

***Administrative governance and its role in reducing
financial and administrative corruption***

***La gouvernance administrative et son rôle dans la réduction de la
corruption financière et administrative***

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Abstract:

This research aims to shed light on the concept of governance and its role and mechanisms to reduce financial and administrative corruption. To provide a conceptual model of the use and benefits of e-government, relating to administrative fraud and financial corruption. The study also examined the dimensions, types and role of governance in reducing fraud and corruption in management and finance and its impact on government performance. As a result, it has been revealed that governance is needed for implementation in order to reduce the rate of administrative and financial fraud and improve the quality of service delivery to improve performance. Administrative corruption is a problem with which all countries of the world are grappling more or less. However, its type, depth and scope vary from country to country, and its effects vary depending on the type of political and economic structure and the level of development of the nation. In any case, corruption leads to decadence, sets government policies against the nation, and squanders national resources; it reduces the efficiency of Governments in running the country's affairs. This erodes people's confidence in governmental and non-governmental organizations and increases indifference and incompetence in society. Corruption undermines beliefs and moral values in society, increases the costs of implementing projects and impedes the growth of competitiveness.

Keywords: *Clients, state organizations, management factors, administrative corruption, human resources*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Many banks and Financial institutions have paid increasing attention to the issue of governance, focusing most of their attention on this subject, especially after the growing role and the massive expansion of the private sector in economic life, as this sector has become an important and vital role and a basis in the development and development of the economies of countries, so interest in the issue of governance and its mechanisms has begun to increase as the use of these mechanisms (the mechanism of the Board of Directors, the mechanism of concentration of ownership, The financial compensation mechanism, the mechanism of minimum capital rate) would control and guide the course and direction of banks and financial institutions in order to achieve their objectives and mission within the framework of banking legislation governing these mechanisms, as well as increased interest in governance in the wake of the economic collapses and financial crises experienced by many countries in the 1990s, Also, after the financial and accounting collapses of many international companies and the subsequent bankruptcy of many banks, in addition, the liberalization of financial markets, globalization and technological progress and the accompanying rapid changes in the international banking environment, where banks were subjected to a high degree of volatility and to face new credit risks that they cannot avoid and the difficulty of managing credit risks properly, all of this has made international financial institutions issue documents in Basel. For many individuals, it is an important and vital topic in the process of providing prevention against corruption and mismanagement while at the same time promoting the values of the free economy market (in the face of the increasing number of shareholders and lenders of companies) and governance has a role in putting an end to financial and administrative corruption because the subject of administrative and financial corruption is one of the most important topics because of its extreme sensitivity given its parties, Administrative and financial corruption is only a manifestation of socio-political conflict throughout the ages and times, as it follows the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption to show that most of the revolutions

based on corrupt dictatorships brought them down, and the collapse of nations except that administrative and financial corruption was one of the most effective elements in bringing it down, so corruption settled in the body of regimes, nations or state except that the resounding fall was its ally. Administrative and financial corruption is one of the most serious types of corruption ever, since it completely paralyses the administrative apparatus of the State and renders it unable to carry out the tasks required of it, which is a serious problem, as a result of the negative and destructive negative effects it has on the principles of justice, integrity and equality within society. Because of the seriousness of administrative and financial corruption, we find that there is a synergy in efforts and programs to strengthen integrity, transparency and administrative accountability, as well as to work hard to combat administrative and financial corruption at the national and global levels, As interest in combating administrative and financial corruption by international development institutions has increased, one of the conditions for imf funding as well as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of countries, financing their projects and helping them with assistance is that they work hard to combat administrative and financial corruption within them and make it a priority for them.

2. The concept of governance

Numerous studies and reports prepared in the wake of the financial collapses and crises that have hit many international companies over the past years have revealed the failure of these companies in the process of preparing financial reports. The 1980s and 1990s are examples of failures, which have been associated with the names of major global companies, such as Maxwell, BCCI, Polly Peck in the United Kingdom and other companies. Perhaps one of the most prominent corruption cases is the collusion of Arthur Andersen, one of the world's leading accounting and auditing companies, which was behind the collapse of many companies in the United States of America during (2002-2001), such as Enron Energy, WorldCom Communications and Xerox, which specializes in textile machines. The recent focus on corporate governance stems mainly from the failure of corporate governance mechanisms to adequately monitor and monitor the decisions of higher-level managers. This position leads to changes in corporate control mechanisms, particularly with regard to efforts to improve the

performance of boards of directors. The second and most positive reason is that this interest comes from evidence that a well-functioning control and control system at the unit level can create a competitive advantage for the company. The word governance is due to an ancient Greek word that expresses the ability of the captain of the Greek ship and his skills in driving the ship amid waves, hurricanes and storms, and his noble values and morals and honest and honest behaviors in preserving the lives and property of passengers (Al Ghazni, 2010:8) Hence the interest in the concept of governance and the introduction and circulation of many of the proposed alternatives to Arabization, including good governance, good governance, corporate governance, corporate governance, corporate governance, and institutional governance. In addition to many other alternatives such as: the method of exercising corporate management authority, optimal management, corporate rules, fair management, etc. It aims to promote ethical behaviors, strengthen the reputation of business organizations, comply with laws, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations, and avoid disasters. (Essence, 2021: 371-372) The ruling was compiled by provisions, and the order was ruled by a government and the ruler in power, a characteristic of God the Wise, the ruler, the ruler, the wisest of the rulers, the government is the politicians, and the rulers who settle and govern the country. (Mustafa, 1989:190) The ruling in the language is a characteristic of Allah, the wisest of the rulers, and accordingly, specialists initially circulated the Arabization of the word "ruling", and was then challenged accordingly and was subsequently Arabized with the word "governance" out of this problem (Joseph, 2013: 204). The definitions provided for this term have multiplied, so that each term indicates the point of view adopted by the author of this definition: - It is an integrated system of financial and non-financial control through which the institution is managed and controlled. (Zainaldin, 2012: 3) The OECD defines it as" a set of relationships between company administrators, the board of directors, shareholders and other shareholders. (Freeland,2007:20) I also knew that it was a set of rules and incentives that guided companies to maximize their long-term profitability and value. (Abdul Rahman, 2019: 10)

It is the set of relationships between the company, the board of directors, the owner, and all parties that have a relationship with the company, which is the method that provides the structure, or the general framework by which the company's objectives are defined and achieved. (Abdul Rahman, 2019: 10)

2.1 Governance objectives

Governance seeks to achieve the following objectives: (Shawwara, 2009: 119-155) (Hassanein, 2009: 64)

- 1.Ensuring transparency, justice, equality and improving the level of economic and social development.
- 2.Combating financial and administrative corruption and its consequent poverty and unemployment. Effective control over the performance of the enterprise and strengthening accounting accountability.
- 3.Ensure a review of the operational, financial and monetary performance of the facility.
- 4.Taking into account the interests of labor and workers and the distribution of powers and responsibilities to ensure enhanced control and internal control.
- 5.Preventing nepotism and limiting the exploitation of power in the public interest.
- 6.Comply with the provisions of the law and ensure that financial performance is reviewed and the cost of financing is reduced.
- 7.Integrated management structures to ensure that management is held accountable to shareholders and stakeholders.
- 8.Develop regulations to avoid or reduce fraud, conflicts of interest and actions that are materially, administratively and ethically unacceptable. (Abboud, 2013: 145)
- 9.Develop control systems for the management of the organization and its board members.
- 10.Develop regulations under which the organization is managed in accordance with a structure that determines the distribution of both rights and responsibilities among participants (board of directors and shareholders).
- 11.Establish rules and procedures for the functioning of the organization, which include achieving the objectives of the governorship.
- 12.Encouraging banks and financial institutions to implement special strategies for governance mechanisms and include them within their regulatory structures on the basis of scientific and practical justifications and to contribute to improving banking performance indicators and

avoiding exposure to risks and crises that they may be exposed to to ensure proper distribution of responsibilities and decision-making centres. (Al-Shammari, 2018:209)

13. Overcoming the difficulties facing the implementation processes and implementation of governance mechanisms in the financial and banking institutions in Iraq, where a mechanism is put in place for effective dealing between the Board of Directors and senior management. (Al-Shammari, 2018: 210)

2.2 The importance of governance

Governance helps improve organizations' performance by: (Al Najjar, 2020: 13) Protecting shareholders' rights

1. These rights include the right of shareholders to transfer ownership of shares, the right to vote in general assemblies, the right to choose board members, the right to access statements and to review financial statements. Protecting the rights of stakeholders associated with the organization

2. Any organization has many interests and relationships with many parties. For example, suppliers, distributors, banks, creditors, shareholders and citizens. Any defect that may occur has a significant impact on these parties.

3. Amending the role of the Board of Directors This is by defining the powers of the Board of Directors and executive directors and their respective terms of reference and determining the scope and activation of the supervisory and supervisory role of the Board of Directors. Increasing disclosure and transparency rates

4. By increasing the flow of data and achieving transparency and accessibility, this helps shareholders and stakeholders make appropriate decisions at the right time and the disclosure and transparency aspect is one of the most important pillars of governance.

3. The concept of financial and administrative corruption

The word corruption is frequent in the dictionaries of the Arabic language, where the majority of linguistic dictionaries and language scholars agreed to define corruption, and the word did not have an unusual meaning, corruption is the opposite of goodness, and the Sultan corrupted his leader if

he abused him until he began to be difficult, and corrupted: other than interest, and corruption: other than reclamation, it is said: corrupting this money corrupts him corrupted by corruption and corruption, and God does not like corruption, and corrupted the thing if he showed it

Corruption defined a language: as damage, damage, disorder, dysfunction, cowardliness and drought, as he said (corruption appeared on land and sea, which gained the hands of people to taste them regardless of what they did, so that they might return) (Surat al-Rum:41) Corruption is also known as a term: it can be said that corruption in the term was derived from its definition in the language, and from what is stated in the Book of Allah Almighty, corruption in the term does not deviate from the meaning of the departure of the thing from moderation, whatever this exit, and corruption in the term is also to diminish the image of the thing, and to damage it, and to cause damage, disorder, dysfunction and harm. (Al Ghasab, 2008: 30-31)

Corruption has been defined in reform: the use of public power to earn or win a person, to achieve prestige or social standing, or to benefit a group, or class in the way it results in breaking the law, or violating legislation and standards of moral conduct." Corruption thus includes a violation of public duty and a deviation from ethical standards in dealing). (Shatar, 2003: 43-44)

(After the meaning of corruption is recognized here, we define financial and administrative corruption. Administrative corruption: activities within a government administrative body that actually lead to the character of that organ from its official objective, which represents the demands of the public and the public interest in favor of special objectives, whether in a renewed form or not, whether in an individual or collective manner organized (Bash, 2002: 203)

Financial corruption is meant to be: this illegal conduct of wasting public money, venture brokerage and arms trading (Bash, 2002: 203)

3.1 Reasons for the emergence and removal of financial and administrative corruption

The causes of financial and administrative corruption are many and varied, some of which are subjective, linked to the corrupt person who does not have the ingredients for good behavior, he does not have a moral deterrent to prevent him from engaging in corruption and carrying out corrupt acts

that are offensive to the interests of the country and the people, but now the belief of some of these spoilers goes to portray their work as a kind of intelligence and the ability to seize opportunities, while others return to external environmental conditions and their pressures or temptations that constitute Factors driving or attracting corruption. According to Dr. Amer al-Kubaisi, there are outlets that are an entry point for the spread of corruption, including: (Al-Kubaisi, 2000: 85-122)

1. Economic implementation of administrative corruption: this is the low levels of income, the poor distribution of wealth and improvisation in the development of economic policy and the allocation of large amounts of money to government departments to implement them without censorship, follow-up or accountability.

2. Legal and judicial implementation: financial and administrative corruption is due to the lack of serious implementation in the application of the law regarding spoilers and courtesy in favour of the powerful at the expense of the weak and subject to the influences and whims of some political and governmental influencers.

3. The social outlet of administrative corruption: the effects of the social environment on the behaviour of employees, bad customs and traditions can be an entry point for spoilers.

4. The administrative and institutional implementation of administrative corruption: where red tape and extreme bureaucracy make people look for means that may be incorrect to complete their transactions either for the length of the proceedings unjustifiably, which exhausts people, delays their work or concentration of power in the hands of abused individuals, which leads citizens to bribe employees.

5. Political reasons: The lack of freedoms and the democratic system, within civil society institutions, is intended to be weak in the media and censorship. (Muhammad, 2007:4)

6. Social reasons: represented by wars and their effects and consequences in society and external interventions, sectarianism, clanism and nepotism anxiety caused by instability of the situation and fear of the unknown to come ... Raise money by any means to face this mysterious and unknown

future.

7.Economic reasons: deteriorating economic conditions and stimulating corruption, as well as high cost of living.

8.Administrative and regulatory reasons: complex (bureaucratic) procedures, the ambiguity, multiplicity or non-functioning of legislation, and within the institution for not relying on good competencies in all administrative aspects.

3.2 Financial and administrative corruption in Iraq

The spread of the phenomenon of corruption is due to two reasons, the first is the collapse of state institutions after the fall of the regime, which led to the absence of legal regulatory institutions and the second reason is to obtain special gains at the expense of the public interest and many reasons, including also the deteriorating security situation after 2003 and the lack of control resulting from the phenomenon of corruption and the manifestations of corruption prevalent in Iraq, including the acceptance of bribery from daily life methods due to the weakness and simplicity of deterrent sanctions against spoilers as well as the lack of disclosure of information and public records Government investments, public revenues and ways of using them, which leads to corruption, manipulation of state funds and poor annual income for employees. (Rahe, 2018: 209 - 210)

The phenomenon of political corruption has spread remarkably, due to the fact that the political and administrative authorities are not subject to clear laws and declared controls that enable them to exercise control over them, or because of the ignorance or fear of the citizen, or for various other reasons, and if the possession of power leads its owners to exploit it in other than the ends for which it was granted, and thus the practice of corruption, individuals may also help spread corruption, either because of ignorance or because of submission to certain pressures. Or to spend material purposes specific to crooked methods, and not to apply scientific standards in the selection of employees, especially leaders, by adopting the method of quotas and political considerations, activating the principle of equal opportunities among citizens, conflict of powers, weakness of collective action, and widespread individualism in the management of institutions, The lack of clarity of vision on the procedures of cooperation, coordination

Administrative governance and its role in reducing financial and administrative corruption

and integration between government institutions on undermining the phenomena of corruption, and the disregard for the punishment of senior officials accused of corruption or mismanagement and the exploitation of the position that led to the collapse of the system of moral values, and the disregard of the laws in force in various areas of life and organization by members of society. From 2003 to 2012, Iraq is at the bottom of transparency international's corruption index, to be one of the most corrupt countries in the world, and is also expected to stay longer, which concerns Iraqi society and the international community to diminish opportunities for development and investment and undermine the legitimacy of the achievement of the existing political system, as Iraq did not even witness during the dictatorship before 9 April 2003, the spread of political corruption in this Size, breadth of its circle, the interlocking of its circles and the interdependence of its mechanisms, threatening the stability of the political system, hindering the building of political institutions and the process of economic development.

Table 1 Indicators of corruption at the global level during 2003-2012 and Iraq's location:

Iraq's Corruption Index Sign	Iraq sequence	Number of participating	Years
2.2	113	130	2003
2.1	129	146	2004
2.2	170	194	2005
1.9	160	163	2006
1.5	178	180	2007
1.3	178	180	2008
1.5	176	180	2009
1.5	175	178	2010
1.8	175	183	2011
1.8	169	176	2012

Source: www.icgg.org

An explanatory note/ the corruption index mark ranges from the highest score of ten (and gives to a very fair country) down to the lowest level of zero (granted to a very corrupt country) and the rest of the countries swing between these two limits.

A-Types of economic corruption in Iraq

This type of corruption is the most important and dangerous disease that prevents every medicine. When a political leader known that there is no authority in Iraq capable of taking a plan to fight corruption, because he realizes that the whole political process will collapse on the heads of power if an official is involved in taking effective and effective action against corruption and spoilers, corruption has generated several types of economic corruption that we will explain in the following scheme: (Al-Shamaa, 2019:14)

B- The reasons for the emergence of financial and administrative corruption in Iraq (Mahmoud, 2017: 9-10)

1. Instability of the political system and this has led to the instability of the country
2. Absence of regulatory systems of all kinds
3. Freedom to form parties, trade unions and political, social and cultural groupings
4. Lost the country's resources and economic and human potential in absurd wars
5. Devote all financial and economic resources and infrastructure to the State, industrial and productive institutions to support the war effort and the purchase of weapons and equipment of the military forces
6. Concluding secret contracts on the black markets and the accompanying corruption and waste of public money
7. The decisions issued to surround Iraq economically led to Iraq being at the forefront of financial and administrative corruption compared to the Arab countries undisputedly
8. Weak income of the individual in general and the employee in particular as well as the depreciation of the Iraqi dinar against other currencies, which led to the consumption of all the savings he saves in order to meet his living needs
9. Establishing projects that do not work or benefit the society and have no economic benefit and increase the inflation situation in the country, the best example of which is the construction of palaces and the construction of rivers and the establishment of lakes, which led to the flooding of the country with debt in exchange for great benefits

C. Some of the factors that helped spread corruption: (Anton, 2019: 1-3)

1. The weakness and inintegration of legal legislation in the country, particularly in the economic sphere, gives some vulnerable people the opportunity to interpret these laws negatively .

Administrative governance and its role in reducing financial and administrative corruption

2. Weak control over the application of laws and scrutiny by the relevant authorities, especially in the House of Representatives .
3. The tyranny of the bedouin and clan society in solving many problems away from the law has given the corrupt a way to penetrate their actions without serious account or control .
4. The rule of the concept of violence and the multiplicity of absurd wars successively over Iraq for the regimes led to the control of the spirit of indifference and tampering with the situation of the country in addition to the spread of sectarian violence after the fall of the regime
5. The weakness of the spirit of citizenship and belonging to the country, which led the Iraqi citizen to indifferent and get rid of problems and obstacles to emigrate outside the homeland for fear and to avoid political assassinations and overcome and destroy several decades and from a planned plan .
6. Deteriorating economic conditions, low national income rates and widespread unemployment, which has become chronic in the country .

D- Ways to address corruption in Iraq (Rahe, 2018:217-218)

Through regulatory institutions as follows:

1. The Financial Supervisory Office: - The Financial Supervisory Office was established as a high audit institution in Iraq before the fall in accordance with article (6) of 1990 with the task of providing the public and the government with accurate information on government operations and financial conditions for the purpose of strengthening the economy through the task of financial audit and performance evaluation and for the purpose of combating financial corruption, as well as after the fall was reintroduced by the occupying forces by Law No. (77) of 2004.
2. Integrity Commission: - Established under order (55) of 2004 and its task is to investigate cases of suspected corruption such as nepotism, nepotism, discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or sectarianism and the exploitation of power to achieve personal objectives or misuse of funds by establishing the foundations and standards of public service ethics and a culture based on transparency, integrity and a sense of responsibility that requires compliance with its instructions by all state officials
3. Inspectors General: - The inspectors' offices were established under order (57) of 2004 in all ministries with the task of reviewing and scrutinizing to raise the levels of responsibility and integrity, oversee the performance of ministries, prevent and prevent waste, fraud and abuse of power and work

- through reporting to the minister concerned and be cooperating with the Integrity Commission to detect cases of corruption (32)
4. Following the principle of transparency in the work of ministries in order to facilitate the process of monitoring and evaluating their performance.
 5. Addressing problems such as disguised card, poverty, unbridled inflation, i.e. adopting a correct ladder to continuously adjust workers' wages to be in line with price increases and the requirements of daily life .
 6. Gaining experience and knowledge in the fight against corruption and money laundering through joint cooperation with international organizations such as Transparency International and the World Bank and modernizing the Iraqi legal system at the constitutional and legal level with international standards and principles
 7. Accountability, which is another standard of performance and accountability requires a system of monitoring and controlling the performance of the government official and is about how to use their powers and define their duties and protect public funds, namely, holding the people accountable for noble elections, holding deputies accountable to the government or judicial accountability

A- Audit Committee

Case study / audit committee in najaf province's most honorable office and answer the following questions: -

1-What is the mechanism of work, what programmes are used and how do you operate?

The internal audit and follow-up department provides for the follow-up and auditing of administrative and accounting transactions concerning the employees of the provincial office and the auditors that belong to some sections of the diwan....

Transactions are audited through a request made by the applicant to the office of Mr. Administrative Assistant and in turn refer the request to human resources or accounts to execute the request and then attribute the request to the competent employee and allocate the amount or refer the application to the competent committees of the disclosure committees or pricing committees and then the receiving committees if the request for exchange is maintenance or purchase and then referred to the audit department to observe all stages of the calculation in accordance with the applicable instructions and laws The window, if opposed, has not been approved and has caused its opponents to abide by the regulations and laws.

2- What are the objectives of this work?

The objectives of the internal audit and control departments are to maintain public money from waste and theft and to conform to the instructions and laws in force.

3-What recommendations from your point of view limit corruption and manipulation?

The employee who specializes in the internal audit and control departments is close to the employees of his department so he is aware of the ethics of the employees and their functional relationships and this helps to detect if one of the causes of corruption is the same corrupt person or implement and conform the instructions and laws correctly without favoring the maintenance of public money from waste and theft.

B- Remuneration Committee

It is a committee formed by members of the Board of Directors, and its tasks include recommending the Board of Directors to nominate to the Board of Directors in accordance with the approved policies and standards, annually reviewing the required needs of appropriate skills for board membership, preparing a description of the capabilities and qualifications required for board membership, identifying weaknesses and strengths in the Board of Directors and proposing to address them in accordance with the interests of the company, and may include recommending the training of members or a number of them in specific technical and administrative aspects, as well as confirming the Committee annually Independent members have the independence and clear policies for compensation and remuneration of board members and senior executives, taking into account the use of performance-related standards in the development of such policies. (CMA:11)

B-Bonus Committee functions and duties (Zainaldin, 2012: 14)

The functions and duties of the Remuneration Committee are focused on determining salaries, bonuses and benefits for senior management, so define those duties as follows:

1. Identifying bonuses and other benefits for senior management, reviewing them and recommending approval to the Board of Directors.
2. Develop policies to manage and review senior management reward programmes periodically.
3. Take steps to modify senior management reward programs that result in payments that are not reasonably related to the performance of the senior management member.

4. Developing policies for management's advantages and constantly reviewing them

B- Appointments Committee (Zainaldin, 2012: 14)

Board members and employees must be appointed among the best candidates whose skills and experience fit the specific skills and experience of the company. To ensure transparency in the appointment of board members and other staff, the Committee has developed a set of duties:

1. The company's appointments committee with the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent minister to develop the skills and expertise required by the member of the Board of Directors and the required staff.
2. The Appointments Committee must establish transparent recruitment mechanisms, ensuring that the best qualified candidates are obtained
3. The Committee and the rest of the Board of Directors should constantly evaluate the skills required for the company.
4. The Committee must advertise the job to be filled and invite those eligible to apply for appointment.
5. The Committee should be objective by comparing the qualifications and skills of the applicant with the specifications set by the company

Appointments Committee

Case study / appointments committee in najaf province's most honorable office and answering the following questions: -

1-What is the mechanism of work, what programmes are used and how do you operate?

The working process for employment for state institutions shall be in accordance with the instructions issued in the Federal Budget Law of the State for each year as well as the controls in the Civil Service Law and the Owners Act and any instructions issued by the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers on the subject of promotion The program used to recruit in accordance with the system and electronic submission to reduce manipulation and corruption directly or apply directly by applicants for appointment to the committee to receive appointments in the government institution according to the requirements required to declare the job grades and application form for appointment.

The ways in which they work: -

First/ Preparing the job grades by the Ministry of Finance according to the disciplines required for the department with financial allocation

II/ Announcement of vacant job grades by title, job grade and educational attainment

Third/ Formation of the Central Appointments Committee

Fourth/ The formation of the Committee of Objections after the announcement of the preliminary results of the winners and reserves.

2-What are the objectives of this work?

Attracting holders of scientific certificates in all its specialties in the process of employment in state institutions and reducing unemployment rates from the number of old and new graduates.

3-What recommendations from your point of view limit corruption and manipulation?

The recruitment process in state institutions shall be electronic presentation after verifying the validity of the information for applicants for appointment and the standard trade-off between applicants in accordance with the obligations required to declare job grades under a trade-off form that is not manipulatable in terms of competition for the applicant for appointment and obtaining the highest grades to be the winning candidate for appointment or reserve.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher has reached a number of conclusions, most notably:

1.The emergence of the Agency's theory and associated highlighting problems arising as a result of conflicts of interest between corporate board members and owners, most notably the problem of financial and administrative corruption, have led to increased attention and reflection on the need for a set of laws, regulations and mechanisms to protect the interests of owners and other stakeholders by reducing the financial and administrative manipulation of these companies by executive departments, as the body in charge within the Company.

2.Financial and administrative corruption is one of the most serious problems experienced by State institutions in general, and State-owned companies in particular, resulting in additional costs for companies reflecting on the prices of the goods they produce or the services they provide, thereby weakening their competitiveness and survival

3.State-owned companies are particularly important, as despite the waves of privatization that have taken place in many countries of the world, they continue to make contributions that represent an essential part of GDP, value added and job creation for a large number of citizens.

4. Financial and administrative corruption is a political, financial, administrative and ethical manifestation.

5. Adherence to governance mechanisms and rules by State-owned companies reduces financial and administrative corruption and increases the efficiency of their performance, thereby increasing the confidence of domestic and foreign investors in State-owned companies and thus in the whole State, thereby increasing the State's ability to attract investment and the resulting development of the country's economy.

5-Recommendations

This paragraph addresses the most important recommendations that the researcher sees to address the problem of research, the most important of which are:

1. Applying the governance mechanisms reported by the researcher to address the problem of financial and administrative corruption suffered by state-owned companies.

2. The application of governance mechanisms requires the dissemination of a culture of governance in society, through the media and civil society organizations. If society realizes that governance represents the first line of defence and the impervious bulwark against any corruption or corruption that attempts to rob society of its wealth, money and gains, it will support its application, establishing and defending its rules. The researcher therefore recommends the creation of a centre on governance issues, which will develop information and training programs to establish a culture of governance in Iraq.

3. State-owned companies adhere to the principles of transparency and disclosure by:

A. Each company sets out the strategic and short-term objectives it seeks to achieve, disclose them through means that enable the public to access them, and publish a report containing the level of achievement of the objectives set for them.

(b) Obliging State-owned companies to publish annual financial reports, complementary clarifications, the auditor's report and the board report, to include many financial and non-financial indicators that reflect the company's performance, such as profitability and liquidity ratios and the

evolution of these ratios from year to year, in local newspapers and on the company's website, so that the public can see them.

4. Spreading intellectual, economic, social and religious awareness in order to raise the civilized level of society and consider the fight against financial and administrative corruption a national task in which all participate, each of its location, because society contributes effectively to reducing this phenomenon.

5. Each company sets out the strategic and short-term objectives it seeks to achieve, disclose them through means that enable the public to access them, and publish a report containing the level of achievement of the objectives set for them.

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