Assessing the Reality of Algeria's Digital Transformation Strategy: Achievements and Prospects

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Abstract:

This study aims to assess the implementation of Algeria's digital transformation strategy during the period 2020–2024 by analyzing key achievements and identifying challenges hindering the realization of national digital goals. The study adopts a descriptive-analytical methodology, relying on national and international reports, recent digital indicators, and an in-depth examination of digitalization policies in public sectors.

The findings reveal that Algeria has made notable progress in digitizing public services by launching over 500 digital projects and expanding internet penetration to over 70% of the population. However, the strategy's implementation continues to face challenges related to infrastructure readiness, weak institutional coordination, and a shortage of digital competencies. The study recommends accelerating the implementation of the national digital identity, unifying digital platforms, and strengthening digital governance at both local and national levels.

Keywords: Digital transformation, E-government, Algeria, National strategy, Public services.

Jel Classification Codes: O33, H83, L86.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, digital transformation has become a global imperative, reshaping governance, economic structures, and social interactions. For developing countries such as Algeria, embracing this shift is not optional but essential for enhancing public service efficiency, improving institutional transparency, and fostering inclusive development. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this urgency by exposing vulnerabilities in traditional administrative systems and underscoring the need for resilient, technology-enabled service delivery mechanisms.

In response, the Algerian government launched a comprehensive national digital transformation strategy aimed at modernizing public sector infrastructure, digitizing administrative workflows, and supporting innovation through strategic partnerships with local startups and international technology firms. This strategy reflects a broader aspiration to establish a digitally sovereign, efficient, and inclusive state capable of meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century. Between 2020 and 2024, numerous digital initiatives were deployed across sectors such as education, health, justice, and finance, with a strong emphasis on digital governance and citizen-centered services.

Despite this progress, questions remain about the actual effectiveness of these efforts. The pace of implementation has been uneven, and structural, institutional, and human capital constraints continue to hinder the realization of strategic objectives. Coordination between governmental bodies often lacks cohesion, and many initiatives face delays due to regulatory, financial, or technical bottlenecks. These concerns raise a critical research question: To what extent has Algeria succeeded in realizing its digital transformation strategy between 2020 and 2024, and what are the primary achievements and obstacles encountered during this period?

To address this question, the study hypothesizes that the implementation of Algeria's digital transformation strategy has contributed positively to the development of national digital infrastructure and the enhancement of public service delivery. However, it also posits that these gains are constrained by ongoing challenges related to governance

mechanisms, inter-institutional alignment, and the shortage of skilled digital professionals.

The importance of this study lies in its focus on a sector of strategic relevance to Algeria's broader development agenda. As digitalization becomes a core component of competitiveness, administrative reform, and citizen engagement, assessing the outcomes of national strategies becomes a priority for both policymakers and scholars. This research aims to provide evidence-based insights that can inform the recalibration of digital policies and enhance the effectiveness of future interventions.

Methodologically, the study adopts a descriptive-analytical approach, drawing upon a wide array of data sources to construct a multi-dimensional evaluation of Algeria's digital transformation trajectory. These sources include official reports issued by the High Commission for Digitalization (HCN) and relevant ministries (e.g., Communication, Post, and Digitalization), international studies such as those published by Trade.gov, and journalistic analyses from vetted outlets like Dzair Tube and Telecom Review Africa. Comparative references to regional and international experiences are also employed to situate Algeria's performance within a broader global context.

Ultimately, the study pursues four primary objectives: (1) to evaluate Algeria's progress in implementing its digital strategy; (2) to identify key achievements and flagship projects; (3) to analyze the challenges that continue to hinder successful digitalization; and (4) to propose actionable recommendations for achieving a more effective and sustainable digital transformation.

2. Literature Review

The concept of digital transformation has increasingly captured scholarly attention due to its far-reaching implications for institutional performance, economic competitiveness, and sustainable development. Rather than being confined to technological upgrades, the literature portrays digital transformation as a complex, multidimensional process that

reconfigures organizational models, reshapes public service delivery, and redefines stakeholder engagement in both the private and public sectors.

Emerging from this scholarly discourse is a clear consensus that digital transformation must be approached holistically. (Verhoef & et al, 2021) position it as a multidisciplinary phenomenon that transcends the technical realm to encompass organizational change management, business strategy alignment, and customer-centric innovation. Their view underscores the need for institutions to not only adopt emerging technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence (AI), but also to undergo deep structural and cultural shifts in order to fully realize the benefits of digital transformation.

Building on this, (Kraus & et al, 2021) emphasize the fragmented nature of current research in the field and call for the development of more integrated theoretical frameworks capable of linking technological implementation with measurable institutional outcomes. Their work highlights a significant gap in empirical analysis, particularly in the context of developing economies, where institutional readiness and infrastructural capacity may differ considerably from those in more advanced digital environments.

Within the Algerian context, (Abida & Khelid, 2022) explore the transition from a rent-based economic model to a more diversified, digitally-enabled economy. They demonstrate how digital initiatives can act as a lever for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in terms of employment generation, improved access to essential services, and strengthened governance. However, their analysis also points to persistent barriers, notably in infrastructure quality and inter-institutional coordination, which hamper Algeria’s progress.

These structural and regulatory challenges are further elaborated by (Hadji, 2023), who draws attention to the entrenched bureaucratic practices and the underdeveloped legal and financial frameworks that restrict the effective rollout of digital transformation policies. Despite the Algerian state's growing commitment to digital modernization, she argues that substantial investment in both infrastructure and digital talent remains essential for meaningful progress.

(Kraus. & et al, 2022) , in a subsequent review, reinforce the centrality of digital transformation in contemporary business and public management literature, linking it to key outcomes such as operational efficiency, service quality, and organizational innovation. This growing significance necessitates a reconceptualization of internal workflows and external service delivery models, especially in the public sector.

Adding another dimension, (Kaya & Bozbura, 2023) investigate how organizations internally conceptualize their digital transformation journeys. Their cognitive approach sheds light on the psychological and cultural dynamics that shape the success or failure of digital initiatives. Their findings point to the importance of leadership vision, employee readiness, and institutional culture in shaping digital outcomes.

Taken together, the literature illustrates a progression from conceptual understanding to contextual application. While global studies provide foundational insights into the transformative nature of digital technologies, the Algerian case reveals how local political, economic, and institutional realities mediate this process. Despite emerging national strategies, a lack of empirical, data-driven assessments of Algeria's digital transformation persists, especially regarding its actual implementation and outcomes. This study seeks to fill that gap by providing an applied, evidence-based evaluation of Algeria's national digital strategy—linking strategic objectives to measurable progress and identifying critical barriers that continue to impede comprehensive transformation.

3. The Conceptual Framework of the Study

In the digital age, transformation through technology has become a fundamental requirement for institutions, economies, and societies seeking to remain competitive, resilient, and responsive to rapid global changes.

3.1 Digital Transformation: Concept, Importance, and Implementation Pillars

The widespread adoption of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), the proliferation of internet access, and the accelerated pace of innovation have redefined how public services are delivered, how

organizations operate, and how citizens interact with the state. For developing countries like Algeria, digital transformation is not just a strategic choice but a national imperative. It offers the potential to modernize public administration, reduce inefficiencies, improve service accessibility, foster transparency, and stimulate socio-economic development. As such, understanding its conceptual foundations and practical requirements is essential for effective planning and implementation.

Digital transformation has been broadly defined by scholars as the process of shifting from traditional operational models to digital technology–driven approaches in the delivery of services, product development, and human resource management. (Grine, 2022, p. 303).

It represents more than a simple technological upgrade; it entails a deep organizational change that leverages digital tools to reengineer business processes, enhance user experience, and integrate workflows across departments. (Khouatra, 2021, p. 109) describes digital transformation as a "comprehensive shift driven by digital technologies to fundamentally change work processes, improve service delivery, and achieve organizational integration toward greater efficiency and digital maturity".

The benefits of digital transformation are extensive and multidimensional. It contributes to operational efficiency by streamlining workflows and automating repetitive tasks, thereby reducing time, cost, and human error. It improves the accessibility and quality of public services by enabling remote, real-time access, especially for populations in geographically disadvantaged areas. Moreover, it enhances transparency, governance, and citizen trust by embedding traceability and accountability into service delivery. Digital transformation also supports strategic planning and decision-making through data analytics and predictive systems (Guerguet & Lacheb, 2023, p. 238)

However, achieving successful digital transformation requires more than vision and investment; it demands an integrated approach across four core pillars: human resources, processes, data, and technology. As noted by (Mokhtar & Bougrires, 2022, pp. 857-858), skilled personnel capable of

managing digital systems and driving innovation are essential. Equally important are optimized organizational processes that support digital workflows, reliable and well-governed data systems that ensure consistency and security, and a robust technological infrastructure—both hardware and software—that enables scalable and sustainable service delivery. These elements must function cohesively, with support from leadership and clear strategic direction, to ensure that digital transformation efforts produce meaningful and lasting outcomes.

3.2 Challenges of Digital Transformation

Many institutions face considerable difficulties in implementing digital transformation projects due to the fundamental changes required in structure and organization. The most notable challenges include: (Mokhtar & Bougrires, 2022, pp. 857–858)

- Lack of financial resources to support digital initiatives.
- Delays in developing suitable legal and regulatory frameworks.
- Resistance to change by employees due to fear of job loss.
- Shortage of skilled personnel capable of leading digital transformation programs.
- Weak financial allocations for digital transformation in public budgets.
- Risks related to information security due to the use of advanced technologies.

4. Analysis of the Current State of Digital Transformation in Algeria

4.1 The General Framework of the National Digital Strategy

Algeria's National Digital Transformation Strategy (2025–2030) is a comprehensive initiative aimed at promoting digital inclusion, boosting institutional efficiency, and facilitating public access to services. Developed by the High Commission for Digitalization in partnership with ministerial bodies, the strategy rests on three pillars: digitizing public administration, advancing the digital economy and entrepreneurship, and ensuring data protection and cybersecurity (HCN, 2024, p. 2). It reflects a national vision of achieving digital sovereignty and sustainable development through widespread ICT integration across all sectors of society.

The key components of this framework are outlined in the following table.

Table 1. Key Components of Algeria's National Digital Strategy

General Vision of the Strategy	Algeria's national digital transformation strategy aspires to establish a sovereign and technologically advanced state within the African and Arab regions. The strategy emphasizes the digitalization of interactions between citizens, government institutions, and economic actors, while laying the groundwork for a competitive digital economy that promotes productivity and job creation.
Key Objectives	To operationalize this vision, the strategy outlines specific targets, including the digitization of 80% of essential public services by 2026, expanded internet access across both urban and rural areas, improved intergovernmental data exchange, support for over 1,000 digital start-ups, and enhanced performance in international digital governance indices such as the E-Government Development Index (EGDI).
Key Stakeholders and Responsible Institutions	Implementation is coordinated by key stakeholders: the Ministry of Digitalization and Statistics (strategic oversight), the National Cybersecurity Agency (security enforcement), and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (infrastructure development), alongside the private sector and start-ups as critical partners in innovation and service delivery.

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on (HCN, 2024, pp. 4-12)

As for the pillars of the National Digital Strategy, they are structured around six fundamental axes, as detailed in the table below.

Table 2. Pillars of the National Digital Strategy in Algeria

Pillar	Description
Digital Infrastructure	Expanding broadband internet networks, developing data centers, and ensuring full mobile coverage.
E-Government	Digitizing administrative services, enabling data interoperability, and developing digital identity.
Digital Economy	Promoting e-commerce, supporting startups, and enhancing local digital content.
Cybersecurity	Strengthening digital protection and launching a national cybersecurity strategy.

Digital Education	Integrating information technology in education and developing digital skills.
Legislative and Regulatory Framework	Updating laws related to electronic transactions, open data, and privacy.

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on (HCN, 2024, pp. 14-21)

It is worth noting that the strategy has been funded through the general state budget, in addition to partnerships with international institutions such as the European Union, the African Union, and global companies like Huawei. Furthermore, a dedicated Digital Support Fund has been established to promote startups and technological innovation.

4.2 Digital Projects Implemented up to 2024

Official reports indicate that Algeria has launched more than 500 digital projects during the period 2020–2024. These projects include the modernization of information systems within public administrations, the development of electronic service portals, and the implementation of electronic payment solutions (Maouchi, 2024).

Table 3. Distribution of Digital Projects by Sector (2024)*

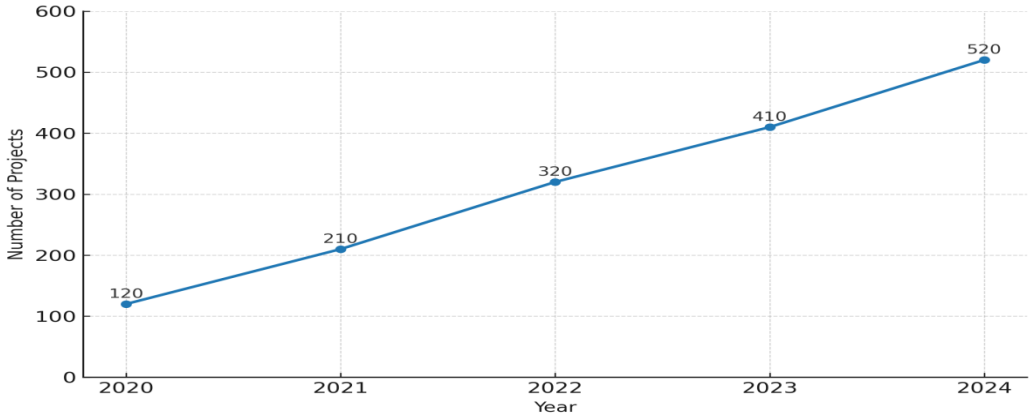
Sector	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Administrative Services	190	38%
Higher Education & Research	75	15%
Health	60	12%
Justice and Security	45	09%
Economy and Finance	85	17%
Others (Environment, Transport, etc.)	45	09%
Total	**500**	**100%**

*Estimated data

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on (Maouchi, 2024) (Algeria Invest, 2024)

The table illustrates the sectoral distribution of digital transformation projects in Algeria between 2020 and 2024. It shows that administrative services received the largest share, followed by education and health, reflecting the government's priority to digitize core public services.

Fig.1. Evolution of digital projects in Algeria (2020–2024)



Source: Compiled by the author based on the preceding sources

Figure 01 illustrates the significant increase in the number of digital projects in Algeria, rising from approximately 120 projects in 2020 to over 500 projects in 2024. This reflects the accelerating pace of digital transformation efforts in the country.

4.3 Digital Performance Indicators in Algeria

The following data show a notable improvement in digitalization indicators, particularly in internet penetration and the use of digital technologies.

Table 4. Evolution of Key Digital Indicators in Algeria (2020–2024)

Indicator	2020	2022	2024
Number of Internet users	22.71 million	27.28 million	33.49 million
Internet penetration rate	52.0%	60.6%	72.9%
Number of social media users	22 million	26.60 million	24.85 million
Social media penetration rate	51.0%	59.1%	54.1%
Number of mobile connections	49.48 million	46.57 million	50.65 million
Mobile connections as % of total population	114.0%	103.5%	110.2%
Average fixed internet speed (Mbps)	Not available	9.78 Mbps	12.32 Mbps
Average mobile internet speed (Mbps)	Not available	11.44 Mbps	21.36 Mbps

Source: Compiled by the author based on (DataReportal, 2020) (DataReportal, 2022) (DataReportal, 2024)

Algeria has witnessed steady digital progress between 2020 and 2024. Internet users grew by around 47%, reaching 33.49 million, while both

fixed and mobile internet speeds improved significantly, enhancing digital service quality. Social media usage peaked in 2022 but slightly declined in 2024, possibly due to evolving user preferences. Mobile connections fluctuated yet remained high, reflecting market shifts. Overall, these trends underscore Algeria's advancing digital infrastructure and the government's continued commitment to digital transformation.

4.4 Proportion of Digital Projects Focused on Modernizing Public Services

According to Telecom Review Africa (2025), 75% of Algeria's digitalization projects are centered on modernizing public services. This is being achieved through the development of platforms such as:

- The National Digital Civil Status Platform
- A digital system for commercial registry
- The electronic tax declaration service
- A unified platform for requesting official documents (Telecom Review Africa, 2025).

4.5 International Partnerships in Digital Transformation

Technical partnerships represent one of the fundamental pillars for accelerating the implementation of digital projects in Algeria. In this regard:

A. Algeria Telecom's Partnership with Huawei

Algeria Telecom, in partnership with Huawei, has launched a high-capacity 400 Gbps optical network to strengthen the country's digital infrastructure. This initiative supports key sectors such as e-commerce, cloud services, and big data, while enhancing public services in healthcare, education, and administration. The network is also designed to accommodate emerging technologies like AI and IoT.

As part of its 2024–2028 strategic vision, Algeria Telecom aims to expand its digital services portfolio—introducing cloud computing, IPTV, and IoT solutions. A notable achievement includes the joint launch of Twinbox with Djezzy, integrating e-learning tools and multifunctional applications.

Strategically, Algeria Telecom seeks to position itself at the forefront

of Algeria's digital transformation, in alignment with the national 2025–2030 vision for a modern, inclusive digital economy (Algeria Invest, 2025)

B. Algerian–Chinese Partnership in the Field of Digitalization

In May 2024, Algeria signed a memorandum of cooperation with China aimed at strengthening collaboration in the areas of digitalization and the digital economy. This partnership includes the exchange of expertise in skills development and technology transfer, reflecting both countries' commitment to developing digital infrastructure and achieving sustainable digital transformation (Embassy of Algeria in Beijing, 2024).

C. Partnership Agreement with Schlumberger to Accelerate Digital Transformation in the Energy Sector

In May 2022, "Algeria Venture" partnered with "Schlumberger" to advance digital transformation in Algeria's energy sector. The collaboration aims to strengthen the national digital ecosystem and foster knowledge exchange with the U.S. Schlumberger committed to supporting local startups, particularly those working on green hydrogen, by providing funding and capacity-building. This initiative is expected to enhance Algeria's competitiveness in emerging energy technologies and position it as a regional leader in green hydrogen exports. (Khalil, 2022).

D. African Cooperation in Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence

Algeria has reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening African joint cooperation in the fields of digital transformation and artificial intelligence. This was emphasized during the African Startup Conference held in December 2024, where Algeria stressed the importance of developing a unified African vision to meet the demands of digital transformation and enhance the continent's position on the global stage (APS, 2024).

E. Expanding Partnerships in Telecommunications and Emerging Technologies

In March 2025, Algeria attended the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona, engaging with leading global tech companies to explore collaboration opportunities in telecommunications and emerging technologies, especially artificial intelligence (Ben Dadi, 2025).

These partnerships demonstrate Algeria's commitment to

strengthening its digital capabilities through international cooperation, facilitating technology transfer, workforce development, and digital infrastructure expansion to support sustainable digital transformation.

5. Challenges Facing the Digital Transformation Strategy in Algeria

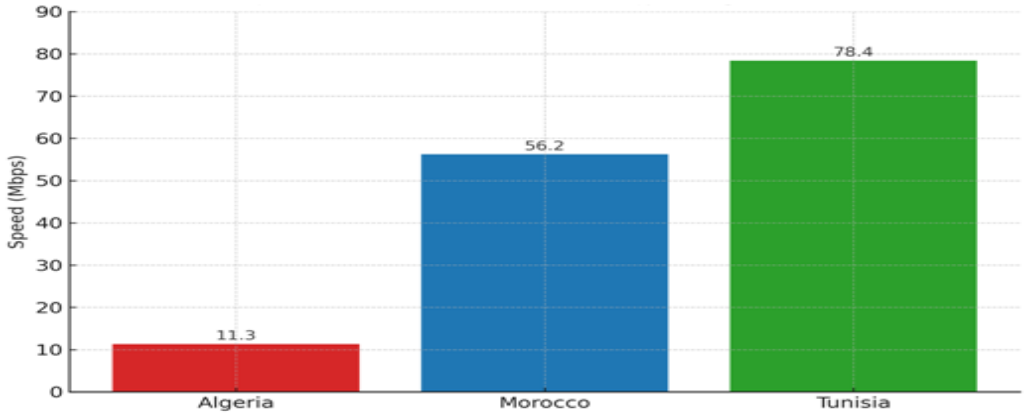
5.1 Structural and Institutional Challenges

Despite strong political commitment, Algeria faces major obstacles in implementing digital transformation projects . These include weak coordination between sectors, resulting in fragmented efforts and service duplication; rigid administrative bureaucracy hindering technology adoption due to limited digital skills and resistance to change; and insufficient or outdated legislation concerning data protection, electronic signatures, and cybersecurity. (HCN, 2024, p. 22)

5.2 Weak Digital Infrastructure

Despite expanded internet coverage, service quality in Algeria remains low, especially in interior and southern areas. According to Ookla (2024), the average fixed internet speed is only 11.3 Mbps, far behind Morocco's 56.2 Mbps and Tunisia's 78.4 Mbps. Additionally, 4G coverage is mostly limited to major cities, with 5G deployment significantly delayed.

Fig.2. Average Fixed Internet Speed in North Africa (2024)



Source: (Speedtest Global Index, 2024)

It is evident that Algeria ranks at the bottom compared to both Tunisia and Morocco.

5.3 Lack of Digital Competencies

Despite Algeria's efforts to accelerate digital transformation, the country continues to face a significant shortage of skilled professionals in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT). While comprehensive national statistics on ICT graduates are limited, available indicators suggest that the current supply of qualified human resources is insufficient to meet the growing digital demands of both public institutions and the private sector.

A pressing concern is the persistent brain drain of technical talent. According to the president of the National Confederation of the Digital Economy, approximately 90% of engineers and ICT specialists trained in Algerian universities are currently working abroad. This exodus deprives the country of vital expertise required to implement complex digital projects, reinforces dependency on foreign consultants, and weakens the sustainability of national digital initiatives. Addressing this issue requires a long-term strategy focused on education, training, and professional retention. (Slimani, 2018).

5.4 Limited Digital Transformation Culture Among Citizens

Another critical barrier to Algeria’s digital transformation is the limited digital culture among segments of the population. Many citizens, especially in rural and marginalized areas, continue to rely on traditional administrative procedures. This trend is driven by low digital literacy, skepticism toward online services, and limited access to digital infrastructure.

Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, those with limited formal education, and rural residents face particular challenges in adapting to the digital shift. These populations often lack the technical skills necessary to engage with e-government platforms or digital banking systems, creating a digital divide that reinforces social exclusion.

Moreover, the absence of comprehensive awareness campaigns has hindered the promotion of digital tools and services. The success of digital transformation depends not only on technological infrastructure but also on the societal willingness and ability to embrace digital solutions. Therefore, targeted training programs, inclusive public outreach, and user-friendly

digital interfaces are essential to foster widespread adoption and inclusiveness in Algeria's digital transition. (Kheireddine, 2024).

6. Future Outlook and Prospects of Digital Transformation in Algeria

6.1 Future Projects under the 2023–2027 National Plan

Algeria aims to make a significant digital leap through key strategic initiatives: (APS, 2023)

- Developing a National Digital Identity linked to health, education, and social security services to enable secure and seamless access.
- Expanding electronic payment systems across all commercial and service sectors to reduce cash dependency and enhance financial transparency.
- Digitizing justice and security sectors by implementing digital criminal records, remote trials, and connecting correctional facilities to national electronic networks.
- Establishing a national startup register and supporting the digital entrepreneurship ecosystem through incubators and innovation hubs.

6.2 Transition Towards Open Government

The Algerian government has announced its commitment to implementing an open government policy aimed at enhancing transparency and citizen engagement. Key components include publishing open government data to make public information accessible for citizens and businesses, promoting citizen participation in digital policy-making through online platforms for sharing feedback and proposals, and ensuring transparency in digital public services and procurement processes by leveraging digital technologies. (APS, 2023)

6.3 Prospects for Integration into the Global Digital Economy

Algeria is actively pursuing greater integration into the global digital economy by expanding its e-commerce sector, which is expected to grow annually by 23% between 2024 and 2028. The country is also focusing on investments in advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things to boost productivity in key sectors like agriculture, industry, and energy. Furthermore, Algeria aims to become a regional digital innovation hub by exporting its local digital solutions to

African and Arab markets, leveraging its strategic location to enhance regional cooperation (Algerian Radio, 2024) (APS, 2024).

7. Assessing Algeria's Digital Transformation Performance According to International Indices

The following table summarizes the evaluation of Algeria's digital transformation performance based on two key international indices: the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) for the year 2022, and the Network Readiness Index (NRI) for 2023.

Table 5. Evaluation of Algeria's Digital Transformation Performance Based on EGDI and NRI

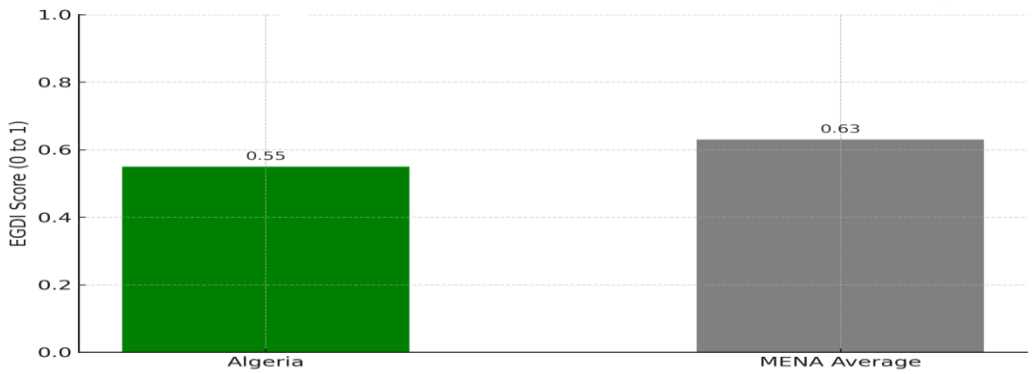
Index	Value / Global Ranking	Sub-Indicators / Notes
E-Government Development Index (EGDI) – 2022	0.5611 / Ranked 112 out of 193 countries	- Online Service Index (OSI): 0.3743 - Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII): 0.6133 - Human Capital Index (HCI): 0.6956
Network Readiness Index (NRI) – 2023	39.24 / Ranked 100 out of 134 countries	- Technology: 36.32 (Rank 85) - People: 40.24 (Rank 71) - Governance: 41.07 (Rank 109) - Impact: 39.34 (Rank 119)

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2022) (Portulans Institute, 2023)

E-Government Development Index (EGDI) 2022: Algeria recorded a notable improvement, rising by 8 positions compared to 2020. The analysis reveals that the Human Capital Index (HCI) is the strongest among the sub-indices, indicating substantial investment in education and healthcare. However, the Online Services Index (OSI) remains below the global average, highlighting the need to enhance the quality and accessibility of digital services provided to citizens.

The following figure illustrates the evolution of e-government in Algeria compared to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regional average.

Fig.3. E-Government Development Index - Algeria vs MENA Average (2022)



Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2022)

The figure above illustrates the gap in the level of digital transformation between Algeria and the regional average, estimated at 7 points.

In the 2023 Network Readiness Index (NRI), Algeria shows a balanced performance across the four key pillars, excelling most notably in the technology dimension. Despite these strengths, challenges persist in adopting emerging technologies and investing sufficiently in digital innovation. While progress has been made in building human capital and improving telecommunications infrastructure, further efforts are needed to enhance digital public services and fully embrace advanced technologies to achieve a sustainable and comprehensive digital transformation.

8. CONCLUSION

Digital transformation represents a strategic lever for Algeria's modernization agenda. Between 2020 and 2024, significant steps were taken to digitize public services, expand connectivity, and launch large-scale digital projects. The country's commitment is evidenced by the development of a national strategy, establishment of public–private partnerships, and participation in regional and global digital initiatives.

However, these efforts remain constrained by several interrelated factors: limited institutional coordination, persistent infrastructure gaps in remote regions, low levels of digital literacy among citizens, and a pronounced shortage of skilled human capital. Moreover, the absence of a

centralized mechanism to monitor, evaluate, and harmonize digital initiatives weakens their overall impact.

The success of Algeria's digital transformation strategy will depend on its ability to address these weaknesses, foster inclusivity, and institutionalize a governance framework that ensures continuity, efficiency, and accountability across all sectors.

Study Findings: In light of the above, the study reached a set of key findings, summarized as follows:

- There has been a relative improvement in fixed and mobile internet speed, with average fixed internet speed reaching approximately 12.1 Mbps in 2024. Algeria recorded a slight improvement compared to other North African countries.
- An increase in the use of digital public services, particularly in areas such as taxation, customs, and land registration, has contributed to the simplification of procedures and the reduction of bureaucracy.
- Expansion of international partnerships, especially between Algérie Télécom and global tech companies like Huawei, to support the development of smart networks and cloud infrastructure.
- 75% of digital projects have focused on modernizing public services, while sectors such as health and education still require more effective digital integration.
- Weak coordination among stakeholders involved in digital transformation and the absence of a clear and comprehensive digital governance framework to ensure the integration of initiatives.
- A shortage of national digital competencies, which has hindered the implementation of advanced digital projects and increased reliance on foreign expertise.

Study Recommendations: Based on the findings, the study proposes several recommendations:

- Accelerate the implementation of the national digital identity to facilitate access to public services.
- Establish an independent national observatory to monitor the execution of the digital strategy.
- Develop a national plan to train and build human capital in the digital field

through universities and vocational training centers.

- Invest in rural digital infrastructure to ensure equitable access across regions.
- Adopt a comprehensive communication strategy to raise public awareness of the importance of digitalization.
- Involve the private sector and civil society in digital policymaking.

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