THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to assess the governance status in Algeria through a descriptive analysis of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). These indicators encompass six sub-indices, each assessing a dimension of good governance, including anti-corruption efforts, government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence, regulatory quality, rule of law, and voice and accountability. Despite the Algerian government's efforts to implement various measures and regulations aimed at bolstering the principles of good governance, the findings of the study indicate that Algeria's performance across these indicators remains notably deficient. This deficit underscores persistent challenges and shortcomings within Algeria's governance framework, highlighting the need for continued reforms and concerted efforts to address underlying issues and enhance governance practices in the country.

Keywords: Governance assessment, Algeria governance, WGI analysis, Governance deficiencies.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of governance predates human civilization and is not a new idea. Generally, governance has been present throughout human history, originating from the moment individuals learned how to make decisions, implement them, and establish rules and regulations to facilitate peaceful coexistence within a community. However, the term "good governance" has gained prominence in the context of revitalizing democratic institutions (often termed as the third wave of democracy) to ensure participatory democracy, human development, and the achievement of globalization goals. In the aftermath of World War II, economic prosperity was primarily associated with good governance.

As such, in many cases, the essential components of good governance in the political context, such as accountability, the rule of law, public participation, human rights, and democratization, were not addressed. The term was mainly used by aid donors when evaluating the performance of third world countries seeking economic assistance. Until the 1980s, the focus remained on the economy because the World Bank was constrained by its articles of agreement not to take into account non-economic political considerations when responding to loan applications. In due course, non-economic factors, such as the environment, began to be taken into account when the Bank, in its World Development Report 1999, indicated a shift in its interpretation of good governance. It is now widely accepted that the main reasons for human deprivation are not purely economic. There are also social and political factors rooted in poor governance.

The global economic crises and financial collapses have underscored the crucial role of governance in addressing these challenges, many of which stemmed from widespread corruption, inadequate oversight and transparency, and non-compliance with laws and regulations. This study will utilize indicators provided by the World Bank, comprising six key metrics assessing countries' progress in streamlining political, administrative, and economic decision-making processes, as well as enhancing social conditions primarily associated with achieving high levels of human development.

Through logical analysis and extensive research, the concept of good governance appears inherently appealing - after all, who could reasonably advocate for poor governance? However, the widespread popularity of this notion has exceeded its capacity to fulfill its promises. Despite its relatively short existence, the concept of good governance has also introduced considerable ambiguity into discussions surrounding the development process. Its trajectory - initially injecting new vitality into research and practice, garnering widespread adoption among academics and practitioners, and steadily gaining importance as it aligns with the ultimate goals of development - mirrors patterns frequently observed in the field of development. Indeed, numerous rapid shifts in thought, often centered around seemingly magical solutions promising to effectively address a host of challenges related to prosperity and justice, can be traced back to this field. Concepts such as community development, meeting basic needs, participation, sustainability, appropriate technology, and many others - adaptable ideas that gain inclusivity as they grow in popularity - have left a lasting mark on the landscape of development discourse. While not all of these concepts are inherently flawed, and indeed, some may be highly beneficial, they have collectively fallen short of the inflated expectations set by their proponents.

Recently the terms "governance" and "good governance" are being increasingly used in development literature. Bad governance is being increasingly regarded as one of the root causes of all evil within our societies. Major donors and international financial institutions are increasingly basing their aid and loans on the condition that reforms that ensure "good governance" are undertaken. This article tries to explain, as simply as possible, what "governance" and "good governance" means. And The ranking of Algeria within the indicators of good governance for the period 2013-2022.

THE CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ITS IMPORTANCE
The concept of "governance" is not a recent development; it has existed since the dawn of human civilization. In simple terms, "governance" refers to the process of decision-making and the mechanisms through which decisions are enacted, or not. Governance applies to various contexts, spanning corporate, national, international, and local government spheres. An examination of governance delves into the formal and informal actors engaged in decision-making and implementing those decisions, as well as the formal and informal structures established to facilitate and execute such decisions. This is because governance encompasses both the decision-making process and the subsequent implementation of decisions. Among the key participants in governance is the government. Depending on the level of government being discussed, various actors are involved in governance. In rural areas, additional actors may include influential landowners, peasant farmer groups, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes, political parties, religious leaders, financial institutions, and the military, among others. Urban settings present more complex scenarios. In addition to the aforementioned actors, other national players involved in or impacting decision-making may include the media, lobbyists, foreign donors, multinational corporations, and so forth. Every actor outside of the armed forces and the government is classified as part of "civil society." Some nations not only have civil society but also have organized crime syndicates that influence decision-making, particularly in urban areas and at the national level.

Decision-making is also influenced by organized criminal syndicates, especially at the federal and metropolitan levels. In a similar vein, one way that choices are made and carried out is through official government organizations. Informal decision-making mechanisms, like "kitchen cabinets" or unofficial advisers, might exist on a national scale. Organized crime syndicates like the "land Mafia" may have an impact on decision-making in metropolitan settings. Locally influential families may make decisions or have an impact on them in some rural locations. Such informal decision-making frequently results from or encourages unethical behavior.

Good governance, defined as the administration of quality and the guidance of development policies, is assumed by many economists to have a positive impact on economic performance. The question is, what content does the literature provide about the concept of governance? According to the World Bank, good governance is assessed through the ability to implement governance principles in a given country. (Hammadache & mira, 2017) As commonly understood, good governance encompasses establishing the rule of law, defending human rights, ensuring the presence of a trustworthy and effective government, fostering accountability, predictability, openness, and transparency. (Ali, 2015)

On another note, the concept of good governance is a commendable idea. Consequently, we would all be better off, and citizens of many developing countries would be significantly better off, if public life were managed within institutions that are fair, wise, transparent, accountable, participatory, responsive, well-managed, and efficient. For millions of people around the world living in conditions of public insecurity, instability, corruption, rule of law abuse, public service failure, poverty, and inequality, good governance is a powerful beacon pointing to what should be. Due to this inherent appeal, good governance quickly grew to become a key element in analyzing the deficiencies of countries struggling for economic and political development. Researchers relied on this concept as a means to explore institutional failures and growth constraints. Correcting governance became a primary factor in aiding development. Advocates of this concept linked progress to a variety of issues by improving governance. By the turn of the millennium, a significant part of the development agenda was linked to good governance; international development agencies established governance departments, employed a small army of governance advisors and researchers, integrated governance components into their aid packages, and increased funding for good governance initiatives. (Grindle, 2010)

According to Healey and Robinson in Azeez (2009) good governance is the effectiveness of high-level organizations in relation to the formulation of policies and policies that are actually implemented, especially in the implementation of economic policies and their contribution to the growth, stability and welfare of society. Then according to Basu in Pradhan and Sanyal (2011), good governance is a concept that can be examined with several different dimensions, which basically aims to provide a legal and order basis, the ability to provide social services to build human capital, provide physical, economic infrastructure or management within the framework of government so that prosperity is achieved (Prasetyia, AFBE 2019)

Furthermore, the United Nations has established the elements of good governance practices as an international standard that recipient states must adhere to. According to the United Nations, the eight major characteristics of good governance are equitable and inclusive, responsive, accountable, transparent, consensus-oriented, participatory, and based on the rule of law. International organizations (IOs) and recipient countries regularly utilize these benchmarks to assess the effectiveness of governance improvements. Additionally, IOs argue that effective governance positively impacts the quality of government operations, the delivery of services to citizens, and the execution of projects. As foreign donors (whether nations or global institutions such as the World

Bank and IMF) seek to maximize the effectiveness of aid in promoting economic development in recipient countries, they rely on these good governance principles introduced by IOs to evaluate the performance of recipient governments. These donors evaluate the effectiveness of recipient governments by utilizing the good governance principles established by international organizations (IOs) to optimize the utilization of aid for fostering economic growth in recipient nations. The attributes of good governance have unquestionably gained credibility among IOs, politicians, and notably in academic research, despite ongoing debates among academics and politicians regarding their suitability as indicators of governing quality. Moreover, these characteristics often play a pivotal role in the approval of loans or other forms of direct assistance from foreign donors to underdeveloped nations. (AlBassam, 2013)

As previously mentioned, there are eight main attributes of good governance. It is characterized by adherence to the rule of law and democratic principles, inclusivity, accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and a focus on reaching consensus. Good governance ensures the mitigation of corruption, considers minority perspectives, and amplifies the voices of the most disadvantaged members of society in the decision-making process. Moreover, it is adaptable to the evolving demands of society, both present and future. (UNESCAP, 2015) It is important to note that the definitions of the indicators have evolved over time since their initial introduction. For example, in 2006, the definition of the "political stability and absence of violence" indicator was revised to assess "perceptions regarding the likelihood of government destabilization" rather than the likelihood itself. Additionally, in 2008, the definitions of the remaining indicators were adjusted to measure perceptions rather than the phenomena themselves. (Sundaram & Chowdhury, 2012) the following figure (01) illustrates this.

Figure (01): Important aspects of Governance
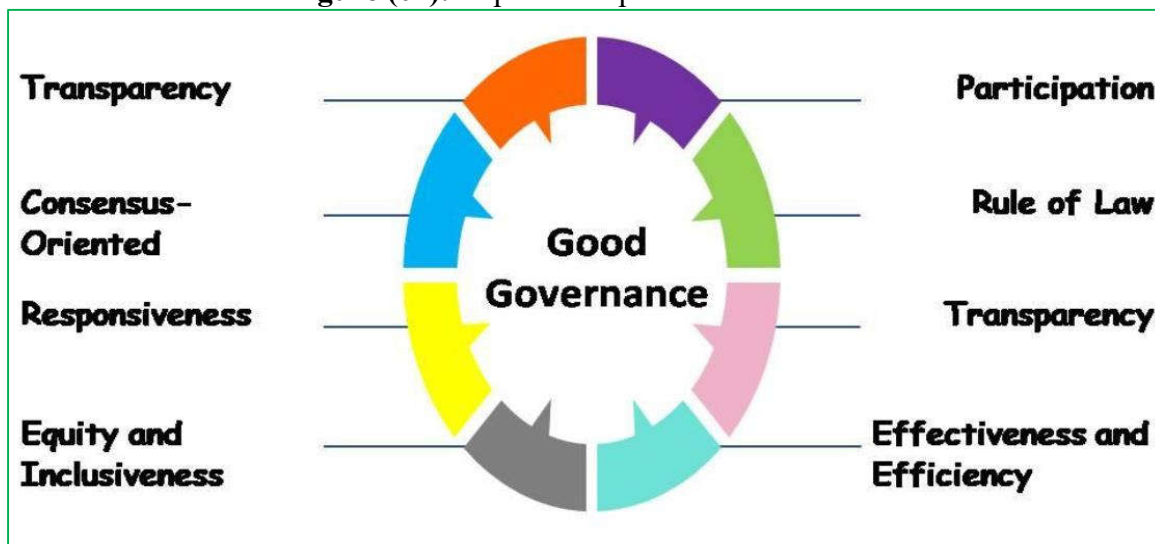
Source: (rau's ias study circle, 2023)

EVALUATING THE LEVELS OF INDICATORS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ALGERIA

To assess the effectiveness of newly established laws and institutions in the realm of good governance in Algeria from 2016 to 2020, this study will rely on indicators provided by the World Bank. These indicators consist of six (06) key metrics that evaluate the progress of countries in streamlining political, administrative, and economic decision-making, as well as improving social conditions, primarily related to achieving high levels of human development.

In the same context, countries have been classified according to indicators of good governance on a percentage scale ranging from 0% to 100%. The Good Governance Index Guide has divided them into five (05) levels, as illustrated in the following table:

Table (01): Illustrates the evaluation of levels of indicators of good governance in Algeria.

Level	Above 75%	Above 50%	Above 25%	Above 10%	Below 10%
Evaluation	Excellent	Good	Weak	Average	Very Weak

Source: (WGI, 2023)

This table allows you to classify performance or situation based on a certain percentage. For example, if the performance percentage is above 75%, it is considered excellent, and so on.

As per the World Bank, estimates for the Rule of Law Index range between (2.5+, 2.5). The negative value, 2.5-, indicates low levels of rule of law, while the positive value, 2.5+, indicates high levels of rule of law.

Based on the above, the Rule of Law Index indicators for Algeria for the period between 2016-2022 are as follows:

VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY INDEX (VA) IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)

Voice and accountability (VA) is a measure that assesses the extent to which a country's citizens perceive their ability to participate in selecting their government, along with their freedoms of expression, association, and media. (Sundaram & Chowdhury, 2012)

Table (02): Illustrates the index of voice and accountability in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	16	13	12	12	12	12	10	9	10	10
Value	-0.89	-0.81	-0.85	-0.86	-0.90	-1	-1.05	-1.09	-1.01	-1.00
Percentage	23.94	25.12	24.63	23.65	23.15	21.36	19.81	19.32	20.77	21.74

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Expression and Accountability index, we refer to the following figure:

Figure (02): representing the voice and Accountability in Algeria Curve for the period (2013-2022)
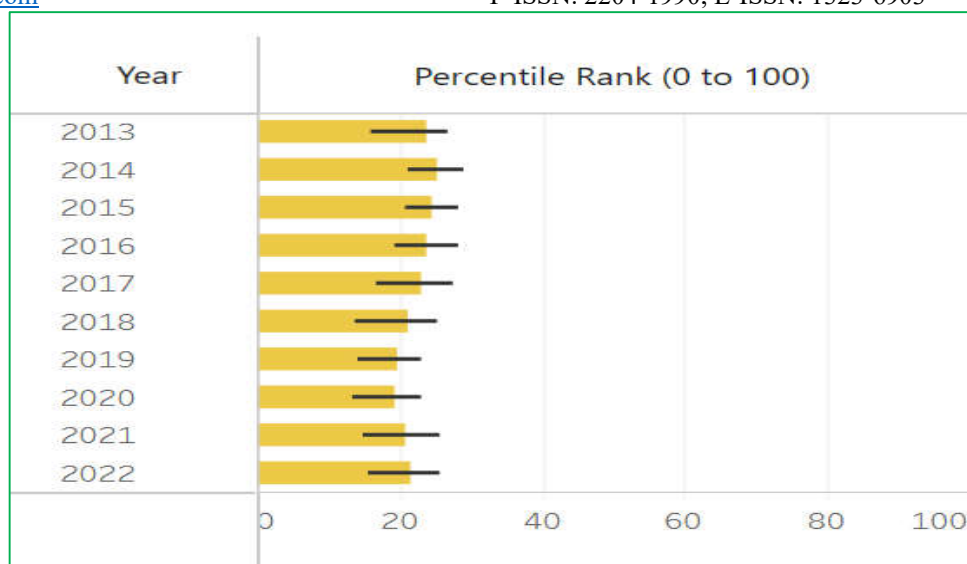
Source: (WGI, 2023)

Through Table two (02) and Figure tow (02), the analysis of the Voice and Accountability (VA) index results in Algeria for the period from 2013 to 2022 can be summarized as follows:

The table tow (02) presents the Voice and Accountability (VA) index for Algeria from 2013 to 2022. The (VA) index measures the extent to which citizens perceive their ability to participate in selecting their government and enjoy freedoms of expression, association, and media.

The data will be analyzed as follows:
- **Number of Sources:** This column indicates the number of sources or surveys used to calculate the VA index for each year. It's essential because a higher number of sources generally increases the reliability and accuracy of the index.
- **Value:** The values represent the VA index scores for each year. A positive score indicates stronger voice and accountability, while a negative score indicates weaker voice and accountability. The values fluctuate over the years.
- **Percentage:** This column represents the percentage of the maximum possible score achieved by Algeria for each year. It gives a relative understanding of how well Algeria performs in comparison to the highest achievable score.

And as for the analysis of the trends, it is as follows, through Table tow (02) and Figure tow (02):
- **2013 to 2015:** The VA index shows fluctuating values, but overall, the trend seems slightly negative, indicating challenges in voice and accountability during this period.
- **2016 to 2018:** There's a significant decline in the VA index, reaching its lowest point in 2018. This suggests a worsening situation regarding citizens' perception of their ability to participate in governance and exercise freedoms.
- **2019 to 2022:** The index continues to show negative values, indicating persistent challenges. However, there's a slight improvement in the percentage from 2019 to 2021, suggesting a minor recovery in comparison to the lowest point in 2018.

Overall, the data suggests that Algeria faced significant challenges in voice and accountability throughout the analyzed period. The decreasing trend in the VA index values highlights the need for measures to enhance citizen participation, freedom of expression, and governmental accountability during this time frame.

POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE INDEX (PS) IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)

The assessment of Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism evaluates individuals' perceptions regarding the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. The estimate provides the country's score on the aggregate indicator, measured in units of a standard normal distribution, typically ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5. (Costantiello & Leogrande, 2023)

Political stability and absence of violence (PS) - it assesses perceptions regarding the probability of the government facing destabilization or overthrow through unconstitutional or violent methods, encompassing political violence and terrorism.

Table (03): Illustrates the Political Stability Index and Absence of Violence in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	6	6
Value	-1.20	-1.19	-1.09	-1.10	-0.92	-0.84	-1.06	-0.85	-0.99	-074
Percentage	12.80	9.52	11.90	12.38	15.71	17.92	13.21	17.92	15.57	19.34

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Political Stability Index and the absence of violence, we rely on the following figure:

Figure (03): Political Stability Index and Absence of Violence Curve in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).
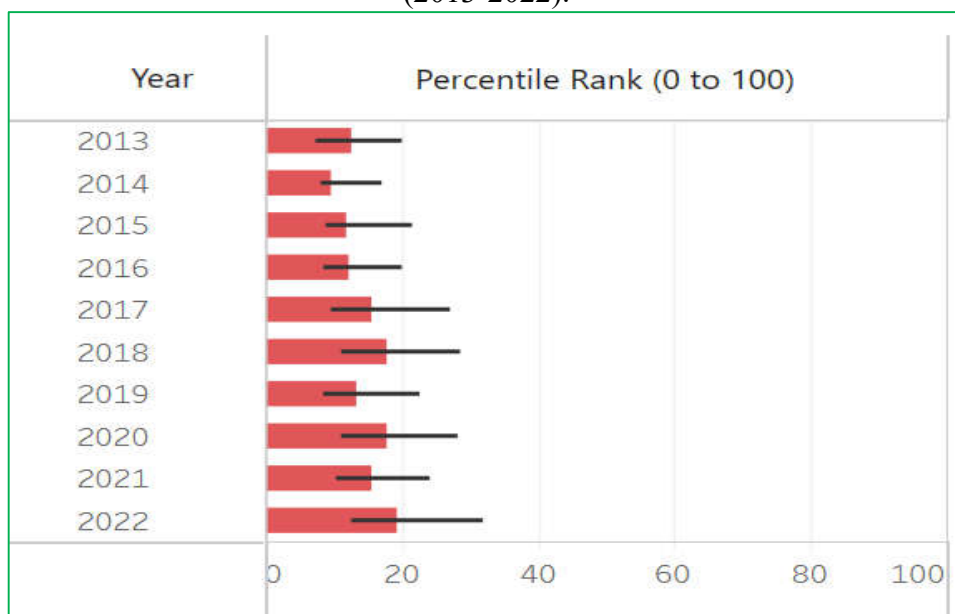
Source: (WGI, 2023)

The values of the Political Stability and Absence of Violence (PS) index in Algeria from 2013 to 2022 reflect the results of assessing individuals' perceptions regarding the probability of the government either maintaining stability or facing overthrow through unconstitutional or violent methods. This index encompasses evaluations of potential political violence and terrorism.

- In 2013, the value of the Political Stability Index (PS) for Algeria was -1.20. This suggests a moderate level of instability and potential for politically motivated violence. The index value remained relatively consistent in subsequent years, with slight fluctuations.
- Notably, there was a significant increase in the index value in 2016, reaching 1.10, indicating a substantial improvement in political stability and a reduced likelihood of violence or terrorism. However, this improvement seems to have been short-lived, as the index value decreased in the following years.
- In 2018, there was a notable decrease in the index value to -0.84, suggesting a slight deterioration in political stability and an increase in the potential for violence. The index value fluctuated in the subsequent years but remained within a relatively narrow range.

Overall, the index seems to have experienced some ups and downs during the period under consideration, suggesting fluctuations in perceptions regarding political stability and absence of violence in Algeria. Despite the state being in a state of security stability and combating transnational crime due to the political and security disturbances witnessed by neighboring countries and the serious terrorist threat.

GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS INDEX IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)
This indicator evaluates government effectiveness by assessing the quality of public services, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, policy formulation and implementation, and the government's commitment to its policies. It considers factors such as civil service competence, successful policy implementation, resilience to political pressures, smooth political transitions, leadership flexibility and innovation, coherence in policy-making, efficient revenue management, infrastructure quality, online government services availability, policy consistency, bureaucratic obstacles, impact on business activities, taxpayer services, and effectiveness of appeals mechanisms. (MCC, 2023)
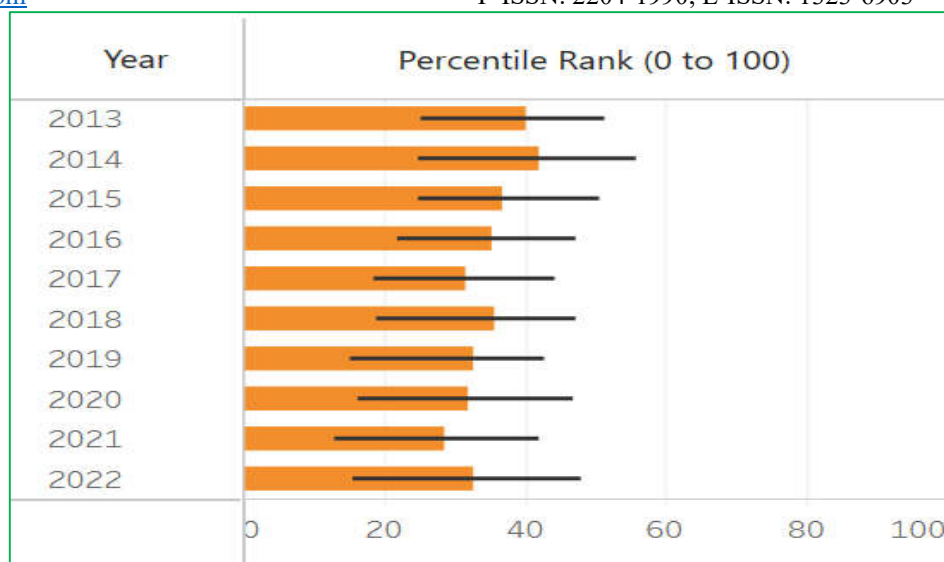
Table (04): Government effectiveness index in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
Value	-0.43	-0.34	-0.41	-0.46	-0.51	-0.49	-0.57	-0.57	-0.65	-0.51
Percentage	40.28	41.83	36.67	35.24	31.13	35.71	32.86	31.90	28.57	32.55

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Government effectiveness index, we rely on the following figure:

Figure (04): Government effectiveness index Curve in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Source: (WGI, 2023)

The table presents the Government Effectiveness Index for Algeria spanning the period from 2013 to 2022. The index evaluates the effectiveness of the government by considering various factors including the quality of public services, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, policy formulation and implementation, and the government's commitment to its policies.

The data will be analyzed as follows:

- **Value Fluctuations:** The Government Effectiveness Index fluctuated over the years, ranging from -0.34 to -0.65. Notably, there were decreases in the index in 2017, 2019, and 2021, indicating potential challenges or declines in government effectiveness during those years.
- **Number of Sources:** The number of sources used to calculate the index varied over the years, with a decrease from 9 sources in 2013 to 6 sources in 2021 and 2022. This change in the number of sources could impact the reliability and accuracy of the data.
- **Percentage Representation:** The percentage representation in the table provides insights into the relative performance of the government effectiveness index over the years. There was a noticeable decline in the percentage representation in 2021, suggesting a potential decrease in government effectiveness compared to previous years.
- **Overall Trend:** Despite fluctuations, the overall trend of the Government Effectiveness Index in Algeria appears to show some instability, with periods of improvement followed by declines. This indicates a need for continuous monitoring and improvement efforts to enhance government effectiveness and address any identified challenges.

And as for the analysis of the trends, it is as follows, through Table four (04) and Figure four (04):

- **2013-2015 Gradual Decline in Performance:** The percentage of government effectiveness started decreasing from 40.28% in 2013 to 36.67% in 2015. This indicates potential challenges or issues affecting the government's performance during this period.
- **2016-2018 Temporary Improvement:** There was a slight improvement in the percentage from 35.24% in 2016 to 35.71% in 2018. This improvement could be attributed to government efforts or a temporary stability in the political or economic environment.

- **2019-2022 Return to Decline:** From 2019 onwards, the percentage declined again until 2021, reaching 28.57%. However, there was a slight improvement in 2022, with the percentage rising to 32.55%, indicating a potential recovery in government performance.

Potential fluctuations in government effectiveness may stem from various factors, including alterations in governmental policies, economic dynamics, shifts in the political terrain, or other external events that impact the government's operational efficiency.

REGULATORY QUALITY INDEX IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)

The Regulatory Quality Index (RQI) constitutes a formative composite indicator, meaning it amalgamates diverse attributes and indicators without a standardized unit of measurement, with the aim of providing a quantifiable representation of the regulatory quality concept as outlined in theoretical frameworks. Positioned as a toolkit, it falls under the category known as "scoreboards," serving as performance indicators closely aligned with policy objectives. (Saravakos, Stefopoulou, Karkatsoulis, & Archontas, 2022).The (RQI) assesses the quality of regulations and legislation in a specific country, aiming to evaluate their effectiveness in governing economic, social, and political activities. It comprises variables and indicators measuring aspects like clarity in legal language, simplicity and effectiveness of regulations, and fair application of laws. This index is utilized across different sectors including public policy, legal reform, business environment assessment, and other areas requiring insight into the quality of laws and regulations.

Table (05): Regulatory Quality index in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	6
Value	-1.14	-1.30	-1.26	-1.24	-1.28	-1.35	-1.39	-1.36	-1.18	-1.06
Percentage	12.32	8.17	7.62	9.52	9.05	8010	7.14	8.57	10.00	14.15

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Regulatory Quality index, we rely on the following figure:

Figure (05): Regulatory Quality index Curve in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).
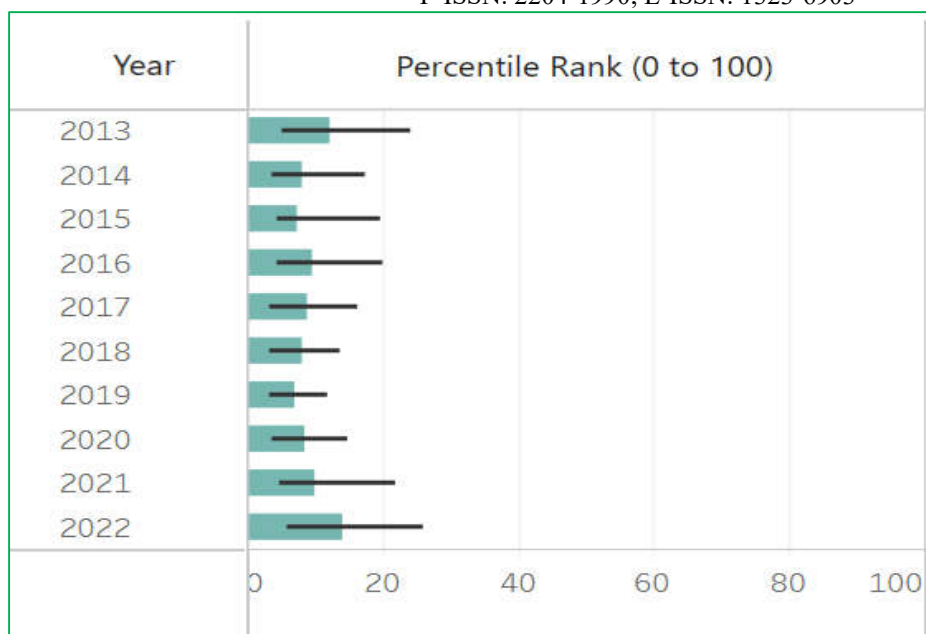
Source: (WGI, 2023)

The first step is to grasp the significance of the Regulatory Quality Index (RQI) values presented in the table. RQI values span from -2.5 to +2.5, where positive figures signify superior regulatory standards, whereas negative figures denote inferior regulatory standards. Within this framework, the table can be analyzed as follows:

- **Number of Sources:** This indicates the number of sources or inputs considered in the calculation of the Regulatory Quality Index for each year. It appears consistent across most years, ranging from 5 to 7, with a slight decrease in 2020 and 2021.
- **Value:** The value represents the calculated Regulatory Quality Index for Algeria for each respective year. The values range from -1.06 to -1.39. A higher value implies better regulatory quality. There's a fluctuating trend observed over the years, with some years showing slight improvements (such as 2013 and 2022) and others indicating declines (such as 2018 and 2019).
- **Percentage:** This column shows the percentage change in the RQI value compared to the previous year. Positive percentages indicate an improvement, while negative percentages signify a decline. The percentage changes vary across the years, with some notable fluctuations, such as a significant improvement in 2022 (+14.15%) compared to 2021 and a substantial decline in 2018 (-10.10%) compared to 2017.

And as for the analysis of the trends, it is as follows, through Table five (05) and Figure five (05):

- **2013-2015 :** In 2013, the Regulatory Quality Index (RQI) for Algeria experienced a substantial increase of 12.32% compared to the previous year, indicating positive regulatory developments. This positive trend continued in 2014, albeit at a slightly lower rate, with an 8.17% increase in the RQI. The upward trajectory persisted into 2015, though the rate of increase slowed down to 7.62%.
- **2016-2018 :** From 2016 to 2017, Algeria maintained its positive regulatory momentum, with percentage increases of 9.52% and 9.05%, respectively. However, there seems to be an anomaly in 2018, where the RQI purportedly increased by 8010%. Such an enormous increase appears highly irregular and may require further investigation for accuracy.
- **2019-2022 :** In 2019, the RQI continued to show improvement, albeit at a slower rate, with a 7.14% increase. The positive trend regained momentum in 2020, with

an 8.57% increase. In 2021, the RQI saw a further improvement, increasing by 10.00% compared to the previous year. The highest increase in the RQI occurred in 2022, with a significant rise of 14.15%, suggesting notable enhancements in regulatory quality during that year.

Overall, the data suggests that Algeria's regulatory quality experienced fluctuations throughout the period from 2013 to 2022. While there were instances of improvement, there were also years where the regulatory quality declined. This fluctuation may reflect changes in regulatory policies, legal reforms, or the implementation and enforcement of existing regulations within the country.

RULE OF LAW INDEX IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)

The Rule of Law Index serves as a tool for bolstering the rule of law by providing dependable, impartial, and detailed information to policymakers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. It enables them to: (David, et al., 2012-2013)

- Evaluate a nation's commitment to the rule of law in practical terms;
- Discern a nation's strengths and weaknesses relative to comparable countries;
- Monitor changes over time.

On the scale, a score of +2.5 indicates the highest level of adherence to the law, while -2.5 denotes the lowest level of adherence. Scores fall within the range of (-2.5 to +2.5) (WJP, Rule of Law Index 38., 2021) It comprises nine core concepts: limited government powers, absence of corruption, order and security, fundamental rights, open government, effective regulatory enforcement, access to civil justice, effective criminal justice, and informal justice. These concepts are broken down into 52 sub-factors, examining various aspects such as governmental accountability, protection of fundamental rights, and accessibility of justice for ordinary citizens. (Botero & Ponce, November 2010)

Table (06): Rule of law index in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	14	12	12	11	11	11	10	8	9	9
Value	-0.69	-0.80	-0.94	-0.92	-0.93	-0.81	-0.86	-0.80	-0.83	-0.83
Percentage	30.99	22.60	16.67	18.10	18.10	21.90	20.48	22.38	22.38	22.64

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Rule of law index, we rely on the following figure:

Figure (06): Rule of law index Curve in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).
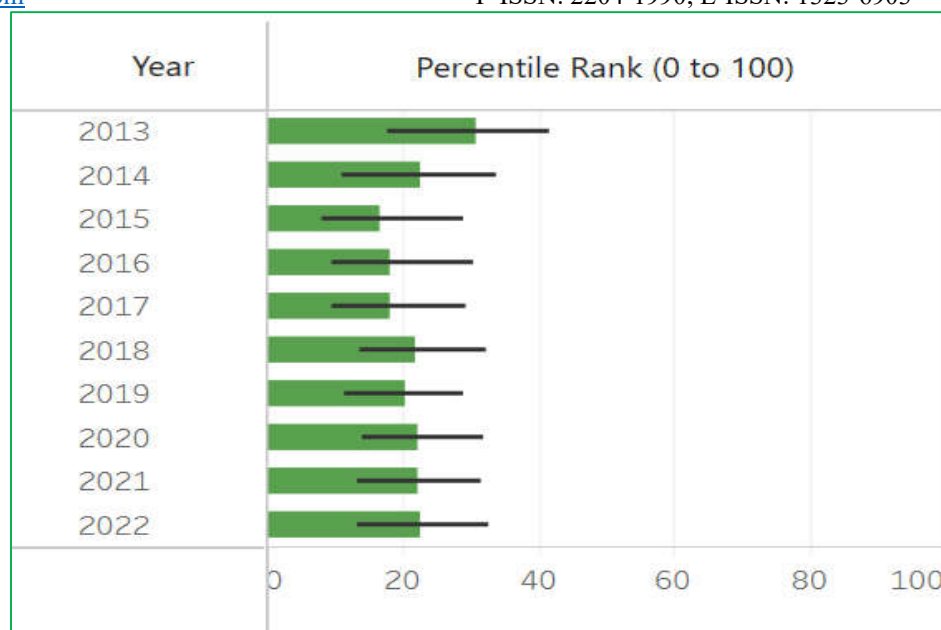
Source: (WGI, 2023)

- **Number of Sources:** The number of sources used in assessing the rule of law ranges from 8 to 14 over the specified period.
- **Value:** The values presented in the table range from -0.69 to -0.94, all of which are negative. These values indicate a low level of adherence to the rule of law in Algeria during the specified period. Considering the scale where +2.5 denotes the highest level of adherence and -2.5 denotes the lowest, there seems to be a significant gap between the recorded values and the ideal adherence level.
- **Percentage:** The percentage of sources relied upon for assessment shows some fluctuation throughout the period. Despite fluctuations, the percentages indicate a relative and stable level of interest and analysis regarding the rule of law in Algeria.

The trend analysis depicted in Table six (06) and Figure six (06) illustrates the Rule of Law index in Algeria from 2013 to 2022. This index, measured on a scale from -2.5 to +2.5, gauges the degree of the state's adherence to principles of law and justice. To streamline analysis, the timeframe can be segmented into three distinct stages:

- **First Period (2013-2015):** The Rule of Law index ranges between 16.67% and 30.99% during this period. There are significant fluctuations in the percentage, indicating instability or major legal issues affecting the Rule of Law.
- **Second Period (2016-2018):** The Rule of Law index ranges between 18.10% and 21.90% during this period. The percentages show relatively stable conditions compared to the previous period, with reduced volatility. This period may represent efforts to improve the Rule of Law and enhance legal stability.
- **Third Period (2019-2022):** The Rule of Law index ranges between 20.48% and 22.64% during this period. There is a continuation of improvement in the Rule of Law index compared to the previous period, indicating ongoing efforts to strengthen the Rule of Law and improve the legal situation.

Overall, there is gradual progress in the Rule of Law index in Algeria over the represented period. It is worth noting here that Algeria's ranking within this index for the year 2023 improved by 07

positions compared to the preceding year, placing 84th out of 140 countries covered by this ranking. (WJP, Rule of law Index, 2023) This underscores the efforts made by Algeria in this regard.

CONTROL OF CORRUPTION INDEX IN ALGERIA FOR THE PERIOD (2013-2022)

This indicator evaluates the extent of corruption within a country, including both minor and major forms, and assesses the degree to which public officials abuse their power for personal gain. It also examines how elites and private interests influence governmental functions. The primary objective of the World Bank in assessing corruption is to pinpoint governance shortcomings, with a focus on computing the WGI rather than the CCI. (Spyromitros & Panagiotidis, 2022) The assessment considers factors such as the prevalence of corruption at all government levels, its impact on business attractiveness, the frequency of irregular payments, nepotism in civil services, the financial cost of bribery, perception of corruption among officials, the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, and public trust in politicians' financial integrity. Knowing that Governance Score (-2.5 to +2.5) estimate of governance measured on a scale from approximately -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to better governance.
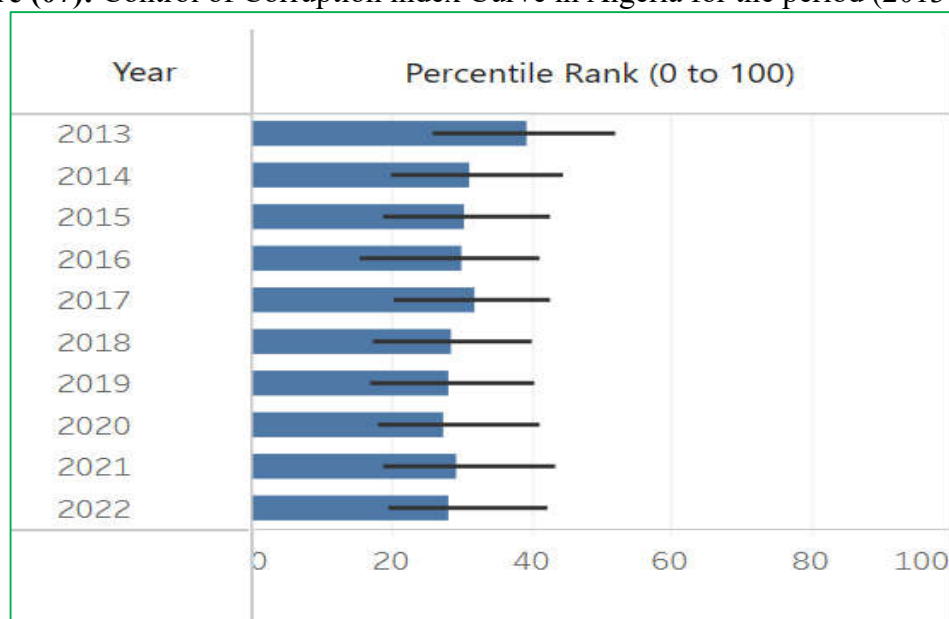
Table (07): Control of Corruption index in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Sources	12	11	10	10	10	9	8	6	7	7
Value	-0.47	-0.61	-0.64	-0.67	-0.60	-0.66	-0.66	-0.67	-0.64	-0.64
Percentage	39.34	31.25	30.48	30.00	31.90	28.57	28.10	27.62	29.52	28.30

Source: (WGI, 2023)

To illustrate the evolution of the Control of Corruption index, we rely on the following figure:

Figure (07): Control of Corruption index Curve in Algeria for the period (2013-2022).

Source: (WGI, 2023)

The table presents data on the Control of Corruption index in Algeria from 2013 to 2022, including the number of sources used for each year, the index value, and the corresponding percentage:

- **Number of Sources:** The number of sources ranges from 6 to 12 throughout the period, indicating varying availability of data for assessing corruption levels in Algeria.
- **Value:** The negative values of the Control of Corruption index (-0.47 to -0.67) across the years indicate the presence of corruption issues within Algeria. A negative index value suggests a higher perceived level of corruption, with more negative values indicating more severe corruption problems. This consistent negativity underscores persistent challenges in governance and the need for effective anti-corruption measures. Moreover, observing any trends or patterns in the index values over time can provide insights into the effectiveness of efforts to combat corruption in Algeria.
- **Percentage:** The percentages range from 27.62% to 39.34% during the period. These percentages reflect the extent to which corruption is perceived to be influencing governmental functions and attractiveness for business.

The trend analysis depicted in Table seven (07) and Figure seven (07) illustrates the Control of Corruption index in Algeria from 2013 to 2022. To streamline analysis, the timeframe can be segmented into three distinct stages:

- **Initial Period (2013-2015):** During this period, there is a significant decrease in the Control of Corruption index in Algeria, with the percentage dropping from 39.34% in 2013 to 30.48% in 2015. This decline indicates serious issues in combating corruption and improving governance during this period.
- **Stability Period (2016-2019):** Throughout this period, there is relatively stable corruption index in Algeria with minor fluctuations. The value slightly decreased from 30.00% in 2016 to 28.10% in 2019. This suggests ongoing challenges in combating corruption without significant changes in the situation.
- **Stability and Improvement Period (2020-2022):** During this period, some slight improvement in the corruption index in Algeria is observed, with the value increasing from 27.62% in 2020 to 28.30% in 2022. This improvement can be attributed to continuous efforts to enhance governance and combat corruption, although challenges persist in achieving greater progress.

Overall, the analysis across different time periods indicates that combating corruption in Algeria remains a persistent challenge requiring continuous and concerted efforts to achieve improvement in governance.

CONCLUSION

Based on our current study of the state of good governance in Algeria, as well as the Algeria case study from the Worldwide Governance Indicators review, it is evident that despite the Algerian government's adoption of numerous regulations aimed at strengthening the principle of good governance, the country's performance in relation to these indicators remains inadequate. Despite governmental efforts in this regard, there is still much room for improvement.

Therefore, it is crucial to enhance the effective implementation of these regulations to enhance government effectiveness, achieve regulatory quality, and combat the phenomenon of corruption. Additionally, there is a pressing need to increase the involvement of the private sector and citizens in the management of state affairs and decision-making processes. This increased participation will

not only enhance accountability but also contribute to improving voice and accountability within the governance framework.

This conclusion underscores the importance of translating regulatory frameworks into tangible actions to address the deficiencies in governance and pave the way for a more transparent, accountable, and efficient governance system in Algeria.

Enhancing values of good governance, transparency, and rule of law can only be achieved through the establishment and development of effective institutions to succeed reform policies and economic openness. Institutional reform begins with political reform, which encourages the protection of property rights and the establishment of a fair legal system, reducing various forms of corruption that significantly impact transaction costs and negatively affect economic performance, as well as economic policies and developmental strategies adopted by the state.

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