

2023

Combating Administrative Corruption and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development in Light of the Kingdoms Vision 2030

E. F. M. Hindawy

Department of LAW, College of Business Administration, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj 11942, Saudi Arabia, e.hindawy@psau.edu.sa

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/isl>

Recommended Citation

F. M. Hindawy, E. (2023) "Combating Administrative Corruption and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development in Light of the Kingdoms Vision 2030," *Information Sciences Letters*: Vol. 12 : Iss. 5 , PP -. Available at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/isl/vol12/iss5/33>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Arab Journals Platform. It has been accepted for inclusion in Information Sciences Letters by an authorized editor. The journal is hosted on [Digital Commons](#), an Elsevier platform. For more information, please contact rakan@aarj.edu.jo, marah@aarj.edu.jo, u.murad@aarj.edu.jo.

Combating Administrative Corruption and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development in Light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030

E. F. M. Hindawy

Department of LAW, College of Business Administration, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj 11942, Saudi Arabia

Received: 25 Dec 2022, Revised: 15 Jan. 2023, Accepted: 5 Feb. 2023.

Published online: 1 May 2023.

Abstract: Administrative corruption hinders progress in many fields, including sustainable development. Through anti-corruption measures and national reform in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, the field of combating corruption, especially administrative corruption, saw real progress in the Kingdom. The anti-corruption program confirms the Kingdom's determination to fight corruption in all forms, so the importance of this study in shedding light on these efforts and highlighting its role in achieving sustainable development in all sectors and light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 and the consequent progress. The Kingdom's ranking in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) climbed from 57th in 2017 to 52nd out of 180 nations in 2020 and 10th within the group of 20 economic countries. The Control, Investigation, and Administrative Investigation Authority and the National Anti-Corruption Authority merged on December 12, 2019. A preventative and curative system will eliminate corruption. The study's results align with Vision 2030. Promoting integrity and transparency in education, culture, and media can build a loyal, patriotic generation that can battle administrative corruption. They should also be encouraged to denounce administrative corruption, the need to strengthen the role of civil society institutions, and the necessity to automate all financial and government procurement activities to hasten legal proceedings and achieve speedy justice.

Keywords: Administrative corruption, sustainable development, integrity, and administrative control.

1. Introduction

There is no doubt that administrative corruption is a phenomenon that affects all countries, whether they are developed or developing, with varying forms and methods of combating it from one country to the next, depending on the extent of its progress and capabilities and the ways and means that it employs to combat this dangerous phenomenon due to its negative effects on achieving economic development, mainly sustainable development. Administrative corruption is the most significant impediment to attaining sustainable development, and it hinders the capacity of state agencies to carry out their duties and fulfill their developmental role. How, therefore, can this development be accomplished without administrative reform in the organizational system based on the implementation of development projects and the pursuit of the public interest? Significant advancements in the development field will occur whenever administrative corruption is reduced across all sectors. Therefore, countries and governments are interested in combating administrative corruption and developing various means of control and effective methods to confront it, uproot its roots, and limit its effects to improve the standards of achieving sustainable development and meeting the needs of future generations. Fighting administrative corruption is not delegated to a single body, even if that entity has the competent authority to fight administrative corruption. Its purpose is to coordinate the actions of all government and non-government organizations to battle it. It is the responsibility of all country institutions, civil society organizations, and individual citizens to combat administrative corruption, a societal issue. The only way to remove administrative corruption and bring its perpetrators to justice is to strengthen the supervision system. However, this alone will not be sufficient. The preventive system should also be tightened to prevent all forms of corruption from their roots. This is how the system contributes to an effective administrative court, as administrative authorities play a crucial role, along with other oversight bodies, in combating administrative corruption in all its forms, especially administrative corruption. The organizational system's efficacy emerges, establishing effective strategies and techniques to combat administrative corruption, uproot its roots, and restrict its consequences to improve the means of achieving sustainable development and the needs of future generations.

*Corresponding author e-mail: e.hendawy@psau.edu.sa

Justifications for choosing the topic.

Administrative corruption is a phenomenon that exists in every country and represents the most significant barrier to sustainable development, as it hinders the ability of state agencies to carry out their duties and fulfill their developmental role. How, then, can this growth be achieved without eradicating corruption in all its manifestations, combating it, and minimizing its harmful consequences to improve the means of achieving sustainable development and meeting the needs of future generations? When administrative corruption is reduced, all sectors of the development field make visible progress. In addition to the absence of research and specialized scientific studies that have dealt with it through research and analysis, this is one of the important reasons for choosing this issue.

2. The Importance of Research

The significance of the research stems from the importance of the topic, which is severe across all sectors due to its detrimental consequences on economic development and the nation's capacity to carry out development projects for the benefit of present and future generations. Due to its harmful impacts in all disciplines, administrative corruption is an issue and a challenge that impedes sustainable development in all nations. Therefore, it is essential to address this vital topic to diagnose its causes and how to overcome this problematic phenomenon, as well as to highlight the Kingdom's efforts in light of Vision 2030 and the impact of these efforts on achieving sustainable development in light of Vision 2030.

3. Research problem

Administrative corruption is one of the most critical problems confronting public institutions in all nations, particularly emerging countries, due to its profound impact on economic development in all its facets. To achieve administrative reform by defining the problem and working to treat it to combat administrative corruption in all its forms and manifestations by preparing the necessary studies and research to diagnose the problem of administrative corruption, the issue of administrative corruption received significant attention. The research problem demonstrates the negative repercussions and severe effects of administrative corruption on all sectors and institutions of the nation, as well as its dire consequences in impeding economic development and its negative impact on the performance of government agencies, as well as the consequent obstruction of the means of economic growth and the failure to attain the dimensions of sustainable development. Undoubtedly, the fight against administrative corruption will positively impact achieving sustainable development and the country's ability to play a developmental role in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, as evidenced by the Kingdom's progress in numerous vital and developmental areas.

4. The Objectives of the Research

The study's overarching purpose is to explain the forms and causes of administrative corruption and its consequences and negative repercussions on attaining development objectives and sustainable development in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030. This target branches out into the following sub-goals:

1. The role of administrative bodies in achieving preventive control of administrative corruption.
2. The extent to which the dimensions of sustainable development have been achieved in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030.
3. The role of civil society institutions and individuals in combating administrative corruption.
4. The role of administrative reform and activation of governance and its impact on achieving sustainable development.

5. Literature Review

To establish the significance and usefulness of research to the legal culture, the research literature requires exposure to earlier studies in the field of study. Consequently, numerous legal libraries and legal publishing businesses in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have been explored. Some non-specialized studies and a few specialized pieces of research dealt with administrative corruption and its forms in general without discussing its impact on achieving sustainable development, particularly considering the Kingdom's Vision 2030. Only a few pieces of research were found that will be presented below.

Al-Shalfan (2021) [1] defined administrative transparency, its kinds, conditions for attaining it, and governance, its causes and components, as well as their impact on combating administrative corruption in light of the experiences of several Arab nations. The research indicated that governance and transparency systems must be activated to combat and minimize administrative corruption. Thus, the research in our study falls far short of investigating this research and finishing what

was addressed by revealing its impact on attaining sustainable development in light of the Kingdom's 2030 goal.

Saghiri's (2020) [2] study was to demonstrate the effect of governance indicators on economic growth in a variety of Arab nations. The study results indicated that corruption harms economic growth and that the education indicator is one of the significant variables that affect economic growth in Arab countries, which should be given more significant consideration. Thus, the study is outside the field of research, as the previous analysis identified the impact of corruption during a specific period in light of the experiences of several Arab countries. In contrast, the current study focuses on combating administrative corruption, which prevents the Kingdom from achieving sustainable development in light of Vision 2030.

Al-Shawabka (2018) [3] examined techniques for combatting administrative corruption and the Audit Bureau's role in combating administrative corruption. The study's findings revealed high administrative corruption levels in Jordan hampered economic growth. The survey also revealed that activating the integrity and anti-corruption commission statute significantly aided the fight against administrative corruption. Thus, the research is outside the scope of the current study, as it examined the influence of corruption and government policies in Jordan. Still, the present study focuses on the Kingdom in the context of Vision 2030.

6. Research Methodology

In light of the law texts and court decisions of the Saudi legal system, the study will take a descriptive and inductive approach to explain the administrative system's role in preventing administrative corruption. It will also reveal the Kingdom's efforts to eliminate administrative corruption and diminish its effects and negative repercussions across all government sectors, as well as its impact on achieving the aspects and objectives of sustainable development in light of Vision 2030.

7. Results and Discussion

The concept of administrative corruption, its forms, causes, and detrimental impacts on the dimensions of sustainable development will be examined. The research will also shed light on the methods for combatting administrative corruption in the Kingdom and identify the necessary mechanisms and tactics for fighting corruption. Despite this, the research addresses the influence of administrative corruption on achieving sustainable development, followed by a conclusion and recommendations based on the following:

7.1. First: the concept of administrative corruption

Corruption has the linguistic meanings of damage, defect, and producing offense [4]. Hence it is claimed that something has become damaged and offensive. Similarly, corruption refers to the unjust taking of money and usurping, which is the reverse of righteousness. Administrative corruption is defined terminologically as violating laws and deviation from official tasks for private gain. It is the commercial or public sector exploitation of public power for personal gain [5]. Administrative corruption is a behavior committed by employees to obtain an undeserved benefit or advantage or to withhold this benefit from those who deserve it [6]. Transparency International defines administrative corruption as abusing public authority or public office to achieve private interests illegally or circumventing laws and regulations. It is the exploitation of public administration or public office in violation of rules and directives for personal gain at the expense of the public good [7]. It also refers to the breach of work norms, processes, and laws by exploiting workers for their positions and powers in violation of the law to attain personal benefits and gains at the expense of the public interest, which has a detrimental impact on economic development and social instability [2]. Violations issued by a public employee while performing job tasks in violation of rules, regulations, and the system of job values are regarded as one kind of administrative corruption since they have a detrimental impact on the performance of public utilities [8]. For an activity to be considered corrupt, it doesn't need to be a crime. Some behaviors are not explicitly prohibited by law, but they are deemed immoral when they involve the abuse of power for private gain. Administrative corruption is generally characterized by secrecy due to illicit procedures [9]. The issue of combating administrative corruption has received attention at the local and international levels through the establishment of strategies and their continuous development to reduce the effects of administrative corruption, as well as the search for mechanisms and tools to ensure the fight against this dangerous phenomenon. Administrative corruption is split into two categories based on its magnitude:

Minor corruption relates to the activities of employees with a simple position (junior employees) who want limited-value benefits and gains [10]. The financial remuneration is relatively straightforward as it is committed by personnel with minimal authority. For instance, bribes paid to escape or minimize fees, taxes, etc., expedite the issuance of building permits or licenses to practice a specific profession or the conclusion of a particular transaction. Corruption among junior personnel is exemplified by its numerous operations and quickly spread, making it difficult to combat [9].

Grand corruption: It occurs when senior officials and employees pursue personal gain at the expense of the public interest, and it is more dangerous than minor corruption because it frequently involves large sums of money, harms the

public interest, and affects the performance of public facilities and the trust that must exist in them. Compared to the corruption of junior employees, which frequently does not involve public funds and is replaced by the funds of citizens, such as taking bribes to complete or expedite transactions, the corruption of senior officials poses a more significant threat to the national economy and development. This is in contrast to the corruption of junior employees, which is less dangerous to the national economy and development because it frequently does not involve public funds and is replaced by citizens' funds [11]. Administrative corruption is also subdivided into financial corruption, represented by financial deviations and non-compliance with the rules and provisions that regulate the course of work, such as non-compliance with financial regulations and provisions, negligence, disregard, and violation of instructions and controls [6], and behavioral corruption, which is related to administrative or functional deviations that occur while employees are performing their work duties [12]. There are numerous manifestations of administrative corruption, some of which are described below.

1. Exploiting the public position and positional job power for personal gain, and frequently within the scope of appointments, those who do not deserve to be appointed in one of the public jobs negatively impact the public utility by giving preference to individuals with nepotism over competencies. As stipulated in (Article Five of the Anti-Bribery Law) issued by Royal Decree, No Royal Decree amended M/36 dated 12/29/1412 AH, and this system No. It is a prison term of not more than 10 years and a fine of not more than one million riyals, or either of these two penalties (the penalty is stipulated in the text of Article 1 of the Anti-Bribery Law).
2. Commissions and bribes are the only benefits a public employee obtains for performing work in violation of laws and regulations and unfairly. The Saudi regulator has criminalized bribery in the anti-bribery system and considers an employee a bribe if he completes a work, refrains from working, or violates his job responsibilities in exchange for compensation (Articles One and Two). The third is the Anti-Bribery Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. M/36 on December 29, 1412 AH).
3. Favoritism unjustly, as in the granting of contracting, bids, or lease and investment contracts to those who are not deserving, which wastes the opportunity to benefit from competencies and is reflected in the performance of public utilities, as well as the breach of public job responsibilities based on recommendation or nepotism. In (Article Four of The Anti-Bribery Law), was stated, "Every public employee who violates the duties of his position by performing or refraining from committing an act of that position as a result of a plea, recommendation, or nepotism, is considered a bribe-taker and shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand riyals or one of these two penalties.
4. Slowness in achieving and completing administrative transactions, particularly essential, urgent, and vital transactions for individuals interacting with the facility, makes bribery and other administrative corruption possible.

7.2. *Second: the causes of administrative corruption*

The issue of corruption is a complex phenomenon with various origins, and it is impossible to address the negative phenomena from which societies suffer, including the problem of administrative corruption, unless its roots and reasons for emergence are identified [11]. The World Bank has highlighted several factors that have contributed to the growth of administrative corruption, including the following.

7.2.1. *First: Social Reasons*

The social factors are reflected in some of the prevalent behaviors in the society, such as mediation and nepotism, which, while acceptable in social relations in the tribal community as a cooperative society with values, are inconsistent with the nature and institutions of the country. Nepotism and intervention in a government are the use of public authority privileges for reasons other than the state's objectives and the pursuit of personal interests. Adherence to existing societal traditions and practices in the field of administrative work harms administrative performance, just as the impact of family elements and social relations is detrimental to the public interest [13].

7.2.2. *Second: Political Reasons*

Corruption is not related to a specific political system; instead, it emerges when conditions are favorable for its establishment [12] and exists in various forms in all political systems. Corruption is a global phenomenon, and there is no doubt that a non-democratic political system diminishes political awareness, reduces the role of civil society institutions and the media, weakens the control of public opinion, and paves the way for corruption, mainly administrative corruption [13].

Poor political administration that coexists with corruption and lacks anti-corruption actions leads to corruption's existence and expansion. Without political will, tackling corruption in all its manifestations, mainly administrative corruption, will be a mere formality, as the country's oversight mechanisms are disrupted, and the incentive for questioning and accountability wanes [11].

7.2.3. *Third: Administrative Reasons*

The lack of administrative control, poor organization, the spread of bureaucracy, the lack of delineation of responsibilities, the large number of administrative restrictions and procedures, the lack of clarity of functional competencies and responsibilities, the reliance on individuality in the workplace, the unfair distribution of positions, and the centralization of administrative powers all contribute to administrative corruption [14]. In addition to the inflation of the administrative apparatus and the unjustified increase in the number of employees, this leads to overlapping specializations and repetition, which causes indifference and laziness in the performance of work, as well as the weakness of administrative reform programs and methods for combating corruption [15].

7.2.4. *Fourth: Economic Reasons*

The low salaries and wages of employees, the high unemployment rates, the significant disparity in income and the low standard of living, and the lack of fairness in the distribution of national wealth are among the most important economic factors that contribute to the existence and spread of administrative corruption. The low salaries of public sector employees drive them to seek alternative revenue streams [16]. If they cannot locate legal sources, they will be compelled to rely on illicit ones. Also, extreme economic disparity, and inequality in the distribution of money, is a motivations for corruption to meet the need. Some stakeholders utilize illegal means to obtain their demands at the expense of the public interest [17].

7.2.5. *Fifth: Legal reasons*

The absence of deterrent laws, the large number of different laws, the legal loopholes in them, the ambiguity of legal interpretations, the lack of clarity of legal texts, and their poor formulation or implementation provide opportunities to evade the implementation of regulations and laws in the required form. It contributes to the existence and spread of administrative corruption [14]. Legislation is released to further the public interest, but if it has legal gaps that can be exploited to bypass the law, it may become a conduit for corruption. Consequently, the Saudi regulator granted the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority the authority to propose laws and policies necessary to prevent and combat corruption and perform periodic reviews of the pertinent regulations to determine their sufficiency and strive to develop them. And to remove it according to the legal, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No. (476) dated 7/15/1441 AH to establish a unit to support laws and regulations and the like in the National Center for Competitiveness, which aims to develop the process of preparing legislation and improve its quality to achieve the center's strategic priorities, which are reflected in the center's development programs.

7.3. *Third: the harmful effects of administrative corruption*

Corruption's most significant negative effect is its detrimental effect on economic progress. It strays from its goals, wastes resources, and capabilities, and obstructs its progress. In addition, it diminishes the effectiveness and efficiency of the administrative apparatus and generates discontent and worry. Administrative corruption is one of the most significant challenges governments face in developing and industrialized nations. It impedes attaining economic and sustainable development, slowing growth, increasing poverty and unemployment rates, investor migration abroad, and foreign investment reluctance to invest in the country [17]. Administrative corruption has severe detrimental consequences on all sectors, whether economic, political, or social; the following are examples.

7.3.1. *First: The Impact of Administrative Corruption on Economic Development*

Undoubtedly, administrative corruption harms long-term economic growth, as it causes a fall in savings and investment rates. Administrative corruption leads to a decrease in public revenues, mainly taxes and customs duties, when many dealers resort to fraud to reduce the value of their tax obligations or, in some cases, to completely evade paying taxes and fees, which results in the loss of vital resources for the nation and contributes to the scarcity of financial resources and the reduction of public spending [7].

7.3.2. *Second: The Impact of Administrative Corruption on Investment*

Administrative corruption harms the investment climate. Administrative corruption has a direct impact on foreign investment volume and quality. Administrative corruption weakens and disturbs foreign investment flows when countries attempt to attract foreign investment. It also discourages serious investors from investing in such an unattractive investment climate [14]. The failure to make the necessary investments the nation requires results in a poor investment climate, the flight of capital abroad, the ensuing lack of employment prospects, and a rise in poverty and unemployment rates [18].

7.3.3. *Third: The Impact of Administrative Corruption on Social Stability*

Administrative corruption leads to social stratification, wherein a new class ascends to the top of the social pyramid due to its illegal income [19]. It results in a class rift that may lead to social violence against the rich, social unrest, and threats

to social stability and social peace [13].

7.3.4. Fourth: The Impact of Administrative Corruption on Government Spending

Administrative corruption in the government sector has effects on reducing public expenditures, as corruption negatively affects the public expenditure of a country by changing its primary destination and directing its expenditures to projects and objects of expenditure in which it is easy to obtain bribes, commissions, and others. Thereby it affects aspects of public expenditure [18]. Therefore, expenditures will be lavished on outer activities, and in exchange, many vital economic activities and sectors will be neglected or receive insufficient funding.

7.3.5. Fifth: Means and mechanisms for combating administrative corruption

Administrative corruption is a highly complex, multifaceted phenomenon that necessitates adopting an integrated strategy, combining the efforts and cooperation of all governmental and non-governmental sectors to combat administrative corruption in all forms, and adopting comprehensive reform programs with strong political support. There is little question that none of these objectives will be met without a supportive environment and a strong administrative structure capable of marshaling all available resources to achieve that development following plans and programs. Administrative corruption is seen as the most significant impediment to economic progress due to its detrimental effects on all elements, including the economic component [20]. Therefore, fighting and eliminating administrative corruption positively impacts economic development, particularly sustainable development. The Kingdom has been eager to share with the international community its interest in fighting corruption in all its forms and eradicating it from its roots by concluding agreements and enhancing international cooperation in fighting corruption.

The National Anti-Corruption Commission was established to monitor the implementation of the policy and to coordinate the activities of the public and private sectors in developing and monitoring all forms of anti-corruption programs. Afin d'accroître l'efficience de l'organisme chargé de combattre la corruption, Royal Decree No. A/277 of 1441 AH, corresponding to 12/12/2019 AD, mandated the incorporation of the Control and Investigation Authority, which was responsible for oversight and administrative investigation, into the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority, as well as the incorporation of the public office crimes control apparatus into the Oversight Authority and the fight against corruption. It has also stated that an investigation unit will be established within the authority to investigate financial and administrative corruption-related criminal cases. Additionally, the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority has complete financial and administrative independence. It is directly connected to the King to maintain its autonomy. The authority takes the required steps regarding financial and administrative corruption offenses, as well as their offenders and parties, regardless of whether they are ordinary citizens, civil or military personnel of the government, or contractors with a similar position. Undoubtedly, combatting and eradicating administrative corruption cannot be accomplished solely by identifying and prosecuting its offenders; instead, preventive measures must be implemented to eliminate its causes, so prevention and treatment are required. The Control and Anti-Corruption Authority is responsible for both preventative and corrective measures. The preventative side includes closing systemic loopholes that lead to corruption, monitoring corruption indicators, conducting studies and research in the authority's area of expertise, awareness, and education, preparing the electronic control center, assessing risks, and activating the electronic platform for review units. As for the Commission's curative side in the fight against corruption, it focuses on four primary tasks: investigating aspects of financial and administrative corruption in contracts related to public affairs and citizens' interests, receiving reports, and monitoring the extent to which the sides covered by the bodies' competencies have done what is required concerning the application of regulations criminalizing financial and administrative corruption. Consequently, the preventative function must be stressed to eradicate any elements that may lead to administrative corruption by implementing a variety of procedures and methods, including the following:

1. The removal of administrative bureaucracy and the expeditious execution of transactions that do not violate legal regulations or delay the individual's best interests. According to Ma'abra (2011) [6], bureaucratic complexity is a contributor to the existence of corruption. Facilitating and simplifying administrative transaction procedures is one of the most effective means of combating administrative corruption, as is the necessity of automating and developing all government financial transactions. This is precisely what the Kingdom has pursued following its rational vision for 2030. The digital platform "Etimad" in the Kingdom has facilitated economic interactions with the private sector by entirely automating payment orders, enhancing and expediting procedures for disbursing dues and streamlining operations related to government contracts and approvals.
2. Increasing administrative openness in all facilities and institutions is the second objective. Administrative corruption is a problem that grows and spreads through secrecy, darkness, secrecy, and information concealment. Working in secrecy is conducive to the propagation of administrative corruption. Transparency and clarity are the best means of preventing administrative corruption [1]. Administrative transparency improves the self-monitoring of workers in institutions and ensures that they carry out their responsibilities in compliance with work standards and policies. Transparency for workers is also considered safer due to careful supervision and fosters the most efficient utilization

of human and material resources [17]. Transparency and corruption are opposites with an inverse relationship. The greater the level of transparency, the greater the likelihood of combating corruption, restricting it, and managing its impacts are. Increasing transparency is also a crucial strategy for fostering a sense of belonging. The dissemination and clarification of information strengthen national allegiance. It is also a mechanism of administrative growth, as it necessitates the ongoing evaluation of systems and procedures. It focuses on selecting administrative executives who exhibit objectivity, integrity, and institution and public interest affiliation. Transparency is an effective method for achieving positive results via media outlets that justify failure with the positives, which enhances confidence and credibility with the external community. It is reflected in the performance of employees, which generates a high level of confidence among them [1].

3. Establishing stringent procedures and controls for selecting suitable leaders and personnel is the third objective. Employees and their leaders must be picked based on reasonable criteria to ensure that individuals lead administrative institutions with the necessary experience, qualifications, and leadership skills. This is one of the essential methods for combating and restricting corruption [1]. Therefore, a qualified leader and administrator can alter the mechanisms and foundations of the task and develop it in a manner that positively impacts its completion speed.
4. The fourth objective is enhancing and disseminating the ideals and culture of integrity within the public sector and society and educating the public about the hazards of administrative corruption [15]. This is accomplished through educational institutions, civil society, media agencies, and clerics to raise awareness among individuals of the dangers of administrative corruption and its negative effects, to increase the role of the media in educating and raising awareness of the dangers of administrative corruption, and to urge educational institutions to promote the concepts of integrity and to combat corruption in the general and university education curricula. In this regard, the Control and Anti-Corruption Authority has established a training center known as Nazaha Training Center that provides anti-corruption training programs in collaboration with international organizations such as the International Anti-Corruption Academy and the World Bank. This is for the authority staff and affiliated government agencies. These training seminars and awareness initiatives have helped more than 1,000 male and female government personnel. In addition, the authority collaborates with twelve government agencies as part of the community participation program to protect integrity and combat corruption and establish integrity clubs in public and private universities to promote the principles of integrity and administrative transparency among students.
5. The necessity of disclosing and declaring corruption's crimes and offenders is the most significant anti-corruption measure and the most effective way to combat it. Public deterrence is achieved by punishing and identifying corruption and advertising issues. Therefore, this method applies to both the public and private sectors. By realizing the general deterrence, it appears that this anti-corruption method is ideal for limiting all types of corruption, whether minor or huge [21]. This strategy is used by the Kingdom, where numerous incidents of corruption have been disclosed, and the criminals have been referred for criminal prosecution. In this context, the Control and Combating Commission launched a platform addressing financial and administrative corruption issues, which contains judicial judges' data for corruption cases issued by competent courts.
6. There is a need to modernize laws and increase penalties. Legislation is the foundation for preventing administrative corruption, yet transparency and assuring integrity can only be accepted and made effective by a court's interpretation of the law. The legislative authorities must adopt a court-and-clear-legislation system and produce legislative solutions to the legal loopholes contributing to corruption and the law [17]. In this regard, the Saudi organizer has introduced numerous regular amendments to fill legal loopholes to evade the application of the law, such as the amendment of the anti-bribery system with Royal Decree No. (M/4) and date of 1440/1/2 by adding two paragraphs for the eighth article and consideration of international institutions and international organizations, whether Saudi or foreign in public officials, in particular bribery, and the addition of this category of intergovernmental organizations. Article 16 of the Convention states that countries should criminalize the bribery of foreign public and international public institutions and organizations [22], along with an agreement to evaluate the legal value of international conventions and treaties that the Kingdom has ratified. The regulatory authority has evaluated the text of article 21 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on Criminalization of Bribery in the Private Sector for its suitability. To penalize bribery in the private sector, the third paragraph of the ninth article on the anti-corruption system was added to Royal Decree No. M/4 of 2/1/1440. This is a free move for the Saudi regulator in developing the Department of Criminalization to Combat Corruption, whether in the public or commercial sectors [22]. Many government contracting systems, including the regime and government purchases, were issued by Royal Decree No. M / 58 on 4/9/1427, which Royal Decree amended No. M / 28 on 13/11/1440 to close any potential corruption loopholes, and there is no doubt that the modernization of financial matters continuously achieves the law desired in the fight against corruption in light of the Kingdom's 2030 vision.
7. Empowering civil society institutions in the battle against administrative corruption is necessary. Cooperation between public sector institutions and civil society organizations should be stimulated to create a culture of integrity

and transparency, improve public awareness of corruption, and encourage citizens to report misconduct [21]. There must be an application of social participation and societal responsibility for civil society institutions. It is a prerequisite and vital part of contributing to a supportive environment for combating corruption by providing support to public organizations and institutions, as well as its crucial role in raising awareness and deploying administrative corruption and clarification of negative stirring in all sectors [17]. It should be noted that the Control and Combating Corruption Authority has a specialized center to receive reports on crimes of financial and administrative corruption for all channels to facilitate citizens, urge and motivate them to cooperate and report corruption crimes -The Commission for the Care of the Sources has also been established to protect each officer who submits a source against financial or administrative corruption practices, ensuring that it is not rendered ineffective or deprived of its benefits or rights

8. Increasing awareness of the concepts and values of positive work ethics positively affects human development and promotes them to subordinates [21].
9. The need to unite the state's contractual activity within a specialized circle, especially to combat administrative and financial corruption. In this regard, the National Center for Government Resources Systems was established by the Council of Ministers on 4 Rajab 1442 AH, February 16, 2021. It was to become an independent government center to provide solutions and services to manage government resources through unified and integrated systems such as budget management, purchases, and supply chains, financial management, human resources, payments, and revenue collection.
10. It must strengthen governance to ensure integrity and transparency in institutions and administrative organizations [1]. It is for the significance of governance in the fight against corruption, as it provides organizations and institutions with the best possible means to achieve their goals, as a self-supervision and supervision system leads to the safety of systems and regulations and prevents administrative corruption, where rights and responsibilities are clearly defined [21]. The vision of the Kingdom is supported by an integrated governance system comprised of several institutional structures, including a group of actors from the public and private sectors, associations, and civil society. Many measures have been taken to ensure the effectiveness of their assessment bodies. National Integrity Manufacturing Index) According to a sample survey of professional associations, the private sector, and community members cover five axes, which are: the rule of law and government efforts to combat corruption, infrastructure and public services, transparency and media, and the values program, which measures the level of transparency to provide services in terms of competence of the Commission and the beneficiary.

7.3.5. Fifth: The importance of combating administrative corruption to achieve the dimensions of sustainable development

Sustainable development seeks the optimal and equitable use of natural resources without damaging future generations and the rational use of resources so that their consumption does not impair the rights of future generations. The ideal objective of sustainable development is to harmonize economic progress with environmental preservation, societal needs, and the rights of future generations [20]. Multiple environmental, social, and economic factors are linked to sustainable development to achieve complete development in all sectors. It entails maintaining natural resources, whether renewable or nonrenewable, by maximizing their usage to create sustainable economic growth, working to lower costs, meeting and satisfying persons' fundamental requirements, and accomplishing economic progress. In 2015, the United Nations established the Sustainable Development Goals to outline the path to a brighter and more sustainable future for all The seventeen sustainable development objectives address the global concerns of poverty, inequality, climatic instability, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace, and justice. The framework for sustainable development objectives is the 2030 sustainable development plan, also known as the 2030 agenda. In September 2015, 193 members of the United Nations adopted it. The old United Nations objectives and the 2000-approved Millennium Development Goals have been replaced with the seventeen sustainable development goals. It is anticipated that most sustainable development goals will be met by 2030. Vision 2030 of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, prepared by the Council of Economic and Development Affairs and endorsed by the Council of Ministers, was launched in April 2016 in response to regional and global challenges and the need to preserve development gains, reform the Saudi economy, and sustain growth. This vision outlines a strategy and an ambitious road map for the Kingdom to attain a preeminent position in all economic, social, and cultural spheres. It maintains its efforts for sustainable development at a brisk pace to enhance the standard of living and improve the quality of life of its citizens, focusing on the three pillars of Vision 2030: a dynamic society, a flourishing economy, and an aspirational homeland. In this regard, the Kingdom focuses on constructing a dynamic community with well-defined values. It focuses on enhancing the effectiveness of government services by constructing administrative systems and rules, reorganizing government agencies, and establishing new ones to boost their performance and production. In addition, it focuses on bolstering the economic base and diversifying revenue sources, achieving the balanced development of various economic sectors by optimizing the exploitation of material and human resources and boosting productivity. The Kingdom's Vision 2030 has embraced numerous programs, initiatives, and projects that

promote sustainable development. we find that the sixteenth aim of the sustainable development goals is consistent with several of its strategic objectives. The Kingdom has adopted several strategies, including the National Strategy for the Protection of Integrity and Combating corruption. It is a comprehensive national framework based on principles, foundations, and mechanisms concerned with promoting integrity and transparency, combating corruption in all its forms and manifestations, immunizing Saudi society against corruption by consolidating religious, moral, and educational values, and providing an appropriate environment [1]. The Kingdom has made notable success in its global ranking on the Corruption Trainer Index of International Transparency, which now ranks it 57th out of 180 nations with 5 centers, compared to its position in 2016. The Kingdom has also advanced to the 52nd center in 2020. The Kingdom is eager to execute the sustainable development goals and placed them at the top of its priority list, taking into account their particulars and constants. Consequently, the sixteenth aim of the sustainable development goals is related to Vision 2030 for the Kingdom. In addition, the Kingdom has developed numerous strategies and programs to promote the seventeen sustainable development objectives, demonstrating the great accomplishment gained in the field of human development, which is illustrated by many pertinent indicators. In addition, the Kingdom's commitment to achieving these goals is a logical consequence of its determination to accelerate the pace of social and economic transformation and improve coordination between government and non-government institutions to ensure concerted efforts to promote sustainable development goals at the local level. At the same time, it continues to play its leading role in all fields at the regional and international levels [21]. Improving the competitiveness of the Saudi economy and, consequently, the sustainable development goals represent an expanded picture of the main priorities of the national development agenda. It is its three social and economic dimensions, in addition to environmental sustainability, to ensure greater compatibility and harmonization between national policies and programs at the sector and axes level at the local and national levels, and decentralization, on the one hand, the other.

8. Conclusion

There is little doubt that administrative corruption is a phenomenon that affects all nations, whether they are developed or developing, and that its detrimental consequences on economic development, mainly sustainable development, necessitate diverse forms and methods of combat in each country. Administrative corruption is one of the challenges countries face due to its effects, rapid spread, and significant impact on the failure of development policies. Consequently, governments are interested in combating administrative corruption and developing means of control and accountability to eradicate it and uproot it from its roots. The battle against corruption requires the participation of all parties, both government and non-government. There must be a framework for coordinating the efforts of all agencies to combat administrative corruption, root out its causes, and limit its impacts to improve the means of achieving sustainable development and the needs of future generations. The Kingdom's Vision 2030 has embraced numerous programs, initiatives, and projects that improve efforts to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which has a good effect on attaining sustainable development, whenever administrative corruption is reduced. The file of the battle against corruption in all its manifestations, notably administrative corruption, saw a measurable improvement in the Kingdom, and the state's role in combating and eliminating it grew. This is accomplished through anti-corruption initiatives and national reform in light of the Kingdom's Vision 2030, which underlines the Kingdom's resolve to battle corruption in all its forms with all its institutions. Therefore, we observe a remarkable transition due to the Kingdom's quick economic expansion, as it has joined the ranks of high-income countries. It joined the Group of Twenty, and a significant adjustment was made to the business and investment climate to encourage local and foreign investment and boost economic growth. According to the following, the investigation yielded many results:

1. Administrative corruption is a global problem in all nations and is the most significant barrier to economic and sustainable development in all sectors.
2. Due to nepotism and mediation, administrative corruption causes weak investments and their flight overseas, as well as the departure of skilled individuals and economic minds from the country, which hinders the attainment of sustainable growth.
3. Administrative corruption is a phenomenon that thrives and spreads in secrecy, and the more transparency and accountability there is, the more administrative corruption is curbed and eradicated.
4. There are numerous aspects of administrative corruption, including the abuse of influence and power for personal benefit. It can be accomplished without breaking the law by leveraging public funds for private gain. The activity doesn't need to violate the law to corrupt. A violation of the law may be used for personal advantage at the expense of the public good.
5. There are numerous sources of administrative corruption, including economic, social, and political factors. An integrated system involving all interested government and non-government entities and individuals is required to tackle this phenomenon. The fight against administrative corruption is a societal obligation.

9. Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

1. Promoting integrity, transparency, and stewardship of public funds through a sound approach, improving loyalty and national belonging, and increasing individual awareness and patriotism.
2. Facilitating communication routes between individuals and all parties involved. A citizen who is optimistic and well-informed is the best approach to eradicating corruption.
3. The need to labor to pursue the economic situation, provide employees with a reasonable and adequate lifestyle, and monitor income and salary scales following economic swings.
4. In accordance with its rational vision, the Kingdom is actively pursuing the opportunity for people with the necessary skills, expertise, and merit to address the leadership and deliver all programs and training courses.
5. Strengthening the cooperation mechanisms between oversight agencies and administrative authorities to prevent and remedy administrative corruption.
6. Strengthening international cooperation and monitoring indicators related to corruption locally, regionally, and internationally to complete the reform process and advance the Kingdom Center's efforts to combat administrative corruption at the Arab and international levels.
7. Activate governance in all sectors to ensure the application of rules and regulations with honesty and openness.
8. Periodic and ongoing assessment of all regulations about government contracts and finances
9. Monitoring the results of corruption perceptions indicators at the local level to continuously analyze the performance of government and non-government agencies and to enhance the performance of organizations, institutions, and bodies.
10. Efforts should be made to raise individuals' knowledge and understand administrative corruption's hazards to society.

Acknowledgments

This project was supported by the Deanship of Scientific Research at Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University under Research Project NO. 2021/02/18681

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict regarding the publication of this paper.

11. References

- [1] A. B. A. Al-Shalfan, The role of Governance and Transparency in Reducing Administrative Corruption. *The Arab Journal of the Arab Organization for Administrative Development*, at the League of Arab States. (2021).
- [2] A. Saghiri, The impact of corruption and governance indicators on economic growth in Arab countries for the period 1996 to 2017. *Journal of the leadership of business economies*, Hassiba bin Bouali University. (2020).
- [3] F. A. Al-Shawabka, Anti-Corruption Administrative, Jordanian experience model: Legal Study. *Studies Journal*, **45**, (2018).
- [4] *El-Wasit Arabic Language Dictionary*. Egypt: Scientific Library.
- [5] I. Halwani, *Administrative Corruption in Developing Countries*. United Arab Emirates: Abu Dhabi Printing and Publishing. (2005).
- [6] M. M. Ma'abra, *Administrative corruption and treatment in Islamic, a study compared to administrative law*. Amman: Culture and Distribution House, (2011).
- [7] A. M. Mohamed, The economic effects of corruption in Egypt discussed in the tenth conference, "law and anti-corruption." held at Ain Shams University. (2016).
- [8] K. A. A. Hussein, Administrative corruption, its Patterns, Causes, and Ways to combat it. Doctoral Study, Nayef Arab University for Security Sciences. (2007).

- [9] Hassan, M. M. (2016). Islamic Shariah in Prevention of Administrative Corruption. Research of the Tenth Conference "Law and Anti-Corruption," Ain Shams University.
- [10] S. M. Al-Jarash, *Administrative corruption and study of the employer's career*. Saudi Arabia: King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz National Library. (2003).
- [11] F. B. A. B. Al-Subaie, The role of transparency and accountability in reducing administrative corruption in government sectors. Doctoral Thesis, University of Nayef Al Arabi for Security Sciences, Faculty of postgraduate, Department of Administrative Sciences, Riyadh. (2010).
- [12] M. A. A. H. Hilal, Resistance and corruption and elimination of causes of corruption. Performance Development and Development Center, New Egypt, Cairo. (2007).
- [13] H. Al-Mohamedi, *Administrative corruption and interests*. Egypt: Dra University publications in Alexandria. (2008).
- [14] D. H. Al-Shehri, & E. Al-Qibli, *Administrative and Financial corruption and its Economic and Social effects*. Amman: Bazouri Publishing and Distribution House, (2011).
- [15] S. S. Dallah, & I. A. Al-Hindi, Administrative corruption and impact on the government agency. Arab International Anti-Corruption Conference, Nayef Al Arabi Academy for Security Sciences, Department of Destinations and Research, Riyadh. (2003).
- [16] A. M. Abdu Al-Hadi, *Administrative deviation in the developing country*. Egypt: Alexandria Book Center, (1999).
- [17] H. Abdu Al-a'al, The legal mechanisms to combat administrative corruption in Algeria, doctorate. Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Mohamed Khudair Biskra. (2013).
- [18] A. Al-Karibani, Government Policy Role in Limiting Crimes of Financial and Administrative and Prevention from the Perspective of the Judicial Members in the State of Kuwait. *Journal of Faculty of Education*, 186. Al-Azhar University. (2020).
- [19] Al-Bakoush, S. M. M., Saleh, & Savinaz. The administrative corruption and the causes of its appearance and its effects. The study applied to the State of Libya, the National Center for Research Gaza. *Journal of Economics, Administrative and Legal Sciences*, 2, (10) (2018).
- [20] H. Razvan, The impact of corruption and shadow economy on economic and sustainable development, do they sand the wheels or grease the wheels. *Czech University of life: Sustainability Journal*. 3 (12) (2020).
- [21] Riyadh Economic Forum on Continuing Economic Development. The study of administrative, financial, and practical corruption and means of limit. Sixth Session, on 9-11 /12/2003. (2003).
- [22] F. A. Al-Shazly, *Trimmed Crimes in Saudi Arabia*. Al-Rashed Library. (2021).