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The Role of Public Procurement in the protection of Public Funds in Algeria from the perspective of the Organic Law on Finance Laws No. 18-15 (LOLF) and the Former Finance Law

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Abstract:
Public procurement plays a crucial role in the management of public expenditure and the preservation of public funds in Algeria, as it represents a significant share of government spending. In order to strengthen transparency and efficiency in the use of public resources, Algeria has undertaken important reforms in its public financial management system, particularly through the adoption of the Organic Law on Finance Laws No. 18-15 (LOLF). This study aims to examine the role of public procurement in safeguarding public funds by conducting a comparative analysis between the new legal framework introduced by the LOLF and the former finance law system. The research highlights the mechanisms designed to promote transparency, accountability, and efficient public spending. It also analyzes the challenges facing the effective implementation of these reforms and their impact on public financial governance in Algeria.
Keywords: Public procurement, public funds, LOLF, public finance reform, financial governance.
Jel Classification Codes: H50, H57, H61.

Introduction

Public finance constitutes a fundamental pillar in the functioning of modern states, as it enables governments to fulfill their economic, social, and developmental responsibilities. Within this framework, public procurement emerges as a strategic instrument through which public authorities allocate a substantial portion of national resources. In Algeria, public procurement represents a significant share of public

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expenditure, making it a sensitive area that directly affects the preservation of public funds and the achievement of sustainable development objectives. Consequently, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and accountability in procurement processes has become a central concern for policymakers and financial authorities.

In recent decades, the growing complexity of public spending and the increasing risks of mismanagement and corruption have prompted many countries to reform their public financial management systems. Algeria is no exception, as it has undertaken major institutional and legal reforms aimed at modernizing its budgetary framework and strengthening financial governance. A key milestone in this reform process is the adoption of the Organic Law on Finance Laws No. 18-15 (LOLF), which introduced a new logic of performance-based budgeting, reinforced control mechanisms, and promoted greater transparency in the management of public funds. This reform marks a shift from a traditional approach focused on means and procedures to a more results-oriented approach emphasizing efficiency and accountability.

Despite these efforts, public procurement in Algeria continues to face several challenges, including administrative inefficiencies, lack of transparency in certain procedures, insufficient control mechanisms, and difficulties in implementing the new legal framework effectively. These issues raise important questions about the extent to which the LOLF has succeeded in enhancing the governance of public expenditure and safeguarding public funds compared to the former finance law system.

Accordingly, this study seeks to examine the role of public procurement in preserving public funds in Algeria by conducting a comparative analysis between the pre-reform framework and the new system introduced by the LOLF.

The central research problem can be formulated as follows: **To what extent does public procurement contribute to safeguarding public funds in Algeria in light of the reforms introduced by the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) compared to the former system?**

To address this problem, the study raises several key research questions:

- How does public procurement contribute to rationalizing public expenditure?
- What is the role of transparency and competition in protecting public funds?
- How do oversight mechanisms contribute to safeguarding public funds?
- What is the impact of the LOLF reforms on public procurement efficiency?

Based on these questions, the study advances the following hypotheses:

- Public procurement contributes to rationalizing public expenditure through competition and legal regulation.
- Transparency and competition reduce corruption and enhance the proper use of public funds.
- Control mechanisms play a key role in preventing corruption and ensuring compliance with laws.
- The LOLF improves efficiency by introducing performance-based management.

The objectives of this research are multiple. It aims, first, to analyze the conceptual and legal foundations of public procurement in Algeria. Second, it seeks to identify and assess the key reforms introduced by the LOLF. Third, it evaluates the impact

of these reforms on the preservation of public funds and financial governance. Finally, it attempts to highlight the main challenges and propose recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the current system.
The importance of this study lies in its contribution to the academic and practical understanding of public finance reforms in Algeria. It provides insights into how legal and institutional frameworks can influence the efficiency of public spending and the protection of public resources. Moreover, it is particularly relevant in the context of ongoing efforts to combat corruption, enhance good governance, and promote sustainable economic development.
In terms of methodology, this research adopts a comparative and analytical approach, relying on the examination of legal texts, official reports, and previous studies related to public procurement and financial reforms in Algeria. By comparing the former system with the LOLF framework, the study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the evolution of public financial governance in the country.

1- Literature review

1.1. Studies on the protection of public funds:

1.1.1. OECD (2025) – Fighting Corruption and Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement:

Study: An international report on the risks of corruption in public procurement and best practices for protecting public funds through enhancing transparency and accountability.
Findings: The report concluded that effective oversight, transparency in procedures, information sharing among supervisory bodies, and the adoption of good international practices can reduce corruption risks and support the protection of public funds.

1.1.2. Gaibullaev (2025) – Fight against corruption in public procurement:

Study: A recent research study addressing practical problems in public procurement sectors that are vulnerable to corruption and proposing scientific solutions.
Findings: The study highlighted the need to adopt practical solutions such as improving tendering systems, strengthening electronic oversight, and increasing staff training to reduce corruption and protect public funds.

1.2. Studies on public procurement:

1.2.1. Miloud Salami et Shahrazad Lakhal (2021) - Corruption in Public Procurement and National Efforts to Combat It:

Study: An academic study examining the spread of corruption in Algerian public procurement and the national mechanisms adopted to combat it.
Findings: The study indicated the criminalization of violations of the principles of transparency and integrity in public procurement, as well as the importance of developing anti-corruption mechanisms both in terms of oversight and legislation. It also emphasized the need for coordination among specialized committees and the strengthening of sanctions to protect public funds.

1.2.2. Kheira Cheriet (2021) - Governance of Public Procurement as a Mechanism to Combat Corruption:

Study: The study focused on the integration of governance principles into Algerian public procurement law.
Findings: The study found that incorporating principles such as transparency, equal access to public contracts, and legal accountability into the legal framework has

contributed to improving governance and reducing opportunities for corruption. However, it still requires effective implementation and continuous monitoring.

2- The conceptual framework of public procurement and public funds

Public procurement is considered one of the most important mechanisms through which the state implements public policies and realizes development programs, due to its direct connection with public expenditure and the use of public funds. Understanding the role that public procurement plays in safeguarding public funds requires first defining its core concepts, then examining the principles that govern it, and finally reviewing the legal and regulatory framework that organizes it. Accordingly, this chapter addresses the conceptual and legal framework of public procurement through three main sections.

2.1. The concept of public procurement:

Public procurement refers to the process by which public authorities, such as governments and state institutions, acquire goods, services, and works from external suppliers in order to fulfill public needs and implement public policies. It encompasses a set of procedures regulated by legal and institutional frameworks designed to ensure transparency, competition, efficiency, and accountability in the use of public funds. Public procurement is not merely an administrative activity but a strategic tool for economic development, as it can influence market dynamics, promote fair competition, and support sustainable development objectives (OECD, 2016).

Public procurement contracts are distinguished from other types of contracts by the following characteristics: (World bank, 2017)

They are subject to exceptional rules that differ from those of private law;
They are based on considerations of public interest rather than individual interest;
They are closely linked to the execution of the state budget;
They are subject to multi-level oversight.

2.2. The concept of public funds:

Public funds refer to all financial resources owned, collected, or managed by the state or public authorities to fulfill their public functions and provide services to society. These funds include revenues from taxes, fees, fines, and other public resources, and they are intended to serve the general interest rather than private interests. Proper management of public funds requires transparency, accountability, and adherence to legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure that resources are used efficiently and protected against misappropriation or corruption.

In another definition, public funds can be described as the totality of money and property owned by the state or public legal entities, allocated to achieve the public interest. This includes cash, real estate, movable property, and the financial appropriations allocated in the state budget. (Unitednation, 2011)

Public funds are characterized by specific legal features, the most important of which are:

They may only be used in accordance with the provisions of the law;
They enjoy legal protection against infringement or embezzlement;
They are subject to the principles of legality and oversight.

The importance of public funds lies in their role as the primary means for achieving economic and social development, which obliges the state to protect them from all

forms of misuse. Hence, there is a close relationship between public funds and public procurement, as the latter represents the main channel through which public funds are spent.

2.3. Fundamental Principles of Public Procurement:

Public procurement is governed by a set of fundamental principles designed to ensure that public resources are used efficiently, transparently, and fairly. The main principles include:

- **Transparency:** All procurement processes should be open and clear, with adequate information provided to stakeholders to ensure trust and prevent corruption.
- **Competition:** Public contracts should be awarded through fair and open competition, allowing equal opportunity for all qualified suppliers to participate.
- **Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination:** All bidders must be treated fairly without favoritism, bias, or discrimination.
- **Accountability:** Public officials involved in procurement are responsible for their decisions and must be subject to oversight mechanisms to prevent misuse of funds.
- **Efficiency and Economy:** Procurement should aim to achieve the best value for money while ensuring quality and timely delivery of goods, services, and works.
- **Legality:** All procurement activities must comply with applicable laws, regulations, and international agreements.

These principles are widely recognized by international organizations as essential for promoting good governance and safeguarding public funds (World bank, 2017).

2-4- The role of public procurement in the protection of public funds:

Public procurement plays a central role in safeguarding public funds, as it constitutes one of the main channels through which governments allocate and spend financial resources. Given that a significant proportion of public budgets is executed through procurement processes, ensuring their integrity, transparency, and efficiency is essential for protecting public money and promoting good governance. In this context, public procurement is not merely a technical or administrative function, but a strategic instrument for preventing corruption, enhancing accountability, and ensuring the optimal use of public resources (OECD, 2016).

One of the primary ways in which public procurement contributes to safeguarding public funds is through the enforcement of transparency. Transparent procurement procedures require the publication of tender notices, clear evaluation criteria, and accessible information for all stakeholders. This openness reduces opportunities for corruption, favoritism, and manipulation, as it allows for public scrutiny and competition among bidders. According to the World Bank (2017), transparency in procurement systems significantly enhances trust and reduces financial leakages.

Another crucial mechanism is the promotion of competition. By ensuring open and fair competition among suppliers, public procurement helps achieve the best value for money. Competitive bidding prevents monopolistic practices and reduces the risk of inflated prices or low-quality goods and services. This, in turn, contributes to the efficient use of public funds and limits wasteful spending. The United Nations (2011)

emphasizes that competitive procurement processes are essential for maintaining fairness and preventing misuse of public resources.
Accountability and oversight also play a vital role in protecting public funds. Public procurement systems typically include multiple layers of control, such as internal audits, external audits, and independent regulatory bodies. These mechanisms ensure that procurement decisions are monitored and that any irregularities are detected and addressed promptly. Accountability ensures that public officials are held responsible for their actions, thereby discouraging corrupt behavior and mismanagement.
Furthermore, the integration of legal and regulatory frameworks strengthens the role of public procurement in safeguarding public funds. Clear laws and regulations define procedures, responsibilities, and sanctions in cases of non-compliance. In many countries, reforms have been introduced to align procurement systems with international standards, thereby enhancing their effectiveness in combating corruption and ensuring proper financial management (OECD, 2016).
In recent years, the adoption of electronic procurement (e-procurement) has further improved transparency and efficiency. Digital platforms reduce human discretion, enhance traceability, and facilitate real-time monitoring of procurement processes. As a result, e-procurement systems contribute significantly to minimizing fraud and improving the management of public funds (Unitednation, 2011).
Despite these advantages, challenges remain, particularly in developing countries where institutional weaknesses, lack of capacity, and insufficient enforcement of regulations may hinder the effectiveness of procurement systems. Therefore, continuous reforms, capacity building, and the strengthening of oversight institutions are necessary to maximize the role of public procurement in protecting public funds.

2-5- The importance of public procurement in the Algerian economy:

Table 1: The importance of public procurement in the Algerian economy

Indicator	Value in Algeria	Observation
-Public procurement as a percentage of GDP.	More than 20% of GDP.	A high percentage compared to OECD countries.
-Average percentage in OECD countries.	Approximately 12% of GDP	Much lower than Algeria.
-Impact of public procurement.	Represents a significant share of public expenditure and project financing.	Such as infrastructure projects.

Source: World bank 2024

Public procurement represents more than 20% of GDP in Algeria, which is a high level compared to the average of OECD countries.

3- Control Bodies and Mechanisms of Public Procurement in Algeria and Their Role in the protection of Public Funds

Public procurement in Algeria represents a crucial instrument for implementing public policies and managing public expenditure. Given the significant volume of financial resources involved, procurement operations are particularly exposed to risks such as corruption, mismanagement, and inefficiency. Therefore, the Algerian

legislator has established a comprehensive system of oversight bodies and control mechanisms aimed at ensuring transparency, legality, and efficiency in the use of public funds. These mechanisms play a vital role in safeguarding public money and promoting good governance (GaibullaevFarrukh, 2025).

3-1- Internal Control Mechanisms in Public Procurement:

3-1-1- Tender Opening and Evaluation Committee:

One of the most important internal oversight bodies in Algeria is the Tender Opening and Evaluation Committee, which is responsible for examining bids and ensuring compliance with procurement rules. This committee plays a crucial role in detecting irregularities during the bidding process and ensuring fairness and competition among bidders.

It operates as a preventive control mechanism, ensuring that only compliant and economically sound offers are selected.

3-1-2- Administrative Control within Contracting Authorities:

Contracting authorities (ministries, public institutions, and local authorities) exercise internal control over procurement procedures through:

Verification of compliance with legal procedures.

Monitoring of budget execution.

Supervision of procurement decisions.

This type of oversight ensures that procurement operations are aligned with public interest objectives and legal requirements.

3-2- External Control Bodies in Algeria

3-2-1- The General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF)

The General Inspectorate of Finance is one of the most important financial control bodies in Algeria. It supervises the financial and accounting management of public institutions and ensures that procurement operations comply with financial regulations.

Its role includes:

-Conducting audits and inspections.

-Detecting financial irregularities.

-Evaluating the efficiency of public spending.

3-2-2- The Court of Accounts:

The Court of Accounts (Cour des comptes) is a supreme audit institution responsible for ex-post oversight of public finances. It audits public institutions, evaluates financial management, and ensures accountability (Miloud Salami, 2021).

Its functions include:

-Auditing public expenditure, including procurement contracts.

-Issuing reports and recommendations.

-Holding public officials accountable for mismanagement.

3-2-3- High Authority for Transparency and Anti-Corruption:

The High Authority for Transparency and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption plays a key role in monitoring corruption risks in public procurement. It contributes to strengthening integrity and promoting transparency in public administration.

Its mission includes:

-Preventing corruption in public transactions.

-Promoting ethical standards.

-Coordinating anti-corruption efforts.

3-2-4- Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement:

Algeria has also established a Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement and Public Service Delegations, which oversees procurement regulations and ensures their proper implementation.

This authority:

-Develops procurement regulations.

-Provides guidance to contracting authorities.

-Includes dispute resolution mechanisms and an observatory for procurement practices.

4. Types of Control in Public Procurement:

4-1- Prior (Ex-Ante) Control:

This type of control is exercised before the conclusion of contracts and includes:

-Approval of procurement procedures.

-Verification of tender documents.

-Monitoring of bid evaluation processes.

It aims to prevent irregularities before they occur.

4-2- Subsequent (Ex-Post) Control:

This control takes place after contract execution and includes:

-Financial audits.

-Performance evaluation.

-Detection of fraud or mismanagement.

It ensures accountability and corrective action.

4-3- Internal and External Control:

-Internal control: Conducted within contracting authorities (committees…).

-External control: Conducted by independent institutions such as the Court of Accounts and IGF.

The combination of both ensures a comprehensive control system.

5. The Importance of control in Public Procurement:

Control in public procurement refers to all legal, administrative, and financial controls exercised over procurement procedures to ensure compliance with laws and the proper use of public funds. It includes both preventive (ex-ante) and corrective (ex-post) controls, as well as internal and external oversight mechanisms (GaibullaevFarrukh, 2025).

The importance of control lies in its ability to:

-Prevent corruption and fraud.

-Ensure compliance with procurement laws.

-Promote transparency and accountability.

-Guarantee the efficient use of public resources.

Effective oversight is therefore a cornerstone of sound public financial management systems and a key tool for protecting public funds.

6. Role of Control Mechanisms in the protection of Public Funds:

Oversight bodies and mechanisms contribute significantly to the protection of public funds through (Miloud Salami, 2021):

-Preventing Corruption and Fraud: By enforcing strict procedures and monitoring compliance, oversight reduces opportunities for illegal practices.

-Ensuring Transparency: The requirement to document and publish procurement processes enhances openness and public trust.
-Promoting Accountability: Public officials are held responsible for their decisions, reducing misuse of public resources.
-Enhancing Efficiency: Oversight ensures that procurement achieves value for money and avoids wasteful spending.
-Strengthening Public Confidence: Effective control systems increase citizens' trust in public institutions and government spending.

7. Challenges Facing Control Systems in Algeria:

Despite the existence of multiple oversight mechanisms, several challenges remain:
-Limited independence of some control bodies.
-Lack of transparency in publishing audit reports.
-Insufficient coordination between institutions.
-Capacity constraints and lack of expertise.
These challenges may reduce the effectiveness of oversight in protecting public funds.

8. A Comparative Study Between the Former Public Procurement Law and the Regulatory Framework under the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) in Algeria:

8-1- Overview of the Former Public Procurement Framework in Algeria:

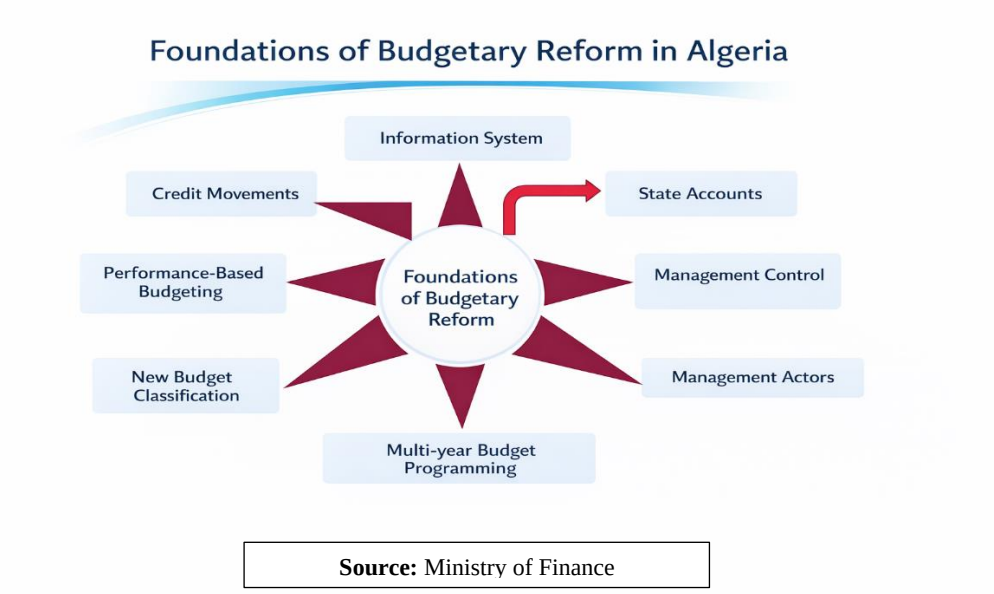
Before the adoption of the LOLF, public procurement in Algeria was primarily governed by traditional legal texts, notably Executive Decree No. 15-247 regulating public procurement and public service delegations. This framework focused mainly on procedural compliance, emphasizing formal rules related to tendering, contract award, and execution (MF, Decree No. 15-247 regulating public procurement and public service delegations, 2015).
The main characteristics of the former system included:
-A strong emphasis on legal formalism;
-Predominance of ex-ante control mechanisms;
-Limited focus on performance and outcomes;
-Fragmentation between procurement procedures and budgetary management. Although this framework contributed to ensuring a minimum level of transparency and competition, it was often criticized for its rigidity and lack of efficiency in achieving value for money (World bank, 2017).

8-2- The Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) and Its Impact on Public Procurement:

The adoption of the LOLF (Law No. 18-15) marked a major shift in Algeria's public financial management system. Inspired by international best practices, particularly those promoted by the OECD, the LOLF introduced a performance-based approach that links public spending to measurable results (MF, Organic Law No. 18-15 relating to Finance Laws (LOLF), 2018).
Key features of the LOLF include:
-Transition from a means-based logic to a results-based management system;
-Strengthening of transparency and accountability;
-Integration of procurement into program-based budgeting;
-Enhancement of ex-post control and evaluation mechanisms.

Under the LOLF, public procurement is no longer seen as an isolated administrative procedure but as part of a broader framework of public policy implementation and performance evaluation.

Figure 1 : Budgetary Reform in Algeria



Source: Ministry of Finance

8-3- Comparative Analysis Between the Two Frameworks:

Table 2: The evolution of the public procurement system

Element	Former Public Procurement System	After LOLF Reforms
Management Philosophy	Traditional management based on inputs	Performance- and results-based management
Expenditure Control	Formal control of procedures	Control focused on effectiveness and efficiency
Budget Preparation	Traditional budget	Program- and objective-based budgeting
Procurement Transparency	Relatively limited	Enhanced transparency and digitalization

Source: Ministry of Finance

The LOLF law introduced a new approach to public financial management based on performance, transparency, and accountability in the management of public expenditure.

Table 3: Comparison Between the Two Systems in Terms of Objectives

Indicator	Former System	LOLF System
Main Objective	Budget execution	Improving performance and efficiency
Method of Evaluating Procurement	Compliance with procedures	Achievement of results

Role of Administration	Executor of expenditures	Responsible for performance
Control	Prior administrative control	Performance and results-based control

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 4: Impact of Reforms on Public Procurement

Area	Before Reform	After Reform
Transparency	Relatively weak	Strengthened
Competition	Sometimes limited	Expanded
Economic Efficiency	Not linked to performance	Linked to project outcomes
Digitalization	Limited	Oriented towards e-procurement

Source: Ministry of Finance

Moreover, the new legal reforms in public procurement aim to:

- Facilitate access to public procurement;
- Enhance transparency and competition;
- Support national production

Table 5: Summary Table of the Comparison

Criterion	Public Procurement under the Former System	Public Procurement under LOLF
Type of Budget	Input-based budget	Program-based budget
Management Approach	Traditional	Performance-based management
Control	Legal and administrative control	Performance-based control
Transparency	Limited	Greater due to reforms
Objective of Procurement	Project execution	Achieving development and efficiency

Source: Ministry of Finance

The comparison between the former public procurement system in Algeria and the new system associated with the reforms of the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) shows that the state has shifted from a logic of expenditure management to a logic of results- and performance-based management. This transformation aims to improve the efficiency of public spending and to strengthen transparency and accountability in the management of public funds, especially since public procurement represents a significant share of the national economy.

8-4- Impact of Reforms on the Protection of Public Funds:

The transition to the LOLF system has led to several positive outcomes, including:

- Improved efficiency and rationalization of public expenditure;
- Enhanced transparency and accountability;
- Strengthened oversight and evaluation mechanisms;
- Better alignment between public procurement and public policies.

However, the effectiveness of these reforms remains dependent on proper implementation and the availability of adequate institutional capacities.

8-5- Challenges and Limitations:

Despite the progress achieved, several challenges remain, including:

- Resistance to change within the administration;
- Lack of technical and managerial capacities;
- Weak coordination between institutions;
- Limited digitalization of public procurement.

Addressing these challenges is essential to ensure the success of the reform.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, public procurement in Algeria plays a pivotal role in safeguarding public funds and ensuring the efficient implementation of public projects. The transition from the former procurement system to the framework established under the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) has introduced a performance- and results-based approach that emphasizes transparency, accountability, and efficiency. The study highlights that adherence to core principles such as competition, transparency, and oversight significantly reduces the risk of corruption and promotes rational public spending. Moreover, the reforms strengthen governance by integrating procurement into broader financial management and public policy objectives. However, the effectiveness of these measures depends on proper implementation, institutional capacity, coordination between oversight bodies, and the adoption of digital tools to enhance transparency and control. Overall, public procurement remains a key mechanism for protecting public funds and achieving sustainable development in Algeria.

Answers to the Research Questions and testing the Hypotheses

This study was based on the following main research question:
To what extent does public procurement contribute to safeguarding public funds in Algeria in light of the reforms introduced by the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF) compared to the former system?

Public procurement contributes significantly to safeguarding public funds in Algeria, especially under the framework of the Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF). While the former system focused mainly on compliance with procedures, the LOLF introduced a performance-based approach that emphasizes transparency, efficiency, and accountability. Through mechanisms such as competition, oversight, and performance evaluation, public procurement helps reduce corruption, improve the allocation of resources, and ensure better value for money. However, the effectiveness of this contribution depends largely on proper implementation, institutional capacity, and the strengthening of coordination among oversight bodies.
Several sub-questions were also addressed, including:

1- How does public procurement contribute to rationalizing public expenditure?

- Public procurement ensures rational spending by promoting competition among bidders, which allows public authorities to obtain the best offers in terms of price and quality. Legal procedures also prevent waste and mismanagement. Therefore, we confirm the validity of the first hypothesis.

2- What is the role of transparency and competition in protecting public funds?

- Transparency ensures access to information and limits favoritism, while competition prevents monopolies and inflated prices. Together, they

strengthen trust and protect public resources. Therefore, we confirm the validity of the second hypothesis.

3- How do oversight mechanisms contribute to safeguarding public funds?

- Administrative, financial, and judicial controls monitor procurement procedures, detect irregularities, and ensure accountability, thereby protecting public funds. Therefore, we confirm the validity of the third hypothesis.

4- What is the impact of the LOLF reforms on public procurement efficiency?

- The LOLF shifts procurement from a procedural system to a performance-oriented approach, linking spending to results and improving efficiency and effectiveness. Therefore, we confirm the validity of the fourth hypothesis.

Study Findings

The study shows that public procurement in Algeria plays a crucial role in safeguarding public funds due to its significant share of public expenditure. The transition from the former system to the **Organic Law on Finance Laws (LOLF)** has introduced a performance-based approach that improves transparency, efficiency, and accountability. The results confirm that applying principles such as competition, oversight, and transparency contributes to reducing corruption and rationalizing public spending. However, the effectiveness of these reforms remains dependent on proper implementation, institutional capacity, and improved coordination between oversight bodies.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations can be proposed to enhance the role of public procurement in safeguarding public funds under the LOLF framework:

1. **Strengthening transparency** by ensuring the systematic publication of tender notices, evaluation criteria, and contract awards to guarantee equal access for all economic operators.
2. **Enhancing oversight mechanisms** through reinforcing the independence and capacity of control bodies (administrative, financial, and judicial).
3. **Promoting digitalization (e-procurement)** to reduce bureaucracy, improve traceability, and minimize corruption risks.
4. **Building institutional capacity** by providing continuous training for public officials in public procurement, financial management, and performance-based budgeting.
5. **Improving coordination** between different institutions involved in procurement and financial control to ensure consistency and efficiency.
6. **Strengthening accountability mechanisms** by enforcing sanctions in cases of mismanagement, fraud, or non-compliance with procurement regulations.
7. **Developing performance evaluation systems** to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of public procurement in achieving public policy objectives.
8. **Encouraging competition** by simplifying access to public tenders and reducing administrative barriers for businesses, especially SMEs.

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