



The Effect of Governance on the Performance of Governmental Organizations in Egypt

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to study is the effect of implementing governance on the performance of governmental organizations in Egypt. The study population consists of government agencies, bodies, and institutions in Egypt and due to the difficulty of conducting a comprehensive inventory of the study community. The sampling method was used by selecting a random sample of workers in one of the Egyptian ministries by distributing the electronic questionnaire form to them and the number of the study sample reached 138 individuals who have answered all the questionnaire questions. The most important result is there is a positive correlation relationship with statistical significance between the level of governance and level of performance of governmental organizations at significant level of 0.01. The study recommends that there is a necessity of working to diffuse the concept and culture of governance and foster adherence to its standards among all employees of governmental institutions in Egypt through the establishment of training courses and the issuance of bulletins explaining developments in governance and its most important standards and principles.



Key words: governance, governmental organizations, organizational performance, job performance.

Introduction

governance is a prerequisite for ensuring the development of the government sector and making rational decisions that consider the requirements and expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries of government sector services, and developing integrated work systems, defining responsibilities and frameworks, and adhering to them would lay foundation for governance and management. To promote the culture of excellence and creativity and spread it at all levels of government work to make the government in the ranks of global governments, numerous studies have confirmed the importance of adhering to the principles of governance and its impact on increasing the people's confidence in the management of the government. Thus, the ability of any country to attract local or foreign investors, and the consequent development of these countries' economies are substantially affected by the organizational performance of the governmental institutions and overall governance. This was accompanied by many countries of the world and international organizations paying attention to the concept of governance, through the scientific bodies and legislative bodies issuing a set of regulations, laws, reports, and rules that emphasize the importance of adherence to the application of these principles and rules.

Governance is one of the engines of economic development, and in the World Bank statistics, more than half of the world's population lacks confidence in government institutions resulting from the increase in population numbers, in



addition to the waves of internal or external migration with limited resources and the growth of citizen ambitions and awareness towards more efficient services. Within the framework of a developed civic space and an active role for social media, which represents an observatory of public opinion, governments face challenges that require governance as an inevitable response, while citizens' expectations of the government continued to rise, causing a gap in confidence that is widening day by day. The moves of the Egyptian government realize that achieving stability through sustainable development depends on its flexibility towards building transparent, capable, efficient, open, and accountable institutions, and absorbing technology and the digital economy as an inevitable change to accommodate the coordinates of the age (Wasef N.H & Abou Seeda A.A., 2022).

The mechanisms of implementing governance are linked to the environment of the target country, so the third world countries should strive to increase the effectiveness of their governments, develop organizational quality, and rule of law, and eliminate corruption. Moving to a higher income stage in development requires improving the quality of governance regarding citizen participation and government accountability. Poor countries are more affected by achieving large gains from empowering citizens to participate in achieving political stability through the system of justice, health, education, and advanced financial systems. governance gains differ according to the different development indicators. Corruption hinders the delivery of services to those who deserve it. Weak regulations lead to a decline in business growth rates and investment in infrastructure to a greater degree in countries than in other countries, according to multiple variables. As for social culture, it controls the achievement of gender equality and the elimination of favoritism, wasta, and hygiene practices. governance in the government sector



should be a development goal, as it is a means of driving economic development, and policymakers must consider the initiation of steps that are more influential than the easiest to implement.

The collapses and financial scandals, which affected the largest companies in the world, and are listed in the capital markets, in countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Russia, Japan and the countries of East Asia have proven the failure of traditional methods to prevent the causes of those collapses and scandals, which had their emergence. Resounding effects and devastating results, which prompted the concerned authorities at the national and international levels to conduct in-depth studies to determine the main causes behind the occurrence of the crises and collapses referred to above, which were closely related to the accounting and auditing aspects.

Governance and its mechanisms were the fruit of these studies to prevent or reduce such crises at the very least, through a set of mechanisms, the most prominent of which is transparency and disclosure of financial and non-financial information and preparing them in accordance with the relevant accounting standards, as well as enhancing the role of the internal and external audit functions. What is related to the independence of these two functions and the formation of an audit committee by the Board of Directors to supervise them.

Governance in state-owned companies acquires special importance because it still plays an influential role in economic activity in many countries of the world, including Iraq, and represents an important part of the gross domestic product, provides job opportunities, as well as it is often dominant in industries with benefits. Public, such as energy, transport, communications, etc. The performance of these



companies is of great importance to all citizens, on the one hand, and on the other side, if the state decides to privatize some of these companies, then governance is a basic requirement of privatization, in order to encourage investors to buy these companies and invest in them, and to ensure access to the largest possible return from the privatization process, by preventing cases of financial and administrative corruption that may be related to this.

Research Problem

The economies of many countries, especially those in transition, whether political, such as the shift from totalitarian regimes to democratic systems, or economic ones, such as the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, face a great challenge represented by increasing the opportunities for practicing financial and administrative corruption, and what helps in that. It is the incomplete building of national institutions and laws that provide a suitable environment for the corrupt, taking advantage of the weakness of the supervisory and judicial agencies in facing this imminent danger.

Therefore, the research problem that the research tries to address is concentrated in the lack of governance mechanisms in Egyptian state-owned companies that would limit the problem of financial and administrative corruption that these companies congratulate on. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of implementing governance on the performance of governmental organizations in Egypt.



Literature Review

governance according to modern management concepts has tools and systems from the structural frameworks and processes necessary to direct and manage the various levels of work and tasks of organizations, institutions and governments and monitor them in all necessary and necessary measures that require effective integrative procedures that can be measured and compared when monitoring performance and following up the implementation of decisions that lead to achieving Shared strategic goals, for this reason, corporate governance has become one of the requirements of governance for companies, institutions and governments in various countries of the world, and one of the mechanisms for applying administrative reform processes and enhancing quality standards and general performance indicators as a way to achieve the requirements of economic and social development and sustainable life for previous entities (Bremer, J., & Elias, N. , 2007). Therefore, they are entities, most of which seek to achieve standards of excellence based on specific foundations and standards for methodological models or approved for best general practices, whereby institutions achieve the highest levels of quality, efficiency, professionalism, excellence, transparency, and other requirements of



governance while achieving the highest levels of satisfaction and approval by all stakeholders. Interest involved in the institution (Fawzy, S., 2003).

The necessity of adopting approved work structures for best general practices and models of methodologies with consistent and harmonious standards between them according to their role and levels of application. If these components conflict, the disadvantages of their application are greater than their expected benefits, especially in the field of electronic automation systems. There are many application gaps and deficiencies in one of the necessary aspects of the engagement, which prevent the achievement of goals and hinder the achievement of the goals and final goals (Bremer, J., & Elias, N., 2007). The necessity for all human resource forces working in the organization to be familiar with the roles and responsibilities assigned to them, i.e., a broad institutional culture governed by a knowledge database rooted in the minds of stakeholders concerned with the tasks of operations activities and services provided by the various work units of the organization. governance emerged due to the financial and administrative corruption that occurred after the First World War, in addition to the collapse of some major companies and the financial scandals that occurred at that time and the lack of confidence in the accounting profession (El-Habashy, H. A., 2018).

Thomas Stewart described it in his book, *The Wealth of Knowledge*, that the accounting that we love had long ago passed away and had not yet been buried. Over the years, he found errors and fractures in accounting, which led to many investors being subjected to shadowing. On this basis, international organizations worked to develop laws and rules to improve performance and control levels in the name of governance, which led to it being considered one of the most important requirements of management in all countries of the world. It is also used in administrative and



financial reform processes, and to assist in institutional development by setting principles of fairness, transparency, and disclosure, in addition to it helps in achieving corporate goals (Tabet, L., & Fanning, L., 2012).

The issue of governance in general and the governance of the government sector is one of the issues that emerged on the scene after a series of financial problems and crises that swept the global economy, starting with the Asian financial crisis in 1997, and the accompanying financial problems that led to the bankruptcy of many companies and the major government sector in the world. As a result of the basic degree of manipulation in exchange rates and reflected on the financial markets, which contributed to shaking the confidence of shareholders and investors in companies and the government sector, whether national or multinational, and ending with the American mortgage crisis. As a result, the term governance appeared, which is the short translation that has spread to the term corporate governance (Abdelfattah, T., & Hussainey, K., 2019). The scientific translation of this term, which was agreed upon, is: the method of exercising the powers of governance, and definitions of this term have varied according to the different point of view, as the International Finance Corporation has defined governance as the system by which companies are managed and controlled in their work (Tabet, L., & Fanning, L., 2012).

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development also defines it as a set of relationships between those in charge of managing the company, the board of directors, shareholders, and other stakeholders (Abdelfattah, T., & Hussainey, K., 2019). Financial for shareholders, and governance is also defined as the method by which authority is used to manage the assets and resources of the governmental institutions to achieve the interests of shareholders and other parties



related to the governmental institutions. Therefore, governance, especially corporate governance, means developing a legal, economic, and institutional environment that helps the governmental institutions to grow and develop. And the achievement of long-term goals such as maximizing the value of the governmental institutions and enhancing its profits with its commitment to achieving the interests of other parties related to the company, in addition to the fact that the legal system of governance may appear in part in the form of non-binding (guiding) rules, but they represent rules that companies must apply if they She wanted to increase her activity, maximize the value of her shares, and boost confidence (Darwish, A. M. , 2008)

The issue of governance is based on how to balance the powers that the management enjoys and protect the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders. Therefore, governance is focused on two basic elements, namely sound management, and transparency, and that the narrow concept of governance states that it is the system by which companies and the government sector are directed and controlled. Consequently, it is a set of relationships between the executive body of any company's management and its board of directors and its shareholders (Darwish, A. M., 2008). The broad concept of it indicates that governance is the set of rules and procedures by which the Governmental institutions is managed and controlled by regulating the relationships between the Board of Directors, the executive management, shareholders, and other stakeholders as well as corporate social and environmental responsibility (AbdelFattah, T. M. H., 2018).

In its report on the financial aspects of corporate governance in the United Kingdom submitted to the Advisory Board and the financial reports in 1991, the Cadbury Committee defines corporate governance as that system that achieves compatibility between the interests of management and shareholders as well as



economic efficiency and social welfare and strengthens and strengthens the system. governance achieves the competitive advantage of business, strengthening the economy, expanding capital markets, and attracting long-term capital flows, enhancing the pace of economic growth and preventing fraud, manipulation, abuse of power and mismanagement (AbdelFattah, T. M. H., 2018).

Conceptual Framework

The characteristics of governance (AbdelFattah, T. M. H., 2018): can be defined as follows:

- Discipline: is accordance with appropriate and correct ethical behavior.
- Transparency: refers to providing an authentic picture of what is happening.
- Accountability: means the possibility of evaluating and evaluating the work of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management.
- Responsibility: is about the existence of responsibility in front of all stakeholders in the company.
- Equity: refers to respecting the rights of the various stakeholder groups in the company.
- Social responsibility: means looking at the Governmental institutions as a citizen.

The objectives of governance are represented in two parts, the first of which is: at the level of the economy and the second: at the level of government institutions, and the objectives of governance at the level of the economy are concentrated in the following (Aly, W. O., 2013): -



- 1 - Increasing confidence in the national economy, deepening the role of capital and increasing its ability to mobilize savings, raise investment rates, and preserve the rights of the minority (small shareholders)
- 2- Growth of the private sector, support its competitiveness, create new job opportunities, and achieve required growth rates.

As for government institutions, the objectives of governance are as follows (Aly, W. O., 2013):

- Achieving transparency, disclosure, and justice, and granting accountability to the company's management.
- Achieving protection for shareholders and considering the interests of work and workers.
- Reducing the abuse of power in the public interest.
- Maximizing profit and adhering to the provisions of the labor law to ensure a review of financial performance.
- The existence of administrative structures that enable management to be held accountable to shareholders.
- Forming a review committee that is not members of the executive board of directors, with many tasks and specializations to achieve independent oversight of implementation

Applied Framework

Population and sample study

The study population consists of government agencies, bodies, and institutions in Egypt and due to the difficulty of conducting a comprehensive



inventory of the study community, the sampling method was used by selecting a random sample of workers in one of the Egyptian ministries by distributing the electronic questionnaire form to them and the number of the study sample reached 138 individuals who are They answered all the questionnaire questions

Study tool

The research used the electronic questionnaire form as a tool for the field study and the questionnaire included two dimensions (governance and performance). The five-point Likert scale consists of strongly agree (5), agree (4), neutral (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1) in answering the questions of the dimensions of the questionnaire

Validate the study tool

The current study relied on calculating the validity of the questionnaire on both constructive validity and self-validity:

4- Self-honesty:

The reliability factor of the questionnaire was calculated, and then the self-validity factor of the questionnaire was calculated through the following equation:

$$\text{Validity factor} = \frac{\text{reliability factor}}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

The validity factor of the questionnaire = $0.879 = 0.938$

The value of the self-validity coefficient of the questionnaire shows that it has a high degree of validity and is suitable for application to individuals of the study sample.

5- Constructive validity:

The constructive validity of the questionnaire was verified, as the study tool was distributed to an exploratory sample consisting of (30) individuals from the study community and outside the application sample, to determine the extent of the internal homogeneity of the study tool, where the results are as follows:

The first dimension: The governance:

Table (1) Correlation coefficients between the score for each phrase and the total score for the dimension

N.	Correlation coefficient	P-value
principle of participation		
The Ministry involves representatives of managers and lower administrative levels in developing plans for their development	**0.803	0.00
Applying the principle of participation between employees leads to	**0.719	0.000

improved performance		
Personnel representatives from various administrative levels participate in the decision-making process	**0.763	0.00
The principle of participation helps in accomplishing job tasks	**0.741	0.000
Accountability principle		
The Ministry works to implement the principle of accountability in all sectors of the ministry	**0.673	0.000
Administrative penalties are commensurate with the size of the violation	**0.681	0.000
The application of laws and regulations reduces the crises and problems in the ministry	**0.793	0.000
The accountability policies used are followed up and	**0.753	0.000

reports prepared to the higher management in the ministry		
principle of transparency		
The implementation of the principle of transparency in the ministry helps to improve performance in the ministry	**0.642	0.000
The ministry uses its website to disclose the matters that happen at the ministry in order to enhance disclosure, transparency and provide information	**0.717	0.000
The lack of transparency of the information provided is one of the main causes of poor performance	**0.633	0.000
Solve problems in the ministry with transparency and clarity	**0.694	0.000
principle of justice and equality		
The application of the principle of justice	**0.728	0.000

and equality in all sectors of the ministry		
The Ministry is constantly improving through the implementation of justice and equality	**0.739	0.000
The employee can claim his rights at any time because he is supported by fair laws and regulations	**0.797	0.000
The Ministry is committed to granting employees remuneration based on performance excellence	**0.742	0.000

****Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.01$)**

The second dimension: The performance of governmental organizations

Table (2) correlation coefficients between the score for each phrase and the total score for the dimension

N.	Correlation coefficient	P-value
The concept of competency occupies an important place in all administrative	**0.841	0.000

levels within the ministry		
The ministry has indicators for measuring efficiency during the comparison of outputs with inputs	**0.765	0.000
There is a rational use of available resources to achieve the goals	**0.684	0.000
The ministry can achieve the goals to reach the targeted results	**0.741	0.000
The ministry focuses on the activities that will bring it positive results	**0.712	0.000
Individual competencies in the ministry are its strengths	**0.664	0.000
The higher management in the ministry sets adequate standards to achieve the achievement of the goals	**0.755	0.000
The effectiveness of management	**0.723	0.000

performance and organizational accountability are verified		
The Ministry shall prepare rules for spending the budget in order to achieve its vision, mission and goals	**0.715	0.000
The size of the spending is proportional to the activities of the ministry	**0.704	0.000
There are plans to develop the human and financial resources in the ministry	**0.722	0.000
Complaints are taken seriously and promptly	**0.736	0.000

****Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.01$)**

From the previous table, we notice that all correlation coefficients for all questionnaire items were statistically significant at the level of significance $\alpha = (0.01)$, and this means that the tool has structural validity and is valid for the purposes of the study.

The stability of the study tool



The stability of the dimension of the questionnaire was calculated using the Kornenbach alpha coefficient for internal consistency, and the results were as follows:


Table (3) Stability coefficient of the questionnaire

dimension	Alpha Kornbach	number of elements
governance	0.874	16
formance of governmental organizatio	0.886	12
Total questionnaire	0.879	28

Source: Study sample data

It turns out that the value of the koronbach's alpha for all measures of the study tool is high, which indicates that the study tool is of a high degree of stability and sufficient to achieve the purposes of the study.

Analysis of the questionnaire:

N	 Phrase	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly	Relative Mean Weight	Degree	Arr ment	
		agree	%	%	%	sagree				%
principle of participation										
1	The Ministry uses representatives managers and lower administrative levels in developing plans for their development	13.0	42.0	38.4	4.3	2.2	3.594	0.719	Medium	4
2	Applying the principle of participation between employees leads to improved performance	25.4	33.3	33.3	4.3	3.6	3.725	0.745	High	3
3	Personnel representatives from various administrative departments participate in the decision-making process	31.9	34.1	26.8	3.6	3.6	3.870	0.774	High	2
4	The principle of participation helps in accomplishing job tasks	45.7	31.2	15.9	5.1	2.2	4.130	0.826	High	1
Accountability principle										
5	The Ministry is committed to implement the principle of accountability in all areas of the ministry	48.6	30.4	13.0	5.1	2.9	4.167	0.833	High	1
6	Administrative penalties are commensurate with the gravity of the violation	28.3	44.2	18.8	4.3	4.3	3.877	0.775	High	2
7	The application of laws and regulations addresses the crises and problems in the ministry	30.4	34.8	23.2	4.3	7.2	3.768	0.754	High	4
8	The accountability measures used are followed and reports prepared to the higher management in the ministry	31.2	36.2	20.3	5.1	7.2	3.790	0.758	High	3
principle of transparency										
9	The implementation of the principle of transparency in the ministry helps to improve performance in the ministry	29.0	38.4	23.9	4.3	4.3	3.833	0.767	High	2
10	The ministry uses its website to disclose the matters that happen at the ministry in order to ensure disclosure,	35.5	34.1	21.0	6.5	2.9	3.928	0.786	High	1



	parency and de information									
1	The lack of parency of the nation provided is f the main causes of performance	13.0	42.0	38.4	4.3	2.2	3.594	0.719	Medium	4
1	Solve problems in ministry with parency and clarity	25.4	33.3	33.3	4.3	3.6	3.725	0.745	High	3
principle of justice and equality										
1	The application of principle of justice quality in all sectors : ministry	31.9	34.1	26.8	3.6	3.6	3.870	0.774	High	4
1	The Ministry is antly improving gh the mentation of justice quality	45.7	31.2	15.9	5.1	2.2	4.130	0.826	High	2
1	The employee can his rights at any because he is orted by fair laws egulations	48.6	30.4	13.0	5.1	2.9	4.167	0.833	High	1
1	The Ministry is mitted to granting oyees remuneration on performance ence	28.3	44.2	18.8	4.3	4.3	3.877	0.775	High	3

First: Personal data

Table (4) Distribution of the study sample according to personal data

	Categories	N	%
Gender	Male	78	56.5
	female	60	43.5
Age	Less than 25 years	20	14.5
	From 25 to less than 35 years	53	38.4
	From 35 to less than 45 years	46	33.3
	45 years and older	19	13.8




Years of experience	Less than 10 years	43	31.16
	From 10 to less than 15 years	51	36.96
	From 15 to less than 20 years	24	17.39
	20 years and above	20	14.49
Scientific degree	diploma	14	10.14
	High School	40	28.99
	Bachelor	64	46.38
	Postgraduate	20	14.49

Source: Study sample data

Second: the dimension of study:

The first dimension: The governance:

N.	 Phrase	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	Relative weight	De gre e	Arrang e ment
		%	%	%	%	%				
1	The concept of competency occupies an important place in all administrative levels within the ministry	45.7	31.2	15.9	5.1	2.2	4.130	0.826	Hig h	2
2	The ministry has indicators for measuring efficiency during the comparison of outputs with inputs	48.6	30.4	13.0	5.1	2.9	4.167	0.833	Hig h	1
3	There is a rational use of available resources to achieve the goals	28.3	44.2	18.8	4.3	4.3	3.877	0.775	Hig h	4
4	The ministry can achieve the goals to reach the targeted results	30.4	34.8	23.2	4.3	7.2	3.768	0.754	Hig h	8
5	The ministry focuses on the activities that will bring it positive results	31.2	36.2	20.3	5.1	7.2	3.790	0.758	Hig h	7
6	Individual competencies in the ministry are its strengths	29.0	38.4	23.9	4.3	4.3	3.833	0.767	Hig h	6
7	The higher management in the ministry sets adequate standards to achieve the achievement of the goals	35.5	34.1	21.0	6.5	2.9	3.928	0.786	Hig h	3
8	The effectiveness of management performance and organizational accountability are verified	31.9	34.1	26.8	3.6	3.6	3.870	0.774	Hig h	5

9	The Ministry shall prepare rules for spending the budget in order to achieve its vision, mission and goals	45.7	31.2	15.9	5.1	2.2	4.130	0.826	High	2
10	The size of the spending is proportional to the activities of the ministry	48.6	30.4	13.0	5.1	2.9	4.167	0.833	High	1
11	There are plans to develop the human and financial resources in the ministry	28.3	44.2	18.8	4.3	4.3	3.877	0.775	High	4
12	Complaints are taken seriously and promptly	30.4	34.8	23.2	4.3	7.2	3.768	0.754	High	8

Table (5) Phrases of the first dimension

Source: Study sample data

All expressions using the principle of participation were in the high plan except for the one expression in the intermediate plan and it shows the high level of the principle of participation from the viewpoint of the study sample, and it turns the general average to 3.830. The accountability principle was in the high plan, and it shows the high level of the accountability principle from the viewpoint of the study sample, and it turns out the general average to 3.901.

The principle of transparency was in the high plan except for the one expression in the intermediate plan and it shows the high level of the principle of participation from the viewpoint of the study sample, it turns out the general average to 3.770.



The term of justice and equality was in the high plan, and it shows the high level of the principle of justice and equality from the viewpoint of the study sample, it turns out the general average to 4.011.

it shows the high level of the governance from the viewpoint of the study sample, it turns out the general average to 3.878.

The second dimension: The performance of governmental organizations

Table (6) Phrases of the second dimension

Source: Study sample data

Any expression used for the dimension the performance was in the high plan and it showed the high level of the performance of governmental organizations from the viewpoint of the study sample, it turns out the general average of 3.942.

Testing the Research Hypothesis

"There is a statistically significant effect of implementing governance on the performance of governmental organizations in Egypt"

When conducting a statistical test to determine the validity of the hypothesis, the research used the method of correlation coefficient Pearson, and the results were as follows:

Table (7) the correlation between the level of governance and level of performance governmental organizations

variable	level of governance
level of performance of governmental organizations	**0.714

****Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.01$)**

It is evident from the previous table that there is a positive correlation relationship with statistical significance between the level of governance and level of performance of governmental organizations at significant level of 0.01, which shows the correctness of the hypotheses of the study and shows the existence of a positive effect of the level of governance and level of performance of governmental organizations, that is, the adherence to the governance and the more level of performance of governmental organizations would increase.

To estimate the value of the effect the level of governance on level of performance of governmental organizations simple regression equation was calculated between both variables governance (Independent variable) and variable performance of governmental organizations) Dependent variable) and the results are as follows:

Table (8) impact level of governance on level of performance of governmental organizations

b	t	f	P-VALUE
0.86	**9.79	**95.84	0.000

****Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.01$)**

The significance of the model was found, as the value of F was significant at the level of 0.01 and the significance of a level effect governance on level of performance of governmental organizations. It turns out that the greater the rate level of governance increased the rate of 1% the level of performance of governmental organizations has increased by 0.86%.



Conclusion

It can be concluded that there is a positive correlation relationship with statistical significance between the level of governance and level of performance of governmental organizations at significant level of 0.01, the greater the rate level of governance increase the rate of 1% the level of performance of governmental organizations has increased by 0.86%. This proves the research hypothesis that the level of governance and the level of organizational performance. Therefore, it is highly recommended that there is a need to spread of the concept and culture of governance and adherence to its standards among all employees of governmental institutions in Egypt through the establishment of training courses and the issuance of bulletins explaining developments in governance and its most important standards and principles. Providing all capabilities and needs to apply the principles of governance efficiently and effectively in all Egyptian governmental institutions. Further, there is a role for academics and those interested in research related to the application of principles and standards of governance in Egyptian governmental institutions to address any problems or obstacles that may hinder the application of governance in those institutions or raising the efficiency of performance of these governmental entities.

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