

Good Governance in International Instruments: A Legal Approach to State Transparency and Accountability

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Abstract

Good governance has become one of the core components of sustainable development and social justice within the framework of international law. Focusing on key international instruments—including the United Nations Charter (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the United Nations Covenants, the UNCAC Convention, and documents issued by the OECD and UNDP—and examining their structural compatibility with Iran's constitutional and administrative legal system, this article explores the dimensions and challenges of good governance, its implementation requirements, and improvement strategies in Iran. The theoretical literature and critical analysis underscore the necessity of aligning mechanisms of accountability, transparency, environmental justice, social justice (especially for persons with disabilities), and human capital with international obligations, Islamic teachings, and the Constitution. The methodological framework, based on comparative analysis and structural critique, argues that the realization of good governance requires structural reform, progressive legislation, strengthening of human resources, and active civil society participation; mere accession to or ratification of instruments is insufficient.

Keywords: Good governance, transparency, administrative justice, international instruments, Iranian law, accountability, sustainable development, disability rights, human capital

Received: 06 August 2025
Revised: 22 December 2025
Accepted: 29 December 2025
Initial Publication 15 February 2026
Final Publication 01 May 2026



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Citation: Khatmi, S., Zamani, S. G., & Salehi, H. (2026). Good Governance in International Instruments: A Legal Approach to State Transparency and Accountability. *Legal Studies in Digital Age*, 5(3), 1-10.

1. Introduction

Good governance has emerged since the beginning of the twenty-first century as one of the fundamental indicators of sustainable development, social justice, and the protection of human rights in international law. The concept of good governance is closely linked to core principles such as the rule of law, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, public participation, and justice, and is reflected as a multilayered and operational framework in major global instruments such as the Charter of the United Nations ([United Nations, 1945](#)), the human rights covenants ([International Covenant on Civil and](#)

Political Rights, 1966), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003), OECD principles (Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015), and UNDP human-development documents (United Nations Development Programme, 2021; World Bank, 1992).

The importance of addressing good governance has two essential dimensions: first, the necessity of aligning national policymaking with international standards and the legal obligations arising from supranational instruments; and second, the challenge of realizing the principles of good governance in countries such as Iran, which, despite incorporating progressive principles in the Constitution and the 2016 Charter of Citizens' Rights, face obstacles such as weak law enforcement, insufficient legal guarantees, institutional fragmentation, and limited civil participation—especially in the domains of transparency and anti-corruption (Abtahi, 2014; Najafi Abrandabadi, 2019).

In fact, good governance is not merely a theoretical aspiration but a structure based on legal commitments, effective institutionalization, improved decision-making processes, and the practical guarantee of citizens' rights. Developed countries have enhanced their institutional capacity for sustainable development and corruption reduction by implementing transparency standards, strengthening accountability, and investing in human capital; however, countries outside the development mainstream—such as Iran—must pay particular attention to challenges such as the independence of oversight bodies, the alignment of administrative governance with international obligations, and the cultivation of an active culture of public demand-making.

Drawing on comparative analysis and institutional diagnostics, this article examines the components of good governance, identifies existing challenges, and proposes improvement strategies based on transnational experiences and the specific requirements of Iran's Constitution and national policies. The research approach integrates comparative critique, the fusion of theory and practice, and the review of Iran's state commitments to enhancing accountability, transparency, and structural justice as the fundamental pillars of good governance—so as to outline, through legal and jurisprudential principles and international experience, a practical pathway toward institutional and operational reform for a transition to good governance and sustainable human development.

2. Theoretical Foundations

2.1. *Review of International Instruments and the Position of Good Governance*

Good governance, as a legal and developmental paradigm, is reflected in a collection of international instruments of global organizations and regional treaties (Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015; United Nations Development Programme, 2021). The *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) does not explicitly use the term “good governance,” yet its provisions concerning social justice (Article 1), the dignity of the human person, and the protection of human rights (Chapter IX) effectively require the realization of a good-governance framework (United Nations, 1945). UNDP plays a central role in defining and expanding the principles of transparency, accountability, and efficiency within the framework of its “six elements of good governance” (United Nations Development Programme, 2021). The *World Bank*, since the 1990s, has identified transparency and accountability as prerequisites for lending and investment, linking its annual reports directly to governance-reform measures (Kaufmann et al., 2011; World Bank, 1992). OECD principles for good governance emphasize financial transparency, administrative integrity, and the strengthening of civil-society oversight (Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015). Human-rights documents such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (Article 21) and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (Article 25) consider public participation, transparency, and citizen protection as inseparable components of sound governance (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948).

In recent decades, binding instruments such as the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* have made governmental transparency and accountability mandatory, obligating states to collect data, protect whistleblowers, and implement public oversight mechanisms (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003).

Since the 1990s, international institutions, through the discourse of *good governance*, have urged states to act upon six key areas: the rule of law, transparency, participation, accountability, effectiveness, and justice (Kaufmann et al., 2011). The UNCAC, UNDP, and OECD have each provided comprehensive legal frameworks centering on transparency, administrative integrity, and accountability.

2.2. 2–2. Position in Iranian Domestic Law

Pursuant to Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution of Iran, the 2016 Charter of Citizens' Rights, and specific laws such as the 2009 Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information, various principles of good governance have been adopted. However, the domains of legal guarantees, practical implementation, and institutional coherence still exhibit significant shortcomings (Abtahi, 2014; Najafi Abrandabadi, 2019; Salimi, 2018).

3. Components of Good Governance in International Instruments and Their Alignment with the Iranian Legal System

3.1. Rule of Law

The rule of law, recognized as the foundation of political order and a prerequisite for justice, appears in global instruments from the *UN Charter* (1945) to the *UDHR* (1948). This principle ensures that state power remains limited by general and reviewable rules (Bashirieh, 1996).

In Iran, the Constitution embeds rule-of-law principles across several articles, especially Articles 4, 72, and 173. Nevertheless, studies such as those of Imani Jajirmi (2003) indicate that weak enforcement of court decisions and overlapping legislation are barriers to the realization of this principle.

Comparative analyses show that while Iran's legal structure is normatively grounded in law-based order, judicial independence and court transparency have not yet reached the standards of global governance indicators (Midari, 2004).

3.2. Transparency

The *United Nations Convention against Corruption* identifies transparency as the foundation of public trust (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003). In Iran, the most important legal step was the 2009 passage of the Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information, which scholars such as Mo'tamed Nejad (2007) and Meftah (2008) consider significant progress toward accountability (Meftah, 2008; Mo'tamed Nejad, 2007). The 2016 Charter of Citizens' Rights also strengthened the legal basis for data accessibility.

Comparative analysis by Mousavi (2018) shows that, although Iran is aligned with international standards in legislative terms, the absence of strong enforcement mechanisms and institutional training prevents sustained transparency (Mousavi, 2018).

3.3. Accountability

Accountability is the axis of governmental legitimacy (Pourezat, 2010). According to World Bank and UNDP documents, accountability means supervisory mechanisms that bind the state to its citizens. The Iranian Constitution dedicates Articles 89, 90, 174, and 175 to accountability mechanisms.

Baradaran Sharaka and Malekolsadati (2008) regard accountability as the key to development; however, Iran still lacks a data-driven reporting system and adequate legal guarantees (Mousavi, 2018). Thus, despite a supportive legal infrastructure, institutional and cultural gaps remain compared to international standards.

3.4. *Public Participation*

International instruments such as the ICCPR (1966) recognize public participation as a pillar of good governance ([International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966](#)). In Iran, Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution identify local councils as participatory mechanisms.

Imani Jajirmi (2003) and Mohajeri (2003) argue that political participation in Iran remains primarily electoral and has not yet evolved into structural and supervisory participation. Thus, full realization of participation requires stronger civil-society institutions and free media.

3.5. *Efficiency and Effectiveness*

According to the *New Public Management* paradigm introduced in the 1990s, efficiency refers to providing services at the lowest cost and highest quality. In Iran, administrative centralization hinders actual efficiency ([Mirsepasi, 1999](#)).

Research by Moghaddasi (2005) on e-government implementation shows that digital transformation can increase governmental effectiveness; however, performance assessment systems based on data have not yet been institutionalized ([Moghaddasi, 2005](#)).

3.6. *Equity and Justice*

Justice is regarded in human-rights instruments and UNDP development indicators as the foundation of good governance. In Iran, numerous constitutional articles (3, 20, 31, 43) emphasize justice.

Bashirich (2004) argues that justice in Iranian society is more theoretically accepted than practically applied. Eliminating administrative discrimination and reforming fiscal structures are fundamental requirements for realizing this principle ([Hashemi, 1999](#)).

3.7. *Administrative Integrity and Anti-Corruption*

The UNCAC and OECD obligate states to establish anti-corruption regimes and asset-monitoring systems ([Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015](#); [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003](#)). In Iran, the 2011 Law on Promoting the Health of the Administrative System and criminal regulations have been enacted; however, studies by Mousavi (2018) and Mo'tamed Nejad (2007) show that ineffective oversight and inadequate whistleblower protections remain major barriers ([Mo'tamed Nejad, 2007](#); [Mousavi, 2018](#)).

Comparative analysis shows that although Iran's legal framework is aligned with international standards, its CPI ranking remains low, indicating the need for budget-system reform and financial transparency.

3.8. *Environmental Sustainability and Intergenerational Responsibility*

Article 50 of the Constitution defines environmental protection as a public duty. In global instruments—from the 1992 Rio Declaration to the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals—environmental sustainability is presented as a binding principle.

Midari (2004) examines the link between sustainable development and intergenerational justice and concludes that the absence of comprehensive executive policies has reduced environmental-sustainability indicators in Iran ([Midari, 2004](#)). Alignment with international criteria requires reform in water- and soil-resource management.

3.9. *Human Capital and Legal Education for Governments*

UNESCO and UNDP emphasize that training government managers and personnel is essential for achieving good governance. In Iran, in-service training exists, but a legal and ethical orientation has not yet been fully internalized.

Pourezat (2010) demonstrates a direct correlation between citizens' awareness of rights and increased organizational accountability (Pourezat, 2010). Thus, educating government officials and strengthening a culture of citizenship rights constitute core elements of sustainable governance reform in Iran.

4. Transparency and Accountability of States in International Instruments

Transparency and accountability are the two main pillars of good governance in international instruments. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC 2003), the Charter of the United Nations, the OECD Principles (2015), and UNDP development reports oblige states to establish broad transparency mechanisms such as the public disclosure of financial information, the creation of oversight systems, declaration of assets and identities of public officials, and effective protection of whistleblowers who report corruption (Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015; United Nations, 1945; United Nations Development Programme, 2021; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003). Indicators such as the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) are used as operational tools for measuring governmental behavior in this regard (Kaufmann et al., 2011; World Bank, 1992).

In Iranian law:

Articles 49 and 50 of the Constitution, the Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information (2009), the Charter of Citizens' Rights (2016), and specific rules governing administrative integrity (such as the laws relating to the Supreme Audit Court) formally recognize these principles. However, weak enforcement guarantees, broad exceptions to data disclosure, and the insufficient independence of oversight bodies limit effective implementation (Abtahi, 2014; Ashtiani, 2022; Salimi, 2018).

International obligations of the Iranian state:

By acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1975) and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2008), Iran has become bound to implement obligations relating to transparency and administrative integrity (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003). Although the Palermo Convention has not yet been finally ratified by Iran, under Article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties states must refrain, even before ratification, from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty (Rahmati Far, 2015). The implementation of these obligations must be reflected in domestic legislation so that alignment with global transparency requirements can be achieved in practice.

Good governance and social capital:

In recent approaches, the assessment of good governance is no longer confined to institutions and laws but also emphasizes the formation of "social capital," that is, the type of capital that strengthens public trust, civic participation, and the bond between state and society (Alvani, 2009). The country's natural, environmental, and biological infrastructures are likewise regarded as "non-produced capital" and constitute an inseparable part of responsible governance.

5. Comparative analysis in domestic legal systems

The implementation of good-governance principles in national legal systems will only be successful when these principles are transformed from the level of international recommendations into binding domestic rules (Peters & Pierre, 2012). In developed countries such as France and the member states of the European Union, this transformation is achieved through legal reforms, the guarantee of independence for oversight procedures, and effective rights of free access to information (European Union, 2000; Fallahi, 2021). In France, administrative transparency and the right of access embodied in the *Code of Relations between the Public and the Administration* (*Code des relations entre le public et l'administration*), together with strong judicial review, have led to permanent oversight of administrative performance (Larmour, 2014). The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Article 41) makes the principle of good administration binding and recognizes the right to fair handling of affairs, access to one's file, and compensation for damage (European Union, 2000). In the Iranian legal system, various constitutional provisions such as Articles 3, 19, 20, 56, and 86 emphasize transparency, justice, and political participation

(Hashemi, 1999; Najafi Abrandabadi, 2019). Nonetheless, challenges such as the weak enforcement of the Law on Free Access to Information (2009), the incomplete independence of oversight institutions, and the underdevelopment of structural meritocracy hinder the realization of good governance (Rostami, 2020; Salimi, 2018).

Theoretical foundations and position in public law: in Iranian public law, the principles of accountability and transparency simultaneously constitute the basis of legitimacy and efficiency; the effectiveness of the oversight system is a precondition for the impact of institutional accountability (Ashtiani, 2022). At the level of domestic higher-order instruments, the Constitution—through provisions relating to public oversight, administrative justice, and anti-corruption—has anticipated the necessary legal capacities (Hashemi, 1999). The Charter of Citizens' Rights likewise enshrines access to information and accountability as general rights (2016). At the international level, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by emphasizing freedom of expression and access to information, provide the legal foundation for transparency; UNCAC (2003) makes mechanisms of disclosure, reporting, and protection of whistleblowers mandatory (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948).

Transparency as a tool for preventing corruption:

The absence of transparency increases the cost of social oversight and expands the opportunities for administrative rent-seeking. The World Bank's governance literature and the WGI indicators show that improvements in "Voice and Accountability" and "Control of Corruption" are significantly correlated with reduced perceptions of corruption and increased governmental efficiency (Kaufmann et al., 2011; World Bank, 1992). Domestically, a direct legal link has been established between free access to information and administrative integrity in the 2009 Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information; however, the lack of criminal sanctions for unjustified refusal to disclose and the weakness of whistleblower protection remain serious gaps (Ansari, 2008; Salimi, 2018).

Accountability on three levels: (a) preventive: proactive publication of financial data, contracts, and tenders; (b) reactive: responding to complaints and requests for information; and (c) punitive: enforcement guarantees for violations and ensuring the independence of oversight bodies (the Supreme Audit Court, the General Inspection Organization) in imposing administrative and criminal responsibility (Abtahi, 2014; Rasekh, 2009). The classical literature on accountability in New Public Management and contemporary public-administration theory likewise stresses the multi-level nature of institutional and professional accountability (Bovens et al., 2014; Peters & Pierre, 2012).

Iran's legal framework and its challenges:

Although the Constitution and the Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information have created the necessary framework, implementation faces obstacles: ambiguities regarding the scope of exceptions, weak open-data standards, the absence of a robust whistleblower-protection regime, and the insufficient independence of oversight bodies (Ansari, 2008; Rostami, 2020; Salimi, 2018). From the perspective of administrative justice, the weakening of equal access and the institutional gaps in implementing accountability lead to a decline in public trust and negatively affect social capital (Alvani, 2009).

• Relationship with social capital and development:

Sustained transparency strengthens social capital and reduces the transaction costs of state–society interaction; this, in turn, is linked to more effective policymaking and the attraction of investment (Peters & Pierre, 2012; World Bank, 1992). Domestic literature on e-government likewise shows that digitalization of procedures makes accountability measurable and traceable (Feizi, 2005).

Legislative and institutional requirements proposed:

1. Amending the Law on Free Access to Information through a clear definition of the scope of exceptions, specific response deadlines, and criminal and civil sanctions for unjustified refusal or delay.
2. Enacting a law on the protection of whistleblowers and investigative journalists, providing mechanisms for immunity, compensation, and secure reporting channels in line with UNCAC.

3. Enhancing the budgetary and organizational independence of oversight and audit institutions and requiring them to publish periodic, data-based reports.
4. Mandating proactive open data on contracts, public procurement, and budgets through a single, searchable public portal.
5. Institutionalizing managerial accountability through systematic training in administrative law and performance evaluations based on transparency.
6. Continuously measuring WGI, CPI, and domestic indicators, with public dissemination of the results and the adoption of evidence-based reform programs.

Transparency and accountability in Iran require the convergence of legal reforms, independent oversight, e-government, and a culture of organizational responsiveness. Alignment with UNCAC and OECD standards and with the broader global governance literature, combined with the effective utilization of constitutional and domestic legal capacities, can pave a practical path toward reducing corruption and enhancing public trust ([Abtahi, 2014](#); [Ashtiani, 2022](#); [Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015](#); [World Bank, 1992](#)).

6. Proposed reform measures and strategies for improving good governance in Iran

A review of the dysfunctions discussed in the previous section shows that the realization of good governance in Iran requires legal, institutional, and cultural reforms aimed at aligning with international instruments and successful global experiences. The most important proposals are as follows:

Transparency and accountability of governments

- Drafting and enacting a comprehensive transparency law with criminal enforcement guarantees and the elimination of unnecessary exceptions.
- Strengthening the e-government system and publicly disclosing all major contracts and tenders on an independent, universally accessible platform.
- Raising the level of independence and budgetary autonomy of oversight bodies such as the Supreme Audit Court and the General Inspection Organization, enabling them to report freely to Parliament and the public.
- Ensuring the security of administrative and legal corruption whistleblowers and providing legal protection for whistleblowers and specialized journalists.
- Providing extensive legal training for managers and public employees and defining binding bureaucratic obligations for accountability.

Administrative and environmental justice

- Ensuring the structural and operational independence of the Department of Environment and strengthening its executive powers in reviewing major projects.
- Mandating transparent environmental impact assessments and publishing their results for all national and regional projects.
- Allocating targeted budgets to environmentally vulnerable regions, with an emphasis on regional and intergenerational justice.
- Providing comprehensive environmental education from schools to universities and raising public awareness of environmental rights.

Social justice, protection of persons with disabilities, and minorities

- Requiring the active participation of organizations representing persons with disabilities in the drafting and adoption of all laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities and minorities.
- Increasing the budget for the adaptation of urban and administrative spaces and implementing continuous monitoring mechanisms for the accessibility of public services.
- Strengthening the enforcement guarantees of laws protecting minorities and designing open mechanisms for oversight by representatives of these groups over national planning.
- Establishing a practical link between Islamic teachings on social justice (including, for example, provisions in *Nahj al-Balaghah*, Letter 53) and global human-rights standards, and conducting continuous evaluation of this link.

Balance between national sovereignty and international commitments

- Establishing an independent evaluation body to periodically monitor the implementation of Iran's commitments under human-rights, anti-corruption, and sustainable-development instruments, with the participation of academic and civil institutions.
- Publishing parallel, independent, and evidence-based reports by scientific, civil, and professional institutions for domestic and international forums, thereby creating public auditing of national commitments.
- Clarifying the role of domestic policies in implementing international instruments and providing legal strategies for national unity and constructive engagement with global indicators.

Human-capital development and good governance

- Making strategic investments and increasing the share of the national budget allocated to education, public health, and human-capital infrastructure.
- Institutionalizing civic demand-making and critical educational methods in public education to improve legal–civic literacy and strengthen social trust.
- Reducing gender and regional gaps in development planning for education, health, and employment, with a focus on social justice and good-governance standards.
- Linking human-capital development with the enhancement of social capital and national trust through the support of active civil and academic institutions.

7. Conclusion

The present study demonstrated that *good governance* in international legal instruments constitutes a multidimensional and binding framework formed through the integration of human-rights principles, informational transparency, and administrative integrity. A comparative analysis between international instruments—including the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966), and the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (2003)—and the domestic legal system of Iran indicates that the legal foundations for realizing good governance exist in the country; however, their implementation faces structural, institutional, and cultural obstacles ([International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966](#); [United Nations, 1945](#); [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003](#); [Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948](#)). Good governance in Iran will only be achieved when three core pillars—(a) legal reforms supported by enforcement guarantees, (b) strengthening a culture of accountability and civic demand-making, and (c) institutional alignment with global standards—are pursued simultaneously. Mere ratification or accession to international instruments cannot substitute for political will and concrete action. Sustainable human development and equal opportunity require reviewing power structures, investing intelligently in human capital, and obliging the state to institutionalize transparency and genuine popular participation ([Abtahi, 2014](#)).

From the perspective of public law, good governance is not merely a set of descriptive principles; rather, it represents a legal commitment obliging states to embrace transparency, accountability, and justice at the levels of legislation, policymaking, and implementation. In Iran, the actual realization of this framework requires the following steps:

1. Institutionalizing the right of free access to information through strengthening criminal enforcement guarantees and amending the 2009 Access-to-Information Law;
2. Enhancing administrative integrity and combating organized corruption in accordance with the provisions of UNCAC 2003 ([United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003](#));
3. Creating a national transparency and accountability assessment system using internationally standardized indicators such as the WGI ([World Bank, 1992](#));
4. Linking social capital with good governance as the shared foundation for trust, participation, and legitimacy ([Alvani, 2009](#)).

Accordingly, good governance in Iran requires not only legal reform and legal training for public officials, but also cultural transformation, civic participation, and political will for public transparency. Accession to international treaties is not sufficient;

rather, the 2016 Charter of Citizens' Rights, e-government policies, and the 1979 Constitution must be operationally redefined so that preventive, reactive, and punitive dimensions of accountability may be fully realized.

Ultimately, strengthening good governance requires cooperation between national institutions and international organizations such as UNDP, OECD, and the World Bank toward harmonizing legal and financial indicators ([Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015](#); [United Nations Development Programme, 2021](#); [World Bank, 1992](#)). Such an approach provides the conditions for achieving administrative justice, sustainable development, and enhanced public trust in the governance system.

The findings of this study emphasize that good governance is a multifaceted legal framework with binding dimensions that can only be achieved in Iran through reforming domestic laws, structural transparency, strengthening independent oversight bodies, and providing legal training for government officials ([Abtahi, 2014](#); [United Nations Development Programme, 2021](#)).

The proposed measures for enhancing good governance are as follows:

1. Enacting a comprehensive law on governmental transparency with criminal enforcement guarantees and ensuring the full implementation of the 2009 Law on the Publication and Free Access to Information ([Salimi, 2018](#)).
2. Strengthening the financial capacity and independence of oversight institutions such as the Supreme Audit Court and the General Inspection Organization in order to enhance accountability and combat corruption ([Najafi Abrandabadi, 2019](#)).
3. Facilitating civic participation by supporting local councils and expanding e-government systems ([United Nations Development Programme, 2021](#)).
4. Providing continuous legal and professional training for public employees based on Iran's international commitments ([Abtahi, 2014](#)).
5. Harmonizing national legislation with international good-governance instruments such as UNCAC and OECD guidelines ([Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development, 2015](#); [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2003](#)).

With the implementation of these reforms, Iran's legal system can gradually align with international standards of good governance and create the conditions for sustainable development and comprehensive administrative justice.

Ethical Considerations

All procedures performed in this study were under the ethical standards.

Acknowledgments

Authors thank all who helped us through this study.

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

Funding/Financial Support

According to the authors, this article has no financial support.

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