

Digitalisation as a Mechanism for Preventing Corruption: Between Implementation Difficulties and Proposed Solutions

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Abstract

Digitalisation is one of the most prominent modern mechanisms adopted by states to combat corruption. Digital administration systems enable greater transparency and oversight of administrative and financial transactions. By reducing human intervention and improving the traceability of processes, digitalisation reduces opportunities for manipulation and bribery. It also accelerates and standardises procedures, thereby limiting the bureaucratic loopholes that are often exploited by corrupt individuals. Furthermore, digital technologies offer powerful tools such as open databases, e-reporting platforms and artificial intelligence systems that analyse data and identify improper practices. Despite infrastructure-related challenges and limited competencies, digitalisation remains an effective means of strengthening governance and transparency in public institutions.

Keywords: digitalisation, governance, transparency, corruption

Introduction

The digital transformation of public administration is one of the fundamental pillars on which modern, efficient and transparent systems are built. Digitalisation involves more than just the use of devices and software; it also involves restructuring working methods and adopting new approaches to delivering public services. Digitalising procedures and transactions and reducing opportunities for direct contact between citizens and public employees decreases the prospects for extortion and bribery. It also enables traceability and audit mechanisms to be strengthened across various administrative and financial processes¹.

Consequently, digitalisation is no longer merely a technical option, but an urgent necessity for achieving good governance and combatting corruption in all its forms. It fosters an administrative environment grounded in transparency and effectiveness, bolstering citizens' trust in the state and its institutions while contributing to a more favourable business climate and attracting investment. However, achieving these objectives depends on genuine political will, advanced digital infrastructure and a legal and regulatory framework that keeps pace with this transformation while protecting it from abuse and breaches.

¹- For example, digitalization has made it possible to develop advanced systems for managing public procurement, whereby tenders are published electronically, bids are evaluated, and results are processed transparently, thereby preventing manipulation and limiting unlawful interference. Digital platforms dedicated to the declaration of assets and income have also contributed to uncovering manifestations of illicit enrichment and identifying sources of corruption. In addition, Big Data technologies and artificial intelligence have become important tools for analyzing administrative behavior and detecting abnormal patterns that may indicate corruption or misconduct.

Digitalisation is of paramount importance in the fight against corruption, as it enhances transparency and reduces the opportunity for administrative manipulation by minimising direct contact between citizens and public employees. It also enables accurate information systems to be developed that facilitate the oversight and tracking of financial and administrative transactions. Digitalisation is therefore an effective means of strengthening citizens' trust in the administration, promoting accountability and enabling society to report irregularities via modern channels. Furthermore, it improves the efficiency of public services, accelerates procedures and reduces bureaucracy. Based on successful international examples, it is clear that digitalisation is one of the most effective long-term solutions to tackling corruption.

This study aims to highlight the importance of digitalisation as a strategic tool for preventing and combating corruption by examining how it reduces paper-based transactions and limits human intervention — two of the most significant drivers of administrative and financial corruption. The study also clarifies how digital systems can strengthen transparency and sound governance within public institutions.

The research problem underlying this study can be formulated as follows: To what extent are the digital mechanisms adopted by the Algerian legislator effective in preventing and combating corruption?

Based on this, we have divided the study into two sections. The first section addresses the mechanisms for implementing digitalisation to prevent corruption.

Section One: Mechanisms for Implementing Digitalisation to Prevent and Combat Corruption, and Their Applications

These mechanisms are among the key foundations for enhancing transparency and limiting corruption within public institutions. To achieve this, advanced digital infrastructure must be provided and human resources must be trained so that technology can be used effectively. It also requires the adoption of laws and regulations to govern digital transformation, ensuring information security and data protection.

The first requirement: Implementing digitalisation to enhance transparency and reduce corruption

Digitalisation is considered one of the most prominent modern mechanisms for strengthening transparency and preventing corruption. It enables administrative processes to be transformed into electronic systems that reduce human intervention and limit opportunities for favouritism and bribery. One such mechanism is electronic monitoring, which allows administrative performance to be tracked and irregularities and corruption to be detected early on, thereby enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of administrative and financial oversight. Furthermore, video communication plays a significant role in promoting transparency by facilitating direct and immediate communication between administrative bodies and citizens. Thus, digitalisation provides a comprehensive framework for sound governance based on integrity and transparency through these advanced mechanisms.

First sub-section: Electronic monitoring

Electronic monitoring is one of the most prominent modern oversight tools to emerge alongside the advancement of information technology². The nature of the activities and the sectors concerned determine the monitoring mechanisms employed. One of the most important mechanisms is financial transaction tracking systems, which identify any suspicious transfers or unlawful operations within public or private institutions³.

Other electronic mechanisms include systems for electronic attendance and time tracking, intelligent surveillance cameras, performance analytics software and digital reporting platforms. Additionally, database management systems enable the tracking of administrative procedures, allowing any malfunction or intentional delay in processing files to be identified. Many countries have successfully adopted electronic monitoring to reduce corruption, including Estonia, South Korea, and Singapore^{4,5}.

It can therefore be concluded that electronic monitoring is a strategic and indispensable means of strengthening transparency and combating corruption. However, its effectiveness depends on the availability of digital infrastructure, trained human resources and appropriate legislation to ensure the technology is used properly⁶.

Second sub-section: Video Conferencing

Video conferencing, also known as visual communication, is one of the most prominent forms of digital communication. It has developed significantly over the last two decades, particularly due to the widespread expansion of the internet and advancements in audio and video technologies. It involves using technological tools to enable individuals or groups to communicate simultaneously through voice and image, regardless of their geographic location⁷.

This technology has become essential in administrative, educational, medical and security contexts. It provides an alternative to costly or difficult-to-arrange in-person meetings. It also provides an interactive environment that helps speed up decision-making processes and shorten procedures while reducing opportunities for manipulation. This makes it a promising tool for improving institutional performance⁸.

Some countries have adopted video conferencing for administrative investigations and interrogations, especially in cases involving corruption or abuse of authority, to reduce pressure on witnesses or whistleblowers. Additionally, certain agencies use video conferencing to

²- Nasser Al-Ghannam, *Digital Transformation and the Fight Against Administrative Corruption*, Al-Rushd Library, Riyadh, 2020, p. 25.

³- Ali Khalil, *Digitalisation and Public Administration*, Dar Safaa for Publishing, Amman, 2021, p. 54.

⁴- For instance, Estonia has established an integrated digital system to enable transparent monitoring of all governmental and administrative transactions, reducing corruption cases to a very low level. In South Korea, systems for monitoring public procurement and electronic contracts have helped to expose violations and bribery within the public services sector. These experiences confirm that the effectiveness of electronic monitoring depends not only on technology, but also on political will, human expertise and supportive legislation.

⁵- Zahra Bouchnafa, 'Digital Transformation as a Mechanism for Governance and Combating Corruption', *Dar Al-Khaldounia*, Algeria, 2022, p. 39.

⁶- Zahra Bouchnafa, *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁷- Mohamed Al-Issaoui, *E-Government and Combating Corruption*, Dar Al-Yazouri, Baghdad, 2021, p. 55.

⁸- Anwar Salem, *E-Governance and the Challenges of Combating Corruption*, Dar Al-Manhal Al-Lebnani, Beirut, 2018, p. 24.

receive complaints and reports from citizens, increasing the level of community participation and encouraging the reporting of corruption without fear of direct repercussions. This usage reflects a profound shift in how administrations interact with citizens, strengthening a culture of social oversight.

Many advanced and developing countries have therefore relied on video conferencing to facilitate the management of public affairs, particularly during periods of crisis such as the 'Covid-19' pandemic⁹.

It could be argued that video conferencing is not just a passing technological tool, but rather an instrument of modern governance that contributes to the development of more transparent and effective institutions. Accordingly, adopting video conferencing in a smart and well-considered manner may be key to transitioning towards a modern administration that is efficient and integrity-based¹⁰.

The second requirement: Applications of digitalisation in the field of combating corruption

In the modern era, digitalisation has become a fundamental element of the major societal transformations taking place. It is the backbone of the information and communication age. It is no longer confined to computers and smartphones, but has expanded into vital sectors such as public administration, education, health, the judiciary and finance¹¹.

First sub-section: The higher education sector

The higher education sector has undergone profound transformations in recent decades, driven by rapid technological development and the widespread adoption of digital media. Digitalisation has become essential for modernising higher education systems because it provides advanced capabilities for delivering knowledge, managing university institutions and improving the quality of teaching and scientific research¹².

Additionally, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has recognised information and communication technologies as a field of study. Many universities across the country provide training within science faculties. These technologies are also taught as subjects at different educational levels, particularly at Master's and Doctoral levels. Furthermore, universities have allocated human resources to digitalising higher education, including

⁹- For example, judicial authorities in the United States and Europe have used videoconferencing to conduct remote court hearings, thereby ensuring the continuity of justice administration despite exceptional circumstances. In some Arab countries, ministries and government institutions have started using this technology for coordination meetings and to monitor the implementation of government projects. This has accelerated completion rates and reduced travel and transportation expenses. Videoconferencing has also been used in government transparency programmes, such as open hearings with civil society and the press, thereby building bridges of trust between citizens and the administration.

¹⁰- Sami Abdelmajid, 'Governance and Transparency in the Digital Age', Cairo: Dar Al-Jamia Al-Jadida, 2020, p. 63.

¹¹- Ahmed Abdelkarim, 'Technology and Transparency: The Role of Digitalisation in Combating Corruption', Amman: Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing, 2019, p. 35.

¹²- Souad Jassem, Digital Practices in Public Administration and Combating Corruption, Baghdad: University Publishing House, 2021, p. 23.

engineers and technicians responsible for managing and operating information systems and related software¹³.

First: Digitalization in University Administration

Digitalization has brought about a revolution in the management of university institutions. It has made it possible to handle students' and faculty members' affairs through advanced electronic platforms. University information systems have enabled the digitalization of registration processes, the tracking of academic/pedagogical files, the issuing of certificates, and the scheduling of timetables. As a result, bureaucracy has been reduced and transparency has been strengthened.

Second: Digitalization in Teaching and Training

The ministry has developed a number of electronic platforms and programs in the fields of higher education and scientific research. These include, for example, the Progres system (Système Progres), which is a national digital platform that includes digital databases for students. It supports the academic pathway of learners across the three degree levels, and it also manages student services related to accommodation, scholarships, and the management of the professional pathway of university professors.

There is also the University Library Management System, known as SYnGEB (SYstème de Gestion des Bibliothèques Universitaires), which is a digital system for managing university libraries. Additionally, the Algerian Portal of Scientific Journals (ASJP) is a digital platform that publishes scientific research across all fields.

Furthermore, the National Online Documentation System (SND) is a platform dedicated to digitising PhD theses and Master's dissertations, and providing tools to search for them online. Professional email is also used to facilitate communication between university institutions and between them and the ministry. Similarly, it facilitates communication between university administrations and professors, as well as between professors and students¹⁴.

Finally, the pedagogical digital platform (E-learning) provides course summaries in various formats. It facilitates digital communication between teachers and students. It was developed using the Moodle platform.

Third: digitalisation and scientific research

Digitalisation in the field of scientific research has improved access to sources and knowledge through global databases and digital libraries. It has also facilitated the exchange of research and results among local and international scholars through electronic journals and open scientific platforms. Furthermore, digitalisation has enabled the creation of national digital repositories for storing university theses and research works, thereby supporting transparency and helping to prevent academic plagiarism¹⁵.

Fourth: Digitalisation and student life

Digitalisation has not only been limited to the pedagogical dimension; it has also extended to student life. Indeed, digital applications and services have been developed to facilitate interaction between students and the university environment, for example by providing

¹³- Mohamed Ahmidato, 'Digitalisation Policy in the Higher Education and Scientific Research Sector', Algerian Journal of Legal Sciences, Vol. 57, Special Issue, 2022, p. 40.

¹⁴- Mohamed Ahmidato, op. cit., p. 51.

¹⁵- Abdallah Yahia, op. cit., p. 30.

academic advice, enabling the booking of facilities, and facilitating participation in cultural and sports activities¹⁶.

In light of the foregoing, it is clear that digitalisation is an essential strategic option for developing higher education due to its central role in improving administrative performance, enhancing training quality, and supporting scientific research. However, to reap the full benefits of these applications, there must be genuine investment in digital infrastructure, training of human resources and updating of legal and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, the success of digitalisation hinges on the engagement of all stakeholders in the educational process, ensuring an effective and comprehensive digital transformation that aligns with the aspirations of the modern university and combats administrative and educational corruption¹⁷.

Second sub-section: Customs and Taxes

These sectors are among the most important for the state, as they are directly linked to its financial and economic policies. They are a major source of public revenue. However, these sectors have suffered from several problems for many years, most notably bureaucracy, manipulation and administrative corruption.

Integrating digitalisation into the management of these two sectors has brought about a genuine revolution in working methods. This has been achieved by introducing modern technologies aimed at improving performance, ensuring transparency and facilitating transactions for economic operators and citizens alike. Digitalisation in this context includes a set of digital systems and electronic platforms that manage data and procedures in an automated and interconnected manner. Consequently, human intervention has been reduced and corruption has been prevented¹⁸.

First: Digitalisation in the customs sector

Digitalisation has brought about a qualitative transformation in customs management methods, including cargo handling, customs declarations and border monitoring. Electronic platforms have been developed, such as the 'SIGAD' system and similar systems in other countries, which allow economic operators to submit customs declarations online without having to travel or deal directly with customs officers.

These systems also allow declarations to be processed automatically, customs duties to be calculated and procedures to be determined according to unified digital standards. Two key digital systems in the field of customs are:

1. The SIGAD Information System: Launched in 1995, SIGAD is an information and automated management system. It handles customs processing files in a way that speeds up the process and adds transparency to transactions, while enabling remote customs operations and eliminating the need for travel to the customs administration.
2. The E-DOUANE system: The Algerian Customs Administration has begun adopting a new information system. This system has been adapted in accordance with the most recent

¹⁶- Samir Ben Taib, 'The Effectiveness of Digitalisation in Combating Administrative Corruption', Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, University of Batna, No. 13, 2020, p. 45.

¹⁷- Samir Ben Taib, op. cit., p. 46.

¹⁸- Samir Ben Taib, op. cit., p. 47.

technological developments and aligns with international standards. It also contributes to strengthening economic exchanges with foreign countries¹⁹.

3. Additionally, the customs monitoring system has been reinforced through the use of thermal cameras, optical scanners and smart detection devices that directly record and monitor the movement of goods and shipments²⁰. This technology enables the rapid detection of violations and prohibited goods, eliminating the need for extensive manual inspection. These applications have reduced customs release times, lowered costs, improved the business environment, and limited opportunities for manipulation and bribery, which previously occurred during manual inspection and processing²¹.

Second: digitalisation in the tax sector

Thanks to digitalisation, the tax sector has also undergone a qualitative leap. Modern electronic systems have been adopted to digitise tax procedures, from registration to filing, payment, monitoring and collection. One of the most prominent applications is the electronic tax portal, which enables taxpayers to conduct transactions remotely. This includes declaring income, viewing invoices and paying tax liabilities via bank accounts²².

Additionally, the introduction of advanced technological applications and information systems has increased productivity and competitiveness, primarily by reshaping the way many production and service sectors operate, particularly through the following systems:

1. The SAP Tax Information System

This system comprises several integrated modules which, in most cases, meet the specific operational requirements of the tax administration. It also involves configuring and defining the information solution and managing information developments in line with the General Directorate of Taxes' specialised tasks²³.

2. The Jibaya'tic Tax Information System (Jibaya'tic)

Establishing this system is a significant development for the tax administration. This was made possible by strengthening the technological base and upgrading remote services. The system is based on the immaterial nature of all tax operations and a comprehensive document processing mechanism. Its purpose is to provide the tax administration with an information technology backbone to enable it to carry out its functions and achieve its objectives²⁴.

These platforms have reduced direct contact between taxpayers and staff, thereby decreasing opportunities for manipulation, illegal privileges and corruption associated with tax assessment or scheduling²⁵. Furthermore, digitisation has resulted in the development of an integrated

¹⁹- Abdelkader Halis, 'Digital Customs: The Case of Algerian Customs', *Journal of Business Administration and Economics Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 2, December 2021, p. 610.

²⁰- Abdelkader Halis, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

²¹- Khadidja Boukhari, 'The Role of E-Administration in Reducing Manifestations of Corruption', *Journal of Political and Administrative Studies*, No. 11, 2021, p. 87.

²²- Nabila Saad, 'Tax Audit and Its Role in Tax Collection', Master's thesis, Faculty of Economic and Commercial Sciences, Akli Mohand Oulhadj University, Bouira, 2015, p. 20.

²³- Nabila Saad, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

²⁴- Directorate General of Taxes, Tax Information System (Jibayatic), <http://www.mfdji.gov.dz>. Accessed 27 May 2024 at 17:20.

²⁵- Mohamed Saad, 'Digital Transformation and Good Governance as a Mechanism for Combating Corruption', *Afaq Economique Journal*, No. 7, 2020, p. 112.

national database containing all tax-related data for citizens and companies. This enables the tax administration to detect tax evasion and collaborate with other sectors, such as commerce, customs and the commercial registry²⁶.

Chapter Two: The Difficulties of Digitalisation and Proposed Solutions

The significant expansion in the use of digital technology and digital transformation has led to the emergence of digitalisation as a promising tool for preventing and combating corruption. However, this digital shift is not without its challenges, which affect its effectiveness in tackling corruption in all its forms, whether financial, administrative or otherwise. Therefore, it is necessary to identify solutions to these difficulties.

First requirement: Difficulties facing digitalisation

Digitalisation in Algeria faces a set of challenges that hinder the achievement of effective, comprehensive digital transformation²⁷. The most significant of these are the weakness of the technological infrastructure and the lack of specialised digital training. In addition, a lack of coordination between different administrations and sectors is another obstacle. Furthermore, the absence of a digital culture among many employees and citizens prevents the effective adoption of modern systems.

Subsection One: Technical Difficulties

Technical challenges are one of the most significant obstacles to digitalisation. These include weak digital infrastructure and disparities in network coverage. Additionally, the systems suffer from infrequent updates and inadequate cybersecurity measures, which limit their effectiveness²⁸.

First: Weakness of digital infrastructure

One of the most significant challenges facing digitalisation projects in Algeria is weak digital infrastructure. This directly affects the quality of electronic services and the effectiveness of digital programme implementation. The absence of comprehensive high-speed internet coverage, especially in rural and remote areas, limits citizens' and administrations' ability to benefit from digitalisation.

Furthermore, many public institutions still rely on outdated equipment that cannot keep pace with technological developments. This slows down system performance and makes them prone to repeated malfunctions²⁹.

Second: weak cybersecurity and data management.

Digital systems are vulnerable to advanced cyberattacks, including hacking, ransomware and cyber-espionage. Such threats may result in critical data being leaked or lost, thereby endangering individuals' privacy and the security of the state³⁰.

²⁶- Khadidja Boukhari, op. cit., p. 88.

²⁷- Djilali Si Hachemi, 'The Role of Digital Transformation in Combating Financial and Administrative Corruption', Algerian Journal of Public Finance, University of Tiaret, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2025, p. 258.

²⁸- Nadia Belkacem, 'E-Government and Its Role in Combating Administrative Corruption', Master's thesis, University of Algiers 1, 2021, p. 40.

²⁹- Nadia Belkacem, op. cit., p. 41.

³⁰- Slim Latreche, 'Digital Transformation and Combating Corruption in Algeria', Journal of Legal and Political Research, No. 20, 2022, p. 66.

Many institutions suffer from weak digital protection and security standards due to a lack of specialised competencies and technical resources. Furthermore, some administrations lack clear data management policies that cover its collection, storage, processing and sharing. This increases the risk of data being misused or lost. A lack of awareness among employees and users of the importance of cybersecurity is another factor that increases the vulnerability of these systems³¹.

Subsection Two: Organisational and institutional difficulties

Digitalisation in Algeria faces organisational and institutional challenges that hinder the smooth and effective progress of the digital transformation process. This is reflected in weak coordination between different bodies and administrations, leading to overlapping responsibilities and duplication of efforts without achieving integrated results. Furthermore, some institutions lack clear digitalisation strategies and well-designed implementation plans capable of addressing contemporary challenges.

Additionally, there is a shortage of specialised administrative competencies for managing digital projects, alongside delays in decision-making and difficulties adapting to rapid technological changes. Taken together, these factors limit the state's ability to efficiently achieve its digitalisation objectives³².

1. Legal and regulatory framework

This framework is facing significant challenges in Algeria. These include delays in updating legislation to keep pace with rapid technological development, resulting in legal gaps that are sometimes exploited to undermine information security and individuals' privacy. Additionally, the absence of clear, specialised legislation in areas such as personal data protection, cybercrimes and electronic transactions negatively impacts users' trust and hinders the expansion of digital services.

Furthermore, Algeria lacks the effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms required to enforce these laws. This creates an unstable environment that is not conducive to investment in digital technology³³.

2. Resistance to Change

Resistance to change is one of the most significant challenges facing digitalisation efforts in Algeria. Many institutions and workers fear losing their jobs or being unable to adapt to new technologies. This leads some employees to refuse to adopt new digital systems, clinging instead to traditional working methods and thereby slowing down the process of digital transformation. Furthermore, a lack of awareness of the importance of digitalisation and its benefits perpetuates this resistance, particularly in environments that lack a culture of innovation and continuous development³⁴.

3. Shortage of resources and competencies

³¹- Youssef Ben Hamouda, 'Digital Governance as a Tool for Transparency and Integrity', PhD dissertation, University of Oran 2, 2023, p. 105.

³²- Sofiane Ben Nasser, 'Challenges of Digital Administration in Combating Financial Corruption', Master's thesis, University of Mostaganem, 2021.

³³- Fatima Boutarfaya, 'The Impact of Digitalisation on Reducing Opportunities for Administrative Corruption', Master's thesis, University of Laghouat, 2022, p. 93.

³⁴- Fatima Boutarfaya, op. cit., p. 64.

One of the main challenges hindering the progress of digitalisation in Algeria is the shortage of resources and competencies. Digital transformation processes require substantial investment in technical infrastructure and modern equipment, but this is sometimes limited by financial constraints. Furthermore, limited budgets allocated to the digital sector affect institutions' ability to develop and regularly update their systems. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the quality of digital services provided³⁵.

Subsection Three: Social, Cultural and Economic Difficulties

Social and cultural difficulties pose a significant obstacle to effective digitalisation in Algeria. Community values and customs play a significant role in determining whether new technologies are accepted and adopted. Some groups resist technological change due to a fear of job losses or a lack of familiarity with digital tools, which leads to reluctance in using digital services.

Additionally, there is a disparity in digital literacy levels across different age groups. Older people often find it more difficult to adapt to digitalisation than younger people. Furthermore, a lack of digital awareness and educational campaigns exacerbates the digital divide, particularly in rural and remote areas where access to the internet and modern technologies is limited.

Economic factors also affect individuals' ability to purchase digital devices and subscribe to internet services, thereby exacerbating digital social inequality. Conversely, concerns relating to privacy and digital identity may cause some people to avoid participating in digital systems³⁶.

Second requirement: Proposed solutions to activate digitalisation

Just as digitalisation has facilitated corruption through social media networks and e-commerce by enabling the manipulation of electronic tenders or the unlawful use of personal data for illicit gain, it is also necessary to develop new anti-corruption mechanisms. In some cases, corrupt individuals exploit technical vulnerabilities in digital systems to carry out organised corruption operations characterised by secrecy and speed.

This evolution in corruption methods necessitates the development of new technological-based detection and prevention methods, such as the use of artificial intelligence and digital analytics to identify suspicious activities. Legislation must also be updated and personnel trained to deal with electronic corruption, in order to better protect systems and enhance transparency in the digital era³⁷.

Subsection One: Developing the Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Developing the legislative and regulatory framework is one of the fundamental pillars for promoting digitalisation and combating corruption in modern times. Laws must keep pace with rapid technological developments to cover all aspects of digital transformation and protect the digital rights of citizens and institutions. This includes updating legislation related to personal

³⁵- Asmaa Mourad, 'Digitalisation as a Means of Reducing Corruption in Public Procurement', Master's thesis, University of Blida 2, 2020, p. 39.

³⁶- Hamza Ben Aouda, 'E-Government and the Prevention of Corruption in Algeria', PhD dissertation, University of Béjaia, 2021, p. 29.

³⁷- Aymen Brahimi, 'Combating Corruption in Public Procurement in Light of the Algerian Law on the Prevention of and Fight against Corruption', Nour Library, Algeria, 2021, p. 93.

data protection, cybercrimes and digital transactions to ensure a comprehensive and secure legal environment³⁸.

Subsection Two: Activating Digital Reporting Platforms

Digital reporting platforms are one of the most important modern tools for preventing and combating corruption. These platforms enable citizens and administrations to report violations and irregularities with full transparency and strict confidentiality. They promote community participation in the fight against corruption and facilitate the early detection of misconduct. Additionally, they facilitate the collection and analysis of data to identify corruption hotspots and enable the swift and effective implementation of appropriate measures³⁹.

Subsection Three: Cooperation between the public and private sectors

Cooperation between the public and private sectors is essential for the successful digital transformation and combating corruption. It combines the advanced technical expertise of the private sector with the regulatory and oversight role of the state. This collaboration helps to develop effective, secure digital solutions that enhance transparency and reduce human interference. It also accelerates the digitalisation of public services through investment in infrastructure and the exchange of expertise⁴⁰.

Conclusion:

The study has shown that, when adopted in a rational and well-planned manner, digitalisation contributes to reducing human interference in administrative processes, which is one of the main factors behind the emergence of corruption. It also enables the accurate tracking of financial and administrative operations, strengthening the capacity of oversight bodies to verify compliance with the law.

The most important findings can be summarised as follows:

- The study confirmed that digitalisation is an effective anti-corruption tool, enhancing transparency and reducing complex procedures that create an environment conducive to bribery and manipulation.

It demonstrated the usefulness of digital tools, such as electronic monitoring systems and reporting platforms, in enabling the early detection of violations and providing accurate analytical tools to support data-driven decision-making.

- The study found that the legal framework in many countries, including Algeria, has not yet adapted sufficiently to technological developments, which hinders the effectiveness of digitalisation.

It also revealed significant disparities in digital readiness among administrations and regions, which affect the effectiveness of digitalisation projects in combating corruption.

Fear of retaliation and a lack of trust in the effectiveness of digital reporting continue to reduce citizens' participation in digital anti-corruption efforts.

Based on the above, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness of digitalisation in corruption prevention:

³⁸- Aymen Brahimi, *op. cit.*, p. 94.

³⁹- Samir Ben Tayeb, 'The Effectiveness of Digitalisation in Combating Administrative Corruption', Algeria: Dar Al-Khaldounia, 2020, p. 81.

⁴⁰- Nassira Berkano and Habib Thabti, 'The Role of E-Government in Combating Administrative Corruption: The Case of Algeria', *Journal of Economics and Management Research*, No. 1, 2019, p. 41.

- The necessity of updating legislation in line with digital transformation, particularly with regard to electronic transactions, cybercrimes and the protection of whistleblowers.

Investing in internet networks and data centres and expanding the use of modern information systems across all administrations.

Reducing the digital divide between urban and rural areas and providing digital devices and training for marginalised groups.

- The establishment of effective and secure platforms that allow citizens to report corruption while ensuring legal protection and confidentiality.

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