

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM FOR PROTECTING PUBLIC FUNDS “A COMPARATIVE STUDY”

**Dr. Saif Saad Mhaidi**

Al-Nisoor University College, Law Department

### **Introduction**

#### **Firstly, the Research Topic:**

Given that public facilities are considered the lifeline of modern and advanced nations, their establishment and successful functioning to serve society necessitate efficient management and preservation. This requirement entails providing the necessary funds to the administrative body responsible for these facilities. Allocating such funds to the administration mandates the existence of legal principles governing public funds, distinct from those governing individual funds. This is aimed at safeguarding these funds from wastage, extravagance, corruption, and directing them towards serving the public. Thus, it is the legislator's duty to establish legal rules for protecting public funds, while it falls upon the administration to enforce the law against those who transgress against public funds.

#### **Secondly, Research Importance:**

Public funds represent a source of decent livelihood for members of society, contributing to the progress and prosperity of a modern state. Therefore, misusing public funds or failing to protect them from any legal or material infringement could disrupt the functioning of public facilities, leading to harm to the public's interests. Thus, this subject stands as a vital topic in administrative law and societal life.

#### **Thirdly, Research Objectives:**

The research aims to define the concept of public funds, discuss means of protecting them, address challenges hindering such protection, necessitating the administration to employ its authorities in confronting these challenges. Subsequently, it will illustrate the impact of the protection laws legislated for safeguarding public funds. Furthermore, the research will present findings and recommendations highlighting the problems and obstacles encountered within this system.

#### **Fourth, Research Problematics:**

The increase in various forms of mismanagement of public funds in recent times has led to the necessity of finding a solution to this mismanagement and safeguarding public funds. This study aims to propose the best solutions and methods to protect public funds, which represent national wealth for this generation and future generations. Therefore, this study highlights the remedies and preventive measures to protect these funds in ways stipulated by the law, supported by jurisprudence, and implemented by the administration with the judiciary ensuring its protection.

#### **Fifth, Research Methodology:**

Every scientific research has its own nature, and research methodologies and tools vary from one study to another. Therefore, in this study, we have adopted three different methodologies with the

aim of thoroughly examining the research topic and understanding its various aspects. To achieve this goal, we followed the following approaches:

1. Comparative methodology: This method involves conducting a comparative study between legislative positions and laws in some countries under study.
2. Analytical methodology: This scientific method involves analyzing jurisprudential opinions, discussing them, examining the latest legislative positions, and deducing scientific results.
3. Applied methodology: Given that the research topic of protecting public funds does not address theoretical issues but rather deals with real-world problems, the research will be enhanced by a collection of laws that have addressed the subject in the countries under study.

### **Sixth, Research Plan:**

Introduction

Section 1: Definition of Public Funds

Section 2: Civil Protection of Public Funds

Section 3: Criminal Protection of Public Funds

Section 4: Utilization of Public Funds

## **Section 1**

### **Definition of Public Funds**

The state and other administrative entities require financial resources, namely funds, to directly carry out their tasks. These funds may be movable or immovable, and state funds are distinguished by a specific legal system that safeguards them. In general, these funds are divided into two categories: private funds and public funds. This is what we will discuss in this research.

#### **Firstly, private funds:**

Private funds generally refer to those funds owned by individuals, subject to private law regarding their utilization and management. This means that disputes related to these funds fall under ordinary jurisdiction rather than administrative jurisdiction <sup>(1)</sup>.

However, in Islamic jurisprudence and French law, state funds are divided into two categories: public and private funds belonging to the state. Private state funds are those owned by the state, one of its provinces, or special administrative units, and they are not designated for public benefit. This implies that the state or public legal entities have the right to manage and utilize these funds similarly to individuals managing their private finances. As a consequence, these funds are subject to private law, and any disputes concerning them are adjudicated through ordinary courts rather than administrative ones.

These funds manifest in various forms, including real estate, commercial, industrial, and financial domains (such as stocks and bonds). They hold particular significance in contributing to the state's revenue. For instance, real estate domain includes state-owned properties and territories held for private use, like certain lands and agricultural properties. As for the industrial domain, it encompasses all facets of industrial activity undertaken by the state, mirroring activities carried out by individuals and private enterprises. Through these activities, the state aims to generate profit <sup>(2)</sup>.

- 1) Dr. Issam Abdel Wahab Al-Barzanji and others, Principles and Provisions of Administrative Law, without a publishing house, 1993, p. 384.
- 2) Haltim Al-Omari, Public Funds and the Criteria for Their Discrimination, Master's Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Boudiaf University, Algeria, 2016, p. 9.

**Secondly, public funds:**

Public funds are defined as both movable and immovable funds belonging to various state institutions. These funds are subject to a legal system distinct from the one governing private funds. Disputes related to public funds are adjudicated through administrative courts rather than ordinary courts in countries following a dual judicial system.

Some legal scholars define public funds as those allocated for public benefit, allowing the public to benefit from their services or earmarked for the maintenance of public utilities <sup>(3)</sup>.

Additionally, some scholars advocate for expanding the concept of public funds to include funds generated by public projects and production. Public funds are then broadly defined as all funds owned by the state and public entities, whether local or governmental. There is no differentiation between movable and immovable funds related to economic public projects. The crucial factor is whether these funds are essential for the operation of the economic project or if they are produced goods not intended for external transactions <sup>(4)</sup>.

The Iraqi legislator has defined public funds, as stated in Article (71), paragraph (1), which specifies that real estate and movable property that belongs to the state or to legal entities dedicated to public benefit, either by actual designation or according to the law, are considered public funds <sup>(5)</sup>. Similarly, Article (87) of the Egyptian Civil Code of 1948 states that real estate and movable property belonging to the state or public legal entities, designated for the purpose of public benefit, are considered public funds <sup>(6)</sup>.

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- 3) Dr. Nazir bin Muhammad Al-Tayeb Ohab, 1st edition, Center for Studies and Research, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2001, p. 23
  - 4) Aya Nasser Akl, The legal protection of public funds in Palestinian legislation, a comparative study in light of the provisions of Islamic Sharia, a master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of Sharia and Law at the Islamic University, Palestine, year 2017, p. 10, Dr. Sajer Nasser Hamad and others, The impact of administrative corruption on wasting public money, research published in the Tikrit University Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, Volume 5, Year 5, Issue 18, p. 253.
  - 5) Article (71), Paragraph (1) of the Iraqi Civil Law No. (40) of 1951.
  - 6) Article (87), Paragraph (1) of the Egyptian Civil Law No. (131) of 1948.

It appears, based on what has been presented, that the Iraqi and Egyptian legislators have settled the issue of defining public funds directly within civil law. As a result, for funds to be considered public, several conditions must be met:

1. The funds must belong to the state or to legal entities such as provinces or public institutions, whether the owned funds are real estate or movable.
2. It is required that the funds be designated for the direct benefit of the public, either through direct provision or through services offered by public facilities. An example of funds directly allocated for public service includes public facilities such as parks, rivers, and public libraries. As for funds designated for providing services through public facilities, examples include universities, institutes, ministries, schools, and others <sup>(7)</sup>.

The researcher's opinion is that public funds can be defined as all the assets, whether money, real estate, or movable property, owned by the state and designated for the purpose of the public benefit. Establishing a comprehensive definition for public funds provides it with special legal protection, safeguarding it from attacks that may come from thieves, corrupt individuals, and others.

## Section 2

### Civil Protection of Public Funds

If private funds can be disposed of by their rightful owners through activities such as buying, selling, mortgaging, leasing, and other legal transactions, as well as being subject to legal actions like seizure for a specific debt due to a court judgment or ownership being time-barred after the expiration of the legally prescribed period, public funds, unlike private funds, play a significant role in social life. Consequently, they require a special legal framework for their protection. Civil protection becomes a necessity to ensure that the administrative authority remains capable of achieving its designated objectives <sup>(8)</sup>. Civil protection for public funds is manifested in the prohibition of disposing of public funds and in the prevention of their ownership through time-barring or seizure. This will be further discussed in the following.

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- 7) Dr. Issam Abdel Wahab Al-Barzanji, previous reference, p. 388.
  - 8) Saif bin Bakhit bin Hamad, Protection of Public Money in Omani Legislation, A Comparative Study, Master's Thesis Submitted to the College of Law, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman, 2014, p. 28.

#### **Firstly, the prohibition of dealing with public funds:**

The principle of not allowing dealings with public funds has been acknowledged by most legislations worldwide, aiming to remove public funds from the sphere of ordinary transactions <sup>(9)</sup>. The reason behind this is the protection of public funds, designated for public benefit. Without public funds, the utilization of state resources for public welfare cannot be achieved. Therefore, state funds must be distinguished by their allocation for public benefit, and administrative individuals should be prohibited from dealing with them in a manner that contradicts the designated purpose <sup>(10)</sup>. Iraqi civil law has endorsed this protection, as Article 71, paragraph 2, stipulates that public funds cannot be disposed of, seized, or owned through time-barring <sup>(11)</sup>.

Similarly, the Egyptian Civil Law, in Article 87, paragraph 2, also emphasizes this protection, stating that public funds cannot be disposed of, seized, or owned through time-barring <sup>(12)</sup>.

It is evident from the foregoing that the prohibition on dealing with public funds is limited to civil transactions and does not extend to administrative actions. This principle does not apply to transactions carried out among different administrative entities, such as exchanges involving public funds between administrative entities through concession, lease, sale, or purchase. For example, if public funds transfer from the state to a regional administrative unit, such as a governorate, judiciary, or municipality, or vice versa, this transaction is considered valid, provided it is allocated for public benefit <sup>(13)</sup>.

**Secondly, the prohibition of owning public funds through time-barring:**

In the case of private funds, the passage of time and the fulfillment of the legal conditions lead to the transfer of ownership through adverse possession. However, this is different for public funds, as they cannot be owned through time-barring or

- 9) Shashoua Sabrina, Mechanisms for protecting public funds under Algerian legislation, a Master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abdelhamid Ben Badis University, Algeria in 2016, p. 46, Mukhaled Ibrahim Al-Zoubi, The impact of criminal liability of a legal entity in protecting public funds, a comparative study, Doctoral dissertation. Introduction to the Faculty of Law, Amman Arab University, Jordan, 2012, p. 72.
- 10) Muhammad Hamoud Hassan Al-Matari, Measures to Protect Public Money, A Comparative Study, Doctoral Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Omdurman Islamic University, Sudan, 2010, p. 108.
- 11) Article (71) Paragraph (2) of the Iraqi Civil Law No. (40) of 1951.
- 12) Article (87), Paragraph (2) of the Egyptian Civil Law No. (131) of 1948.
- 13) Dr. Issam Abdel Wahab Al-Barzanji, previous reference, p. 97.

adverse possession since these funds are designated for public benefit. Therefore, the principle of not allowing ownership of public funds through time-barring is one of the most crucial means of protection for these funds <sup>(14)</sup>. This measure provides an effective remedy against any attack that may occur on public funds. The administration has the right to reclaim public funds from the wrongdoer, regardless of the duration, and the wrongdoer cannot contest the administration's claim on the grounds of adverse possession <sup>(15)</sup>. The prevailing Iraqi Civil Law affirms this right in Article 2/71.

Based on the principle of not allowing ownership of public funds through time-barring, the administrative authority has the right to rectify any encroachments on public funds by individuals, regardless of the duration of their possession of this money. Individuals cannot retain public funds under the pretext of time-barring. This principle does not apply only to real estate but also to movable property. Therefore, the civil law principle "possession is evidence of ownership" does not apply, and the rule of not allowing ownership through time-barring extends in Egyptian legislation to civil protection of private funds belonging to the state and other public entities.

This extension occurred in two stages. In the first stage, Article 970 of the Civil Law was amended by Law No. 39 of 1959, stating that private funds belonging to the state or other public legal entities, as well as funds of charitable endowments or any rights acquired over them, cannot be owned through time-barring. In the second stage, Article 970 of the Civil Law was amended again

by Law No. 55 of 1970. The amendment aimed to extend civil protection to public sector companies, and the revised text of the article states: "... private funds owned by the state or other public legal entities, as well as funds of economic units belonging to institutions or public bodies, cannot be owned through time-barring." <sup>(16)</sup>.

Researcher's Opinion: It is evident from the foregoing that the ownership of public funds is not permissible through prescription, regardless of the reasons. The law has granted the administrative authority the right to remove encroachments on public funds. It is the duty of the administrative authority to eliminate such encroachments committed by individuals. The principle of possession in movables or ownership documents cannot be invoked as a basis for objection. No matter how long individuals may possess public funds, it is considered illegitimate.

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- 14) Dr. Majed Raab Al-Helou, Administrative Law, Alexandria University Press, 1996, p. 194.
  - 15) Dr. Maher Saleh Allawi, Principles of Administrative Law, A Comparative Study without Publishing House, Baghdad, 2009, p. 144.
  - 16) Dr. Muhammad Refaat Abdel Wahab, The General Theory of Administrative Law, New University Press, Alexandria, 2012, p. 687 et seq.

### **Thirdly, the seizure of public funds is not permissible:**

This rule implies the impermissibility of taking any coercive enforcement action against public funds, as long as public funds cannot be disposed of or owned through prescription. Consequently, it is inappropriate to place a seizure on public funds, and therefore, their forced sale is not allowed. This is because public funds are designated for public benefit, prohibiting individuals from taking any action against state properties to compel the administrative entity to fulfill its outstanding debts. This prohibition extends to all seizures <sup>(17)</sup>.

The Iraqi legislator has emphasized the rule of not allowing the seizure of public funds in the effective Civil Law and in the Code of Civil Procedures No. 83 of 1969, Article 83, paragraph 1, stating that it is not permissible to seize or sell the funds mentioned later to satisfy debt, whether the seizure is provisional or executive. These funds include state funds. It seems that the Iraqi legislator refers to both private and public state funds, as no specific distinction is made in the text <sup>(18)</sup>.

In Egypt, the Egyptian legislator has also affirmed the impermissibility of seizing public funds in Article 2/87 of the Civil Law, explicitly stating that public funds cannot be seized.

The researcher's opinion: The legislator in both Iraq and Egypt did well when it stipulated that it is not permissible to seize public funds, as this money is allocated for the general benefit of the public. Therefore, seizing these funds naturally leads to disruption of the functioning of public facilities in the state and thus harms the interests of the public.

## **Section 3**

### **Criminal Protection of Public Funds**

Alongside the civil protection of public funds, there exists criminal protection for public funds. The aim of this protection is to safeguard the funds from any attacks that may occur, whether directly or through their misuse. The law surrounds the assets of individuals with criminal

protection, but it intensifies this protection concerning public funds belonging to the state, imposing harsher penalties on those who infringe upon them.

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- 17) Haltim Al-Omari, previous reference, p. 111 et seq., Dr. Maher Saleh Allawi, previous reference, p. 144, Mukhlid Ibrahim Al-Zoubi, previous reference, p. 73.  
18) Article (83) Paragraph (1) of the Iraqi Procedures Law No. (83) of 1969.

It is essential for these funds to be affiliated with the state or one of its public entities. The objective of this protection is not only to safeguard state funds but also to instill confidence in dealing with state funds and prevent their misappropriation by some government officials <sup>(19)</sup>. The laws and legislative texts that protect public funds are numerous, including criminal law, laws for preventing administrative corruption, and various other legislations <sup>(20)</sup>.

In Iraq, the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, as amended, addresses the protection of public funds in several articles. Article 2/342 stipulates that the punishment is life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment if someone sets fire to one of the following premises:

- a. In a factory or warehouse for weapons, ammunition, and its accessories or in military storage and equipment.
- b. In mines or oil wells.
- c. Warehouse for fuel, flammable materials, or explosives.
- d. In power, water, and nuclear stations.
- e. In a railway station...
- f. In buildings occupied by official or semi-official entities with public utility <sup>(21)</sup>.

The article (343) states that "anyone causing a fire in movable or immovable property shall be punished with imprisonment or a fine." The penalty is further intensified to a maximum of seven years in prison or imprisonment in the case of obstructing a public facility or causing harm to it <sup>(22)</sup>.

Additionally, Article 350 penalizes with imprisonment or a fine, or one of these penalties, anyone who, through negligence, causes a drowning incident that endangers the lives and property of people. The penalty is increased to a maximum of seven years in prison or imprisonment if the drowning incident results in the obstruction of a public facility or serious harm. If the crime leads to the death of a person, the penalty shall not exceed ten years. These provisions aim to deter and punish actions that endanger lives, public facilities, and property <sup>(23)</sup>.

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- 19) Dr. Nazir bin Muhammad Al-Tayeb, previous reference, p. 177. Fawaz Azi Al-Mutairi, Criminal Protection of Public Money in Comparative Kuwaiti Law, Master's Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Law, Middle East University, Jordan, 2014, p. 14)  
20) Haliteem Al-Omari, previous reference, p. 113.  
21) Article (342) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) of 1969, as amended.  
22) Article (343) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) of 1969, as amended.  
23) Article (350) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) of 1969, as amended.

Article (351) prescribes temporary or life imprisonment for intentionally endangering people's lives by placing substances in a well, water tank, or warehouse... that could harm public health. The death penalty shall be imposed if such an act leads to the death of a person <sup>(24)</sup>. The provisions governing offenses against public funds in the penal code range from Article (342) to Article (362). The Iraqi legislator demonstrated prudence when encompassing public funds with a set of articles in the penal code to protect these funds from sabotage, disruption, exploitation, or illegal seizure. The Federal Financial Control Bureau Law in Iraq addresses this matter in Articles (1/3) and (1/4), stipulating that (the Federal Financial Control Law shall oversee public funds wherever they are found, audit them, and also aims to achieve the following objectives: 1. Preserving public funds from waste or extravagance...) <sup>(25)</sup>.

In Egypt, the Egyptian legislator has responded to those who attack public funds by imposing penalties on saboteurs and manipulators. Law No. 140 of 1956, concerning roads, criminalizes the occupation of public roads or engaging in any activities that could harm public funds, such as digging, construction, demolition, paving, or others, without a license <sup>(26)</sup>. Additionally, the Egyptian legislator punishes, in Article (287) of the Penal Code, anyone who throws into the Nile or waterways or other watercourses objects that could obstruct navigation or damage watercourses <sup>(27)</sup>.

The researcher's opinion: is that it seems the Iraqi and Egyptian legislators have criminalized attacks on state funds and imposed penalties on those who commit such violations and crimes that are proportional to the committed actions. These actions harm the reputation of state funds and their properties, and also lead to damage to the interests of individuals. This, at times, can result in the collapse of the state or harm to its interests, weakening trust in it and avoidance of engagement with it.

#### **Section 4** **Utilization of Public Funds**

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24) Article (351) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) of 1969, as amended.

25) Articles (4) and (4) of the Iraqi Financial Supervision Bureau Law No. (31) of 2011 in force.

26) Law No. 40 of 1956 regarding roads in Egypt.

27) Article (287) of the Egyptian Penal Code No. (58) of 1937, amended by Law No. (95) of 2003.

The use of public funds is distinguished by its adherence to a distinct legal system, subject to a principle that allocates public funds for the public good in order to serve the interests of the public. This obliges the administrative authorities to protect these funds and prevent their unlawful exploitation. In light of the foregoing, public funds are used in various areas to serve public interests, which we will discuss below:

#### **Firstly, the use of public funds allocated for public service:**

This refers to benefiting all members of society from these funds without discrimination, provided that they are used in accordance with the purpose for which they were designated. Therefore, non-discriminatory use is considered a form of public liberties, such as freely traveling on public roads and streets, which is a clear application of the freedom of movement. These liberties, like other

freedoms, are subject to administrative control. The principle of equality does not prevent administrative authorities from imposing some restrictions dictated by the public interest, as long as these restrictions are established by regulatory rules <sup>(28)</sup>. It is worth noting that certain funds allocated to specific public facilities may not be used by the public, such as rules or military establishments belonging to the Ministry of Defense or facilities specific to the Ministry of Interior.

**Secondly, specialization rules for a portion of public funds:**

As mentioned earlier, public funds are allocated equally to all members of society. However, this does not prevent a portion of these funds from being designated for private use by an individual or a group of individuals. This entails depriving others of the use of this portion. There are numerous examples of this, such as the obligation of some public facility operators to provide subscribers with water, gas, or electricity. This requires them to undertake certain activities, the use of which differs from the communal use intended for the public, as outlined in the first point. Consequently, this type of usage is subject to two main concepts:

Since the usage performed by some operators in the previous example is a private use of funds designated for communal purposes, it is necessary for it to undergo administrative licensing in exchange for a monetary consideration.

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- 28) Dr. Mahmoud Atef Al-Banna, *Principles and Provisions of Administrative Law in Public Funds and Public Employment*, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, p. 60.

This usage is considered non-standard; thus, the administration here possesses discretionary authority. It has the power to grant or refuse the license based on what the public interest requires <sup>(29)</sup>.

Regarding the nature of licenses, licenses that authorize individuals to use public funds for personal use are not administrative decisions. Instead, such licenses may have a contractual nature. If so, this contract is considered an administrative contract and, therefore, is subject to general law. Prominent examples of such licenses include those formulated by the French administrative judiciary, such as licenses granted for the operation of a portion of a beach by constructing bathing cabins or facilities for residence, and the allocation of specific market spaces to certain vendors, among others. The administrative judiciary in Egypt has also deemed licenses granted for the leasing of a part of a government building to fall under administrative contracts <sup>(30)</sup>.

**Thirdly, private use of funds allocated for public service:**

"Private use" in this context refers to the enjoyment or benefit by an individual or a group of individuals from a portion of public funds, resulting in the deprivation of others from those funds. Examples of this include restaurants, casinos, cafes, and bathing cabins that are licensed to be established along the coast, as well as newsstands and other similar businesses. Since the use of these establishments implies the exclusive benefit to specific individuals, it requires authorization from the relevant authority, as previously mentioned. This authority is discretionary on the part of the administration, granting or refusing permission, and it also has the power to revoke a license for the sake of public interest <sup>(31)</sup>.

- 29) Dr. Issam Abdel Wahab Al-Barzanji and others, previous reference, p. 405 et seq., Dr. Mazen Radi Lilo, Administrative Law, Arab Academy Publications, 2008, p. 148
- 30) Dr. Atef Mahmoud Al-Banna, previous reference, p. 70 et seq.
- 31) Dr. Muhammad Abdel-Al Al-Sanari, Regulations and Provisions of the Public Job, Administrative Authority, and Administration Law in the Republic of Egypt, A Comparative Study, without a publishing house, pp. 613 et seq., Dr. Mazen Radi Lilo, previous reference, p. 148, Amjad Nabih Abdel Fattah Al-Bada, Protection of Public Money and the Tax Debt, a master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, An-Najah University, Palestine, in 2006, p. 37. Top of Form

## CONCLUSION

Throughout this research, I have addressed the definition of protecting public funds and the extent of this protection in the studied countries. The study elaborated on the concept of private funds and then explained the civil protection of public funds. It delved into the role of legislators in this field in both Iraq and Egypt. Furthermore, I discussed criminal protection and its role in safeguarding public funds and how they are utilized.

In conclusion, I present a concise summary of this research. The study concluded with findings and recommendations beneficial to researchers in the field of legal sciences, particularly concerning the legal process of protecting public funds and addressing some legal issues. The research covered several demands, defining public funds in the first demand, elucidating civil protection of public funds in the second, outlining criminal protection of public funds in the third, and explaining the utilization of public funds in the fourth. Based on the aforementioned, the group arrived at the following results and recommendations:

### Results:

1. Crimes against public funds are among the most significant issues hindering a state's progress in various fields. Hence, countries strive to preserve and maintain these funds.
2. Legislation in different countries defines public funds, but some do not cover the concept of private funds belonging to the state.
3. Civil law in Iraq and Egypt afford distinguished protection to public funds, considering them crucial for the administration to maintain the regularity of public facilities and provide services to the public, prohibiting any disposition, seizure, or ownership through prescription.
4. The penal code in both Iraq and Egypt provides protection for public funds through numerous articles criminalizing various offenses against public funds and penalizing offenders with severe punishments.
5. The law of the Financial Control Bureau in Iraq for the year 2011 emphasizes the necessity of overseeing public funds to preserve them from waste and mismanagement.

### Recommendations:

1. The necessity of establishing an authority specialized in investigating crimes against public funds, empowering it to carry out its duties without interference.

2. Activation of economic courts in a manner commensurate with their role in combating crimes against public funds.
3. The imperative need for enacting specific laws that combat crimes against public funds instead of scattering these provisions across multiple laws.
4. Recommending the utilization of advanced state laws and procedures in protecting public funds and combating offenders through all available means.
5. Disseminating legal, ethical, and national awareness regarding combating administrative corruption crimes and their destructive impact on individual and societal life by organizing informative workshops and including them in various educational curricula.

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