

The role of electronic administration in Algeria's efforts to eradicate administrative corruption

دور الإدارة الإلكترونية في القضاء على الفساد الإداري في الجزائر

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Abstract:

The technological revolution has contributed to the consolidation of e-administration as an inevitable necessity that measures the level of development of countries. E-administration has helped bring administration closer to citizens, accelerate the pace of administrative services, reduce costs, simplify procedures, achieve transparency, and combat administrative crimes. Despite the positive roles of technology in administrative management, it has also contributed to the spread of criminal behavior through the use of modern techniques. Therefore, the correct use of e-administration appears as an effective means to combat corrupt practices that have been produced by traditional administration, such as bribery, favoritism, and bureaucracy.

key words: *electronic management; Corruption, Algeria.*

المخلص :

ساهمت الثورة التكنولوجية في تكريس الإدارة الإلكترونية ضرورة حتمية يقاس بها مدى تطور الدول، حيث ساهمت الإدارة الإلكترونية في تقريب الإدارة من المواطن وتسريع وتيرة الخدمات الإدارية وتخفيض التكاليف وتبسيط الإجراءات بالإضافة إلى تحقيق الشفافية ومكافحة الجرائم الوظيفية. وعلى الرغم من الأدوار الإيجابية لاستخدام التكنولوجيا في التسيير الإداري إلا أن هذه الأخيرة ساهمت في تفشي السلوكيات الإجرامية باستخدام التقنيات الحديثة. لذا يظهر الاستخدام الصحيح للإدارة الإلكترونية كوسيلة فعالة لمكافحة ممارسات الفساد الإداري التي أفرزتها الإدارة التقليدية كالرشوة والمحسوبية والبيروقراطية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإدارة الإلكترونية؛ الفساد، الجزائر.



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Introduction:

The information revolution that the world is witnessing at the present time; It has affected various areas of life, as information and communications technology has become used and exploited in the activities and actions of individuals, and even in the actions and contracts concluded by countries and their various agencies.

Therefore, electronic administration has become an inevitable necessity that must be applied in every modern country that wants to keep pace with developments in the era of the digital revolution, and not lag behind the global information renaissance, because this system has positive aspects, especially in the field of public facilities, and the services it provides, which makes switching to it is necessary, as it would speed up completion, reduce costs and simplify procedures, as well as achieve transparency in administration and combat functional crimes.

The widespread spread of electronic commerce has led many countries to think about exploiting information and communications technology in administrative transactions, in order to take advantage of the advantages of this technology to serve citizens and facilitate administrative work on the one hand. This technology also plays an effective role in combating the phenomenon of administrative corruption on the other hand. On the other hand, most countries have begun to use electronic means to carry out the administrative work assigned to them, which is known as: "electronic administration." Although Algeria was late in adopting e-commerce, it did not issue the e-commerce law until 2018¹this is in contrast to foreign and even Arab countries.

Despite the positive features of this revolution that swept the world; which made it a small village where information was transmitted at an amazing speed. However, this revolution resulted in the emergence of many complex problems, the most serious of which is the problem of administrative corruption, which has become committed by modern means resulting from this information revolution, and is embodied in many negative behaviors such as bureaucracy, poor administrative organization, bribery, and embezzlement of public funds....

Since it is necessary to exploit this modern technology; To eliminate various forms of administrative corruption, the idea of "electronic administration" emerged due to the many advantages it provides that may contribute to reducing the problems of traditional administration that generate many corruption crimes, in addition to its role in avoiding mediation, increasing transparency and integrity, and reducing deviations in administrative practices.

Taking into account the previous points, the following question will center our problem: **In what ways has Algeria's implementation of e-administration assisted in the fight against and reduction of corrupt conduct in the public sector?**

However, the success of electronic administration in combating administrative corruption; It depends on the availability of the components of this modern administration as a first step, then knowing the effective methods and ways of this mechanism to combat administrative corruption, which is what we will try to clarify in this research paper.

1- The conceptual framework of electronic administration:

Today, the world is witnessing a wave of rapid and massive changes and developments, and a revolution in information that it has never witnessed before. It is the age of technology and scientific development, and this development has affected various aspects of life, political, economic, and social... After the introduction of the Internet and its spread in the world, we have begun to hear Terms such as electronic administration, electronic administration, electronic money, electronic commerce, electronic education, and other concepts. It seems that improving administrative performance will not be achieved without the electronic revolution. We will try in this quick summary to clarify some elements of electronic administration and what this concept means.

Where electronic administration means: “the ability of various administration sectors to provide traditional administration services and information to citizens by electronic means, with extreme speed and accuracy, less costs and effort, and at any time.”⁽²⁾.

It is defined as: “The application of information technology in providing public services through modern means of communication, such as the Internet, with the aim of delivering services to the citizen or customer, increasing the positive impact on the business community, and making the administration work with high efficiency and effectiveness.”³

Electronic administration has also been defined as: “carrying out a group of efforts that rely on information technology to provide products to its students through the computer and seeking to alleviate the problems resulting from the product seeker’s dealings with individuals in a way that contributes to achieving efficiency and effectiveness in organizational performance.”⁽⁴⁾.

It is also defined as: “the use of information technology, especially Internet applications based on a network of websites, to support and enhance citizens’ access to services provided by the local administration, in addition to providing services to the business sector and various administration departments with transparency and high efficiency, in a way that achieves justice and equality.”⁵.

It was also defined: “Performing operations between a group of partners, through the use of advanced information technology in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of performance.”⁽⁶⁾.

Electronic administration was also defined based on its consideration as a mechanism to combat corruption, and in this we find the definition set by the World Bank: “A modern term that refers to the use of information and communications technology in order to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the administration, in the services it provides to citizens and the business community, by empowering them.” Information to support all procedural systems of the administration and eliminate corruption”⁽⁷⁾.

It is defined as the ability of the administration sector to exchange information and provide services between itself, between citizens, and between business sectors, with high

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speed, accuracy, and lowest cost via the Internet. While ensuring the confidentiality and security of transmitted information (at any time and in any place), it is based on two principles: the first is technical, which consists of preparing information electronically, transmitting it via the Internet, and ensuring its accuracy and confidentiality; The second is procedural, which consists of implementing transactions and services remotely while ensuring their validity and credibility.”⁸.

It is known as being synonymous with the processes of simplifying administration procedures and facilitating the bureaucratic system for citizens by delivering services to them quickly and fairly within a framework of integrity, transparency, and administrative accountability.⁹.

This is in addition to several other definitions⁽¹⁰⁾. Among them are also: “electronic elements that consist of hardware, software, communications networks, administration concepts, and mechanisms for their application.”⁽¹¹⁾.

Through these different definitions, we can define electronic administration simply as: “providing public services to citizens using modern electronic technologies.”

After reviewing these definitions, and many other definitions, we found that there is clear confusion between the term electronic administration and the term electronic administration.⁽¹²⁾ Accordingly, electronic administration is an integrated and comprehensive system, in a (broader) digital space, and includes both electronic business (electronic administration of business only) and electronic administration (to indicate electronic administration of administration business). Electronic administration is part of electronic administration, or a branch. From its branches.⁽¹³⁾

After learning about the definition of electronic administration, it can be said that to implement this new mechanism in various countries, including Algeria, which is striving to keep pace with scientific and technological development, some basic and necessary requirements and components must be available for the success of implementing electronic administration (first), and certain strategies must be followed. So that electronic administration can reduce the phenomenon of administrative corruption (second).

2- The characteristics of successful e-administration and their availability in Algeria

Implementing an electronic administration system requires the availability of many components and capabilities in order to provide distinguished service to citizens, and achieve an appropriate level of performance for public (administrational) administration organizations at the same time.

In order for electronic administration to be implemented, the infrastructure, physical capital, and human capital required by this process must be provided, in addition to the presence of a serious political will to bring about change. These components can be divided into: infrastructure components, organizational and administrative components, and legal components. And a wish¹⁴ Therefore, we will try to identify these components, and know the steps that Algeria has taken in this field, for the possibility of applying electronic administration, and these components can be clarified through the following:

2-1- The infrastructure components of electronic administration:

These components are called technical components, and they are the cornerstone of the subject of electronic administration. Considering that electronic administration is the use of modern means of communication and information in the practice of administrative work, and all of this is done through communication networks; The primary responsibility for providing this lies with the Ministry of Communications⁽¹⁵⁾. The state that wishes to adopt electronic administration as an alternative to traditional administration must develop a strategy for building and developing the infrastructure structure in its various technical dimensions. The solid infrastructure consists of all establishments, land and cellular connections (remotely), computers, networks, and physical information technology.⁽¹⁶⁾ As well as the soft infrastructure, which is the set of services, information, expertise, and network operational systems software, which consists of websites, electronic databases, network services...⁽¹⁷⁾ This is in addition to the quality of citizens in the culture of electronic administration, so that they are prepared to accept the new systems⁽¹⁸⁾. The infrastructure includes a modern communications and data network and an advanced telecommunications infrastructure capable of ensuring communication and transfer of information between the administrative institutions themselves on the one hand and between institutions and citizens on the other hand. The components of the infrastructure are:

A) Communications technologies: It is what transmits and exchanges information across different sites, and consists of two basic elements: communication channels and communication, retransmission, or control stations.

B) Computer technologies and its components: This is because most electronic administration services are carried out through this device, which is an irreplaceable requirement and includes all the physical and logical components of the computer.

C) The spread of the Internet: Because through it, communication between network users is secured at the level of all sectors, within a highly specialized digital environment⁽¹⁹⁾.

2-2- The organizational and administrative components of electronic administration:

The shift from the traditional to the electronic form in administrative work must be accompanied by a shift in processes, procedures, and individuals. This should not come as a surprise, but rather the environment that will receive this must be created.⁽²⁰⁾

Accordingly, the organizational components are training and capacity building, which includes training all employees on how to use computers, manage networks, information bases, data, and all the information necessary to work on managing and directing “electronic administration” properly, preferably through specialized training institutes or centers affiliated with the administration. In addition, the culture of using “electronic administration” and the methods and means of using it must be disseminated to citizens as well, in the same manner as before⁽²¹⁾.

This is in addition to developing and adapting the administrative organization,

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services and administrative transactions with the electronic administration towards eliminating some departments and creating new ones... All of this must be in line with the development of specialized competencies and skills, such as the presence of a qualified workforce with experience in using information technologies.⁽²²⁾ With the provision of an appropriate level of funding, such that administration funding enables it to carry out periodic maintenance and training for cadres and employees, maintain a high level of service provision, and keep pace with any development that occurs within the framework of technology and “electronic administration” at the world level.²³.

2-3- The legal and security components of electronic administration:

Legislation and laws are considered the basic pillars for establishing and building any project, or making any change in the country. Therefore, the necessary legislative texts necessary for this must be provided, in addition to providing protection and preventing people from attacking information and piracy.⁽²⁴⁾ And other crimes resulting from the use of communications and information technology.

As for the legislative (legal) components, there are those who believe that the necessary legislation to implement electronic administration must be put in place before implementation, by defining the legal system that recognizes the shift from traditional administration to electronic administration, and then after that, that is, during implementation, the necessary legal vacuum can be filled, except The reality proves the opposite, as most of the countries that have adopted electronic administration projects have not issued any binding legislation to use electronic means in administrative transactions, and this is the same case for Algeria.

As for the security components, they mean providing electronic security and electronic confidentiality at a high level to protect national and personal information and to preserve the electronic archive from any tampering, and focusing on this point because of its importance and danger to the national and personal security of the state or individuals. This is because the main reason for the success of electronic administration is the extent to which it provides the necessary protection for personal data and information, meaning that electronic messages are not viewed except by parties permitted to do so, and security techniques can be used to achieve this, including:⁽²⁵⁾:

A) Encryption: It is intended to prevent any unauthorized party; To understand the content of the message, there are two types of homomorphic encryption and non-homomorphic encryption⁽²⁶⁾.

B) Digital signature Using a private key to encrypt the message by the sender.

C) The electronic fingerprint of the message This is to ensure that there is no change in the message, and in the event of tampering or sabotage, this means that the fingerprint does not match it.

D) Digital certificates These are electronic documents issued by the competent authority, allowing identity verification⁽²⁷⁾.

This is in addition to many other components; Such as seeking the expertise of

Arab and international companies and countries specialized in the field of information and communications technology and electronic administration applications⁽²⁸⁾. In addition to these elements, a comprehensive advertising and marketing plan must be developed to promote the use of electronic administration, highlight its advantages, and the necessity of all citizens participating in it and interacting with it. All national media outlets participate in this campaign, paying attention to the propaganda aspect, holding seminars and conferences, and hosting officials and employees in discussion circles on the subject to create a capable popular climate to deal with the concept of electronic administration.

In addition to providing some technical elements that help simplify and facilitate the use of electronic administration in a way that suits the culture of all citizens, including: unifying the forms of administrative and administrative websites, unifying the methods of using them, and creating a comprehensive website as a guide to the addresses of all administrative administrative centers in the country.

These are the most important elements that must be present in any country that wants to adopt an electronic administration project, and consider Algeria in its first steps to adopt this project.⁽²⁹⁾

It is noted that; Despite these efforts made to implement the electronic administration project in Algeria, it did not materialize on the ground, due to the presence of many obstacles. The most important of which is the lack of infrastructure to implement this technology (a deficit in meeting telephone requests, limited Internet penetration...), and also the fear of electronic financial operations, in addition to the limited legislation in this field, and other obstacles that made the implementation of the project difficult. The mere existence of an integrated strategy for transitioning to the electronic administration model does not mean that the way is paved for implementing and implementing this strategy easily, smoothly and properly, because many obstacles and problems will face the implementation of the plan. Therefore, those responsible for developing and implementing the e-administration project must have a comprehensive thought and be aware of all the elements and variables that could arise and hinder the plan of action and implementation of the e-administration strategy, in order to either avoid them or find appropriate solutions for them. Among these obstacles that can hinder the process of implementing electronic administration, we will briefly mention them.³⁰

A- Political confusion, which could lead to boycotting the e-administration initiative and sometimes changing its direction, and this element constitutes a major threat to the e-administration project.

B - Lack of the necessary resources to finance the electronic administration initiative, especially in the event of a decline in administration financial revenues. C - Intentional or unintentional delay in establishing the required legal and regulatory framework that forms the basis for any electronic administration implementation process.

D- National disasters resulting from regional conflicts that can disrupt the infrastructure for a period of time, which would hinder the implementation of the electronic administration strategy.

E - Tremendous resistance to change by employees and administrators who fear for their future work after simplifying procedures and organizing administration operations.

F - Society's unwillingness to accept the idea of electronic administration and rapid connection to the national information infrastructure via the Internet due to social and economic crises, especially if this process is financially costly. G - Lack of capabilities at the level of the information and communications technology sector locally or insufficient support from the technology, information and communications sector. International administration efforts aimed at implementing electronic administration applications. Add to this the reality of public administration in most Arab countries and the problems they suffer from.

In the same context, Algeria is making great efforts to implement the paperless administration project and make it a reality in the life of the citizen, but its implementation on the ground is difficult to imagine at the level reached by other countries. It suffers from several obstacles and obstacles that prevent this, including legislative, technical, financial, and social ones.³¹. Regarding the obstacles related to the legislative aspect, we find that Algeria suffers from a significant deficiency in the legal regulation of electronic administration, in the absence of a legal text regulating this transformation and the lack of a tight legal regulation of the electronic environment, which makes this transformation futile, so the legislator must intervene to fill the legal vacuum, in order to Facilitating work according to electronic administration methods. As for the technical obstacles, Algeria suffers from a delay in the world of technology and communication, weakness in the digital network and information systems, and the difficulty of transferring information between administrative institutions, and if it exists in one region, it does not exist in another, in addition to the absence of specialized competencies in the field of information and communication technology, which It greatly weakened Algeria's communications infrastructure. In addition, the large financial obstacles that electronic financial transactions suffer from, which led to a significant delay despite the passage of several years for the e-administration project in Algeria.

This is because for the success of the electronic administration project, significant financial resources must be provided, considering this element that is absent in Algeria due to the crises that the country has gone through, as well as the high costs of equipping the infrastructure and providing training programs, high prices for the devices and software used for the world, in addition to the lack of widespread use of the Internet by all citizens on an ongoing basis and permanent.

The profound weakness of the educational and cultural level of Algerian society, especially in the field of information and electronic culture, prevented the implementation of the electronic administration project. In addition to the citizen's inability to connect to the network due to weak individual income and the high cost of living.

Therefore, despite the efforts made by the state to catch up with global technological development, it still has great strides to achieve in achieving the integrated

project of electronic administration and administration that it hopes to achieve.

3- Electronic administration mechanisms and their role in reducing the phenomenon of administrative corruption:

Administrative corruption has been given many definitions; Transparency International defines it as: "Abuse of position in the public sector for personal gain"⁽³²⁾. As for the World Bank, it defines it as: "the use of public office for private gain."⁽³³⁾.

Administrative corruption is defined as: "the use of public office with all the influence and authority that entails to achieve personal benefits, financial and non-financial, in violation of the law and instructions."⁽³⁴⁾.

The crime of corruption in Algeria⁽³⁵⁾ Under the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Law⁽³⁶⁾, which was issued after Algeria ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2004⁽³⁷⁾. Whereas this law criminalizes many acts that pose a threat to the administration of public facilities in general, in view of the negative effects that corruption has on the progress of countries; Whether advanced or backward. Therefore, electronic administration has become an important and necessary requirement for various administrations, because it has many positives and advantages through which the phenomenon of administrative corruption can be overcome, and its principles have many advantages capable of overcoming the problems resulting from corruption.

3-1- The advantages of electronic administration that can combat administrative corruption⁽³⁸⁾:

The main philosophy of electronic administration is its view of administration as a source of services, and of citizens and companies as customers or customers who wish to benefit from these services. Therefore, electronic administration has many goals that it seeks to achieve in the context of its dealings with the client, among which we mention, regardless of importance and priority, what is considered sufficient to reduce The phenomenon of corruption:

- Eliminating the factor of the direct relationship between the two parties to the transaction or reducing it to the maximum extent possible, which leads to reducing the influence of personal relationships and influence in finalizing transactions related to a customer.

- Marketing products and services globally, and thus the country's ability to attract investments and achieve a stimulating environment for them⁽³⁹⁾.

- Speeding up the provision of services to citizens while maintaining their quality through citizen participation in addressing negatives and correcting errors.

- Transfer documents electronically more effectively. While reducing costs as a result of simplifying procedures and reducing transactions.

Given the clarity and ease of understanding by beneficiaries of the documents required of them.

- Abolishing the paper-based national archive system and replacing it with an electronic archiving system, with the flexibility it brings in dealing with documents and the ability to quickly correct errors that occur and disseminate documents to more than

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one party in the shortest possible time and benefit from them at any time.

-Providing services according to a pre-organized program. By eliminating the location factor, as electronic administration aspires to make employee appointments, communicate with them, send orders and instructions, supervise performance, and hold seminars and conferences through (video conference) and through the administration's electronic network; As well as eliminating the influence of the time factor, the idea of summer and winter no longer exists, and the idea of taking vacations or vacations to complete some administrative transactions has been limited to the greatest extent possible.⁴⁰.

- Eliminating bureaucracy in its rigid sense and facilitating the division and specialization of work. This achieves transparency in transactions without bias⁴¹.

- Providing an accurate accounting and auditing system.

3-2- The impact of electronic administration principles in combating administrative corruption

Electronic administration is characterized by many distinct principles, especially if the requirements of this administration referred to previously are met, and the determination to embody this mechanism effectively. In this case, we find that electronic administration, through its principles, can eliminate many of the problems resulting from corruption. One of the most important of these principles⁽⁴²⁾:

- Thinking about the beneficiary, not about administration.

- Re-engineering administration processes.

- Focusing on results directed to results achieved on the ground.

It achieves several benefits, including: reducing the burden on the citizen, in terms of effort, money and time⁽⁴³⁾. This is done by communicating via line without going to the electronic window. Ease of use and trend for everyone (in homes, work, schools, libraries...) to link communication between individuals and departments so that procedures are completed simply, and thus the individual is able to get what he wants simply, without the need to ask for help, or offer a bribe, or.....⁽⁴⁴⁾. In addition to the balance between information transparency and citizen privacy⁽⁴⁵⁾; This is done by delivering information to them quickly and fairly within the framework of integrity, transparency and accountability⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Also, the impact of electronic administration on general administrative principles⁴⁷ It would achieve the effectiveness of these principles in reducing corruption, as the impact of applying electronic administration on the principle of the continuity of the public facility's operation is evident in confirming this principle and developing it for the better, in terms of the ease of paying the necessary fees to benefit from the facility's service, and the facility's continued performance of its services at night and during the day. Electronic public administration would make the principle of continuous operation of the public facility oriented in application to the provisions, as there is no specification of the opening or closing times for employees' offices. Rather, the facility operates around

the clock and does not stop, unless there is a technical malfunction of the technology necessary to benefit from its services.

One of the aspects of the impact of the application of the electronic public administration system on the principle of the regular functioning of the public facility is the freedom of the public from the obstacle of queues or queues, and this would relieve the public from the trouble of standing in queues or queues to obtain information or complete a transaction.⁴⁸.

On the other hand, the electronic administration system or electronic neutrality will lead to overcoming, albeit gradually, the problem of nepotism and nepotism, the weevils of which have eaten away at the bones of traditional administration in a way that has often led to its collapse after the spread of administrative corruption in it and the bribery and discrimination associated with it in violation of the principle of equality before the facility.

The most important impact of electronic administration on the principle of equality, which is included in the regulatory rules, is not to differentiate between customers and determine the usage fees required to create an electronic portal.

The electronic administration system also leads to the establishment of an automated system for employee actions related to promotions, especially promotion by seniority. There is no doubt that this will work to combat administrative corruption in the promotion process in administration agencies.

The electronic administration system also works to achieve the principle of equality before the public facility in practical ways, by preventing or reducing discrimination between individuals on the basis of personal relationships, kinship relations, sectarianism, political affiliation, and other matters prohibited by the principle of neutrality of the public facility.⁴⁹.

Conclusion

Through this research paper, it can be confirmed that the presence of electronic administration has brought about a qualitative shift in the world of public services, through the transformation from traditional methods to modern electronic methods. Several countries have succeeded in implementing this transformation and reaching high-end public services characterized by quality, speed, and less. Cost.

However, the mere existence of an integrated strategy for the transition to electronic administration does not mean that the way has become paved for the implementation and implementation of this strategy easily, smoothly and properly, because many obstacles and problems still face the implementation of this transformation. Therefore, those responsible for developing and implementing the e-administration project must have a comprehensive idea surrounding all the elements and variables that could arise and hinder the plan of action and implementation of the e-administration strategy in order to either avoid them or find appropriate solutions for them.

It is also noted that the various principles and characteristics on which electronic administration is based are considered important keys in eliminating the problems of

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administrative corruption that almost eliminates various sectors. Therefore, it was necessary to use modern technological methods to detect administrative abuses, including adopting an electronic administration policy. Which supports information transparency and simplifies administrative procedures.

To achieve this, we must work to achieve the requirements of electronic administration by working on:

- Applying the electronic administration system in the field of public facilities because it is one of the most appropriate fields to adopt this new system and reap its benefits, for many reasons, and perhaps in the success of implementing this system in Dubai - as an Arab city

- Scientific preparation must be made in advance for the process of transitioning to the electronic administration system, and this includes a detailed study of administration agencies and their services, and what can be implemented electronically.

- This transformation must take place in well-planned stages, as it is not possible to move - completely, suddenly and quickly - from an old, traditional system to a modern electronic system all at once.

Taking into account the experiences that have been implemented in other countries to avoid the disadvantages and achieve the advantages of this transformation.

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- ²³- Al-Awad Ahmed Muhammad Al-Hassan, *opcit*, p. 27.
- ²⁴- Jaballah Shafiya, *opcit*, p. 559.

²⁵- Elias Shahid, Haj Araba, Abdel Moneim Dafour, *opcit*, p. 128.

²⁶- Ali Muhammad Dahab Rahma, *Cryptography and Information Security*, Faculty of Computer Studies and Statistics, University of Kordofan, Sudan, <https://books.moswrat.com/moswrat.com-ku-12222.pdf>

²⁷- Zuqag Nadia, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

²⁸- For more information, see: Elias Shahid, Haj Araba, Abdel Moneim Defrour, *opcit*, p. 129, Sarah Moulay Mustafa / *opcit*, pp. 6-7, Jaballah Shafia, *opcit*, pp. 558-559.

²⁹-This committee was called: "The Electronic Committee," and it is under the supervision of the Prime Minister. The programs it carried out to create the environment necessary for the successful implementation of this new mechanism can be enumerated, including:

As a first step, Algeria installed a committee that includes representatives of all ministries, with experts in information and communication technologies, and has implemented several operations in the field:

Installing an internal government network (Internet (RIG), which is a comprehensive system that includes a group of modern means of communication. The "IDARA" program was developed at the public service level. A lot of information related to various government departments has been entered through websites, such as the Tax Administration website, the Ministry of Tourism website, the Ministry of Justice website...

- Establishing a major workshop to modernize the central administration, including:

- Launching the biometric and electronic national identification card.

- Launching biometric passports.

- Create email.

- Preparing the bank payment system and postal accounts.

- A network to view exam results.

- Establishing the Center for Studies and Research in Media and Communication Technology.

³⁰-on Hussein Early, "The Comprehensive Concept of Implementing Electronic Management," *Ara' Awl Al-Khaleej Magazine*,

<http://araa.sa/index.php?view=article&id=3006:2014-08-06-18-48-55&Itemid=172&optiont>

³¹- Statha Wafaa Al-Ahlam, "Towards the generalization of electronic administration in Algeria, between the necessity of change and the obstacles to implementation," a presentation delivered at the forum International Conference on: "The Legal System for the Electronic Public Service: Reality - Challenges - Prospects", organized by the Faculty of Law and Political Science - University of M'sila, on December 14/15, 2018.

³²- Hadar Rania, *opcit*, p. 244.

³³- The reference and the page are the same.

³⁴- Nadia Abdel Rahim, "Corruption in the field of public transactions and mechanisms to combat it in light of the corruption and public procurement laws," *Al-Ijtihad Journal for Legal and Economic Studies*, Issue 09, September 2015, p. 154.

³⁵- The Algerian Penal Code refers to many forms of corruption, which are considered crimes punishable by law.

³⁶- Law No. 06-01 of February 20, 2006, relating to the prevention and combating of corruption, Official Bulletin No. 14, issued on March 8, 2006, amended and supplemented.

³⁷ - By Presidential Decree No. 04-128, of April 19, 2004, ratifying, with reservation, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on October 31, 2003.

³⁸ - See: Sarah Moulay Mustafa, *opcit*, p. 12, and also: Elias Shahid, Hajj Araba, Abdel Moneim Defrour, *opcit*, p. 132.

³⁹ - Sarah Moulay Mustafa, *opcit*, p. 12.

⁴⁰ - Hammad Mukhtar, "The impact of electronic administration on public utility management and its applications in Arab countries," Master's thesis (unpublished), Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Algiers, 2007, p. 93.

⁴¹ - *Ibid.*, p. 79.

⁴² - Ashour Abdul Karim, *opcit*, p. 461.

⁴³ - Ammar Bouhoush, *Modern Management Theories in the Twenty-First Century*, Beirut, Dar Al-Gharb Al-Islami, 2006, p. 190.

⁴⁴ - For more information, see: Elias Shahid, Hajj Araba, Abdel Moneim Dafrou, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

⁴⁵ - This is because electronic government or administration is synonymous with the processes of simplifying administrative procedures and running the bureaucratic system before citizens.

⁴⁶ - Ashour Abdul Karim, *opcit*, p. 462.

⁴⁷ - For more details, see: Hammad Mukhtar, *opcit*, p. 62 et seq

⁴⁸ - Zhiyuan Fang, *E-government Indigital: Concept, practice*. Paris: 2002, p. 14

⁴⁹ - Majid Al-Helou, "E-Government and Public Utilities," "Research submitted to the first scientific conference organized by the Dubai Police Academy on "Legal and Security Aspects of Banking Operations" in the period from (April 26-28, 15 p.m.), 2003.

