchange between oversight institutions and the Public Prosecution, and the activation of the principle of public trials in major corruption cases to raise public trust.

It becomes clear from the above that combating corruption in Algeria is not merely a matter of legal texts, but an institutional battle that requires a transformation in the administrative and judicial culture alike. Bureaucracy produces a fertile environment for corruption, and weak judicial application empties deterrence and accountability of their effectiveness.

Therefore, overcoming these obstacles calls for simplifying administration, activating digital oversight, and strengthening the independence of the judiciary and its professional training as basic steps towards building an integrated national system for combating corruption.

Second Branch: Recommendations and Prospects for Strengthening Anti-Corruption

Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms is among the national priorities for ensuring transparency and entrenching the principles of good governance. In order to achieve tangible results in this field, a set of practical recommendations and future prospects emerges that can contribute to reducing the phenomenon of corruption, especially through strengthening electronic oversight and activating societal participation.

First: Strengthening Electronic Oversight

1. Digitizing administrative services and procedures: The pace of digital transformation in public administration should be accelerated, through adopting secured digital systems for managing files and public procurement, which reduces direct contact between the citizen and the employee and limits opportunities for bribery and favoritism (World Bank, 2020, p. 47).

2. Creating electronic platforms for financial transparency: Unifying governmental platforms dedicated to publishing budgets, public purchases, and ongoing contracts, while enabling citizens and researchers to access these data within an open data policy.

3. Adopting smart digital monitoring systems: Developing integrated electronic systems for financial and administrative oversight that rely on artificial intelligence and data analysis to monitor suspicious operations and detect irregularities in real time (Real-time Monitoring).

4. Strengthening information security and electronic auditing: Establishing strict standards to protect governmental data from manipulation, training qualified human resources in the fields of digitalization and e-audit, and updating the technological infrastructure of public administrations.

Second: Activating Societal Participation

1. Enabling civil society with oversight mechanisms: It is necessary to involve civil society organizations in monitoring the implementation of public projects and evaluating governmental performance, by granting them the right of access to administrative and financial information.

2. Supporting the role of the media in exposing corruption: Entrenching freedom of the press and guaranteeing the protection of journalists who work on corruption files, while encouraging investigative media based on accurate and reliable information.

3. Protecting whistleblowers and encouraging reporting: Creating secure and confidential electronic applications that enable citizens to report corruption cases without fear of retaliation, and activating the legal texts that guarantee the protection of whistleblowers.

4. Spreading a culture of integrity and transparency: Integrating the principles of professional ethics and integrity into educational curricula, and organizing continuous awareness campaigns to entrench the values of citizenship and responsibility among various segments of society.

Third: Future Prospects

- Moving towards a comprehensive digital administration (Paperless Government) that allows tracking all financial and administrative operations electronically, making corruption more difficult and less rewarding.
- Strengthening regional and international cooperation in the field of exchanging technical expertise and good practices to combat electronic corruption.
- Establishing a national observatory for integrity and transparency concerned with monitoring corruption indicators and evaluating the efforts of public institutions on a periodic basis.
- Developing legislations related to digital governance to ensure their alignment with technological transformations and the requirements of cybersecurity.

Conclusion

Corruption in its various manifestations is one of the most prominent challenges facing the path of economic development in Algeria, because of its direct effects on the efficiency of resource allocation, the attractiveness of investment, and the level of trust in public institutions. The more corruption spreads, the more economic performance declines, the effectiveness of public policies decreases, and opportunities for sustainable growth shrink. Therefore, the Algerian legislator realized early that combating corruption is not merely a legal or moral option, but an economic and developmental necessity to protect public money and ensure the optimal use of national resources.

Law No. 06-01 dated 20 February 2006 relating to the prevention of corruption and its combating has established the basic legislative framework for confronting this phenomenon, as it combined the deterrent approach based on criminal sanctions with the preventive approach that focuses on transparency, oversight, and the integrity of public employees. This framework was strengthened by Algeria's accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2004, which enabled it to align its legislations with international standards and to expand the scope of judicial and administrative cooperation in the field of asset recovery and the pursuit of corrupt actors across borders.

On the other hand, the role of combating corruption in supporting economic development is manifested through improving the business environment, strengthening trust between the state and the private sector, and raising the efficiency of public spending; as the reduction of bribery and favoritism directs resources towards projects with real economic and social feasibility and increases the effectiveness of public investments. It also allows the consolidation of the principle of equal opportunity in awarding contracts, the encouragement of free competition, and the attraction of foreign direct investment, which are all key factors for achieving sustainable growth and diversifying the national economy beyond the hydrocarbons sector. However, the effectiveness of this legislative framework remains dependent on several conditions, the most prominent of which are:

- Activating electronic oversight mechanisms and moving towards transparent digital administration that reduces direct contact between the citizen and the administration.
- Enabling civil society and the media to exercise their oversight role effectively and independently.

- Developing judicial and administrative competencies in the fields of financial investigation and oversight over public procurement.
- Strengthening coordination between oversight bodies such as the Court of Accounts, the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, and the General Inspectorate of Finance.

In light of the above, it can be said that combating corruption in Algeria represents a fundamental pillar for achieving good governance and sustainable economic development, but reaching this goal requires strong political will, deep institutional reforms, and continuous modernization of legislative and oversight tools in line with technological and economic transformations. To the extent that Algeria succeeds in building an honest and transparent system, it will be able to establish solid foundations for a balanced and just economy capable of achieving social welfare and economic justice.

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