

Abdelhafid Bousouf University Center – Mila

Faculty of Laws

Departement Of Laws

Lectures On : Administrative Corruption

Addressed To Master 2 Students – 1st Semester

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Academic Year 2024-2025

Part 1: Definition and Overview

Definition:

Administrative corruption refers to unethical practices by government officials, administrators, or employees in an organization where power, authority, or public resources are misused for personal gain.

Examples:

- Bribery for securing contracts.
 - Favoritism in job appointments.
 - Manipulation of budgets for personal benefit.
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Part 2: Causes of Administrative Corruption

1. Lack of Accountability:

When no mechanisms exist to hold individuals responsible for their actions, unethical practices go unchecked.

Example: Officials who are not audited for their spending may misuse public funds.

2. Weak Legal Enforcement:

Corruption flourishes in environments where laws are poorly enforced, or penalties are minimal.

Example: Countries with ineffective anti-corruption agencies often see higher corruption rates.

3. Favoritism and Nepotism:

Granting privileges or jobs to relatives or friends rather than qualified candidates undermines meritocracy.

Example: A manager hiring their cousin over a more competent applicant.

4. Lack of Transparency:

Decisions made behind closed doors without public scrutiny lead to opportunities for corruption.

Example: Secretive tendering processes for government projects.

Part 3: Effects of Administrative Corruption

1. Economic Consequences:

- Loss of public funds due to embezzlement.
- Reduced foreign investment due to an unstable business climate.

Example: Mismanagement of funds allocated for public infrastructure projects.

2. Erosion of Public Trust:

- Citizens lose faith in government institutions when they perceive corruption as widespread.

Example: People are less likely to pay taxes when they believe the funds are misused.

3. Weakening of Rule of Law:

- Corruption undermines the fairness of legal systems, leading to selective justice.

Example: Wealthy individuals avoiding punishment through bribery.

4. Social Inequality:

- Corruption disproportionately affects the most vulnerable populations.

Example: Bribes required to access basic services such as healthcare or education.

Part 4: Solutions to Administrative Corruption

1. Strengthen Accountability Mechanisms:

- Create independent bodies to monitor and investigate corruption.

Example: Anti-Corruption Commissions with prosecutorial powers.

2. Promote Transparency:

- Mandate open data systems to track public spending and government decisions.

Example: Online portals displaying real-time budgets for public scrutiny.

3. Enforce Strict Penalties:

- Implement severe consequences for individuals found guilty of corruption.

Example: Heavy fines and imprisonment for bribery or embezzlement.

4. *Raise Public Awareness:*

- Educate citizens about their rights and the importance of reporting corruption.

Example: Awareness campaigns about anti-corruption hotlines.

5. *Adopt Technology:*

- Use digital platforms to reduce direct interaction between officials and the public, minimizing bribery opportunities.

Example: Online tax payment systems.

Key Vocabulary with Arabic Translation

<i>English</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
Administrative corruption	الفساد الإداري
Bribery	الرشوة
Nepotism	المحسوبية
Transparency	الشفافية
Accountability	المساءلة
Rule of law	سيادة القانون
Embezzlement	اختلاس
Penalties	العقوبات
Public trust	الثقة العامة
Inequality	عدم المساواة