

Journal of legal and social studies

Issn: 2507-7333

Eissn: 2676-1742

Electronic Portal: Between the Bet on Public Procurement Governance and the Challenges of Practical Reality – A Study in Light of Law No. 23-12 –

Makhloufi Malika^{1*} . Zerourou Nacer²

¹Lecturer "A", Faculty Of Law and
Political Sciences, Mouloud Mammeri
University, Tizi ousou- Algeria.

malika.makhloufi@ummtto.dz

²Lecturer "A", Faculty Of Law and
Political Sciences, Mouloud Mammeri
University, Tizi ousou- Algeria.

nacer.zerourou@ummtto.dz

Date of send: 05/03/2026	date of acceptance: 01/05/2026	Date of Publication: 01/06/2026
--------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

*Corresponding author

Abstract:

Technological progress has led to the adoption of several modern methods to bring the administration closer to the citizen in order to strengthen its relationship with him and reduce the bureaucracy and complexities that affect its work. Perhaps the most important of these is the adoption by the Algerian state the electronic administration system.

Public procurement is one of the most important areas in which the Algerian legislator has adopted the electronic administration system since the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 15-247 containing the Public Procurement Law, and it was re-adopted again by Law No. 23-12, where it created what is called the "Electronic Portal for Public Procurement" in order to modernize the public administration and to establish the principle of transparency, integrity, democracy and equality in its dealings within the framework of concluding its public procurements. However, the Algerian experience in this field is still young due to some obstacles that surround it.

Keywords: Electronic portal; public procurement; governance; obstacles.

Introduction

In light of the trend that Algeria has witnessed in recent years towards formulating an economic policy based on expanding public spending in order to drive development, and in an attempt to exploit the revenues of the public treasury in providing and developing public services for citizens and achieving the interest in various fields, administrative activities have witnessed clear progress, as public contracts have attracted a large share of them and the huge expenses that follow to establish the projects related to them.

Because public contracts were dominated by a complex procedural nature, as the process of concluding them relied on a paper system, the relationship between the administration and the contracting party was in constant fluctuation due to the bureaucracy that dominated it, as well as the complexity of the administrative procedures in it, which led to the disruption of his interests and the interests of the administration and its beneficiaries.

All of these are developmental and social issues that prompted the Algerian legislator to try to benefit from the developments of modern technology in the administrative field, where it adopted them in many administrative transactions towards citizens through what is called "electronic administration" or "administrative digitization".

Among these administrative transactions, we find public contracts, where the Algerian legislator, by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 15-247, which includes the Public Procurement Law and Public Service Delegations, adopted the electronic administration system by creating a special electronic portal for it, which works to simplify and facilitate administrative procedures for contracting parties, and most importantly, it leads to accelerating the pace of launching investment projects, and he reaffirmed its application by virtue of Law No. 23-12, which sets out the general rules relating to public contracts.

Therefore, the importance of the topic is evident in considering this portal as one of the most important applications that embody the work of electronic administration in Algeria, which requires addressing it by researching the scope of information and services it provides to competitors and the extent to which it achieves the desired goals, especially the governance of the process of concluding public contracts and simplifying its procedures, while investigating the most important problems it faces.

Based on this, the following question can be raised:

How effective is the policy of directing the Algerian legislator towards the electronic portal for the governance of the public procurement process?

In response to the problem raised, we decided to divide our research paper into two axes. We addressed the legal system of the electronic portal as a mechanism for implementing e-government, presenting the efforts of the Algerian legislator in the field of public procurement (**First topic**), and then we addressed the most important problems that hinder it and limit its effectiveness (**Second topic**).

THE FIRST TOPIC: The legal framework for the electronic portal for public procurement

The electronic portal for public procurement is considered a new link in building a modern vision of the concept of public service and enshrining the principle of transparency and simplifying administrative procedures. It is one of the methods of implementing electronic administration in Algeria, and it has recently seen widespread application by contractors dealing with public administrations, which prompts us to stop at defining it while linking it to electronic administration (**First requirement**) while determining its role in modernizing and reforming the public service (**Second requirement**).

First requirement: Definition of the electronic portal for public procurement and its relationship to electronic administration

The electronic portal is one of the mechanisms of electronic administration that the Algerian legislator has established in order to simplify the methods of concluding public transactions between contracting authorities and contracting parties. Given its importance, it is necessary to define it (**First section**) and to clarify its relationship with electronic administration, as they share the same role and the same importance (**Second section**).

First section: Definition of the electronic portal for public procurement

Presidential Decree No. 10-236, which includes public procurement, is considered the first sign of administrative reform in the field of public procurement¹. It introduced important innovations aimed at simplifying procedures and making them more transparent, through the creation of an "electronic portal"² that deals with the process of exchanging information electronically. This constituted a major support and simplification of the conditions of competition between economic operators, as well as rationalizing public expenditures. It was reaffirmed and regulated by Presidential Decree No.

15-247, which includes the organization of public procurement and public service delegations³, and then by Law No. 23-12, which specifies the general rules relating to public procurement⁴.

Referring to Law No. 23-12, which specifies the general rules relating to public procurement, we find that the Algerian legislator has expanded the powers of this portal, trying to benefit from its services as much as possible.

In addition to the exchange of information between the contracting parties, which must be electronic in accordance with the text of Article 107 thereof, the contracting authorities are obligated to put all documents and information related to the call for competition on the portal, including the terms and conditions, and the procedures for requesting tenders, so that candidates can view them and they can download them⁵. It has enabled the contracting parties to conclude deals through it, so that the relationship of the two parties is transformed from a material relationship based on paper documents to a digital relationship by means of electronic files that are transferred via digital platforms or email⁶.

The Algerian legislator did not define the electronic portal in Law No. 23-12, but only specified the competent authority to manage it, which is the Ministry in charge of Finance, according to Article 105 thereof. Therefore, it can be defined as an electronic website that allows contracting authorities and economic operators to conclude public contracts in a digital way via computer and the information network instead of the traditional or paper way⁷. This is in addition to its responsibility for publishing legislative and regulatory texts and legal advice related to public contracts, the list of economic operators prohibited and excluded from participating in contracts, as well as the estimated programs for the projects of the contracting authorities and the lists of concluded contracts and the institutions benefiting from them.

Second section: The extent to which the electronic portal for public procurement is linked to electronic administration

Despite the novelty of the term electronic administration, according to what contemporary administrative thought indicates, many jurisprudential definitions have been presented regarding it, attempting to define its basic features based on some criteria. Some have defined it as "the use of electronic means and technologies in all that is required by practice, organization, procedures, trade, or advertising"⁸.

It is also known as "the ability of government sectors to exchange information and provide services among themselves and with citizens, and between business sectors, quickly, accurately and at the lowest cost via the Internet, while ensuring the confidentiality and security of the information transmitted, based on two basic principles :

- The first principle is technical : it involves preparing information electronically and transmitting it via the Internet, and ensuring its accuracy and confidentiality.
- The second principle is procedural : it involves carrying out transactions and services remotely while ensuring their validity and reliability"⁹.

While others defined it as "the use of various technological communication and information means in managing the performance of public administrations for their electronic services and communicating with citizens who request to benefit from the public utility's services by enabling them to use electronic communication means through a single portal"¹⁰.

Based on the above, electronic administration can be defined as the use of information and communication technologies¹¹, especially the Internet, as a tool aimed at creating a high-quality administration closer to the citizen and facilitates administrative transactions in service of the citizens, which applies to the electronic portal for public procurement.

Second requirement : Dimensions of the electronic portal for public procurement

The electronic portal program relies on digital documents instead of paper documents. It primarily aims to simplify administrative procedures for both parties to the contract (**First section**). It also works to govern public transactions by providing transparency and rationalizing expenses (**Second section**), and most importantly, it works to combat corruption in this field (**Third section**).

First section: Simplifying the procedures for concluding public procurement for both parties to the contract

The electronic portal for public procurement allows all contracting authorities (**First**) as well as contracting parties to view the subject of the transaction to be concluded (**Second**), and they may resort to the reverse electronic auction (**Third**).

First: For the contracting parties

Article 107 of Law No. 23-12 obliges the contracting authorities to announce the public tender and invite candidates to compete electronically via the electronic portal, respecting the timetable specified in accordance with the ministerial decision¹².

They must also post on this portal the terms and conditions, subscription declaration forms, the undertaking letter and declaration of integrity, the investment undertaking where applicable, as well as additional documents and information where applicable, announcements of tenders and invitations for initial selection and consultation letters, return of bids where applicable, requests for completion or clarification of bids where applicable, provisional award of public tenders, responses to requests for clarification regarding the provisions of the terms and conditions, responses to requests for the results of bid evaluation and appeals.

However, the third paragraph of Article 107 stipulates that the administration may request a paper support that is adapted to the electronic procedures, which means not completely abandoning the paper system in the process of concluding public contracts. Also, all the documents that the administration puts on the electronic portal can be downloaded, printed, filled out and then deposited by the public operator in the traditional way, that is to say directly in front of the administration.

Second: For contracted customers

After the tender is announced via the electronic portal, the contracting party declares its subscription, submits a letter of commitment, and declares its integrity. It may request additional information and clarifications regarding the terms of the tender documents, and it may also withdraw them.

However, the entry of contracting parties and economic operators into the portal and the jobs allocated to them depends on their registration in it, after filling out, signing and sending the form attached to this decision to the portal manager via email or submitting it directly to him.

The publication of advertisements in competitions, invitations to the first selection, or consultation letters on the portal shall be concurrent with the sending of advertisements for publication in national newspapers and the official bulletin of public operator transactions, or the sending of consultation letters to the

economic operators concerned. The date taken into account to calculate the period for preparing bids is the date applied within the framework of the procedures followed for the physical paper factor¹³.

But what is striking is that the Algerian legislator allowed the administration to use the electronic portal for some stages of concluding the public contract, not all of them, as it was limited to the stage of announcing it, as well as depositing the terms and conditions, while neglecting the other stages, which is reflected in the failure to achieve what is hoped for from it, and made this portal merely a theoretical aspect far from actual implementation, despite its important role in the aspect of administrative reform.

Third: reverse electronic auction

Article 206 of Law No. 15-247 on Public Procurement and Public Service Delegations¹⁴ allows the contracting authority, when selecting the best offers regarding the special privileges of the contract, to resort to the reverse electronic auction, by allowing the contracting operators to review their prices or any quantitative offer of them, or to refer to the electronic catalogs of the contracting operator and select them with regard to the program contract or the order contract¹⁵.

Thus, the Algerian legislator has singled out the acquisition of supplies and the provision of services in the stage of selecting the best offer, unlike other deals, by conducting the reverse electronic auction, which is a new technological term that emerged from the trend towards electronic administration, where it is done via the Internet through special sites for buying and selling until the lowest price is reached.

Second section: Enhancing administrative transparency and rationalizing public expenditures

The use of electronic means in concluding public contracts inevitably leads to a change in the tools of public administration, as information becomes available to everyone to view via the Internet¹⁶, thus avoiding the problems posed by traditional methods, especially transparency in accessing information, which was a difficult and limited matter under them¹⁷.

Therefore, assigning the task of managing this portal to the Minister in charge of Finance is the greatest evidence of the role it plays in rationalizing public expenditures and protecting public funds. It aims to bring transparency and

integrity to the conclusion of public contracts and the provision of public services on the basis of justice, equality and openness. All these principles are embodied in the information procedure that is carried out automatically regardless of its owner.

Financial rationalization finds its basis in simplifying administrative procedures and facilitating the process of monitoring them. If the rationalization of public spending is based on three basic pillars, namely administration, finance and judicial oversight, then by creating the electronic portal, the Algerian legislator has achieved the first two pillars¹⁸, and may have made great strides in the framework of rationalizing financial spending. In other words, electronic administration will spare the contracting authority and the contracting party some costs and complex lengthy procedures when concluding public contracts.

Third section: Combating administrative corruption

The discussion about introducing modern technology into the process of concluding public contracts is no longer limited to mere administrative reform or simplification of procedures, but has gone beyond that, as many countries have adopted it as a mechanism to combat administrative corruption¹⁹.

Working with the electronic portal may reduce direct contact between corrupt employees tasked with concluding public deals. Contracting through it also ensures a degree of security against abuse of power, and prevents bribery, favouritism and nepotism. It can also affect corruption by storing detailed electronic data on electronic transactions²⁰.

Adopting a relationship of transparency instead of secrecy and confidentiality in administrative transactions supports the principle of democracy and brings the administration closer to the citizen, thereby restoring his trust in it and its services, which eliminates hatred and violence within the administrative environment, thus contributing to a decline in the rate of corruption²¹.

THE SECOND TOPIC: Obstacles to implementing the electronic portal for public procurement

There is no doubt that the Algerian legislator's introduction of the electronic portal is an important reform initiative for the governance and transparency of public procurement and the provision of services to competitors that are comparable in quality to those traditionally used. However, dealing with it remains not easy, as it still suffers from legal and political difficulties (**First requirement**) and other technical and human difficulties (**Second requirement**).

First requirement: Political and legal obstacles

Electronic administration faces various challenges that differ from one model to another, starting with the type of environment in which each department operates. In general, some of the challenges that almost hinder most e-governance programs in political climates can be addressed (**First section**), with the shortcomings of the legislation regulating the work of e-administration in keeping pace with the electronic method of management (**Second section**).

First section: Political obstacles

The success of electronic administration as a new method for providing public services lies in the existence of a high-level political will moving in this direction, as well as the conviction of senior leaders in administrative bodies of the need to move from traditional service to electronic service.

Therefore, among the obstacles that hinder the application of this approach is the absence of an effective and permanent political will to bring about a qualitative shift towards electronic administrations, and the weakness of the political support necessary to convince administrative bodies of the need to apply modern technology and keep pace with the digital age²².

We also find the absence of bodies at high levels in government agencies that exchange and consult politically and consider the reports of committees tasked with evaluating e-transformation programs, in order to make the necessary decisions to raise and upgrade the e-readiness index²³.

Consequently, the absence of political management, as well as the fear of change, overlapping responsibilities, weak coordination, lack of public awareness, and even the absence of transparency, will inevitably lead to a gap in the implementation of such a system.

The nature of the political system is also considered one of the issues that administration suffers from, especially in Arab countries. Indeed, it is one of the most important elements in the deterioration of the state of administration, something that many people are unaware of, since administration is nothing but a tool for implementing the policies set by the political system²⁴.

Second section: Legal obstacles

The legislation regulating the work of e-government in general and the public procurement portal in particular is still insufficient to keep pace with the various fields of the administration's work, and it needs fundamental amendments

to establish a true electronic administration. Most of the legal texts that regulate it are scattered among various legislations and do not address it adequately, and they are also limited.

For example, with reference to the Public Procurement Law No. 23-12, it has not issued the regulatory texts related to it, including the text related to the electronic portal, and the ministerial decision issued in 2013 is still in effect. This is in addition to the absence of legal frameworks to protect the data and personal information of competitors, such as the theft of email or electronic signatures, which has made some of them rely on traditional transactions instead of the electronic portal²⁵.

Second requirement: Human and technical obstacles

The mere existence of an electronic portal for public procurement does not mean that the path is paved for its easy and smooth implementation by the administration and competitors. Rather, there are several obstacles and difficulties that will hinder its implementation, including the human obstacle (**First section**), the technical and financial obstacle (**Second section**) as well as the technical and security obstacles (**Third section**).

First section: Human obstacles

Most public administrations suffer from a shortage of qualified human resources to deal with the digital age, due to weak continuous training in the field of information technology (**First**) and the lack of human resources specialized in the digital field (**Second**).

First: Weak information technology expertise in human resources

The human element in the field of information technology is considered the primary resource for achieving optimal use of information and communication technology, but reality has proved that there is a shortage of qualified human resources, for example, the lack of IT technicians and the absence of legal support for continuous training.

As a consequence, the training and rehabilitation of these human elements in public administrations has become a basic priority, as the administration needs highly qualified employees with special skills in the field of technology and information, which can only be acquired through training, education and continuous development.

In the field of public procurement, we note a significant disparity among the majority of public administrations regarding the management of the electronic portal. The reason for this is the difference in the human element qualified to manage and supervise it. Some administrations have employees with information and technical skills to manage it easily. Therefore, the state must allocate financial credits within the annual budget for the purpose of training employees in the field of information technology and digitization.

The problem of unemployment that can result from the application of electronic administration and the replacement of humans with machines makes employees resist the electronic transformation for fear of losing their privileges and positions. Consequently, they refuse training in the use of computers and the Internet, and try to weaken various e-administration projects.

Second : The shortage of qualified personnel in the digital field

The qualified and competent human element in information technology remains the primary resource and main entry point for achieving optimal use of this technology. However, reality has shown the opposite through the shortage of qualified human resources to deal with the digital age that institutions face when practising modern technology. Also, the electronic illiteracy of many peoples in developing countries, and the difficulty of communication via modern technology, play a role in this.

Second section : Financial obstacles

Implementing the electronic administration project in Algeria requires huge funds that are appropriate for this modern approach, and providing all its requirements to ensure its continuity and success and thus achieve its goals. Providing the necessary infrastructure, devices and tools for network connection and electronic programs and updating them from time to time, and ensuring the preparation of training and qualification programs for human resources requires a high financial cost. Therefore, sufficient and complete funding is necessary to effectively transition from traditional administration to e-administration.

The most significant obstacles facing electronic administration in Algeria, which are used to assess the public procurement e-portal program, are as follows:

- The lack of financial resources allocated to the infrastructure for implementing e-government in public administrations, especially with regard to establishing networks, linking sites, and providing devices and software.
- The exorbitant financial cost.

- Weak financial allocations for training employees to implement electronic administration.
- The private sector's participation in investment and financing for improving and maintaining network and communications infrastructure is weak.
- The lack of financial resources to upgrade the used equipment, especially since the electronic administration project is one of the projects that needs continuity that may extend for many years and may reach decades, and therefore it needs expenses throughout these years, which burdens the state budget.

Third section : Technical and security obstacles

In addition to the financial and legal problems, the application of the electronic portal for public procurement faces technical and technological problems, namely the limited internet flow (**First**), the lack of technological equipment and geographical and demographic barriers (**Second**), and the difficulty of protecting personal data (**Third**).

First : Limited internet speed in Algeria

The lack of internet traffic is one of the biggest issues Algeria suffers from, which leads to slow information and procedures, hinders the transfer of information between different departments and administrations, and consequently, citizens complain about the poor public services provided to them²⁶.

Second : Lack of technological resources and geographical and demographic barriers

The problem of the lack of technological equipment is due to its high cost and the high cost of internet subscriptions, as it is considered a luxury and of a working-class nature²⁷.

As for the geographical and demographic barriers, they mainly relate to the geographical structure that hinders the distribution of technological infrastructure between villages and rural areas, and the element of unbalanced population distribution.

Therefore, it can be said that the mere existence of an integrated strategy for entering the digital model does not mean that the path is paved for the application and implementation of this strategy easily and correctly. Many obstacles and problems will inevitably face the application of this system, so it is necessary to develop and implement the electronic management project in accordance with the variables that may hinder the work plan.

Third : Difficulty in protecting personal data

The biggest challenge facing the implementation of e-government in Algeria is the difficulty of ensuring the information security of electronic data and documents, which are usually vulnerable to damage and loss for reasons both internal and external to the administration²⁸.

The most important characteristic of this data is its ease and speed of transmission, which makes monitoring and protecting it not easy, and thus creates a problem about the possibility of providing the greatest amount of protection. But that will not come easily, as hacking systems are developing day by day to the point where they can penetrate even the most complex programs, which has posed a threat to the safety of information systems. In addition, the possibility of them being damaged exceeds that which is written on paper, given that the occurrence of a malfunction in the systems is highly likely.

Regarding the electronic portal for public procurement, the data exchanged through it remains vulnerable to damage or theft. This necessitates considering a security system that adequately guarantees the security and confidentiality of transactions. Furthermore, the use of electronic signatures in the field of public procurement will not be secure, as they may be subject to forgery or imitation. In the event of hacking, a person can send offers or exchange documents related to the transaction through this portal, or hack the electronic signature while it is being sent from the original site to the recipient by decrypting this signature using a computer program²⁹. This allows them the freedom to act and commit through this signature in the name of the original site, which may have serious consequences, as the owner of the original electronic signature may become obligated to legal and financial obligations that they did not undertake in the first place, but rather were undertaken by another person who hacked the electronic signature³⁰.

Therefore, in order to strengthen the mechanisms of electronic administration and deter perpetrators of cybercrimes, the Algerian legislator amended the Penal Code by Law No. 04-15³¹, through which he addressed crimes related to the use of information technology. Law No. 09-04 was also issued concerning the rules for the prevention of crimes related to information and communication technology³², as well as Law No. 18-06, through which many behaviours such as hacking, espionage and electronic fraud were criminalized, in addition to Law No. 15-04 concerning electronic signature and certification, especially the crime of violating the confidentiality of the personal data of the person concerned without his consent³³.

Given these problems, we cannot speak of a large percentage of success in implementing e-government in Algeria. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) report stated that Algeria ranked 113th globally out of 167 countries in terms of the 2015 ICT Development Index, which indicates that the use of information and communication technologies is still weak in Algeria³⁴.

Conclusion

We conclude from the above that the process of moving from the traditional management system to the electronic management system is no longer a choice that the state may resort to or not, but rather an inevitable necessity imposed by the scientific spread of the use of modern technologies, in order to keep pace with the developments taking place, especially in light of the great importance of this system and its remarkable role in improving public service, in terms of saving time, effort and money and simplifying the complex administrative procedures that the citizen has long suffered from in his relationship with the administration.

The adoption by the Algerian legislator of the electronic portal system in public procurement came in response to the increasing pace of demand for public services and the multiplication of administrative transactions, which required the conclusion of many public procurements within the framework of the implementation of related projects, as well as the desire of the Algerian state to overcome the shortcomings resulting from the traditional - paper-based - administration and to move towards a digital and modern administration in this field, which contributes to establishing the principles of transparency and equality in transactions when concluding public procurements, as it is a sensitive sector.

Based on the findings, the following suggestions and recommendations can be made to address the topic :

- The need to fix the internet network because its weakness makes electronic administration not much different from the traditional one.
- The necessity to make the electronic portal available at all stages of the public transaction and not just at the conclusion stage, so that contractors can benefit from its services to the fullest extent and to encourage electronic conclusion.
- The decision regarding the electronic portal for public procurement must be issued in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 23-12 relating to public procurement, as the decision issued in 2013 is not in accordance with the provisions of this law.

- The contracting authority must maintain the privacy and confidentiality of personal information and transactions related to competitors regarding the public contract, because their trust in the electronic administration is an important element for its establishment and implementation.
- It is necessary to provide legal protection for those dealing with electronic administration in order to spread the culture of digitization and information technology within the framework of public service and to eliminate any fear of dealing with it.
- Establishing legal foundations for the completion of electronic public services, especially with regard to information security and electronic signature and certification systems.
- Training public employees in the field of information and communication technology in order to improve service for the public sector.

Footnotes :

¹- See Article 173 of Presidential Decree n° 10-236 of October 7, 2010, concerning public procurement, Official Journal n°58 of October 7, 2010. (Repealed)

²- Available on : <https://www.marches-publics.gov.dz>

³- See Article 203 of Presidential Decree n° 15-247 of September 16, 2015, concerning the regulation of public contracts and public service delegations, Official Journal n° 50 of September 20, 2015. (Repealed)

⁴- See Article 105 of Law n° 23-12 of August 5, 2023, which sets out the general rules relating to public procurement, Official Journal n°51 of August 6, 2023.

⁵- Regarding these documents, see : Article 9 of the decision of November 17, 2013, which defines the content of the electronic portal for public procurement and the methods of its operation and the exchange of information electronically, Official Journal n°21 of April 9, 2014.

⁶- Barkat Djouahra, "Dematerializing Public Procurement Procedures as a Mechanism for Seeking Effectiveness", Journal of Law and Social Sciences, Vol. 17, n° 01, 2024, p. 247.

⁷- Frédéric Allaire, The Essentials of Public Procurement Law, 4th edition, Gualino Publisher, Extenso Edition, Paris, 2011, p.152.

⁸- Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Taamna, Electronic Government and its Applications in the Arab World, Arab Organization for Administrative Development, Jordan, 2004, p. 9.

⁹- Issam Abdelfattah Matar, Electronic Government : Between Theory and Practice, Dar Aldjami'a Aldjadida, Alexandria, 2008, p. 35.

¹⁰- Haitham Alfilaoui, "Electronic Government", National Guard Magazine, n° 19, Kuwait, 2002, p. 50 and beyond.

¹¹- Grönlund Åke, Horan Thomas A, "Introducing e-Gov : History, Definitions, and Issues", Communications of the Association for Information Systems, Vol. 15, 2004, p. 719.

¹²- See : Paragraph 1 of Article 204 of Presidential Decree n° 15-247, which includes the Public Procurement and Public Service Delegations Law, previously referred to.

¹³- See : Article 46 of Law n° 23-12, previously mentioned.

¹⁴- It states that : "The contracting authority, in order to choose the best offer in terms of economic advantages in the case of procurement deals for supplies and the provision of ordinary services, may resort to :

- The reverse electronic auction procedure, allowing contractors to revise their prices or other quantifiable elements of their offers".

¹⁵- Ait youcef Salem, "The dematerialization of public marches, an alternative to fight corruption", Idara Review, n° 53, 2020, p21.

¹⁶- This was based on the right to access information stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 55 of the Algerian constitutional amendment of 2020.

¹⁷- Baum Michael. S, Perrit Henry. H, Electronic contracting, Publishing and EdI Law, New York, Wiley Law Publication, 1991, p. 6.

¹⁸- Parent Julien, The dematerialization of local public procurement procedures, a certificate presented for obtaining a Master's degree, Specialization in Public Intervention Law, Paris, 2017, p. 36

¹⁹- Kalensnikait Vaiva, Neshkova Milena.l, Ganapati Sukumar, "Parsing the impact of E-government on bureaucratic corruption", Governance : An International Journal of Policy, Administration an Institution, Vol. 36, n° 3, July 2023, p. 830.

²⁰- Castro Conceição, Lopes Isabel Cristina, "E-Government as a Tool in Controlling Corruption", International Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 46, n° 16, 2023, p. 1141.

²¹- Mekki Boumediene, "The Role of Digitalization in Combating Administrative Corruption in the Field of Public Procurement (The Electronic Portal as a Model)", Idara Review, Vol. 35, n°1, 2025, p. 47 et seq.

²²- Abane Abdelkader, Challenges of Electronic Administration in Algeria, Doctoral Thesis in Sociology, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, 2016, p. 150.

²³- Ibid, p. 151.

²⁴- For more details, see : Aroussi Sacia, "Obstacles to electronic legalization to achieve Legal security in Algeria", Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs, Vol. 8, n° 1, 2024, p. 82 et set.

²⁵- See Article 2 of Law n° 15-04 of February 1, 2015, which sets out the general rules relating to electronic signature and certification, Official Journal 06 of February 10, 2015.

²⁶- Bouras Mounira, The Transition to E-Government in Algeria : Between Reality, Application, and the Desire for Development, Doctoral thesis in Political and Administrative Organization, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Hadj Lakhdar, Batna 1, 2020, p. 255.

²⁷- Bouras Mounira, Op.cit. p. 255.

²⁸- Srivastava. A, Electronic signatures and security issues : An empirical study, Computer Law and Security Review, Vol. 25, n° 5, September 2009, Pages 437.

²⁹- Sedrati Wafa, "Mechanisms of Legal Protection of Electronic Signature From Digital Forgery Crimes in The Algerian Legislation", Journal of Legal and Political Science ; Vol. 11, n° 1, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abes Laghrour University, Khenchela, 2024, p.596.

³⁰- Sedrati Wafa, Op.cit. p. 593.

³¹- See : Article 394 bis 1 of Law n° 04-15 of November 10, 2004, amending and supplementing Order n° 66-156, containing the Penal Code, Official Journal n° 71 of November 10, 2004.

³²- See : Article 11 of Law n° 09-04 of August 5, 2009, which sets out the rules for preventing technology and communication crimes, Official Journal n° 47 of August 16, 2009.

³³- See : Article 68 of Law n° 15-04 of February 1, 2015, which sets out the general rules for electronic certification and signature, Official Journal n° 6 of February 10, 2015.

³⁴- Available on : <https://www.itu.int> , Assessed on January 25, 2026.

Bibliography List :

1. Books:

- Baum Michael. S, Perrit Henry. H, Electronic contracting, Publishing and EdI Law, New York, Wiley Law Publication, 1991.
- Frédéric Allaire, The Essentials of Public Procurement Law, 4th edition, Gualino Publisher, Extensio Edition, Paris, 2011.
- Issam Abdelfattah Matar, Electronic Government : Between Theory and Practice, Dar Aldjami'a Aldjadida, Alexandria, 2008.
- Parent Julien, The dematerialization of local public procurement procedures, a certificate presented for obtaining a Master's degree, Specialization in Public Intervention Law, Paris, 2017.

2. Journal article:

- Ait youcef Salem, "The dematerialization of public marches, an alternative to fight corruption", Idara Review, n° 53, 2020.
- Aroussi Sacia, "Obstacles to electronic legalization to achieve Legal security in Algeria", Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs, Vol. 8, n° 1, 2024.
- Barkat Djouahra, "Dematerializing Public Procurement Procedures as a Mechanism for Seeking Effectiveness", Journal of Law and Social Sciences, Vol. 17, n° 01, 2024.
- Castro Conceição, Lopes Isabel Cristina, "E-Government as a Tool in Controlling Corruption", International Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 46, n° 16, 2023.
- Grönlund Åke, Horan Thomas A, "Introducing e-Gov : History, Definitions, and Issues", Communications of the Association for Information Systems, Vol. 15, 2004.
- Haitham Alfilakaoui, "Electronic Government", National Guard Magazine, n° 19, Kuwait, 2002.
- Kalensnikait Vaiva, Neshkova Milena.I, Ganapati Sukumar, "Parsing the impact of E-government on bureaucratic corruption", Governance : An International Journal of Policy, Administration an Institution, Vol. 36, n° 3, July 2023.
- Mekki Boumediene, "The Role of Digitalization in Combating Administrative Corruption in the Field of Public Procurement (The Electronic Portal as a Model)", Idara Review, Vol. 35, n°1, 2025.
- Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Taamna, Electronic Government and its Applications in the Arab World, Arab Organization for Administrative Development, Jordan, 2004.
- Srivastava. A, Electronic signatures and security issues : An empirical study, Computer Law and Security Review, Vol. 25, n° 5, September 2009.
- Sedrati Wafa, "Mechanisms of Legal Protection of Electronic Signature From Digital Forgery Crimes in The Algerian Legislation", Journal of Legal and

Political Science ; Vol. 11, n° 1, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abes Laghrour University, Khenchela, 2024.

3.Internet websites:

- Official Electronic Portal site of Public Procurement- <https://www.marches-publics.gov.dz>
- Official site of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) -<https://www.itu.in>