Canada's international experience in combating corruption: The applicability of the open data model in Algeria

التجربة الدولية لكندا في مكافحة الفساد: قابلية تطبيق نموذج البيانات المفتوحة في الجزائر

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Abstract:

The article analyzes Canada's use of open data to combat corruption and examines its relevance for Algeria. It argues that corruption undermines development, institutional effectiveness, and public trust, while open data promotes transparency and accountability by making government information accessible to citizens, researchers, and the media.

Canada has achieved significant progress through the Open Government Portal launched in 2011 and the Open Government Policy adopted in 2014. Supported by a strong legal and institutional framework, these initiatives have increased access to information on public procurement, lobbying activities, government expenditures, and officials' disclosures. Although challenges remain regarding data quality, updates, and privacy protection, the Canadian experience demonstrates the importance of political commitment, institutional coordination, and public participation.

In contrast, Algeria faces obstacles related to weak transparency and administrative constraints, highlighting the need for a national open data strategy to strengthen governance and support institutional reform.

Keywords: Open Data; Anti-Corruption; Digital Governance Challenges in Algeria; Civic Participation; Right of Access to Information; Canadian Experience.

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Introduction

Corruption is a global scourge that undermines economic and social development, weakens institutions, threatens political stability, and hinders the building of trust between the state and its citizens. In many contexts, this phenomena on exacerbates itself, becoming a major obstacle to good governance and social justice. In recent years, open data has emerged as a powerful and promising tool in efforts to fight corruption and promote transparency and accountability. This tool is based on the principle of making government data available to the public in usable and reusable formats, enabling citizens, civil society organizations, journalists and researchers to monitor government performance and expose irregularities.

Canada is a global leader in adopting open data policies and has made remarkable progress in using them to promote transparency and fight corruption. Like many developing countries, Algeria faces significant challenges in the area of corruption, which calls for innovative and effective solutions. This research aims to explore lessons learned from the Canadian experience in using open data to combat corruption and analyses the potential for applying these lessons in the Algerian context, taking into account the specificities of the Algerian environment and existing challenges.

Problem:

The main problem addressed in this paper is how to benefit from Canada's pioneering experience in the use of open data to combat corruption, and what mechanisms and lessons can be adapted and applied in Algeria to promote transparency and accountability and reduce corruption? This problem raises a number of sub-questions, including: What is the theoretical and conceptual framework for open data and its role in combating corruption? How did Canada develop and implement open data policies, and what are its most notable achievements and challenges in this area? What are the challenges and opportunities for Algeria to adopt a similar approach, and what are the practical recommendations for promoting the use of open data as a tool to combat corruption in the Algerian context?

Methodology:

This research is based on a comparative analytical methodology that combines theoretical analysis and case studies. First, a conceptual framework for open data and its relationship to the fight against corruption will be constructed, drawing on academic literature and specialized international reports. An in-depth case study of the Canadian experience will then be conducted, analyzing its policies and initiatives in the field of open data, with a focus on specific examples that have proven effective in promoting transparency and fighting corruption.

Finally, the lessons learned from the Canadian experience will be applied to the Algerian context, including an assessment of the current state of corruption and governance in Algeria, and an analysis of the institutional, legal and technological environment and its readiness to adopt open data initiatives. Reports from international organizations (such as the World Bank and Transparency International)

and local organizations will be used, in addition to an analysis of existing government policies. The aim is to provide practical and targeted recommendations that can contribute to the formulation of a national open data strategy in Algeria, drawing on international best practices while taking into account local specificities.

Plan: The analysis plan includes three main axes:

I. The conceptual framework of open data and its role in fighting corruption:

1) The concept and principles of open data

2) Mechanisms for combating corruption through open data

3) Global trends and best practices in the use of open data to fight corruption

II. The Canadian experience in combating corruption through open data:

1) Overview of open data policy and initiatives in Canada

2) Specific examples of using open data to combat corruption and promote governance in Canada

3) Challenges and success factors in the Canadian context

III. The potential for applying open data to fight corruption in Algeria:

1) The current state of corruption and governance in Algeria (contextual analysis)

2) Assessment of Algeria's readiness for open data (legal framework, infrastructure, political will, civil society)

3) Recommendations for the application of open data to combat corruption in Algeria, inspired by the Canadian experience

2. The conceptual framework of open data and its role in fighting corruption

This theme aims to define open data conceptually as a set of public data available to all, clarifying its essential characteristics such as accessibility and reusability. It seeks to explain its role in fighting corruption by promoting government transparency and enabling citizens to monitor public transactions. It also justifies the importance of this framework in promoting good governance and supporting preventive policies against corruption in digital contexts

2.1 Definition and principles of open data:

- **Definition of open data:** Open data is defined in contemporary literature as digital data that is public Ly available and can be accessed, used, reused and disseminated by any individual or organization, provided that the intellectual property rights and licensing terms specified by the data provider are respected. Such data is typical available free of charge or at marginal cost and is published in standard, machine-readable formats that facilitate its processing and analysis in various applications, particularly in the areas of governance, scientific research and public services. Open data is seen as an essential tool for promoting transparency, accountability and community participation,[1] given its potential to reveal patterns of institutional performance and monitor public decisions and policies on the basis of reliable and up-to-date information.

o **Basic principles of open data**: Open data is a modern concept that aims to promote transparency and accountability in governments and institutions. This concept revolves around making data available to the public in a freely accessible and usable form, thereby fostering innovation and generating social and economic benefits. Among the basic principles of open data is the importance of providing data in a machine-readable format,[2] as well as the need to update it periodically to ensure its accuracy and relevance. This field also requires the provision of sufficient information about the data, including its sources, which helps users better understand the data and utilize it in their own projects. Finally, enhancing access to open data contributes to greater community participation and helps improve decision-making.[34]

2.2 Mechanisms for combating corruption through open data:

Open data is an effective tool in combating corruption through multiple mechanisms, including promoting transparency, improving accountability, enabling civic participation, analyzing risks and detecting fraud.[5]

o Enhancing transparency: Making government data available, such as public procurement contracts, budgets, land records, and company data, discloses government operations and makes them visible to the public, reducing opportunities for secret corruption. This increased transparency contributes to building trust between citizens and the government.[6]

o **Improving accountability:** Open data enables citizens, the media, and civil society organizations to monitor government spending and the performance of officials and verify compliance with laws. This societal pressure pushes governments toward accountability and makes them more responsive to citizens' needs.

o **Empowering civic participation:** Open data plays a vital role in enabling citizens to analyses data, identify irregularities, file informed complaints, and participate in policy formulation. This active participation creates an environment that does not tolerate corruption and promotes good governance.[7]

o **Risk analysis and fraud detection:** Open data, especially when combined with advanced analytical tools, can help identify suspicious patterns, detect conflicts of interest, and identify potential indicators of fraud and corruption. This proactive analysis allows for preventive measures to be taken to reduce corruption.[8]

2.3 Global trends and best practices in using open data to combat corruption:

International experience shows that open data has become a vital tool in global anti-corruption strategies, supported by international initiatives and successful examples from various countries.

o **International initiatives:** The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is one of the most prominent international initiatives aimed at promoting transparency and combating corruption through open data. Founded in 2011, OGP brings together governments and civil society to create national action plans aimed at making governments more open, accountable and responsive to their citizens. Through member countries' commitment to principles of transparency in public procurement,

publication of financial data, and provision of open company registries, OGP promotes an environment that reduces opportunities for corruption and increases public oversight and accountability. Research has shown that countries that adhere to OGP principles achieve tangible progress in transparency and good governance indicators, strengthening their ability to effectively tackle corruption. Other international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank,[9] also contribute to advancing the open data agenda by providing technical guidance and standards and supporting capacity building for member countries in this area.

- **Global examples:** Several countries have demonstrated their ability to harness open data as an effective tool for combating corruption, providing valuable lessons that can be learned from:

▪**Brazil in tracking public spending:**[10] In Latin America, Brazil has emerged as a model in the use of open data to track public spending. Through initiatives such as the Transparency Portal (Portal da Transparência), launched by the federal government 2004, citizens can access detailed information on budgets, government spending, civil servant salaries, and procurement contracts. This portal has greatly contributed to exposing cases of corruption and mismanagement, enabling civil society organizations and investigative journalism to scrutinize the use of public funds and leading to increased government accountability. Analytically, the Brazilian case shows that the publication of fiscal data becomes anti-corrupt only when it is connected to independent oversight, investigative journalism, and enforceable accountability procedures; transparency is therefore a necessary but insufficient condition for integrity.[11]

▪**Ukraine in government procurement transparency:** Ukraine provides a notable example of how open data can transform a government procurement sector that was rife with corruption. The ProZorro e-procurement system, launched after the 2014 revolution, made all stages of the public procurement process open to the public, from the announcement of tenders to the signing and implementation of contracts.[12] This system, which is based entirely on open data principles, has saved the state treasury billions of dollars by increasing competition and reducing opportunities for manipulation. It has also boosted public confidence in government operations and contributed to a more honest environment. This example also suggests that open procurement platforms must be read politically rather than merely technically: their effectiveness depends on sustained reform coalitions, legal enforcement, and the capacity to resist capture by entrenched economic interests.[13]

▪**The United Kingdom in company registries:** In the United Kingdom, open data has played a pivotal role in promoting corporate transparency and combating money laundering and financial corruption. Through Companies House, which provides free, open data on all registered companies, including information on beneficial ownership, it has become more difficult for individuals to hide their true identities behind shell companies. This data is used by investigative journalists, anti-

corruption organizations and regulators to identify suspicious networks and uncover conflicts of interest and money laundering, there by promoting integrity in the business environment.[14]

These examples indicate that the successful use of open data to combat corruption depends on political will, the design of systems that are easy to access and use, and the participation of civil society and the private sector in the monitoring and analysis process.

3. Canada's experience in combating corruption through open data:

The Canadian experience in fighting corruption through open data is a leading example of how public information can be used to promote transparency and accountability. Canada has adopted integrated strategies for publishing financial data, procurement records, and other government information, allowing citizens and the media to effectively monitor government activities. These initiatives reflect the Canadian government's commitment to promoting citizen trust and reducing corrupt practices.

3.1 Overview of Canada's open data policy and initiatives:

Canada is a global leader in open data, with an approach that reflects a strong commitment to transparency and accountability. Canadian policies and initiatives are clear and well-organized, which helps to build trust between the government and its citizens.

- **Historical development and legal framework:** The roots of open data initiatives in Canada date back to the early 2000s, when the government began to recognize the importance of transparency in promoting democracy. A key turning point in this journey came in 2011 with the launch of the Federal Open Data Portal, which brought together government data from various sectors. In 2014, an Open Government Policy was formally adopted, encouraging the government to share data with the public and emphasizing the importance of providing information in usable formats. The Access to Information Act is a key part of this framework, giving individuals the right to access information held by the government, including documents and reports that maybe of public interest.[15] The Access to Information Act enhances citizens' ability to hold the government accountable and demonstrates transparency in public decisions and policies.
- **Institutional structure: Canada's** institutional structure is a key pillar of its successful open data policy. The Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) is responsible for coordinating and implementing open data policies. The TBS develops standards and guidelines to ensure the effective collection and distribution of data.

It is also tasked with highlighting the importance of open data in various contexts, coordinating with a variety of federal government agencies, and respecting data privacy and sensitivity. In addition, provinces and municipalities play an active role in developing their own open data initiatives,[16] as they have the opportunity to tailor data to local needs and community interactions.

o **Scope of available data:** The data available through Canada's Open Data Portal is extensive, giving citizens and analysts access to important information that reflects government activities and decisions. This data includes :[17]

✓ **Budget and spending data: Includes** detailed information on how the government budget is allocated and actual expenditures.

✓ **Procurement and contract data: Provides** details on contracts entered into by the government with service providers, facilitating public oversight.

✓ **Statistical data: Includes** statistics on population, employment, health, and more, helping researchers and policy makers make informed decisions.

✓ **Environmental data:** Relates to issues such as air and water quality, contributing to improved environmental planning.

✓ **Health data:** Includes information on the health system, such as disease rates and health insurance.

The government regularly updates this data to ensure its accuracy and consistency. This updating is a vital part of the system, as users can rely on the available information to analyses trends and tangible changes in government decisions. Overall, these key elements show how Canada's open data policy and initiatives reflect a strong commitment to transparency and accountability, fostering a spirit of communication and collaboration between the government and its citizens.

3.2 Specific examples of the use of open data to combat corruption and promote governance in Canada:

Open data is an effective tool for promoting transparency and fighting corruption in Canada. This is evident in several key areas, which highlight how governance is enhanced through the disclosure of government information:[18]

o **Transparency in government procurement:** Canada contributes significantly to the availability of government contract data, which includes details about suppliers, contract values, and services provided. This disclosure allows the public to monitor tendering processes and provides an opportunity to identify any conflicts of interest or monopolistic practices. For example, Buyandsell.gc.ca allows citizens to track defenses pending contracts and major infrastructure projects, making it easier for them to assess how public funds are being spent. This type of transparency demonstrates the impact of open data in promoting accountability by enabling public scrutiny and participation. In this sense, procurement openness reduces informational asymmetry between public authorities and citizens,[19] making rent-seeking behavior more visible and increasing the reputational and legal costs of administrative favoritism.

o **Lobbying Registries:**[20] Canada is a role model for lobbying transparency by providing detailed data on lobbyists, who they target, and the issues involved. This is part of the Lobbying Registration Act, which requires entities that engage in lobbying to register their activities and disclose financial information. This analysis helps identify undue influences on public policy and reveals suspicious relationships

between the private sector and government officials. Through these registers, citizens become more aware of the factors that influence political decisions.

o **Disclosures by public officials:**[21]Despite the sensitivity of this issue, Canada has effective mechanisms for disclosing the assets and financial interests of public officials. Periodic disclosures are made that include information about assets and gifts that could influence their decisions. In many cases, summaries of these disclosures are made available to the public, which enhances trust and reduces opportunities for conflicts of interest. For example, citizens can review records related to interest disclosures on the Canadian Ethics Commissioner's website, which contributes to greater oversight of officials' behavior.

o **Budget and spending data:**[22] The Canadian government makes available detailed budget data and actual spending at the level of government departments and programs. This empowers citizens and organizations to analyses how public funds are spent and identify potential waste or misuse. Through the Open Data Canada portal, comprehensive information on the public budget is available, helping to promote accountability and enabling stakeholders to discuss spending priorities in an informed manner. The analytical value of budget openness lies not in data release itself,[23] but in the conversion of raw datasets into socially usable knowledge by auditors, journalists, researchers, and civil society organizations.

These examples clearly demonstrate how Canada uses open data as an effective tool to combat corruption and promote good governance, contributing to the development of an informed and active civil society.

3.3 Challenges and Success Factors in the Canadian context:

- **Challenges :**

Canada faces a variety of challenges in adopting open data policies, as well as success factors that form the basis for achieving the desired goals:[24]

o **Data quality and standardization:** Despite notable progress in the publication of government data, significant challenges remain with regard to data quality and standardization across different levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal). These gaps can hinder comprehensive data analysis and negatively impact the results that can be obtained. For example, data collected from a particular province may show significant differences in data collection methodology compared to other provinces, making accurate comparisons difficult.[25]

o Balancing openness with the protection of sensitive personal data is an ongoing challenge for government. It requires the development of robust legal and technical frameworks that ensure the protection of individual rights while promoting transparency.[26] Personal data is often seen as a potential obstacle to public access to information. A data breach can lead to a loss of trust between the government and citizens, making it necessary to carefully regulate this area.

o **Usability:** Even when data is available, the general public may lack the skills and tools to analyses it and extract meaningful insights. For example, in many cases, citizens do not understand how to use open data to evaluate government performance

or highlight potential corruption.[27] This requires the creation of training programs and educational initiatives to promote awareness and capabilities in the field of data analysis.

- **Success factor :**

○ **Political will:** Strong government commitment at the highest levels to adopting open government and open data policies is a critical factor for success. In Canada, strong political will has resulted in the dedication of necessary resources and the development of long-term strategies to improve access to information.[28]

○ **Legal and institutional framework:** Clear laws that support access to information and define responsibilities are a key success factor. This makes it easier for government agencies to comply with regulations and enhances public confidence in the data available.[29] For example, the Access to Information Act is an important part of the legal frame work governing open data in Canada.

○ **Collaborate with civil society:** Effective partnerships with civil society organizations, universities, and the technology sector have proven to support the development of analytical tools that enhance the use of open data. This collaboration enables innovation and stimulates optimal use of data, leading to improved public service.

○ **Organizational culture:** Building a culture within government departments that believes in the value of transparency and accountability is essential to the success of open data policies. By promoting this culture, interest in innovation can be fostered and government responsiveness to accountability enhanced.[30]

Overall, Canada recognizes the importance of the challenges it faces and how to overcome them through factors that contribute to the success of open data policies.

4. The potential of open data to combat corruption in Algeria:

This theme analyses the Algerian context, assesses its readiness, and provides recommendations based on the Canadian experience.

4.1 The current state of corruption and governance in Algeria (contextual analysis)

Like other countries, Algeria faces significant challenges in the areas of corruption and governance, as evidenced by a number of indicators and analyses that highlight the reality of corruption in the country and the measures taken to combat it.

▪**Corruption indicators:** Based on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, Algeria ranks poorly compared to other countries. In the 2023 report, Algeria scored 28 out of 100, indicating high levels of endemic corruption. The data shows that corruption manifests itself in various forms, including petty corruption that targets ordinary citizens in government services and grand corruption that is often linked to public tenders and major projects. Bribery and nepotism are common phenomena that reinforce mistrust in government institutions, hindering the development of a healthy economic environment and measures to achieve social justice.[31]

▪**Legal and institutional framework for combating corruption:** Algeria has adopted a series of laws relating to the fight against corruption, including Law No. 06-01 on the prevention and combating of corruption, which was passed in 2006. This law sets out the legal and procedural standards necessary to combat corruption at various levels. However, the effectiveness of this framework in practice remains questionable. Performance analysis shows that the relevant bodies, such as the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, face significant challenges,[32] such as a lack of resources and poor coordination between different institutions, which hinders their ability to carry out their tasks effectively.

▪**Structural challenges:** There are numerous structural challenges that contribute to the prevalence of corruption in Algeria. Lack of transparency is a prominent feature in several sectors, affecting citizens' ability to monitor government activities, complex bureaucracy is one of the main reasons that hinders legal proceedings and leads to widespread corruption. Heavy reliance on rentier resources, such as oil and gas, also encourages corruption, as revenues from these resources dictate economic policies, leading to a lack of accountability in the management of these assets.[33]

These analyses indicate that Algeria faces significant challenges in the fight against corruption. However, strengthening the legal and institutional framework, improving transparency, and increasing accountability are essential steps towards improving governance and achieving sustainable development. Accordingly, Algeria's difficulty is not limited to a lack of digital portals or technical capacity ; it also concerns the institutional environment in which information circulates, [34] the autonomy of oversight bodies, and the extent to which citizens and the media can use public data without administrative or political constraints.

4.2 Assessing Algeria's readiness for open data (legal framework, infrastructure, political will, civil society)

Algeria's readiness for open data is a vital issue in the context of promoting governance and transparency. This requires a careful analysis of the legal framework, infrastructure, political will, and the role of civil society.

○ **Legal and regulatory Framework**

Opportunities:[35] Algeria has some laws that support access to information and promote transparency in administration. Media Law No. 12-05 is part of the frame work that defines individuals' right to access public information. This framework, while not entirely comprehensive, demonstrates the government's willingness to be open.

Challenges : However, there is no comprehensive open data law or clear national policy. Existing laws need to be updated to incorporate open data principles, which is an obstacle to the development of an effective system to support data access.

○ **Technological infrastructure and Human capacity** [36]

Opportunities: There has been a relative improvement in internet infrastructure and digitization in some sectors, which provides a basis for increasing data

accessibility. There is also a pool of young talent in the field of information technology, which provides an opportunity to leverage innovation in the development of open data systems.

Challenges: Algeria faces challenges related to disparities in the level of digitization between sectors and administrations. There is a shortage of specialized skills in open data management and analysis, which hinders the optimal use of available data. Gratter Investment in infrastructure and training is needed to overcome these obstacles.

- **Political Will** [37]

Opportunities: Political will can be seen in official statements emphasizing the fight against corruption and the promotion of transparency. There is also a trend towards the digitization of administration, which is an opportunity to promote open government data and communication with citizens.

Challenges: However, the actual translation of these speeches into concrete policies and actions remains questionable. The government faces resistance to change from some beneficiaries of the status quo, requiring significant efforts to overcome these obstacles.

- **Role of civil society and the media**[38]

Opportunities: Algeria has active civil society organizations and media outlets that are concerned with issues of governance and transparency. This interest enhances the potential for using open data as a tool to raise public awareness and promote accountability.

Challenges: However, these organizations require greater support in the areas of data analysis and use to advocate for transparency issues. Algeria also needs a more open and protective environment for whistleblowers in order to have a greater impact on promoting governance.

Overall, these factors reflect the complex dynamics of Algeria's efforts to achieve an institutional system that supports open data, where opportunities and challenges overlap in shaping the future of transparency and good governance.

4.3 Recommendations for applying open data to combat corruption in Algeria, inspired by the Canadian experience[39]

Algeria can draw on the Canadian experience in implementing open data policies as an effective tool for combating corruption. These policies promote transparency, accountability, and community participation, which are essential in the local context.

- **Develop a national open data strategy:** Algeria should formulate a comprehensive national open data strategy, based on the principles of the Open Data Charter, that sets out objectives, responsibilities, timelines, and the necessary resources. This strategy should include clear anti-corruption objectives, taking into account successful case studies such as those implemented in Canada, where national strategies strengthen the state’s capacity to manage data and enhance public trust.
- **Supportive legal and regulatory Framework:**

✓ **Enactment of open data legislation:** Legislation should be enacted that takes into account the right of access to information and specifies the types of data that must be made available, quality standards, and complaint mechanisms. This legal framework is an essential component of ensuring the transparency of separated information.

✓ Amend existing laws: Consider amending existing laws to ensure they are consistent with open data principles and privacy protection, as it is necessary to balance transparency with the protection of sensitive information.

o **Capacity building and infrastructure development:**

✓ **Investing in infrastructure**: Algeria must invest in the technological infrastructure necessary to effectively collect, store, process and disseminate data. This requires improving internet connectivity and providing the necessary digital platforms.

✓ **Intensive training programs:** Provide comprehensive training programs for government employees on open data management, and for civil society and journalists on its use and analysis. Training is an empowerment Tools for both citizens and government employees.

o **Focus on priority data for combating corruption:**[40]

✓ Make **government procurement data available:** Start by making government procurement and public contract data available in open, analyzable formats, similar to the Canadian model. This helps the public monitor public spending and tendering processes.

✓ **Making budget and government spending data available**: Transparent information on the budget and government spending at the central and local levels must be provided so that the public can see how resources are allocated.

✓ **Establish open registries:** Open registries should be established for companies and the actual beneficiaries of government contracts, thereby enhancing transparency in relations between the government and the private sector.

✓ **Consider disclosure requirements:** Consideration should be given to requiring public officials to disclose their assets and interests, while taking into account the need to protect the privacy of these individuals.

o **Strengthen partnerships :**

✓ **Involving civil society and universities:** Involving civil society, universities, and the technology sector in the design and implementation of open data initiatives is an essential step that contributes to promoting innovation and adapting to local needs.

✓ **Creating platforms for collaboration:** Developing collaborative platforms between the government and citizens to provide applications and solutions that contribute to improving open data and its use:

o **Gradual implementation and continuous evaluation:**[41]

✓ **Start with pilot projects:** It is preferable to start with small, successful pilot projects and then gradually expand. This approach is ideal for evaluating results and verifying the effectiveness of initiatives.

✓ **Conduct periodic evaluations:** Periodic valuations should be conducted on the effectiveness of open data initiatives and their impact on combating corruption, and strategies should be adjusted based on the results to be more effective and relevant to the local context.

CONCLUSION

The analysis has shown that open data is a powerful and effective tool in the fight against corruption by promoting transparency and accountability and enabling civic participation. The Canadian experience offers a successful and inspiring model in this regard, where strong political will, a robust legal and institutional framework, and collaboration with civil society have led to the launch of open data initiatives that have positive Ly impacted governance and contributed to reducing corruption, particularly in the areas of government procurement and lobbying registries.

Although Algeria faces significant challenges in combating corruption and lacks a comprehensive open data framework, there is promising potential for adopting this approach. Some building blocks are in place, such as a move towards digitalization, technical expertise, and growing interest from civil society.[42] However, the absence of a clear national strategy, a weak legal framework, uneven infrastructure, and resistance to change are major obstacles.

Lessons learned from Canada suggest that success requires a comprehensive approach that begins with political commitment, followed by the development of a strong legal and regulatory framework, human and technological capacity building, and a focus on making priority data available to fight corruption, with broad civil society involvement. Therefore, the transferability of the Canadian experience to Algeria should be understood as selective adaptation rather than mechanical replication, because open data reforms acquire meaning only when embedded in domestic legal guarantees, administrative culture, and civic capacities.

Based on the Canadian experience and the realities of the Algerian context, several practical recommendations can be proposed in order to strengthen the effectiveness of open data as a mechanism for combating corruption in Algeria;

First, the Algerian government should adopt a clear and comprehensive national open data policy that defines institutional responsibilities, priority sectors, and implementation mechanisms. Such a strategy must be supported by binding legal provisions that guarantee citizens' right of access to public information while ensuring the protection of sensitive personal data.

Second, priority should be given to the digitalization and publication of high-risk sectors that are most vulnerable to corruption, particularly public procurement, public finance, customs, land administration, and local government expenditures. Publishing this data in accessible and machine-readable formats would significantly improve transparency and facilitate public oversight.

Third, Algeria should strengthen the independence and technical capacities of oversight institutions, including anti-corruption agencies, audit bodies, and judicial institutions, by providing them with digital tools capable of analyzing open data and

detecting irregular financial patterns. In parallel, specialized training programs should be developed for civil servants, journalists, researchers, and civil society organizations in order to improve data literacy and encourage effective use of public information.

Fourth, the success of open data policies depends on building a participatory governance model that actively involves universities, civil society organizations, and the private technology sector. Universities and research centers, in particular, can play a strategic role in developing analytical platforms, conducting governance assessments, and producing evidence-based anti-corruption studies.

Finally, the implementation of open data reforms in Algeria should follow a gradual and realistic approach through pilot projects evaluated periodically according to measurable indicators related to transparency, public participation, and corruption reduction. This would allow authorities to identify weaknesses, improve institutional coordination, and progressively consolidate a culture of accountability and open governance within public administration.

Margins:

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