


**ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION : CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO IRAQ**

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 26 September 2022</p> <p>Accepted 29 November 2022</p>	<p>Purpose: Corruption has brought down countless civilizations, empires, governments, and regimes in human history. This phenomenon's duration is unknown. Corruption and saboteurs are everywhere. They impede the administration from doing its job.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Administrative corruption; Islam; Value; Urban cause; Structural cause; Iraq.</p>	<p>Theoretical Framework: It has allowed these corrupt categories to expand in the public sector after Iraq's recent events, especially after the 2003 salary shift. In their view, high living costs and currency volatility justified the spoilers. Without administrative and auditing controls, managing and curing corruption is difficult.</p>
	<p>Methodology: The methods used to combat corruption are almost insufficient or have become obsolete. If there are any, no steps are taken to impress others and encourage the corrupt person to repeat his actions and habits to make money.</p>
	<p>Conclusions: Iraq is one of the least corrupt nations, according to Transparency Organization. Iraq ranks 168-170 on the list of corrupt nations, therefore growth is gradual. We suggested that rewards and penalties should be activated reasonably. Gifts of praise or other symbols can boost employee loyalty.</p>
	<p>Results : Administrative and financial corruption are discussed. Increased political, economic, social, and administrative factors. Infectious. This issue must be fixed to boost economic growth. Trying to make money or moral gains through illegal or unethical means undermines all countries and cultures, rich or poor, educated or not, strong or weak. Embezzlement, bribery, and nepotism are hidden. People and governments are corrupt, says Transparency International. Harmful secrecy. Socialization, religion, and poverty cause corruption. Corruption, especially in Iraq, and unstable, rapidly changing regimes with selfish goals cause it.</p>
	<p>Originality: The research is on a novel topic and no such research has been undertaken in the past. Moreover, the study has deeply deconstructed the overall phenomenon of Iraq.</p>
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CORRUPÇÃO ADMINISTRATIVA CAUSAS E SOLUÇÕES REFERÊNCIA ESPECIAL AO IRAQUE

RESUMO

Objetivo: O mal e fenômeno social mais significativo da história humana, a corrupção, é o culpado pela queda de várias civilizações, impérios, estados e regimes. A duração deste fenômeno não é fixa. Nenhuma sociedade está livre de corrupção e sabotadores. São as causas-raiz que impedem a administração de desempenhar as funções que dela se esperam.

Referencial Teórico: Permitiu a expansão dessas categorias corruptas no setor público após os recentes eventos aos quais o Iraque foi exposto, particularmente após a mudança nos salários após 2003. No entanto, de sua perspectiva, o alto custo de vida e o imprevisível as oscilações da moeda foram o que forneceu a justificativa lógica para os spoilers. Na falta de controle administrativo e de auditoria, controlar a corrupção e tentar saná-la é um desafio.

Metodologia: Os métodos utilizados para combater a corrupção são quase insuficientes ou tornaram-se obsoletos. Se houver, nenhuma medida é tomada para impressionar os outros e encorajar o corrupto a repetir suas ações e hábitos para ganhar dinheiro.

Conclusões: Segundo a Transparency Organization, o Iraque é considerado uma das nações mais estáveis em termos de corrupção sem desenvolvimento. No entanto, o progresso é lento e dificilmente perceptível, já que o Iraque está classificado entre os países 168 e 170 na lista de nações corruptas. Consequentemente, chegamos à sugestão de que deveria haver um controle ativado razoável sobre recompensas e penalidades. Além disso, incentive a lealdade dos funcionários dando-lhes símbolos de agradecimento ou outros presentes simbólicos.

Originalidade: A pesquisa é sobre um tópico novo e nenhuma pesquisa desse tipo foi realizada no passado. Além disso, o estudo desconstruiu profundamente o fenômeno geral do Iraque.

Palavras-chave: Corrupção Administrativa, Islamismo, Valor, Causa Urbana, Causa Estrutural, Iraque.

CORRUPCIÓN ADMINISTRATIVA: CAUSAS Y SOLUCIONES ESPECIAL REFERENCIA A IRAQ

RESUMEN

Propósito: El mal y fenómeno social más significativo en la historia humana, la corrupción, es culpable de la caída de varias civilizaciones, imperios, estados y regímenes. La duración de este fenómeno no es fija. Ninguna sociedad está libre de corrupción y sabotadores. Son las causas profundas que impiden a la administración desempeñar las funciones que de ella se esperan.

Marco Teórico: Ha permitido la expansión de estas categorías corruptas en el sector público luego de los eventos recientes a los que se ha visto expuesto Irak, particularmente luego del cambio en los salarios después de 2003. Sin embargo, desde su perspectiva, el alto costo de vida y el impredecible Los cambios de moneda fueron lo que proporcionó la justificación lógica para los sabotadores. Ante la falta de control administrativo y de auditoría, controlar la corrupción y tratar de curarla es un desafío.

Metodología: Los métodos utilizados para combatir la corrupción son casi insuficientes o han quedado obsoletos. Si los hay, no se toman medidas para impresionar a los demás y alentar a la persona corrupta a repetir sus acciones y hábitos para ganar dinero.

Conclusiones: Según la Organización de Transparencia, Irak es considerado como una de las naciones más estables en términos de corrupción sin desarrollo. Sin embargo, el progreso es lento y apenas perceptible, ya que Irak se ubica entre los países 168 y 170 en la lista de naciones corruptas. En consecuencia, llegamos a la sugerencia de que debería haber un control activado razonable sobre las recompensas y penalizaciones. Además, fomente la lealtad de los empleados dándoles muestras de agradecimiento u otros obsequios simbólicos.

Originalidad: la investigación es sobre un tema novedoso y no se ha realizado tal investigación en el pasado. Además, el estudio ha desconstruido profundamente el fenómeno general de Irak.

Palabras clave: Corrupción administrativa, Islam, Valor, Causa urbana, Causa estructural, Iraq.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a phenomenon in general. Administrative corruption is a broad global phenomenon, present to variable degrees in all developing and developed civilizations. This is because corruption has become a global problem. In addition to being a transnational

phenomenon, corruption is a phenomenon with deep roots and expansive dimensions that intersect with it. It is connected to various concepts and factors that are difficult to separate. The extent of its accessibility and comprehensiveness varies from community to community. Corruption has affected all national and international levels of thought. The United Nations Convention against Corruption has begun its preamble, indicating the seriousness of corruption as a phenomenon that significantly impacts all human societies. It consists of the member countries being concerned with the problems and dangers of corruption on the stability and security of communities, which endangers the institutions and values of democracy, morality, and justice, and threatens sustainable development.

The problem of corruption (Corruption) has attracted the attention of numerous researchers and interested parties. Opinions have converged on the need to establish an institutional framework to surround the problem and treat it through serious and specific steps. It is also to combat corruption in all its forms and manifestations and all spheres of life to accelerate economic development.

BACKGROUND

Corruption is one of the most dangerous problems that countries, especially developing countries, face. It slows down construction and economic growth.

It hurts the economy, the government's ability to handle money and run things, and the government's ability to deal with problems like old age, rebuilding, and infrastructure. And that this type of corruption is extremely dangerous because it is destructive to the development process due to the depletion of resources and capabilities, as well as the imbalance in infrastructure that underpins development, and it threatens state sovereignty due to large debts owed and the inability of states to produce adequate products to fill these debts while achieving acceptable growth.

Corruption and special administrations have negative consequences for all members and sectors of society, so they have a direct impact on the country's economy as an impediment to economic development, as well as leading to the disruption of social structure and community and working on individual customary practices that are rejected by any community that practices them. Many researchers and other interested parties agreed that there needed to be an institutional framework set up to limit the size of this problem and fight it by taking serious, concrete steps in all parts of life to speed up economic development.

Administrative corruption is a never-ending phenomenon that has only left one state and thus has not been eradicated by any society, noting that it does not differentiate between

developed and underdeveloped states because it is linked to the existence of people wherever they may be.

However, it is undeniable that this phenomenon is stronger and more widespread in developing countries than in developed ones, due to the lack of transparency and impartiality needed to ensure constant control of the performance of administrative bodies and the application of the law. Not only is the bureaucracy that controls state institutions and departments disproportionate to the individual income of members of society and to the demands and needs of life, but these and other factors have favored the aggravation of the phenomenon in the joints of the state, both by members of society at large and by public sector employees who pursue illegal ways to achieve their material goals.

As for the consequences of this phenomenon, a corrupt society cannot be strong because a corrupt state cannot be strong. Power is a feature of a political and social system in a society where the state can achieve a high degree of cohesion around fundamental values shared by individuals. Especially when this tendency grows quickly, making corruption a big social problem that affects the whole state and society as a whole. (Younes,2010).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this research is to identify the main causes of corruption in the Iraqi administration, and there are the following sub-objectives :

- 1.to know the causes of corruption in administration.
- 2.to explain the types of corruption.
- 3.to stand in the current financial and administrative corruption of Iraq,
- 4.To trace the causes of administrative and financial corruption in Iraq
- 5.To explain the efforts to fight corruption.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Administrative corruption is undeniably a plague that has afflicted every society. Corruption is no longer a new issue, but it has recently emerged as a worldwide concern, considering the number of nations that have had corruption scandals in the past few years. Corruption devours people, obstructs investment, and lowers the quality of essential services that citizens receive, such as health and education, as it contradicts democratic values and recently disrupts the rule of law, given the number of countries affected by corruption scandals in the world. Still, its forms and penetration vary from country to country. Corruption is a threat to society's stability and security.

JUSTIFICATIONS

- 1) Corruption is one of the most dangerous problems countries, especially developing ones, face, paralyzing construction and economic development.
- 2) It hurts the economy, the government's ability to handle money and run things, and the state's ability to deal with problems like aging, rebuilding, and infrastructure.
- 3) It is devastating to the development process because of the depletion of resources and capabilities and the imbalance in the infrastructure that underpins the development process. This leads to a threat to state sovereignty because of the enormous debts owed and their inability to produce good products to fill those debts and achieve proper growth.
- 4) Corruption and special administrative measures have negative consequences for all members and sectors of society, so they directly impact the country's economy by impeding economic development and disrupting community social structures, and working on individual habitual practices is rejected by every community that practices them.
- 5) Reduce economic growth rates and slow down development.
- 6) The corrupt try to put up barriers to investment to control their areas and get illegal gains. This raises investment costs, lowers its levels, and changes its makeup
- 7) Increased unemployment
- 8) Increased poverty and poor income distribution
- 9) Raising the cost of living
- 10) Infringement of human rights
- 11) Low levels of social justice
- 12) Lessen competition
- 13) Decline in trust in institutions

BIBLIOGRAPHY

There are several studies on administrative and financial corruption and its impact on various aspects of life, especially the economy, social issues, and living standards. Finally, corruption in administration has bad effects on many different variables, and we will deal with it as follows:

- 1) Administrative and financial corruption is satisfactory to society because it hinders development efforts and limits economic investment.

- 2) On the political side, any weakening of democracy and the distribution of power in the absence of transparency leads to a reduction in economic growth rates and harms the institutions and companies that play a key role in the development of the various sectors of the economy, especially when there is no fair competition, absolute transparency in transactions, or inequality. 8. The resistance to corruption in Iraq faces a number of difficulties, with some groups benefiting from the persistence of corruption (Alhosini, M. (2009).
- 3) Administrative corruption lies in the performance of the public function and its practice (public official), defined as "anyone who continuously and permanently serves a public organization, as dictated by its founding provisions and regulations, with a view to achieving the interests and objectives of this organization in pursuit of public satisfaction".
- 4) Administrative corruption, if widespread, hampers economic growth, declines economic development levels as well as weakens the state externally and the lack of political stability. Iraq is one of the most corrupt countries, ranking first in Transparency International's 2007 corruption index report out of 163. (Dawod, 2011).
- 5) According to Transparency International's definition, Iraq is a developed country, not in terms of the development of the state, but in terms of the advanced level of spread of financial and administrative corruption among the joints and components of the Iraqi state. This is not uncommon, as any government that occupies a territory seeks to control that nation's resources.
- 6) Although political and administrative corruption existed in Iraq prior to 2003, our purpose in this study is to show how it affected the size of the country's economy. However, since 2003, corruption has increased for various reasons. This phenomenon is uncontrolled and indeterminate due to its severity and the difficulties in controlling it. All pillars of the Iraqi state are affected by it, but no institution is exempt from it.
- 7) There is no distinction between an old and a new institution, especially in terms of complexity and scale, especially in the case of economic institutions (oil and gas, investment, contracts, and others). In order to establish strategies for including and addressing this problem as a priority, this study will also explore the basic theoretical framework within which other issues related to administrative and political corruption can be explored. (Gasem and Ali, 2016).
- 8) Corruption is common and well-known around the world, but it happens a lot more often in Iraq for several reasons, especially for money and jobs.

- 9) Corruption in Iraq's finances and government is not the only reason.
- 10) Corruption has several manifestations, including legal, economic, social, and political aspects.
- 11) The methods of fighting corruption and reducing its impact are diverse, multifaceted, and involve all segments of society. (Ali, 2021).

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The research stems from the hypothesis that "corruption is a deviant behavior behind which many reasons stand, some of which are related to institutional and organizational factors and other reasons related to the factors of the political, economic, social, cultural and legal environment."

Research Mythology

The research is based on an analytical-descriptive method for understanding the phenomenon of administrative corruption, as well as its causes and ways to fight it. This method is based on the relevant administrative and economic literature, which was used to figure out the research problem and the goals to be reached.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In this part of the study, the problem of corruption in the administration and its main causes are addressed, and a number of means are proposed to eliminate corruption in the administration and minimize its effects and consequences. This is approached as follows: Introduction to corruption (historical and conceptual roots), causes and types of corruption and: the current situation of corruption in the administration and finance in Iraq . we will deal with these points as follows:

FIRST - CAUSES OF ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION

The failure to implement laws and instructions through the various state agencies, the ineffectiveness of internal control, the leniency and condoning of the mistakes of public officials, the multiplicity of government procedures and their need for an extended period to perform them, and the feeling of lack of cohesion all contribute to the spread of corruption at all levels, especially at the national and international levels (Nizar, n.d.). Nevertheless, given that corruption is a pervasive phenomenon, several factors have emerged that have led to the expansion and spread of corruption on the international level. This is due to the establishment

of significant economic blocs, the trend for countries to achieve open markets due to international accords, and the participation of some investors with capital freely transferred across nations. All of these factors have contributed to the expansion of transnational organized crime. The harmful effects of the establishment of corruption in any country have extended to other countries dealing with it.

Thus, the following can be identified as the causes of administrative corruption (Dina, n.d.):

1. Government control over most projects, private transactions, and monopoly of most essential services.
2. Leaders' extended tenure at institutions expands their network of interests and the circumvention of work cycles.
3. Weak governmental accountability.
4. Long work cycles, a vast amount of required procedures and paperwork, and a lack of transparency for the citizenry.
5. The decline of pay levels and the loss of moral and ethical norms.
6. Blurring the lines between right and wrong, particularly in obtaining service, such that a great deal of what is considered a sin and does not have Sharia became acceptable. Corruption has become comparable to a gratuity or transfer allowance, and brokerage has become a recognized and acquired privilege.
7. Weak social control.

In general, the phenomena of corruption's development may be attributed to two forces: the first is a collection of internal variables driven by the influential social force of top officials, investors, and businesses in the state. The second group of external forces comprises multinational corporations and international financial institutions, which significantly impact various communities.

In this regard, it should be emphasized that the previously provided causes of the spread of the phenomena of corruption serve as an illustration, not a limitation. In addition, the UN Convention against Corruption has established the principles and procedures that must be followed to reduce these causes in all of its articles. These causes are the primary driver of the escalation of this phenomenon, as stipulated in Article 8 of the codes of conduct for public officials. 1/ to fight corruption. Each state party promotes integrity, honesty, and responsibility among its public officials, following its legal system's fundamental values. 2/ Each State Party must make every effort to apply codes or standards of behavior for the correct, reasonable, and proper discharge of public tasks within the framework of its institutional and legal systems. It

also decided, per Article 10 thereof, to>>> 10/b: Simplify administrative procedures, when necessary, to facilitate people's access to the competent authorities that make decisions, and by deciding the agreement for this article, it aimed, through it, to reduce bureaucracy and the length of procedures resulting from it, which causes various government agencies to be affected by disability and sterility (Yasser, 2006).

Article 15 of the Convention criminalizes bribery at the level of national public authorities, whereas Article 21 of the Convention criminalizes corruption at the level of private sector personnel. Article 16 also broadened the scope of this act's criminalization to include the criminality of bribery of overseas public officials and workers of international public institutions. In addition to what was previously discussed, the phenomenon of corruption reaches its maximum extent, as stipulated in Article 11/1, which states that given the importance of the independence of the judiciary and its role in combating corruption, every state takes measures to support the integrity and thwart opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary. The lack of judicial independence is inextricably related to the principle of separation of powers. Most industrialized and democratic nations recognize the availability of the declaration of judicial independence from the operation and performance of the political system. This contributes to the government's efficiency and defines the political system by reasonable and sensible administration. In general, it is possible to assert that the independence of the judiciary is a necessary principle whose significance derives from the existence of an independent and impartial judicial authority that performs its duties impartially and possesses a deterrent power that it exercises over the entire society without discrimination. The primary causes of administrative corruption are a network of economic, social, cultural, and political variables that connect these factors into a single compound. Realistically, its parts and dimensions overlap to the point that they are challenging to differentiate. Although the primary reasons for the creation and spread of corruption are similar in most societies, there are notable differences in the interpretation of the phenomenon of corruption and its dissemination. However, this cannot be observed across individuals with different cultures and values. This phenomenon is regarded differently depending on whether it is examined from a political, economic, or social perspective.

There are very important reasons for administrative corruption, and we will talk about them in detail as follows:

1- The economic causes of administrative corruption:

These principal economic elements in some countries significantly affect the propagation and penetration of corruption values. Countries that embrace a capitalist development policy that prioritizes considerations of unrestricted economic expansion over attaining distributive fairness see a rise in the effectiveness of these elements. This results in social layers with money but little political influence. Then, these strata turn to corrupt tactics, such as bribery, kickbacks, and numerous temptations offered to officials, to achieve a direct political impact represented in parliament membership (Youssef, 2002).

This type of corruption is anti-democratic. As the saying goes, absolute power ultimately corrupts. There is little doubt that there is a distinction between nations whose political systems employ methods of democracy and the development of participation and those with totalitarian, dictatorial tendencies. However, the exact causes contribute to the spread of corruption in both types of systems: The corrupt monarch (who is not representative of all individuals in society and is not subject to effective accountability by them). So that their hopes for a respectable existence are not realized, the country and the people will serve the interests of a group of influential people who hold the reins of power and money by force if the rule is overthrown. Similarly to the lack of political role models, the spread of government bureaucracy, the over-centralization of government administration, and the poor performance of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches contribute to the proliferation of corruption (Imad, 2004).

2- Social and cultural reasons:

It is believed that social and cultural variables play a significant role in the creation and spread of administrative corruption in society. Some of the prevalent cultural values in developing nations emphasize the concept of an extended family. The individual's attachment to his family, relatives, friends, and village people. This is expected of him if he assumes a key administrative position in the state's executive body and delivers services to persons with whom he has close ties. These services include locating employment and educational possibilities to earn in-kind and moral rewards. The issue extends to the violation of the law or the concept of equal opportunity to benefit family and friends, and the subsequent growth of corruption in the exercise of public office.

3- Administrative and legal reasons for administrative corruption :

Administrative corruption is frequently the outcome of administrative and legal considerations, such as the absence of structures and institutions and anti-corruption legislation. This gives bureaucratic elements, particularly the higher ones, carte blanche to execute their self-interests through various administrative corruption techniques (Hamza, 2010).

Arthur Lewis confirms this by stating, "When a person holds a ministerial position in developing countries, he has the opportunity of a lifetime to earn a fortune through corruption and abuse of power." In addition to the propensity of administrative leaders to use their public positions to advance their interests, money acquisition, bribery, and commissions are also prevalent. Or By giving bribes and commissions to the managers of bureaucratic departments, private capital owners — both domestic and international — can defend their interests and circumvent the bureaucratic departments' intricate routine procedures. These circumstances give rise to corruption in the exercise of public office—one of the unavoidable realities of administrative agencies.

Government departments, agencies, public corporations, export offices, and tax departments in South Asia are plagued by widespread bribery. Therefore it can be claimed that when an employee is granted authority, there will be room for corruption, without which administrative work cannot occur.

The administrative component is the vulnerability of administrative and legal institutions to corruption and the contradiction between the organizational system and social life needs. It might be one of the factors contributing to corruption in society. Unquestionably, the proliferation of administrative corruption and the resulting erosion of national identity entails several outcomes, including inefficiency in performance and weakening of legal rules, as well as a quaking of the legitimate legal image, diminishing the capacity of institutions to carry out their duties to the maximum degree. In addition, due to the growth of nepotism and favoritism and the prevalence of corrupt activities, standards of efficiency and ability to perform are diminishing as a prerequisite for filling positions inside institutions. Those lacking the essential abilities and competencies gain access to these institutions. This reduces the ability and effectiveness of institutions.

Thus, academics publish studies to establish a connection between the rise of corruption and inefficiency, the spread of patronage and favoritism, and the problem of Brain Drain, also known as the emigration of scientific and technical talent.

Other reasons led to the emergence of corruption in societies. Management and organizational behavior researchers emphasized:

A- Urban causes: Some argue that metropolitan factors contribute to administrative corruption. The existence of a gap between the urban values of society and the official work norms imposed by administrative entities is the urban cause. Here is the positive nature of administrative corruption in developing countries and its ignorance regarding the peculiarities of urban value systems in developing countries. The change brought by the proponents of this view, particularly the employees and the modifiers, cannot lead to an accurate and organized reduction of the gap between society and the administrative system. The anticipated negatives outweigh the potential positives, given that techniques borrowed from more developed nations are imprinted with the usual psychological and scientific methods for the reality of developing nations, which are the most secure in their favor against this type of administrative corruption.

B- Therefore, the tedious formal norms of employment may have led to the widespread adoption of this strategy. This causes individuals to experience an increase in their financial need or to accept corruption as a usual occurrence or a payment in exchange for performing a service to someone who justifies buying it. Giving him a new and acceptable identity leads him to accept that he is beyond the reach of conscience's accountability (Asar, 2006).

C- Structural reasons: Supporters of the structural interpretation argue that the causes of administrative corruption result from ancient structures of state institutions that do not match individuals' values and ambitions and do not meet their demands, aspirations, and requirements. This would result in incompatibility between the concerned administrative agency and those individuals, causing them to pursue alternative avenues under the concept of corruption to overcome the limitations of the old structures and advance their self-interests at the expense of the concerned administrative body's interests. It is acknowledged that such cases exist and are applicable in many developing and developed nations. Still, they are far removed from the dilemma of value judgments in which supporters of urban change found themselves, on the one hand, and from the official values and rules of work adopted in the administrative organs of the state, on the other.

D- Value reasons: Supporters of the value interpretation believe that administrative corruption is a result of the collapse of the value system of individuals, which is represented by the inherited values, traditions, beliefs, and customs, and their replacement with not only deviant value frameworks or fragile value frameworks far from the values adopted in society, but also a shaky understanding of human sincerity,

honesty, and integrity. If every one of us does our duties following the ethics of public office, corruption will recede to its smallest possible extent. As a result, self-honesty is the sign and motivation for many people to combat the phenomena of corruption. This is more prevalent in emerging nations than industrialized countries because the latter are more committed to their values and beliefs, while the latter has a more genuine sense of self. This phenomenon directly affects their country's reputation as a whole, regardless of those countries' social and economic status. Still, a tiny fraction of developing nations has a genuine psychological sense. This gives individuals the rationale to relocate without considering the country's social status and standard of living.

SECOND: CORRUPTION TYPES :

- 1- **Political corruption** is related to the totality of financial deviations and violations of the rules and provisions that regulate the work of the state's political system (political institutions).
- 2- **Financial corruption** is represented in the total financial deviations and violation of the financial rules that regulate the administrative and financial work in the state and its institutions, and the violation of the instructions of the financial control bodies such as the Central Financial Supervisory Authority, which is specialized in examining and controlling the accounts and funds of the government, public bodies, institutions, and companies. It can be seen in (bribery, embezzlement, land allocation, favoritism, and patronage in job appointments).
- 3- **Administrative corruption** is related to the manifestations of corruption and administrative, functional and organizational deviations. The public employee conducts those violations during his work tasks in the system of legislation and laws that seize the opportunity to take advantage of the loopholes instead of pressuring decision-makers and legislators to review and update them constantly. Here, the manifestations of administrative corruption are the lack of respect for the working times in attending, leaving or spending time, reading newspapers, receiving visitors, refraining from doing work, laxity, integration, lack of responsibility, and revealing multiple and overlapping secrets, and often the spread of one of them is a reason for the space of some other manifestations.
- 4- **Moral corruption** is represented in the total moral and behavioral deviations related to the employee's behavior and actions, such as carrying out indecent acts in the

workplace or combining the job with other external works without the permission of his management. Favoritism in its social form, which is called (personal favoritism), without regard to considerations of efficiency and merit.

Third : The current situation of financial and administrative corruption in Iraq

Corruption is an epidemic problem that has plagued all societies throughout history. It is a phenomenon whose dimensions, meanings, and varied manifestations are comparable to the standard combination for countries in general and Arab countries in particular, albeit at varying rates. Since the inception of the Iraqi state, Iraq has been among the nations afflicted by this hazardous plague. Thus, this plague has become an impediment to the advancement of the development process on its many levels, wasting material and human resources and contributing to the backwardness of our Iraqi society.

During the monarchy system in Iraq, the monarchy fostered feudalism as a social system on the verge of deterioration and eventual extinction due to the evolution of social connections reflecting the changing material realities of the period. As a result of this policy, peasantry groups were displaced to escape exploitation, resulting in the creation of economically impoverished areas on the outskirts of the capital, as a result of the absence of democracy based on citizen participation on the one hand and separation of powers on the other (Samir & Sabah, 2008).

After the overthrow of the monarchy in Iraq following the revolution of 1958, such incidents and others persisted throughout the succeeding eras of government. Still, the manifestations of corruption and its impacts were evident throughout the previous administration's reign. The former regime's general political conduct contributed to a growth in financial, administrative, political, and moral corruption during the time. People were subject to rampant favoritism, nepotism, sectarianism, and regional prejudice. Corruption and thievery among the state's top officials proliferate. According to academics, a rational understanding of the phenomena of corruption under the former administration compels us to identify the most significant causes for its creation (Adwaa Center for Research and Strategic Studies, 2008). The administrative and financial corruption problem in Iraq is exceptional by any standard. As with cancer, it is pervasive throughout all state bodies. This description does not contain all agencies. State agencies employ clean, fair, and efficient personnel or possess one of these qualities. But they are uncommon compared to the vast majority who lose one or both of these attributes. This brief and unassuming overview sheds light on the symptoms of this phenomenon, tries to identify its causes, and finally seeks suitable solutions.

In this study, we concentrated on this significant issue, administrative and public financial corruption, not only in state agencies but also in other governmental and commercial organizations and all areas. As there are multiple levels of administrative and financial corruption, not all of them pose a threat to the state and society. Still, the latter indirectly impacts the lives of citizens, which we can observe in our daily lives (Salim, 2008).

Since 2003, Iraq has been ranked at the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Index as the most corrupt nation in the world, and this corruption persists to this day. This is a very feeble opportunity compared to the chance for development and investment, as well as the chance to delegate the legitimacy of achievement to the existing political system, which preoccupies the Iraqi people and the international world. It spread corruption before and after September 4, 2003, notably political corruption, in a substantial and widespread proportion. Its links and mechanisms are almost wholly linked. This concerns political stability, which hinders the formation of political institutions and economic development.

Table No. (1) Iraq's hierarchy in corruption among Arab countries

Level	Country Name	Rank
70	United Arab Emirates	23
62	Qatar	52
52	Oman	53
49	Jordan	58
49	Saudi Arabia	58
43	Morocco	73
43	Tunisia	73
41	Kuwait	78
36	Bahrain	99
35	Algeria	105
28	Lebanon	138
28	Iraq	168
17	Libya	170
14	Yamane	176
13	Syria	178

Source: Researcher preparation.

FOURTH: CAUSES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL CORRUPTION IN IRAQ

There are main reasons for administrative and financial corruption in Iraq and procedural explanations. Researchers have shown the most important reasons:

1. **Political reasons** include chaos, political instability, insufficient control systems, citizen ignorance, or fear of revealing spoilers in a society without freedom of speech. These reasons are the most difficult of their kind, as they lead to partial allegiances, which result in the achievement of minority interests at the expense of the

public interest, as administrative decisions are influenced by political affiliations, thereby forming a bloc to advance the interests of certain groups. The lack of an effective political system based on the principle of separation of powers and their proper distribution, i.e., the absence of political, legal, and constitutional institutions, as well as the weakness of democratic practice and freedom of participation, can contribute to the spread of administrative and financial corruption. Changes in political systems due to various circumstances produce an unstable political climate conducive to financial and administrative corruption (Mostafa, n.d.). There are many forms of political corruption that do not overlap with other types of corruption, as follows :

A- Transfer of assets and earnings

B- It can play a significant role in corruption, particularly reinter corruption. For example, the state derives most of its money from a single source in an economy based on oil smuggling. In the absence of sufficient control and monitoring measures, it has been demonstrated on multiple occasions that the ruling class can transfer billions of dollars before they are documented in the state budget or kept. Since most of these countries' income does not originate from taxes levied on the populace, it is simple to conceal these revenues and challenge them to learn the quantities created and transferred to foreign banks.

C- Manipulating the market's laws and regulations.

Since the state is the sole controller of the generated funds and organizes, categorizes, and enacts laws and regulations regarding them, the ruling groups alter and violate the law to serve their interests. The corrupt can establish rules that support their private and individual interests, people in positions can make decisions that benefit them, and officials can violate these laws to advance their personal and family attractions. They can also control the market to grant monopolistic powers to a specific group while simultaneously eliminating their market competitors.

2. **Judicial corruption**

These are the expenses involved with the issuance of a judgment. It may not delay the delivery of these stereotyped judgments (i.e., based on an event-specific template) (Youssef, n.d.).

3. **Economic Reasons**

It is related to the deviant and exploitative actions of economic monopolies and business sectors, which are focused on serving their economic interests at the detriment of others within the same society. In the same economic milieu, these activities proliferate in the lack of

oversight represented by incentive and punishment or weak controls, regulating laws, and solid supervisory authorities (Ahmed, 2009).

4. Financial reasons

Almost the most effective form of corruption, it is characterized by financial deviations and transgressions on the money of others without their knowledge, as well as violations of the financial rules, provisions, controls, and instructions that govern the conduct of financial work in institutions and financial control violations (Muhammad, 2009). Financial corruption may include:

- 1.- money laundering
- 2- Tax evasion
- 3- Counterfeiting the currency
4. embezzlement.

5. Administrative and organizational reasons

The spread of excessive decentralization, the weakness and corruption of oversight bodies, the influx of large numbers of culturally retarded individuals, the assumption of greater administrative responsibilities, and the abandonment of the principle of placing the right person in the proper position. All of this has contributed to the rise of administrative corruption due to the inexperience of those involved in monitoring the progress of administrative and financial activities and those in charge of their management. This indicates an increase in devastation and destruction in the economic, social, institutional, legislative, and oversight structures, which leads to low levels of public service delivery and violation of rights, which impacts the alarmingly low living standards and per capita income, high unemployment rate, weak judicial oversight, and limited ability to reduce corruption and its financial and administrative consequences.

There are general, fundamental reasons that led to the spread of this phenomenon in Iraq, as follows :

- A. One reason is the administrative official's inadequate socialization and general corrosion of his morals and social values. Then the error of the Higher administrative official in appointing these employees or placing them in a position of responsibility and decision-making, as well as the phenomenon of putting the wrong person in a position of responsibility and decision-making despite the person possessing the general qualifications for the job. This harms the job performance of all administrative functions in the Iraqi state, damages the state's reputation and prestige, and consequently undermines the interests of all citizens.

B. Financial need and the high costs of achieving the necessities of life that the government employee faces in exchange for his strength and social, moral, and religious values, i.e., his level of immunity and his ability to resist temptations and gains that may be offered in exchange for violating the duties of the public office.

C. The lack of social fairness among Iraqi employees is also a reason. The employee or administrative official frequently feels that his rights are disadvantaged and that the financial return or compensation he receives from his employment is less than the skills he delivers or substantially less than the returns another employee may produce. Many employees attempt to achieve an imbalance between what they provide and what they receive in exchange for the service they provide.

D. The current economic and social conditions of the country and the resulting secretions led to the emergence of class differences among the people and a decrease in the level of income relative to the increase in prices close to the currency, which in turn led to a noticeable increase in the prices of consumer goods and an increase in rents and all life utilities, which harmed the employee's psyche and the emergence of a frugality movement. Instead, the lack of loyalty to any organization and, by extension, the state is intended to persuade the populace that these governments do not represent them or serve their interests, resulting in distorted beliefs and ideas.

E. The reason also includes the vast number of economic changes the world has undergone in recent years, as well as the growth of market freedom, commerce, openness, and new notions without solid pillars.

7. Personal reasons:

Personal reasons push a person to commit some forms of corruption, and these reasons may be inherited or acquired (Gbewopo, 2007).

8 - Genetic reasons

By inherited factors, we refer to the indispensable needs of the human species, such as food, clothing, and water, over which the person feels frantic and concerned (Muhammad, 2007).

The employee's mental talents, such as intellect or stupidity, affect the employee's administrative duties. If a person's intelligence is decreased to a particular level of stupidity, he may succumb to administrative corruption due to his inability to differentiate between normal and deviant behavior. Corruption is associated with supernatural mental skills insofar as it relates to corruption-related severe crimes such as fraud, embezzlement, and bribery.

9: Acquired reasons :

There are fundamental requirements that the individual must fulfill, such as the ability to be respected by others, to obtain admiration, to strive for excellence, and to realize oneself. These are motivations for the individual to pursue particular means of achieving their aspirations. They might cause worry, tension, and nervousness when interacting with others if they are not met. The employee's perception that he is disadvantaged by his right and that he is denied the opportunity to work leads to administrative corruption. Weakening the group's spirit of cooperation, resulting in a slowdown in administrative tasks.

The degree of his interaction with others and how he perceives the behavioral patterns of others play a significant influence in influencing the behavior of employees and defining how each individual responds. They are reflected in the ideals that annoy the public employee and the individual's perspective, past experiences, degree of flexibility, and openness.

10. Religious and moral reasons :

Religion is the most influential force in combating corruption and preventing its expansion since it acts as an internal and self-censor. When religious motivation is weak, the enslaved person's conscience recedes, and Satan's whispers control him. Therefore, he pursues his goals without control over his actions and behaviors (Omar, 2009). The closer a person is to God, the fewer mistakes he makes and the more occasional evil deeds he commits, and he slips into error if he abandons worship abruptly.

This was about the reasons for the public servant's actions, which caused him to enter the circle of corruption. There are additional factors associated with the public job or public facility.

By public facility, we mean (any project that the state builds or controls and whose period of operation is permanent and regular under the supervision of the public administration men whose aim is to supply people or customers with public goods or services). There are numerous causes of corruption in public facilities and its spread: (Muhammad, 2000)

11. Administrative Reasons

This type of corruption includes the following sub-reasons:

A- Overgrowth of the administrative agency:

Since the post-2003 period, the Arab countries have been characterized by the demand for the sector and public utilities, where the need to work in the public sector has increased, as it has exceeded the reasonable limit, which has led to the inflation of the administrative agencies by increasing appointments and returning former employees, which has led to an increase in the absorption of this significant transformation. Due to frequent resignations and reluctance to

be nominated, government jobs were scarce from the late 1990s until 2001. These factors resulted from the administrative system's expansion.

- The percentage of salaries climbed intermittently and noticeably, resulting in an overwhelming desire to be nominated to state departments, the sector, and the public utility, among many individuals.
- Those who seek to be appointed believe that the public sector is a reliable source of retirement income and end-of-service perks.
- Due to the low return before the events of 2003, many employees resigned from their jobs or public office.
- The fall of the private sector and self-employment in delivering and guaranteeing the individual's permanent return.

These are the most plausible causes for expanding administrative entities in public sector agencies, regardless of their competencies or requirements, in addition to the increase in life necessities and the rising cost of consumables and other conditions.

B - Bad Management

Given the identification of capabilities and their accurate distribution among personnel, the category that resorts to corruption occur when the administration fails to select the necessary competencies for the job.

C - Centralization and non-delegation of powers

It is one of the primary reasons for the concentration of authority at the top of the pyramid and the absence of delegation to lower administrative levels. If delegated, it must be subject to the condition that no flexibility or constraints are achieved, leading to administrative corruption in developing nations (particularly Iraq) (Salah, 2001).

D - Weak oversight and administrative accountability

Because most control processes are soft or office-only and do not include field procedures or unruly sources, oversight bodies are susceptible to error. Even if it is captured, no effective measures are taken to prevent its recurrence. It would suffice to issue a reprimand or a warning, which might be reissued (Abdul, 2003).

FIFTH : EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

In this part of the paper, we will discuss the efforts to combat administrative corruption, including national or internal means, through national and official efforts, including what we will refer to as "international" means. Regarding the internal means of combating corruption:

This issue talks about national and international efforts to fight administrative corruption. These efforts include what you might call "national" or "internal" methods. Many states have taken the initiative to combat corruption through various internal measures. Research done by the Berlin-based group Transparency International shows that the distribution is different in each country. Regarding the internal efforts to combat corruption, the study concludes that many countries at the global level that have made efforts to combat corruption have initiated and demonstrated them through various internal means, leading to a discrepancy in the extent of corruption, according to the World Transparency Organization report. The Corruption Perceptions Index doesn't measure the actual level of corruption. Instead, it measures how experts in the government and business people see corruption.

Table No. (2) Evaluation of Iraq in the Corruption Perceptions Index

Iraq	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Evaluation of Corruption Perceptions	18	16	16	16	17	18	18	16

If you look at the table (2) and compare Iraq's scores on the corruption perception index from 2012 to 2019, you can see that Iraq is still in the same indicator, which means that the corruption index hasn't changed much. There are some important points to keep in mind when analyzing the results:

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks nations based on the extent to which corruption exists in the public sector. The score is based on the findings of thirteen polls conducted by thirteen independent organizations, including the World Bank and Freedom House. Three of these sources are based on the opinions of local merchants, while the remaining ten are based on the views of local and non-local specialists.

Iraq's evaluation is based on only five surveys because the rest either do not apply to Iraq, such as the African Development Bank's assessment, or do not include it because Iraq is not included in them, such as the Executive Opinion Survey of the World Economic Forum. While the United Arab Emirates' Corruption Perceptions Index evaluation is based on seven surveys, South Korea's is based on ten.

The above table refers to the current situation of Iraq in the corruption index for the years 2012–2019, and from this table it can be seen that the situation of Iraq has not changed significantly. This can be a good sign that more work needs to be done to fix the problems that put Iraq where it is now on the corruption index.

The table below compares the results of the five assessments that make up Iraq's overall score in 2016 and 2017. Because a separate scale is used for each rating, the

Corruption Perceptions Index measures these scores using a mathematical formula that simplifies the collection and analysis of the results.

Table No. (3) Description of Iraq's assessment out of 100 for 2016-2017

Source	Iraq Assessment for the year 2016 (out of 100)	Iraq Assessment for the year 2017 (out of 100)
BTI	20	25
EIU	19	20
GI	10	10
PRS	15	15
V-DEM	19	20

Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) 2018.

The following is a brief description of these five assessments:

The Bertelsmann Organization is a private German foundation with headquarters in Brussels, Barcelona, and Washington that is principally funded by an international subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Media Group. The Bertelsmann Foundation Index shows that Iraq's score has gone up from 20/100 in 2016 to 25/100 in 2017.

EIU Country Risk Assessment Report 2017

The Bertelsmann Organization is a private German foundation with headquarters in Brussels, Barcelona, and Washington that is principally funded by an international subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Media Group. The Bertelsmann Foundation Index shows that Iraq's score has gone up from 20/100 in 2016 to 25/100 in 2017.

Risk Assessment of Countries by Global Statistics (GI) 2016

IHS Global Insight, a global consultancy and information organization, headquartered in Washington, DC, produces the GI Report. The Global Integrity Index comprises six variables for judging corruption: political, economic, legal, tax, operational, and security. The assessments allocated to each country are based on a qualitative evaluation conducted by country-specific specialists, who typically rely on experts stationed in each country. As a result, determining the extent to which IHS specialists rely on Iraqi experts is difficult.

In addition, since 2015, IHS has ceased delivering GI reports to Transparency International. Consequently, the data can be accessed via the World Bank's Global Governance Indicators platform, with the most recent data dating back to 2016. The rating scores range from (1.0 "most severe corruption" to 5.0 "least severe corruption"). In 2017, Iraq's standard (GI) index stayed steady at 10/100, the lowest result among the five assessments.

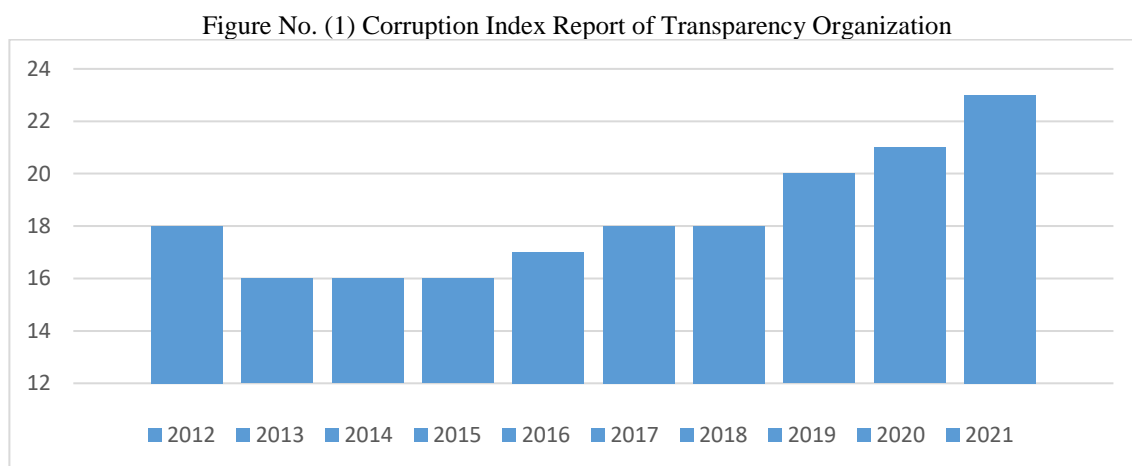
PRS International Country Risk Guide

This study was released by a Syracuse, New York-based private risk advisory firm. The PRS releases a monthly country risk assessment, which is only available to subscribers and evaluates political system corruption. The assessment runs from 0 ("greatest potential risk") to 6 ("lowest potential risk"), and the overall evaluation of the country is derived as the sum of the quarterly assessments from August 2016 to August 2017, while the benchmark score for Iraq remained steady at 15/100..

Varieties of Democracy Assessment (V-DEM) 2017

A group of experts from the University of Gothenburg in Sweden and the University of Notre Dame in the United States has organized this evaluation. Instead of relying on a single evaluator, V-DEM combines several perspectives. This evaluation aims to respond to the following question: What is the prevalence of political corruption? The assessment went from 0 ("low") to 1 ("high"), and Iraq received a V-DEM score of 0.82, which corresponds to a score of 20/100.

The current state of corruption in Iraq according to Transparency International's index report



Alhurra (2022). Corruption Index Report published by Transparency International/ Alhurra. www.alhurra.com/choice-alhurra/2022.

Iraq's corruption index decreased from 178 in 2007 to 169 in 2017 (The Corruption Index report published by Transparency International/Alhurra, 2018). However, the fall shown in the chart below, the corruption rate in Iraq peaked at 18 in 2012, fell to 16 between 2013 and 2016, and then rose again to 22 by 2021 according to Transparency International's index report

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Administrative and financial corruption exists on a broad and observable scale in all nations. However, this issue is rising due to various political, economic, social, and administrative factors. It has a considerable impact on the other elements. Still, everyone agrees that addressing this issue is an unavoidable obligation due to its evident and severe consequences on economic growth.

Conclusions

1- Corruption is a very dangerous social scourge that ravages all countries and societies, whether they are wealthy or poor, educated or uneducated, strong or weak, and the continuation of satisfying human desires in various ways, even if they are illegal and twisted to achieve his material or moral gains, which he is well aware are not his right. However, he provides the legal justification and suitable cover for it, using covert tactics to achieve its purpose of bribery, embezzlement, or patronage.

2- According to the annual reports of the Transparency Organization, the interest of peoples and nations in following the road of corruption is expanding, as are its prevalence and number. The organization's secretions and severe damages are evident in all disciplines.

3- The various causes of corruption were discussed, including socialization, the religious factor, and low salaries compared to the effort the employee makes from his perspective, in addition to the political corruption that occurs in countries, especially in Iraq, and the instability and speed of change of governments that achieve only their demands and disregard the basic needs of the people.

F. Restriction of markets and an increase in currency exchange rates exacerbated the spread of corruption as a result of the high prices caused by the rise in the price of the currency and negatively impacted the economy as a result of an abundance of supply, a decline in demand for goods and materials, and a lack of purchasing power.

G. Combating corruption is not solely the state's responsibility but of all state formations and sectors within the same society in terms of establishing or implementing policies, building effective means to combat it, and ensuring openness in the administration of public affairs.

Recommendations

- 1- Combating all forms of corruption requires severing the veins of the phenomenon's causes, whether personal, institutional, educational, or organizational, and emphasizing the preventive aspect of reforming corrupt practices so that they do not reach an advanced stage where radical solutions are challenging to implement.
- 2- Consult the rules and regulations set by each institution and the Integrity Commission. Increase the development of the institutions' control systems to directly control the error so that it can be reduced and controlled. It is necessary to establish covert inspection and audit departments in all sub-departments, from districts and sub-districts to the highest levels.
- 4- Activating the concept of reward and punishment, monitoring the affairs of new employees or appointments in departments or institutions, and applauding the employee's honest role through awards, even if they are symbolic, have a substantial moral impact on the employee.
- 5- It is needed to penalize the offending employee who breaches the instructions and laws given by the Iraqi legislature to accomplish justice by implementing rules to eradicate corruption.

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