

## **Digitalization of Public Procurement as a Mechanism for Combating Administrative Corruption: Between the Possibility of Implementation and the Limits of Effectiveness**

**Dr. KECHEHA MESSAOUD**

UNIVERSITY BATNA1 – ALGERIA. EMAIL: [messaoud.kecheha@univ-batna.dz](mailto:messaoud.kecheha@univ-batna.dz)

**Received: 07/02/2026 ; Accepted: 03/06/2026 ; Published: 05/07/2026**

### **Abstract**

The digitalization of public procurement has become one of the most prominent mechanisms adopted by states to modernize public administration and strengthen the principles of good governance. It enhances transparency, accelerates procedures, and ensures equal opportunities among economic operators, thereby contributing to reducing manifestations of administrative corruption and safeguarding public funds. However, the effectiveness of this digital transformation remains contingent upon the availability of an appropriate legal, technical, and institutional environment capable of addressing challenges related to infrastructure, information security, and human capacity building, in addition to emerging risks associated with cybercrime. This article aims to examine the role of public procurement digitalization in combating administrative corruption while highlighting the limits of its effectiveness in light of technical, organizational, and supervisory challenges. It also emphasizes the importance of developing effective electronic oversight mechanisms to ensure the achievement of the objectives of digital transformation in the field of public procurement.

**Keywords:** Public Procurement Digitalization; Administrative Corruption; Transparency; Public Procurement Electronic Portal; Electronic Oversight.

### **Introduction**

Public procurement constitutes one of the most significant areas of public expenditure and is among the sectors most vulnerable to administrative corruption due to the complexity of its financial and administrative procedures. Consequently, improving public procurement management has become an essential requirement for ensuring transparency and the sound management of public funds. Within this context, the digitalization of public procurement has emerged as a strategic option aimed at modernizing public administration, simplifying procedures, promoting equality among economic operators, and reducing human intervention that may facilitate unlawful practices. Nevertheless, the

success of this approach depends not only on the adoption of digital technologies but also on the readiness of the legal, technical, and institutional framework to ensure their effective implementation. Accordingly, this study addresses the following research question:

To what extent can the digitalization of public procurement contribute to combating administrative corruption in light of the emergence of new limitations and challenges that may hinder the achievement of its objectives?

To answer this question, the study is divided into two sections. The first examines the role of digitalization in reducing administrative corruption, while the second analyzes the limitations of digitalization and highlights the challenges facing its implementation.

#### Section One: The Role of Public Procurement Digitalization in Reducing Corruption

To clarify the role played by digitalization in limiting manifestations of corruption in public procurement, this section first examines its contribution to promoting transparency and equality (First Requirement), before discussing the impact of the Public Procurement Electronic Portal on combating corruption (Second Requirement).

#### **First Requirement: Promoting Transparency and Equality through Digitalization**

Transparency and equality are fundamental principles governing public procurement, as they guarantee equal opportunities for all economic operators and prevent practices that may undermine the principle of fair competition. Digitalization has significantly contributed to strengthening these two principles, thereby enhancing confidence in the public procurement system and reducing opportunities for corruption.

#### First Branch: Public Procurement Digitalization as a Means of Enhancing Transparency

To achieve the principle of transparency in the conclusion of electronic administrative contracts, every person meeting the eligibility requirements is granted the opportunity to submit a bid. Since human intervention is limited in electronic contracts, competitors can electronically obtain contract documents and tender specifications, while bid submission is likewise carried out electronically. Furthermore, the contracting authority cannot refuse to receive electronically submitted bids.<sup>1</sup> The Algerian legislator reaffirmed the principle of transparency in public procurement through Law No. 06-01 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, as amended, which provides:

"The procedures applicable to public procurement shall be based on the principles of transparency, integrity, fair competition, and objective criteria..."<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Hamza Ben Azzah, *The Legal Framework of Electronic Administrative Contracts: A Comparative Study*, Ph.D. Dissertation in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abou Bekr Belkaid University of Tlemcen, Academic Year 2020/2021, p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> Article 9 of Law No. 06-01 of 20 February 2006 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, Official Gazette No. 14, published on 8 March 2006.

There is no doubt that the principle of publicity in public procurement constitutes a practical embodiment of transparency. Administrative contracts should not be concluded under circumstances surrounded by suspicion or uncertainty. This objective is achieved by publicly announcing the contracting authority's intention to contract through various recognized means. Undoubtedly, the Internet has become one of the most effective channels for such publication, as it enables all interested persons worldwide to access information through dedicated websites and electronic portals, which are regularly and continuously consulted by stakeholders.<sup>1</sup>

Given the importance of the principle of publicity, the Algerian legislator introduced, through Article 46 of Law No. 23-12 on Public Procurement, the mandatory publication of procurement notices on the Public Procurement Electronic Portal, in addition to publication in the Official Bulletin of Public Procurement and through accredited print and electronic media.<sup>2</sup>

It can therefore be argued that electronic publication has become an imperative necessity to prevent violations in the field of publicity and to avoid attempts by contracting authorities to conceal information related to public procurement from certain competitors. Consequently, making procurement information electronically available and disseminating it as widely as possible can significantly contribute to reducing corruption in this field while promoting fair and equal competition among all participants.<sup>3</sup>

The Algerian legislator has also established the Public Procurement Electronic Portal, which represents an innovative mechanism for combating corruption in public procurement by reinforcing transparency and simplifying administrative procedures. This is clearly reflected in the information made available through the portal, which any economic operator may access to ensure the proper selection of contracting partners.<sup>4</sup>

### **Subsection Two: The Digitalization of Public Procurement as a Means of Ensuring Equality Among Economic Operators**

The conclusion of public procurement contracts through electronic means, using computer systems specifically designed to receive, examine, evaluate, and classify bids electronically, ensures equality among contracting parties. Such systems are free from discrimination and favoritism, unlike natural

---

<sup>1</sup> Hamdi Al-Qubailat, *Electronic Administration Law*, 1st ed., Dar Wael for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2014, p. 183.

<sup>2</sup> Article 46 of Law No. 23-12 of 5 August 2023 establishing the General Rules Governing Public Procurement, Official Gazette No. 51, published on 6 August 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Abdel Fattah Al-Jabali, *Transparency in Government Procurement and Projects to Ensure Fair Competition for Small and Medium Enterprises*, Transparency Enhancement and Anti-Corruption Policy Papers Series, Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), Arab Republic of Egypt, p. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Najat Ben Mekki & Samia Menasria, "Electronic Administration as a Mechanism for Combating Electronic Administrative Corruption," *Proceedings of the 4th International Virtual Scientific Conference on Combating Corruption in the Digital Environment*, 4–5 April 2021, Vol. 2, Arab Democratic Center, Germany, p. 157.

persons. They eliminate practices such as falsely claiming insufficient inventory, excluding companies that have submitted superior bids without justification, publishing tender notices only after the tender has already been launched, or canceling awarded tenders under the pretext of political instability because the successful bidder is deemed undesirable. There is no doubt that an electronic tendering system can effectively overcome these manifestations of corruption, provided that it is implemented through software specifically designed for this purpose and supported by advanced technologies in this field.<sup>1</sup>

The principle of equality among contractors does not conflict with excluding certain applicants with poor reputations who are known for delays or negligence in fulfilling administrative duties and previous contractual obligations. Contracting with such persons may jeopardize the public interest, since the performance of administrative contracts requires a high degree of integrity and professionalism, as contractual obligations must be respected and fulfilled.<sup>2</sup>

This consideration prompted the Algerian legislator to broaden the scope of publication and disclosure of public procurement procedures to include electronic communication and information exchange. This was established under Law No. 23-12 laying down the general rules governing public procurement, particularly in Chapter Two of Title Six, through Article 107.

From the foregoing, it can be observed that public procurement under electronic administration, commonly referred to as electronic public procurement (e-procurement), constitutes an effective mechanism for ensuring equality among economic operators. No discrimination exists between bidders, as they submit their administrative, financial, and technical offers through the electronic portal without direct contact with the officials responsible for managing procurement procedures. Furthermore, the electronic conduct of all procurement stages enhances the transparency of the procedures.

## **Section Two: The Impact of the Electronic Public Procurement Portal on Combating Corruption**

Digital transformation in the field of public procurement has led to the introduction of electronic mechanisms aimed at strengthening the principles of transparency and integrity. Among the most significant of these mechanisms is the electronic public procurement portal, which has become an effective tool for promoting transparency through the publication of information, facilitating access to it, reducing unlawful practices, and protecting public funds.

### **Subsection One: The Electronic Portal and Transparency**

---

<sup>1</sup> Saliha Ben Aouda, *The Importance of Contracting through the Electronic Public Procurement Portal*, *Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2016, pp. 64–65.

<sup>2</sup> Ahmed Youssef Ashour Al-Hadidi, *The Impact of Modern Technology on the Legal Means of Administrative Authorities*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, 2017, p. 179.

The electronic portal plays a prominent role in communication, information exchange, coordination, and integration among government institutions by establishing a unified communication channel between economic operators and contracting authorities. It provides clear, standardized, and documented information through the use of advanced technologies, local networks, the Internet, and interconnected databases, thereby enabling users to complete their transactions impartially and securely<sup>1</sup>

Moreover, this system has been designed to provide its services at all times, with complete transparency and without discrimination among its users. Every user of the electronic portal follows the same procedures prescribed by its electronic system, regardless of status or identity. Consequently, there is no room for personal relationships to influence access to services or the completion of transactions, nor for bribery or favoritism, as commonly encountered under traditional procurement methods used to circumvent legal and procedural rules.

Accordingly, it can be argued that the electronic system governing the portal shields it from manipulation and the channels of corruption that typically arise in conventional public procurement procedures. Its services are delivered automatically to any person who requests them and satisfies the prescribed legal and procedural requirements. Since the system neither recognizes bribery nor favoritism, it also prevents manipulation of procedures through premature action, delay, or omission. All procedures are mandatory, organized, and sequential.<sup>2</sup>

### **Subsection Two: The Electronic Portal and the Protection of Public Funds**

The adoption of electronic public procurement contributes significantly to strengthening the principles of competition and standardizing procedures for all competitors throughout every stage of the procurement process. It also rationalizes administrative procedures, producing tangible savings in both administrative costs and processing time. Consequently, it reduces costs and time for both contracting authorities and economic operators alike. Furthermore, it can substantially lower prices, generating savings ranging from 5% to 20% of total public procurement costs in certain cases, while reducing transaction costs by 50% to 80%.<sup>3</sup>

Electronic government applications in the field of public procurement also contribute to reducing procurement expenditures by lowering advertising costs, encouraging competitive pricing, and minimizing operational expenses. Several international experiences have confirmed these benefits.

---

<sup>1</sup> Nabila Akoujil, *The Role of the Electronic Public Procurement Portal in Combating Corruption Crimes*, *Journal of Legal and Political Thought*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2022, p. 1096.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1097.

<sup>3</sup> Asma Kiari, *The Conceptual and Legal Framework for the Dematerialization of Public Procurement*, *Algerian and Comparative Public Law Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 2023, p. 664.

For example, electronic government procurement systems in Washington have achieved average savings of 10% to 20% of procurement costs.<sup>1</sup>

These advantages characterize the electronic public procurement portal, as it is based on a well-designed and organized software system that keeps pace with technological development and global digital transformation. It promotes administrative efficiency, reduces costs, improves the quality of public services, and rationalizes public expenditure by relying on digital programs specifically designed to receive, examine, evaluate, and classify bids electronically.

## **Section Two: The Limits of the Digitalization of Public Procurement in Combating Corruption**

Despite the significant progress achieved by the digitalization of public procurement in promoting transparency, equality, and reducing certain manifestations of corruption, its effectiveness continues to face several challenges that may hinder the full realization of its objectives. The success of digitalization depends on the availability of effective technological resources, a robust digital infrastructure, qualified human resources capable of adapting to this transformation, as well as a comprehensive legal framework and a secure, reliable environment.

### **First Requirement: Technical and Organizational Challenges**

The implementation of electronic administration in public institutions does not merely involve replacing paper documents with electronic ones; rather, it represents a new administrative system based on several fundamental components. These include material components such as electronic devices and related equipment; technological components such as telecommunications infrastructure and Internet connectivity; and human components represented by public employees, including software specialists, maintenance technicians, network administrators, and information security experts responsible for protecting information systems. Nevertheless, the existence of these components alone is insufficient to establish a successful electronic administration without an appropriate legal framework consisting of the various legislative and regulatory texts governing the transition from traditional administration to electronic management of public services and ensuring its proper implementation. In addition, the security of information and data constitutes another essential aspect that must not be overlooked.

### **Subsection One: Obstacles Related to Digital Infrastructure and the Lack of Human Capacity Building**

Although the Internet is the world's most widespread communication medium, it is not sufficient on its own. Therefore, publication in newspapers remains necessary. This approach was adopted by the Algerian legislator through the decision specifying the content and management procedures of the electronic public procurement portal, recognizing that many candidates wishing to contract with the

---

<sup>1</sup> Malika Kourbati, *The Role of E-Government in Combating Corruption*, Ph.D. Dissertation (LMD) in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Ghardaïa, 2017–2018, p. 349.

administration are still unfamiliar with Internet usage on the one hand, and that the technical infrastructure in many government institutions remains insufficient for concluding this type of contract on the other hand.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, it is essential to establish the infrastructure required for electronic administration, including the development and modernization of telecommunications networks so that they are fully integrated, operational, and capable of handling the enormous volume of communications simultaneously, thereby achieving the intended objectives of Internet-based services. Furthermore, appropriate digital technologies must be provided, including computer systems, hardware, equipment, technological systems, databases, software applications, and digital mail services, while ensuring that these resources are made available as widely as possible for both individual and institutional use.<sup>2</sup>

The implementation of electronic administration also contributes to transforming and developing the human element within public institutions. This transformation necessitates training administrative personnel and their assistants to operate the new electronic system. Consequently, public institutions must qualify and continuously train their human resources to enable them to adapt to and effectively utilize modern technological tools.<sup>3</sup> Training and professional development constitute essential means of adapting to contemporary developments. In particular, training public employees—especially senior staff—helps reduce bureaucratic procedures and administrative complexity by enabling them to rely on electronic documents and software that facilitate rapid and efficient operations without the need to move between offices and paper files. In some cases, employees may even perform their duties remotely, thereby evolving from traditional employees into electronic employees. Accordingly, improving employees' competencies is indispensable for enabling them to adapt to changing circumstances and technological developments.<sup>4</sup> The greater the level of digital knowledge and competence among individuals, the greater their ability to access electronic portal services, including public procurement portals, quickly and accurately, since one of the principal obstacles to benefiting from electronic administration lies in disparities in individuals' digital literacy.

### **Subsection Two: Legal and Security Challenges**

The aspiration to implement digitalization and establish an electronic government system must be accompanied by legislation compatible with the use of electronic documents and electronic

---

<sup>1</sup> Saliha Ben Aouda, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> Badr Mohamed El-Sayed El-Qazzaz, *The Role of Electronic Administration in Combating Administrative Corruption: A Comparative Study in Light of Islamic Jurisprudence*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2015, p. 369.

<sup>3</sup> Suleiman Osama Suleiman Abu Salama, *Electronic Administration and Its Impact on Public Utilities in Palestine: An Analytical Study*, Master's Thesis in Public Law, Faculty of Law, Al-Azhar University, Gaza, 2017, pp. 136–137.

<sup>4</sup> Nasr Al-Zarou Abdelwahab Rajab, *The Principle of the Public Utility's Ability to Adapt to Changing Circumstances*, Ph.D. Dissertation (L.M.D.) in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Djillali Liabès University, 2020–2021, p. 158.

transactions. Otherwise, such initiatives may encounter legal and political obstacles. This requires updating existing laws to accommodate the legal recognition and regulation of electronic documents and transactions,<sup>1</sup> including electronic public procurement procedures and the use of electronic signatures.

With regard to security challenges, information security obstacles encompass a wide range of issues, some relating to technological systems, software, and hardware, while others concern the functioning of government institutions themselves.<sup>2</sup> Information security constitutes one of the most significant challenges associated with electronic administration. Information and documents stored, processed, and transmitted electronically for the purpose of conducting administrative operations must be adequately protected. Therefore, a high level of cybersecurity and electronic confidentiality is essential to ensure the protection of information.<sup>3</sup>

**These security challenges include, among others:**

The rapid pace of technological development and the continuous emergence of new security vulnerabilities.

The growing threats associated with the use of technology, whether resulting from prolonged system usage or the development of new technologies. Such threats include cyberattacks, financial threats, hacking, espionage, and the destruction of information systems.<sup>4</sup>

Accordingly, it is essential that the information and data exchanged between the administration and economic operators remain secure and protected in order to preserve mutual trust between the contracting parties. Information security and data privacy constitute critical factors that directly influence the willingness of economic operators to engage in contractual relations with the public administration.<sup>5</sup>

**Section Two: Risks of Electronic Corruption and Weak Oversight**

Although the digitalization of public procurement was introduced with the aim of enhancing transparency, simplifying procedures, and reducing manifestations of corruption, this transformation has simultaneously generated new challenges that did not exist within the traditional environment. It has led to the emergence of new forms of cybercrime and created opportunities for digital corruption practices that exploit technical vulnerabilities or weaknesses in electronic oversight mechanisms.

**Subsection One: The Emergence of Cybercrimes**

---

<sup>1</sup> Omar Mousa Jaafar Al-Quraishi, *The Impact of Electronic Administration on Reducing Administrative Corruption*, 1st ed., Halabi Legal Publications, Lebanon, 2015, pp. 126–127.

<sup>2</sup> Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, *E-Government and Its Role in Combating Administrative Corruption (Vision and Objective)*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2020, p. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

<sup>4</sup> Badr Mohamed El-Sayed El-Qazzaz, *op. cit.*, pp. 396–397.

<sup>5</sup> Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

Technological advancement and the widespread use of information technologies have enabled perpetrators of conventional corruption to adapt their criminal methods to the digital environment. At the same time, entirely new forms of crime have emerged that were unknown in the traditional system. This development necessitates the modernization of anti-corruption legislation to keep pace with these technological changes. The virtual environment has also contributed to the emergence of corruption-related crimes characterized by their electronic nature, in which modern technologies are extensively exploited, such as electronic bribery, cyber fraud in its various forms, and all information technology crimes related to unauthorized access to information systems. Given the scope of these offenses, it is not possible to address them all in this study.

Electronic bribery, for example, is one of the crimes that has increasingly exploited modern information and communication technologies. A new form of bribery has emerged through information and communication technology (ICT) tools, commonly referred to as electronic bribery. Contemporary practice has demonstrated that all the constituent elements of the crime of bribery can occur within the virtual environment. However, several legal challenges arise in this regard, the most significant of which include:

Proving the electronic offer and request of a bribe: Establishing the offense of bribery is relatively straightforward once the offer or request has been proven. However, detecting such an offer or request is materially difficult because it is neither visible nor audible to others. Instead, the public official interacts through an information system, such as by exchanging text messages or emails.

Proving that the public official received the consideration: The public official may not receive the benefit directly. Both the official and the client may interact exclusively through information networks. The official may offer services in exchange for compensation, or the client may offer compensation to the official in return for performing a service benefiting either the client or a third party.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Subsection Two: The Need for Advanced Oversight Mechanisms (Electronic Oversight)**

Electronic oversight aims to shift from traditional monitoring methods to the use of information technologies in accessing documents and communications necessary for exercising supervisory functions. One of its most important tools is computer networks, which connect executive organizational units with oversight bodies responsible for supervising them. This facilitates access to accurate, high-quality data and information in the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible cost, while making such information available to the relevant authorities. It also contributes to improving and simplifying performance, accelerating task completion, and serving both oversight

---

<sup>1</sup> Malika Qurbati, Previously cited, p. 393.

institutions and beneficiaries of the oversight system. Consequently, this enhances decision-making and enables the identification of deviations in the performance of tasks assigned to executive bodies.<sup>1</sup> It is noteworthy that electronic oversight enables real-time monitoring through an organization's internal network, thereby reducing the time gap between the occurrence of a deviation and its correction. It is also a continuous and dynamic process that seeks to detect irregularities as they arise through the continuous flow of information. This significantly enhances its capacity to monitor various operations, track decision-making processes, and correct errors across all types of institutions.<sup>2</sup> These characteristics provide electronic oversight with several important advantages, including:

Limiting manifestations of administrative corruption committed by public employees and facilitating their detection and correction through continuous monitoring, while reducing acts of employee disloyalty and other unlawful conduct that may harm public administration.

Promoting trust-based relationships, thereby reducing employee negligence in performing their duties and strengthening their loyalty to the administration.

Accordingly, the implementation of electronic oversight within public institutions, together with employees' awareness of its existence, ensures that public officials perform their duties lawfully and refrain from engaging in conduct incompatible with the public office. Since employees recognize that they are subject to continuous monitoring and cannot evade accountability, electronic oversight plays a significant role in combating administrative corruption.<sup>3</sup>

## **Conclusion**

This study concludes that the digitalization of public procurement represents a modern and effective mechanism for enhancing transparency, consolidating the principle of equality among economic operators, and protecting public funds by ensuring access to information, simplifying procedures, and reducing human intervention. Nevertheless, its effectiveness remains relative, as it faces numerous technical, organizational, and legal challenges, in addition to risks associated with cybercrime and the weakness of digital oversight mechanisms.

Therefore, the success of public procurement digitalization in combating administrative corruption requires the completion of the legislative framework governing its implementation, the development of digital infrastructure, the qualification of human resources, the strengthening of cybersecurity, and the establishment of an advanced electronic oversight system based on modern technologies. Accordingly, the digitalization of public procurement should not be viewed as an end in itself, but rather as a means of achieving a more transparent, accountable, and efficient public administration,

---

<sup>1</sup> Badr Mohamed El-Sayed El-Qazzaz, Previously cited, pp. 356–357.

<sup>2</sup> Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, Previously cited, p. 135.

<sup>3</sup> Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, Previously cited, pp. 143–144

particularly in this field, provided that it is accompanied by comprehensive institutional and legal reforms.

### **List of Sources and References**

#### **Laws:**

1-Law No. 06-01 of 20 February 2006 on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, No. 14, issued on 8 March 2006.

2-Law No. 23-12 of 5 August 2023 laying down the general rules governing public procurement, Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, No. 51, issued on 6 August 2023.

#### **Books:**

1-Ahmed Youssef Ashour Al-Hadidi, *The Impact of Modern Technology on the Legal Means Available to the Administrative Authority*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, 2017.

2-Badr Mohammed El-Sayed Al-Qazzaz, *The Role of Electronic Administration in Combating Administrative Corruption: A Comparative Study in the Light of Islamic Jurisprudence*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2015.

3-Hamdi Al-Qubailat, *Electronic Administration Law*, 1st ed., Dar Wael for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2014.

Khaled Hassan Ahmed Lotfy, *E-Government and Its Role in Combating Administrative Corruption: Vision and Objective*, 1st ed., Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2020.

4-Omar Mousa Jaafar Al-Quraishi, *The Impact of Electronic Administration in Reducing the Phenomenon of Administrative Corruption*, 1st ed., Halabi Legal Publications, Lebanon, 2015.

#### **Scientific Journals:**

5-Asma Kiari, "The Conceptual and Legal Framework for the Dematerialization of Public Procurement Contracts," *Algerian and Comparative Public Law Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 2023.

6-Nabila Akoujil, "The Role of the Electronic Public Procurement Portal in Combating Corruption Crimes," *Journal of Legal and Political Thought*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2022.

7-Saliha Ben Aouda, "The Importance of Contracting through the Electronic Public Procurement Portal," *Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2016.

#### **Theses and Dissertations:**

1-Hamza Ben Azza, *The Legal System of the Electronic Administrative Contract: A Comparative Study*, Ph.D. Dissertation in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abu Bakr Belkaid University, Tlemcen, Academic Year 2020/2021.

2-Malika Kourbati, *The Role of E-Government in Combating Corruption*, Ph.D. Dissertation (LMD) in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Ghardaïa, 2017/2018.

3-Nasr Al-Zarou Abdelwahab Rajab, *The Principle of the Public Service's Ability to Adapt to Changes Affecting It*, Ph.D. Dissertation (LMD) in Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Djillali Liabès University, Sidi Bel Abbès, Academic Year 2020/2021.

4-Suleiman Osama Suleiman Abu Salama, *Electronic Administration and Its Impact on Public Services in Palestine: An Analytical Study*, Master's Thesis in Public Law, Faculty of Law, Al-Azhar University, Gaza, 2017.

**Conference Papers:**

1-Najat Ben Mekki and Samia Manassiria, "Electronic Administration as a Mechanism for Combating Electronic Administrative Corruption," in *Proceedings of the 4th–5th April 2021 Virtual International Scientific Conference on Combating Corruption in the Digital Environment*, Vol. II, Arab Democratic Center, Germany.

**Research Papers:**

1-Abdel Fattah El-Gebaly, *Transparency in Government Procurement and Projects to Ensure Fair Competition for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises*, Policy Papers Series on Promoting Transparency and Combating Corruption, Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), Arab Republic of Egypt.