

University of Chadli Ben-Jdedid - ElTarf
Faculty of Law and Political Sciences
Master Public Law in Depth



جامعة الشاذلي بن جديد - الطارف
UNIVERSITE CHADLI BENDJEDID - ELTARF

Summary of Online Lectures for First Year
Master Public Law in depth

Professor Karima Ameziane

English terms Scale

Coefficient: 01

Balance: 01

First Semester

University Year 2024/2025

Lecture No. (10) Administrative Corruption (Part 2)

تابع.../.. ترجمة للملف السابق

The phenomenon of administrative corruption is one of the most critical challenges facing sustainable development and good governance in any country worldwide.

I. The Concept and Forms of Administrative Corruption**A. Definition of Administrative Corruption**

Administrative corruption is defined as the misuse of public authority to achieve private interests. It encompasses a range of unlawful practices committed by public officials in the course of performing their duties. Transparency International defines it as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain."

B. Forms of Administrative Corruption

Administrative corruption in Algeria takes various forms, the most prominent of which are:

1. **Bribery:** Receiving material or moral compensation in exchange for performing or abstaining from performing a task.
2. **Favoritism:** Unjustly favoring one party over another in the provision of public services.

3. **Nepotism:** Intervening in favor of an individual to obtain undue benefits.
4. **Embezzlement of Public Funds:** Seizing public funds or diverting them for personal benefit.
5. **Forgery:** Altering the truth in official documents.

II. Causes of Administrative Corruption in Algeria

A. Administrative and Organizational Causes

1. Weak administrative oversight and mechanisms.
2. Complex administrative procedures and prolonged transaction processing times.
3. Lack of transparency in administrative decision-making.
4. Weak incentive and reward systems for honest employees.

B. Economic and Social Causes

1. Low wages and high living costs.
2. Limited societal awareness of the dangers of corruption.
3. Absence of equity in wealth distribution.
4. Prevalence of unemployment and limited job opportunities.

III. The Legal Framework for Combating Corruption in Algeria

A. National Legislation

1. Law No. 06-01 on the prevention of and fight against corruption.

2. The Algerian Penal Code.
3. The Civil Service Law.
4. The Public Procurement Law.

B. Institutional Bodies and Mechanisms

1. The National Body for the Prevention of and Fight against Corruption.
2. The Central Office for the Suppression of Corruption.
3. The Court of Accounts.
4. The General Inspectorate of Finance.

IV. Effects of Administrative Corruption on Development

A. Economic Effects

1. Waste of public funds and depletion of state resources.
2. Obstruction and delay of development projects.
3. Decline in domestic and foreign investments.
4. Increased costs of public services.

B. Social and Political Effects

1. Loss of citizens' trust in state institutions.
2. Spread of injustice and discrimination in society.
3. Decline in the values of integrity and honesty.

4. Weak political participation.

V. Strategies for Combating Administrative Corruption

A. Administrative and Organizational Reforms

1. Simplifying administrative procedures and digitizing public services.
2. Strengthening oversight and accountability systems.
3. Developing recruitment and promotion standards.
4. Improving working conditions and salary structures.

B. Strengthening the Role of Civil Society

1. Raising awareness about the dangers of corruption.
2. Encouraging whistleblowing on corruption cases.
3. Activating the role of media in uncovering corruption incidents.
4. Enhancing partnerships between the public and private sectors.

Combating administrative corruption in Algeria requires strong political will and concerted efforts from all components of society. A comprehensive and integrated strategy combining legal and administrative reforms with community awareness must be adopted. The success of this strategy hinges on the commitment of all stakeholders to its implementation and enforcement on the ground.

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Pr. Karima Ameziane

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Online Lectures/Univ-ElTarf