

***GOOD GOVERNANCE***  
*A SCHEMATIC APPROACH*

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## ***ABBREVIATIONS***

CEC	Commission of the European Communities
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council ( of the UN )
EU	European Union
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Found
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	United Nations Commission on Human Rights
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

*“Tell me and I’ll forget  
Show me and I’ll remember  
Involve me and I’ll understand”*

Chinese proverb

<p><b><i>Key words</i></b> : Democracy, Government , Good Governance, Transparency , Corruption , Human Rights , Rule of Law , Public Administration .</p>
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## ***INTRODUCTION***

*Good governance* ensures the political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources

*Good governance* is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable. It is also effective and equitable. And it promotes the rule of law.

*Good governance* ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voice of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources.

### ***1 . - DEFINITIONS***

#### ***1.1. Democracy :***

1.1. 1 *Government of the People, by the People and for the People* (USA President Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg speech 1863; 1809–1865). Is necessary: “with the People”.-

1.1. 2 ***Democracy***, respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms including:

- + the right to development
- + transparent and accountable governance
- + administration in all sectors of society, as well as active participation by civil society, are essential parts of the necessary foundations for the realization of social - and people - centred sustainable development.

#### ***Democracy***

1.1.3 *Democracy*, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually

reinforcing .

The link between *democracy* and development which is meant to be positive , can however , also be problematic .

*Democracy* has raised development expectations .

## 1.2 *Good Governance* :

1.2.1 The effective and transparent management of public resources , and stable economic , regulatory .

Legal environment conducive to the sound management .

Efficient use of private and public resources .

Rule of Law .

Improving the efficiency and accountable of public sector .

Tackling corruption .

1.2.2 Is the transparent and responsible assertion of authority and use of resources by governments .

1.2.3 The exercise of economic , political and administrative authority to manage a country 's affairs at all levels .

1.2.4 Everyone has the right of equal access to public service .

1.2.5 Is synonymous with sound development management .

1.2.6 *Good governance* in the words of the UNCHR :

*Democracy , respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms , including the right to development , transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sector of society, as well as active participation by civil society , are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social - and people -centred sustainable development .*

(Resolution 1998 /2) .

The independence of officials and agencies responsible for ensuring with *good governance* is essential to reduce the possibility of political interference and the influence of vested interests and establish the credibility of the agencies .

### **1.3 Governance**

1.3.1 The manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country 's economic and social resources for development .

### **1.4 Transparency**

1.4.1 *Transparency is* a guarantee that we can know who did what , when and why , which allows us to determine political , legal and administrative responsibilities .

1.4.2 *Transparency* in government operations is wedely as an important precondition for macroeconomic fiscal accountability , good governance and overall fiscal rectitude .

Measures that *promote transparency* an courage adherence to sound public resource management practices are important .

### **1.5 Corruption**

1.5.1 The abuse of public office for private gain ( *World Bank* ) .

Public office is abused for private gain when a official accepts , solicits ,or extorts a bride .

It is also abused when private actively offer brides to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit .

#### ***corruption***

1.5. 2

$$C = M + D - A$$

- C : corruption
- M : monopoly
- D : discretion
- A : accountability

*Corruption* will tend to emerge when an organization or person has monopoly power over a good or service which generates rent, has the discretion to decide who will receive it (thus on how rents will be allocated), and is not accountable.

*Monopoly* rents can be large in highly regulated economies, and corruption itself often breeds demand for more regulations.

*The discretion* of public officials may be large, exacerbated by badly defined, ever-changing and poorly disseminated regulations. *Accountability* may be weak.

## ***1.6 Public sector management***

The capacity of the State to perform its functions in the service of society, through its people, systems, processes and structures.

## ***2. FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT***

- 2.1 Promoting an enabling environment for development.
- 2.2 In the absence of a sufficient driving force from other social institutions, through their leadership role and for periods of time, working as the engine of development.
- 2.3. Playing a major role in building development capacity.
- 2.4 Undertaking to remedy the development deficiencies and failings of other social institutions.

## ***3. EFFECTS OF GOVERNANCE***

- 3.1 Promoting economic stability and high quality growth.
- 3.2 Promoting good governance including the Rule of Law.

### ***Effects of Governance***

- 3.3 Improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector.

- 3.4 Tackling corruption .
- 3.4 Is central to creating and sustaining an environment which fosters strong and equitable development, and it is an complement to sound economic policies .

#### **4. PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 4.1 Prohibition of misuse of power or the principle of prohibition of *detournement de pouvoir* (specialization-principle) .
- 4.2 Prohibition of arbitrariness ( the principle of reasonableness ) .
- 4.3 Legal certainty .
- 4.4 Confidence .
- 4.5 Equality .
- 4.6 Proportionality .
- 4.7 Carefulness .
- 4.8 Reasoning .
- 4.9 Sensible economics and social policies .
- 4.10 Democratic decision-making .
- 4.11 Adequate governmental transparency and financial accountability .
- 4.12 Creation of a market-friendly environment for development .
- 4.12 Measures to combat corruption , as well as respect for the Rule of Law .
- 4.13 Human Rights and Freedom of the press and expression .
- 4.13 Transparency .
- 4.14 Simplicity .
- 4.15 Accountability .
- 4.16 Fairness .
- 4.17 Openness .
- 4.18 Participation .
- 4.19 Effectiveness .
- 4.20 Coherence .

## **5. GOALS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 5.1. Human rights .
- 5.2. Play a major role in assenting the effectiveness of economic and social policies of governments for sustainable development .
- 5.3 Financial transparency .
- 5.4 Quality of the public sector .
- 5.5 The effectiveness of public delivery .
- 5.6 The equity of taxation by the government .
- 5.7 The quality of the legal and institutional framework that permits and projects people to undertake independent activities within the private sector and civil society are part and parcel of good governance .
- 5.8 Sustained economic growth .
- 5.9 The promotion of social development .
- 5.10 The facilitation of infrastructure development and the protection of the environment .
- 5.11 The promotion of public – private partnerships .
- 5.12 The management of development programmes .
- 5.13 The maintenance of a legal framework for development .
- 5.14 The enhancement of policy development capacity .
- 5.15 Organizational strengthening .
- 5.16 Improved civil service systems .
- 5.17 The strengthening of financial management for development .
- 5.18 Human resource development for the public sector .
- 5.19 The development of administrative capacities for post- conflict and crisis conditions .

## 6 **TRANSPARENCY** (*positive face of the Public Administration*)

*Transparent enforcement of good governance can have an important demonstration and breakthrough impact .*

### *6.1 Transparency in government operations has several dimensions:*

*First* , transparency requires the provisions of reliable information on the government's fiscal policy intentions and forecasts .

*Second* , detailed data and information are required on government operations , including the publication of comprehensive budget documents that contain properly classified accounts for the general government and estimates of quasi-fiscal activities conducted outside the government .

The *third* dimension consists of many behavioral aspects , including clearly established conflict-of-interest rules for elected and appointed officials , freedom-of-requirements , a transparent regulatory framework , public procurement and employment practices , a code of conduct for tax officials , and published performance audits .

*Transparency* improves the performance in the economy and facilitates the achievement of the basic macroeconomic policy objectives .

*Transparency* entails risks when the resulting behavior of some groups may be inimical to the general welfare or may erode the effectiveness of a specific policy instrument .

### **transparency**

#### *6.2 Good practices in institutional transparency*

### *6.2.1 Overall structure and functions :*

- Clear demarcation of functions between public and private Sectors .
- Clear assignment of responsibilities and resources among national and subnational levels of government .
- Clear statement if the rationale for, and extend of, extrabudgetary fund operations .

### *6.2.2 Budget process :*

- Detailed public explanation of fiscal targets and priorities in the draft budget .
- Open legislative debate and authorization
- Transparent execution and control .
- Public disclosure of results of performance and financial audits .

### *6.2.3 Tax treatment*

- Explicit statutory basis .
- Clear administrative procedures , information requirements, taxpayers' rights and obligations , and officials "code of conduct " .

### *6.2.4 Financing operations*

- Disclosure of terms and resources of government deficit financing .
- Specification of policy criteria as well as terms and conditions of government lending decisions .

***transparency***

#### 6.2.4 Regulations

- Open legislative and administrative process .
- Clear and simple statutes and implementation .
- Estimates regulatory costs .

### 6.3 Good practices in accounting transparency :

#### 6.3.1 Coverage

- General government, with sufficient detail on levels of government, and extrabudgetary funds ( including social and security institutions )
- *Transparency and accountability* are also guarantees in the face of discretionary and arbitrary actions by officials .

The development of the *principle of public access*, understood as visibility , must be implement by making available to the public as much information as possible on the amounts of a mechanisms for implementing international cooperation .

#### 6.4 Fiscal transparency

- Is closely associated with the successful implementation of good governance .
- Overall , *fiscal transparency* tends to be associated with fiscal discipline and enhances – good governance , thus contributing to improved economic performance.
- *Fiscal transparency* requieres classifying data on government operations , owership and liabilities into analytical useful categories of flows and stocks .

***transparency***

- *Fiscal transparency* openness toward the public at large about government structure and functions .
- *Nontransparency fiscal* practices tend to be destabilizing to create allocative distortions , and exacerbate inequities .

## 7 **CORRUPTION** (*negative face of the Public Administration*).

The *corruption* may be systematic of a wider governance problem. Instances of *corruption* of having significant macroeconomics implications . There is strong correlation between policy and *corruption* .

### 7.1 *Fight against corruption*

The fight against corruption is not distinct and independent from The reform of the state , because some of the measures to reduce corruption are at the same time measures that change the character of the state .

7.2 The problem of corruption lies at the intersection of public and the private sectors . It is a two – way street .

7.3 Corruption is a complex phenomenon . Its roots lie deep in bureaucratic and political institutions , and its effect on development varies with country conditions .

7.4 While it is important to control *fraud and corruption* in the private sector, public sector corruption is arguably a more serious problem in developing countries , and controlling it may be a prerequisite for addressing private sector corruption .

***corruption***

- 7.5 Corruption is one of the most severe impediments to development and growth in emerging and transition economies .
- 7.6 Corruption is widespread in many developing and transition economies .
- 7.7 Corruption violates the public trust and corrodes social capital .
- 7.8 *Decentralization* can help reduce corruption if it improves government's ability to handle tasks while increasing transparency and accountability to local beneficiaries .
- 7.9 *The causes of corruption* are always contextual , rooted in a country's policies , bureaucratic , political development , and social history .
- 7.10 Eliminate the opportunity for bribery , rent-seeking , corruption, and fraudulent activity in the management of public resources .

## **8. WORKS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 8.1 To guarantee the security of all persons and of society itself .
- 8.2 To manage an effective framework for the public sector , the private sector and civil society .
- 8.3 To promote economic , social and other aims in accordance with the wishes of the population .

## **9. THE PROMOTION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- 9.1 Reduce scope for generalized rent - seeking

- 9.2 Embraced transparency in decision – making
- 9.3 Budgetary processes
- 9.4 Reductions in tax
- 9.5 Exemptions and subsidies
- 9.6 Improved accounting and control systems
- 9.7 Accelered civil service reform

## ***10 AREAS OF THE QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE***

- 10.1 Participatory governance
- 10.2 Transparent governance
- 10.3 Governance of rule of law
- 10.4 Effective governance

Inseparable connection between *good governance* and sustainable development ,and economic efficiency and growth .

*Economic growth* is the engine of development as a whole . Without economic growth ,there cannot be a sustainable increase in household or government consumption ,in private or public capital formation ,or in health ,welfare and security levels .

## ***11. ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC RESOURCES***

- 11.1 Procurement and contracting systems as an integral part of state reform ,with an integreted perspective and as a matter of policy and not a procedural issue
- 11.2 Modern systems for the management and control of state procurement ,that ensure the required deligence ,efficiency ,transparency and due process
- 11.3 *Proper budgeting and management though :*

### ***Administration of Public Resources***

- 11.3.1 Preparation of single account budgets that identify the origin and destination of resources .
- 11.3.2 Preparation and implementation of public information systems on the budget and its execution .
- 11.3.3 Presentation of public accounts to citizens by means of procedures that are accessible , expedited and effective.
- 11.3.4 Improvement of internal audit and control systems of state entities .

*11.4 The Judicial Systems :*

- 11.4.1 Independent judiciary , withim the model of checks and balances of the powers of the state
- 11.4.2 Training for proper professional development
- 11.4.3 Internal control to prevent corruption withim the judicial systems
- 11.4.4 Modernization and updating of registry systems

*11.5 Civil society :*

- 11.5.1 Acknowledgement and encouragement of participation by the citizenry in the different stages of the decision-making process related to public matters that affect it .
- 11.5.2. Support of disclosure systems that guarentee the citizenry access to information on the administration of the state at different levels ( local, regional and national ) .
- 11.5.3 Support of iniciatives that will strengthen ethics and probity .
- 11.5..4 Citizen participation in the evaluation of the social Impact of programs or projects

<p>Improve <i>governance</i> , to limit the opportunity for corruption</p>
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An essential concept in the interaction between governmental institutions and citizen in *good governance* .

**12. THE TOPICS OF THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

- 12.1 Sustained economic growth
- 12.2 The promotion of social development
- 12.3 The facilitation of infrastructure development and the protection of the environment
- 12.4 The promotion of public – private partnerships
- 12.5 The management of development programmes
- 12.6 The maintenance of a legal framework for development

**13 . THE SPECIFIC TOPICS UNDER THE THEME *CAPACITY – BUILDING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION* WERE**

- 13.1 The enhancement of policy development capacity
- 13.2 Organizational strengthening
- 13.3 Improved civil service systems
- 13.4 The strengthening of financial management for development
- 13.5 Human resource development for the public sector
- 13.6 The development of administrative capacities for post- conflict and crisis conditions

**14 . *THE ROLES FOR PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ARE :***

- 14.1 Sustaining economic growth
- 14.2 Promoting social development
- 14.3 Facilitating infrastructure development and protecting the environment

***The roles for Public Development are :***

- 14.4 Promoting partnerships
- 14.5 Managing development programmes
- 14.6 Establishing the legal and regulatory framework

*Trying to redefine the role of government* in the pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development . Among the challenges arising from that pursuit is now to introduce efficiency , effectiveness and responsiveness into the way government does business .

## **15. STATE REFORMS**

### *15.1 Substantive areas*

- 15.1.1 Administrative and civil service
- 15.1.2 Human resource development
- 15.1.3 The role of government in economic development
- 15.1.4 Financial management and resources mobilization
- 15.1.5 Management of public enterprises
- 15.1.6 Strengthening administrative , financial and management institutions and mechanism that promote both social and economic development in developing countries
- 15.1.7 Developing and managing national human resources appropriately in order to undertake the activities of the public sector in the most effective and efficient way

### *15.2 Area of Public Administration*

- 15.2.1 Programme activities focus on strengthening administrative and organizational systems at both the central and local levels
- 15.2.2 Improving management methods and practices through modern management techniques and information technology
- 15.2.3 Frameworks and programmes that are sensitive to the global economy

### ***State Reforms***

### *15.3 Area of public finance , banking and accountability*

- 15.3.1 Programme activities focus on the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources
- 15.3.2 National and international taxation
- 15.3.3 Financial management and accounting
- 15.3.4 Audit and aid accountability
- 15.3.5 Strengthen revenue collecting agency
- 15.3.6 Set up a quarterly monitoring systems of tax arrears
- 15.3.7 Improved coordination of spending decisions among all levels of government
- 15.3.8 Refom state entreprise sector
- 15.3.9 Improve policy – making for , and institutional implementation of, macroeconomic reform
- 15.3.10 Reduce extrabudgetary funds a consolidate into budget
- 15.3.11 Strengthen public expediture control
- 15.3.12 Revise system of automatic advancement of civil servants / review public service rules
- 15.3.13 Implement liquidation procedure for targest tax fraud cases
- 15.3.14 Eliminate garanting of extensive customs exemptions
- 15.3.15 Remove / reduce / clarify tax exemptions
- 15.3.16 Transfer management of public customs warehouses to private sector
- 15.3.17 Implement regulations on procurement and contracting procedures
- 15.3.18 Introduce uniform chart of accounts for commercial banks
- 15.3.19 Strengthen the legal basis for central bank independence
- 15.3.20 Introduce new/ strengthen / enforce prudential standars for banks and others financial institutions
- 15.3.21 Enac laws and regulations to provide a legal framework for bank supervision

## *State Reforms*

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*Efficiency and accountable management* by the public sector and a predictable and transparent policy framework are critical to the efficiency of markets and government, and to the economic development.

*Good governance* is an essential complement to sound economic policies.

*Governments* play a key role in the provision of public good.

*Good financial management* systems are powerful instruments for preventing, discovering or facilitating the punishment of fraud and corruption

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### *Fundamental principles of public finance :*

- + stability
- + efficiency
- + fairness

### *15.4 Legal and judicial systems reform*

- 15.4.1 Approve regulations governing the functioning of  
An arbitration court
- 15.4.2 Enact new commercial law
- 15.4.3 Enact foreign investment law
- 15.4.4 Adopt / revise labor code
- 15.4.5 Implement an effective law on bankruptcy
- 15.4.6 Prepare / implement strategy for breaking - up  
monopolies
- 15.4.7 Complete review of forest concession contracts  
and cancel concessions in violation of regulations.

## *State Reforms*

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*A country's legal systems* - its laws and regulations as well as the processes and institutions through which they are applied – is vital for addressing corruption, just as it for resolving civil conflicts, enforcing property rights, and defining the limits of state power .-

*Enforcement of anti-corruption legislation* requires an efficient, predictable, and accountable judiciary .

*The independence of the judiciary* from the rest of the government and power to enforce its rulings are key in anti-corruption efforts .

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### *15.5 Areas of emphasis*

- 15.5.1 Development planning issues
- 15.5.2 Public investment programming
- 15.5.3 Foreign debt and balance-of-payment issues
- 15.5.4 Development strategy
- 15.5.5 Sectoral planning
- 15.5.6 Activities related to structural adjustment and recovery programmes
- 15.5.7 Civil service reform
- 15.5.8 Improved budgeting
- 15.5.9 Financial management and tax administration
- 15.5.10 Competitive and transparent public procurement
- 15.5.11 Strengthened capacity in decentralized institutions and local governments

## **16. SECTOR PRIVATE REFORM**

- 16.1 Development programme activities focus on the legal and regulatory framework for business
- 16.2 Small and medium-size enterprise development
- 16.3 Enterprise management
- 16.4 Public enterprise reform and privatization
- 16.5 Public/private interaction and conversion of military activities to civilian purposes .

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY**

<b><i>Principles of Good Governance</i></b>	<b><i>instruments</i></b>	<b><i>Goals of Good Governance</i></b>
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Democracy	Public works	Government for the citizens
Transparency	Public resources	Quality of the Public Sector
Human Rights	Promotion G G	Democratic and development society
Equality	Areas	The promotion of social and economic development
Rule of Law	Public development	
Freedom	State Reforms	
Accountability	Sector Private Reform	
Fairness		
Public interest		

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### **GOOD GOVERNANCE**

Society ----- Market ----- State

**Good Governace** : big umbrella about of the civil society , the economic market and the State .

*The general definition ( sociological perspective ) of **good governance** is the good conduction of de total ( holistic) system of the society ( market, state and civil society ) .*

In *specific definition* ( in a strict *legal sense* ) **good governance** means rules , processes and behaviour that affect the way in which powers are exercised at society level , particulary as regards openness , participation , accountability , effectiveness and coherence .



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