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## Negative effects on transparency International's reports

**Qasim Hanoon Jweree AL-Behadily**

College of Law, University of Misan - Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Iraq.

Email: [albhadyqasm87@gmail.com](mailto:albhadyqasm87@gmail.com)

**Dr. Yasar Atiyah Tuwaya**

College of Law, University of Misan - Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Iraq.

Email; [attia\\_left\\_towaih@uomisan.edu.iq](mailto:attia_left_towaih@uomisan.edu.iq)

**Abstract**--Transparency international issues annual reports in the form of assessment and results of countries' attitudes towards the phenomenon of corruption. These reports are the most important report of the corruption perceptions index and the annual position report of the Global Corruption Scale. The political and influence on the external reputation of the state because the effects of corruption and its repercussions are not confined to one point, but rather affect the fabric of society, the behavior of individuals, their values, and the way government performance transparency international reports.

**Keywords**--Transparency International, Corruption, International Conventions, United Nations.

### Introduction

It is natural that the spread of corruption and the reference to it according to reports issued by Transparency International have negative effects in various economic, social, political and administrative fields.

Transparency International's reports and indicators may accept right and wrong. Accuracy and inaccuracy because they depend on statistics, questionnaires and opinions of experts, thinkers and businessmen and may be subjected to criticism, objections and even to be sued for their reports (Transparency International, link).

Therefore, Transparency International's reports against the most corrupt countries have several effects, including negative effects on the investment side, the economy, international reputation, political stability and others, where we will

address them.

## **2. Negative effects of Transparency International's reports.**

The negative effects of Transparency International's annual reports on the countries that rank among the most corrupt countries have an impact in several respects, including:

### **2.1- Low investment:**

The reports of Transparency International issued annually lead to a reduction in investment rates (domestic and foreign) as the investor avoids entering into projects for countries with indicators of corruption because he will have to pay material bribes, which for the investor is a tax that increases the costs of implementing the project and thus decreases revenues, prompting them to reduce investment in such an environment (Aati, 2013, 80),

In addition to the negative impact of corruption deals and its phenomena on the quality of the product, as the high costs of the productive project for the investor are reflected on the quality of the product, i.e. the investor works to reduce the production costs imposed on him by producing poor quality goods in order to increase profits. These countries were characterized by high indicators of corruption, because the reluctance of investors to enter the country leads to a general weakness in the economy and the spread of unemployment and poverty (Integrity Report, 2005, 13)

A survey conducted by (price water hones coopers) showed that (41%) of the (13) companies operating in the mining field surveyed were reluctant to engage in investment or withdrew from it because of countries with signs of corruption. A survey conducted by the Risk Control Group in late (2002), which showed that more than half of the (23) international companies working in the field of oil, gas and mining have abandoned projects due to corruption indicators. The survey covered (250) companies operating in (8) different sectors In Germany, China, the Netherlands, Singapore and the United States of America (Al-Shammari, Al-Fatli, 2011, 61).

It appears through the foregoing indicators of international transparency that they have negative effects and different aspects, as the results of the reports of Transparency International, which we will come to discuss about their accuracy and the possibility of adopting them as final indicators of the extent of corruption in this or that country, negatively affect the general economic situation of the country, the more negative indicators increase Because of the reality of corruption in any country, the desire of investors to go towards it has decreased, and with reports indicating a decrease in the integrity index in it, we see the movement of capital and investments moving quickly and away from it. Contrary to his work and achieving his goals, and this is what we see clearly in the experience of Iraq with the reports of Transparency International, which pushed capital and investors away from it despite opening the doors to investment wide legally, politically and economically. Administrative and financial unless provided by any investment law in any country in the world and the government calls for

investment and promises facilities the market is large and thirsty for investments and the areas of profit are large and available, but one of the most important reasons for the reluctance of capital to invest in Iraq is Iraq's position in the reports of Transparency International, which was mentioned above (Hadi).

## **2.2- Impact on economic development:**

Transparency International's annual reports against countries that topped the lists of corruption and its impact on financial and economic development and thus affect the prevalence of poverty and a decrease in the level of income and its effects on inflation and the banking system because reducing investment rates and then reducing aggregate demand rates will lead to a reduction in the rate of economic growth in addition to Economic destabilization (Abdul Fadel, 2006, 79). Because countries, in order to maintain economic growth, and this is based on trust in dealings with financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which stipulated placing restrictions on their loans to developing countries where corruption is rampant, or according to those loans, and not dealing with those countries because Transparency Organization The International Organization has referred to it in its annual reports that it is on the list of the most corrupt countries (Matar, 2015, 447).

Thus, this affects the economy of these countries, which leads to impeding economic growth, which undermines all the goals of long and short-term development plans and wastes the state's resources, or at least misuses them in a way that does not benefit from the optimal exploitation of these resources and the flight of investments, whether national or foreign, because investment does not work In countries characterized by the characteristics of corruption and which have indicators of Transparency International as the most corrupt countries, fearing for their money because it is an unstable environment and therefore this affects the state's revenues and affects the volume of trade exchange with countries and the negative impact on obtaining resources and revenues for the state, which deprives important sectors from obtaining imports Goods and commodities to develop its institutions, such as health, education, services, and even security departments (the effects of corruption).

## **2.3. Political instability:**

Transparency International's annual reports generate political instability in countries that the organization describes as the most corrupt because this affects all legislative, executive and judicial authorities. In addition to its political influence on the supervisory bodies working in the field of combating corruption, this characteristic becomes a means against the state, and the opposition forces rely on it to try to overthrow the regime. A state of political stability is generated because corruption is not an isolated feature that alone can guarantee a certain political system without this feature being associated with other features such as the restriction on the freedoms and political and civil rights of citizens, the concentration of power, the disregard for the rule of law, the absence of transparency and accountability, in addition to the spread of administrative and financial corruption. In turn, it is reflected in the poor provision of public services to society, impeding the country's growth, the spread of poverty, and the

accumulation of these negatives, which over time lead to the loss of legitimacy to the regime and the people's opposition to it. Thus, the lack of trust between the ruler and the ruled and the occurrence of social unrest in the government through the threat of demonstrations and others in order to overthrow the regime of corruption and when the people's power exceeds the authority, this state falls so that the people move to a new regime (Al-Sayed, 2004, 285).

For example, after Transparency International issued its 1996 Corruption Index, which placed Pakistan at the forefront of the most corrupt countries, members of the Pakistani parliament confronted the former Prime Minister at the time (Benariz Bhutto) with the results of the statistics and figures, so she aroused anger and claimed that her administration was the most honest in the history of Pakistan, and after a few days She was dismissed from her position after the decision was affected by what was issued by the Transparency Organization index. Benaris Bhutto witnessed a subsequent loss in the elections, and she has no political future since that time (Al-Diyasti, 2004, 286).

In Georgia, corruption was a problem in the post-Soviet decades. Prior to the 2003 Flower Revolution, according to Foreign Policy, Georgia was among the most corrupt countries in all of Eurasia. The level of corruption decreased significantly after the revolution. In 2010, Transparency International indicated that Georgia was the best anti-corruption in the world. The low level of corruption has been effectively eliminated in recent years Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2017 ranks Georgia (46) out of 180 countries with economic reform the fight against corruption is at the top of the political agenda of the Georgian government led by former President Saakashvili. Since 2004, Georgia has made tremendous progress in the campaign against corruption and restoring good governance. The complete dissolution of the corrupt traffic police in 2004 and the establishment of the Interagency Anti-Corruption Council in 2008 were two successful examples of reform that have eliminated low levels of corruption in recent years. Both OECD and the World Bank commended Georgia's unique success in fighting corruption (Corruption, Georgia, link), and its score was (55) and its rank (45) in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2021 (Corruption Index 2021).

In Latvia the political system is facing serious corruption. The impact of special interests involved in the illicit financing of political parties undermines efforts to combat political corruption According to Transparency International's 2013 Global Corruption Barometer, (68%) of surveyed households consider political parties to be corrupt or highly corrupt and rank as the most corrupt institution Corruption in Latvia. Moreover, 55% of the surveyed households believe that the level of corruption has remained the same and (67%) of the surveyed households find the government's anti-corruption efforts ineffective. Transparency International's 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index ranks Latvia in Ranked (44) out of (180) countries (National Office of Latvia, link). Its score was (59) and its rank was (36) in the Corruption Perceptions Index for the year 2021 (Corruption Index, 2021).

And that Transparency International, in one of its important criteria in classifying Iraq with lower ranks in corruption, is based on the criterion of political stability,

and that Iraq has been suffering, since the 2003 war, from an atmosphere of political instability resulting from the American occupation and the destruction it caused to infrastructure and the accompanying growth of Al-Qaeda terrorism and the absence of Security and then the occupation of parts of Iraq by ISIS terrorist gangs, all of this generated an atmosphere of political instability that was reflected in the growth of corruption on the one hand, and the late classification of the country in the reports of corruption indicators on the other hand (Al-Yasiri).

#### **2.4. Impact on the country's external reputation:**

The reports of Transparency International have a great impact on the capacity of the foreign state, because these reports that describe a particular country as one of the most corrupt countries or that it tops the annual corruption lists issued by the organization makes these countries very embarrassed before the international community and that the reputation of the state is a feature that the state works to preserve Internally and externally as a result of its behavior on these two levels, whether it is hostile or peaceful, open or closed, just or unjust, cooperative or conflicting. (Al-Janabi) and that the international reputation is affected by the indicators, reports and assessments of Transparency International at the political level between countries through bilateral relations and cooperation in the areas of diplomatic exchange and the conclusion of treaties and agreements that serve both parties, as countries try to avoid concluding such agreements with the most corrupt countries because they harm their external reputation as well as on the side Economic, where countries avoid expressing economic cooperation and entering into bilateral economic projects and agreements with countries that top the lists of corruption indicators because corruption distorts the rules of behavior and degrades the effectiveness and usefulness of services and compensates for economic and political development, according to reports issued by Transparency International.

Corruption distorts social structures and the social fabric, and the minority elites rise at the expense of the majority, which descends to the bottom as a result of corrupt practices (Rasheed, 2011, 28). What justifies its continuation and helps to expand its scope (Kaddouri, 2008, 203).

Corruption has greatly affected the foreign reputation of countries. In Egypt during the era of former President Hosni Mubarak, where two major networks controlled a large part of the army's economy on the one hand, and the capitalist patronage network led by Gamal, Mubarak's son, and in Afghanistan, the budget process practiced by President Hamid Karzai remained important. Very good in obtaining opportunities and providing protection from legal repercussions. Other countries that fall into this pattern include Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Cameroon and Peru during the era of former President Alberto Fujimori, Tunisia during the era of former President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (the dangerous and unaware corruption, link). Egypt's score was (33) and its rank (117) in the Corruption Perceptions Index for the year 2021 (Corruption Index, 2021).

In Afghanistan, President Hamid Karzai regularly summons the attorney general to influence cases or personally orders the release of suspects from pretrial

detention and the annulment of cases against them. National Democratic Institute (Corruption Index, 2021). Afghanistan's score was (16) and its rank (174) in the Corruption Perceptions Index for the year 2021 (ibid.).

As for Iraq, since 2003, it is considered one of the countries with the highest rates of administrative and financial corruption, and it is remarkably present in several administrative and service facilities. It is considered the first major politicians to be surrounded by corruption charges and because of that it is considered, along with several countries such as Afghanistan, Somalia, Yemen, Sudan and Libya, among the countries in the most rates Corruption According to the Corruption Barometer's census, due to massive corruption in Iraq, there is a massive lack of services, deterioration of infrastructure and deterioration of industrial and agricultural development. Examples of rampant corruption are that there are more than five thousand fake contracts, and fake companies received a percentage ranging from (30 to 60) percent of the funds based on to these contracts, \$228 billion was wasted in building and infrastructure projects on paper only, a value that exceeds three times the national budget and the country's GDP, despite the huge money that is achieved from selling oil, as Iraq ranks second in the oil-producing countries, OPEC, but It remains completely dependent on imports, even for electricity and petroleum products. The judicial system is also trying to stave off corruption. Judge Abdul-Sattar Bayraktar says there are corrupt people who have been convicted by decisions Judicial and punitive sentences were issued against them according to the law, but they were included in the general amnesty law legislated by the House of Representatives. The executive authority is also accused of deliberately failing to arrest those responsible for corruption after issuing judicial orders against them (Al-Jashami, 2014, 91).

## **Conclusion**

The reports of Transparency International have implications for countries in order to get rid of corruption and its effects on the one hand and in order to improve their ranking in the reports of corruption indicators issued by the organization and in order to keep pace with the international convention and keep pace with the countries of the world because they cannot work in isolation from the international environment, so it worked to join international conventions in order to harmonize the national legislation of these conventions, and in order to reduce the phenomenon of corruption, establish a national internal framework for it, and form specialized bodies to address this phenomenon and translate the provisions of international conventions and national legislation. The position of many international countries has improved in the indicators of Transparency Organization reports after taking these measures. Its goal is to reduce corruption. The effects of Transparency International reports issued annually have a direct negative impact on countries in terms of low investment and political instability and the impact on their international reputation among countries because the effects of corruption and its repercussions are not limited to one point, but rather affect the fabric of society and the behavior of individuals and their values and the way government performance and that the problem of Corruption afflicts most countries of the world and is a major reason for the deterioration of public morals

and the collapse of the national economy. This is the negative impact of the phenomenon of corruption and the effects of Transparency International reports.

### **Results**

1. Transparency International has contributed to the exercise of the role of pressure and watch over the activity of countries around the world through annual reports and international indicators, as it has moved many countries to legislate anti-corruption laws and to form specialized bodies for that purpose.
2. Transparency International, despite being a local civil society organization, has managed to have an international presence and a global character for its activities and reports, and it has become influential at the global level.
3. Transparency International was able to achieve part of its strategy and objectives, which it worked to achieve in cooperation with governments, institutions and branches because the phenomenon of corruption is a serious phenomenon and it is an ongoing crime that requires tremendous efforts in order to reduce corruption.
4. Transparency International's reports have contributed to causing negative effects in order to get rid of corruption and its effects on the one hand and in order to confront the organization's reports in order to improve its ranking in the corruption reports and indicators issued by the organization and in order to keep pace with international agreements and keep pace with the countries of the world.

### **Recommendations:**

1. The fight against corruption requires real political will and an integrated legislative system by the political decision-making and granting freedom to international non-governmental organizations to play their effective role in detecting corruption cases and issuing their annual reports and indicators.
2. Request Transparency International to adopt additional sources in order to strengthen its reports and indicators, open a headquarters in Baghdad, and rely on solid non-governmental organizations to enhance their information.
3. The United Nations must form a high anti-corruption committee, provide it with the necessary powers, issue periodic bulletins to clarify its most important activities in the field of anti-corruption and work on amending the Anti-Corruption Convention regarding the mandatory criminalization of acts of corruption and the establishment of an international court for corruption cases, especially with regard to the extradition, trial and recovery of wanted suspects. The smuggled money is under the jurisdiction of this court.
4. Transparency International in the fight against corruption acquires a special character from the rest of the other international organizations through the definition of corruption and the fight against it. However, there are difficulties it faces:

- a. Being a non-governmental organization, it must be funded by international and regional organizations and other international people.
- b. The data and information you rely on in the Corruption Index, which classifies countries according to the degree of corruption, depends on the opinions of analysts, businessmen and politicians. We recommend that this data be supported by other sources, including the activities of the competent anti-corruption agencies in the concerned country, its indicators and reports, because it is closer to reality and the reports of non-governmental organizations from within that country. That these reports are solid and accurate.

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