„DEVELOPMENT – ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

AND

GOOD GOVERNANCE”

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

GAMASSA AND MANSOURA

7-8 November, 2015

**THE MAIN TASK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE FIELD OF AGROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

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**Good governance – Egypt**

There is no single definition of what ’Good Governance’ is, as well as there are differences of opinion as to the norms and criteria for its measurement. Values such as accountability, transparency, participation, and equality are to some degree or another common in literature and writings in that subject. According to the World Bank *’Good Governance is exercising that authority in ways that respect the integrity, rights, and needs of everyone within the state’* one may argue that, good governance relations should be studied within a framework based

on two global values of special importance in the Middle-East region, namely; Inclusiveness and Accountability. While Inclusiveness relies on mechanisms that define and respect the basic rights for all, Accountability relies on transparency and quality of information. Although the values of accountability and equality in treatment under law are not alien to the culture and heritage of the people of middle-eastern countries, it is found that those countries are noticeably poor in that regard and lie at the tail of the list (rating countries of the world on good governance).

Evaluation of Good Governance in Egypt

International Reports indicate that accountability mechanisms are missing in Egyptian government performance. Consequently there exist multiples of modes of corruption such as misuse of public funds, bribes, tax fraud, misuse of power and authority, favoritism and ascription in selecting government leaders and in providing government services. Moreover the bureaucratic establishment suffers from massiveness and rigidity that frequently hinders attempts of modernization and improvement, and thus, the executive authority is severely centralized. Lack of reliable statistical data, fuzziness of information and hiding it from society, is another clear factor impeding transparency. Non-government organizations and civil society organizations are still inactive in political and developmental activities. Their role is still charitable at large.

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory’s score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The index in 2014 includes 175 countries and territories. Egypt is ranked 94 with 37 points (32 points in both 2012 and 2013).

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 economies over the period 1996–2013, for six dimensions of governance:

* Voice and Accountability
* Political Stability and Absence of Violence
* Government Effectiveness
* Regulatory Quality
* Rule of Law
* Control of Corruption

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|  | Voice and Accountability | | Political Stability and Absence of Violence | | Government Effectiveness | | | Regulatory Quality | | | Rule of Law | | | Control of Corruption | |
|  | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | | 2013 | 2012 | | 2013 | 2012 | | 2013 |
| Rank | 26 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 20 | 33 | | 26 | 40 | | 34 | 33 | | 33 |

Sources:

Good governance in Egypt, 2004 by Dr. Mahmoud Gebril

<http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results>

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi>