

Article history (leave this part):

Submission date: 08-02-2026

Acceptance date: 31-03-2026

Available online: 20-04-2026

Keywords:

Transparency, Public Procurement, Artificial Intelligence Accountability Oversight Mechanisms

Funding:

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest:

The author(s) have declared that no competing interests exist.

Cite as (leave this part):

Hanan Abufares Elkhimry; . (2024). Title. Journal of Science and Knowledge Horizons: 4(1), 283-293. <https://doi.org/10.34118/jskp.v2i02.2727>



The authors (2026). This Open Access article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). Non-commercial reuse, distribution, and reproduction are permitted with proper citation

Journal of Science and Knowledge Horizons
ISSN 2800-1273-EISSN 2830-8379

Artificial Intelligence as a Mechanism for Enhancing Transparency in Public Procurement

1 Hadjira Boumenad . Faculty of Law, University of Ain Témouchent (Algeria) *,
hadjira.boumenad@univ-temouchent.edu.dz

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8758-6076>

2 Saleh Hussein Ali. Faculty of Law, Al-Kitab University, Iraq (Iraq),
saleh.hussain@alnoor.edu.iq

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6803-2338>

Abstract:

Transparency constitutes a fundamental principle in public procurement, given its essential role in entrenching integrity, ensuring equality among economic operators, and safeguarding the sound management of public funds. Artificial intelligence contributes to strengthening this principle through the accurate and rapid processing of data in accordance with unified and objective standards. Moreover, it supports oversight mechanisms in public procurement across its various stages, thereby enhancing accountability and promoting effective control over public spending.

* Hadjira Boumenad

Introduction :

Artificial intelligence has become a pivotal tool in the management of public affairs in many countries, particularly in the field of public procurement, due to its remarkable capabilities in processing and analyzing data accurately and rapidly. This enables the reinforcement of the principle of transparency in public procurement and ensures the optimal utilization of public funds.

Research Problem:

Based on the foregoing, the research problem addressed in this study can be formulated as follows: To what extent can artificial intelligence enhance transparency in public procurement?

Method of Analysis Adopted:

To achieve the most reliable results, this study adopts the descriptive method, which allows for the presentation of information relevant to the research topic, alongside the content analysis method, which is used to analyze legal texts related to the subject of the study.

Previous Studies:

Several previous studies have addressed artificial intelligence from a legal perspective. Some academic research, such as Salam Abdullah Karim (2022), focused on the legal regulation of artificial intelligence within the framework of civil law, while peer-reviewed articles, such as Zainab Dhaif Allah and Daoud Ibrahim (2023), examined the legal responsibilities associated with artificial intelligence. However, these studies did not explore the application of artificial intelligence to enhance transparency in public procurement, which constitutes the focus of the present research.

Research Objectives:

This study aims to achieve several objectives, primarily to define artificial intelligence and its legal nature, and to analyze the requirements for achieving transparency in public procurement. Furthermore, the study seeks to examine the role of artificial intelligence in enhancing transparency in public procurement and overcoming its obstacles.

The First Topic: The Concept of Artificial Intelligence and the Principle of Transparency in Public Procurement

In this topic, we will address the concept of artificial intelligence by referring to its definition and legal nature. Subsequently, we will examine the concept of the principle of transparency in public procurement.

The First Requirement: Definition and Legal Nature of Artificial Intelligence

In this requirement, we will first present the definition of artificial intelligence and then address its legal nature.

The First Section: Definition of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence refers to a set of systems designed by humans to perform specific tasks in physical or digital environments, by processing collected data, whether structured or unstructured, and analyzing it in a logical manner to extract knowledge. These systems are also capable of recognizing patterns and making decisions according to predefined criteria, ensuring the efficient and effective achievement of the specified objectives. (European Commission, 2021)

Article 2 of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law defines artificial intelligence as a machine-based system designed to achieve specific objectives, whether explicit or implicit, by analyzing the information it receives and determining how to produce outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions, which may affect physical or virtual environments. These systems differ in terms of their level of autonomy and their capacity to adapt after deployment. (Council of Europe, 2024, Art. 2)

The European Union's Artificial Intelligence Regulation No. 1689/2024 defines, in paragraph 1 of Article 3, artificial intelligence as a machine-based system designed to operate at varying levels of autonomy and adaptability, capable of determining how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that may affect physical or virtual environments. Legally, this definition serves to delineate the scope of systems subject to the Regulation and to govern their operation within the European Union's single market. (European Union, 2024, Art. 3(1))

As for the Algerian legislator, no explicit definition of artificial intelligence has yet been provided, due to its technical nature. Some legal scholars define artificial intelligence as the result of efforts to develop information systems capable of acting and reasoning in a quasi-automatic manner, mimicking human thought processes. These systems are characterized by their ability to learn languages, perform practical tasks comprehensively, utilize images and information to guide physical behavior, and possess the capacity to store human experiences and knowledge for use in decision-making processes. This definition emphasizes the autonomous behavior of the systems rather than the material aspect of the machine, highlighting their ability to learn and process information in a manner resembling human reasoning. (Salam, 2022, p. 21)

Second Section: The Legal Nature of Artificial Intelligence

The rapid development of artificial intelligence and its ability to facilitate tasks and reduce burdens in various fields, such as medical, military, legal, and others, has led to its growing reliance in many countries worldwide. This widespread adoption has raised an important legal issue concerning the need to determine its legal nature, particularly whether it can be granted legal personality or not. In principle, legal recognition of personality is limited to human beings, with the

exception of legal entities recognized by the legislator. However, the characteristics of artificial intelligence, especially its capacity for learning and making decisions in a quasi-independent manner, have sparked scholarly debate regarding its potential recognition as a new legal entity. Accordingly, legal scholarship has been divided into two opposing views, supportive and opposing. (Daifallah & Ben Dawood Ibrahim, 2023, p. 374) This will be detailed in the following sections:

A. The Opposing Trend to Recognizing Legal Personality for Artificial Intelligence

Many scholars reject the recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence, arguing that its technological development does not reach the level of human intelligence, which is based on conscious awareness and independent will. This trend also warns that granting legal personality to artificial intelligence could enable its manufacturers and developers to evade responsibility for damages caused by AI systems, which could undermine the principle of legal accountability. (Daifallah & Ben Dawood Ibrahim, 2023, p. 374)

This opinion is based on the traditional framework of legal personality in civil legislation, including the Algerian Civil Code, which restricts legal personality to natural persons, humans whose legal personality is established from birth until death (Algerian Civil Code, Art. 25). as well as to legal persons, which are created by law when the legal requirements are met and enjoy specific rights that do not conflict with their non-human nature.(Algerian Civil Code, Art. 50) According to this perspective, artificial intelligence is regarded merely as an advanced technical tool rather than an independent legal entity, particularly since granting it legal personality could lead to practically unmanageable consequences, such as conferring financial assets, a domicile, or other rights. (Daifallah & Ben Dawood Ibrahim, 2023, p. 374)

B. The Supportive Approach to Recognizing Legal Personality for Artificial Intelligence

This approach, held by some scholars, argues that certain artificial intelligence systems, particularly those that have reached the level of superintelligence, possess the ability to learn, interact with their environment, and make decisions independently of their developers or users (Ghazi, 2024, p. 79). From this perspective, proponents contend that it is conceivable to grant these systems a limited legal personality, thereby enabling the assignment of responsibility and the regulation of their actions. This approach also relies on the fact that legal personality is not exclusive to natural persons but also encompasses legal persons, which enjoy legal rights and obligations to protect the public interest (Dhaif Allah & Daoud Ibrahim, 2023, p. 375). On this basis, artificial intelligence could be

recognized as having legal personality within a defined scope, in order to safeguard individuals from unlawful uses of these systems.

Second Requirement: Definition of the Principle of Transparency in Public Procurement

We will begin by addressing the definition of public procurement, followed by a discussion of the definition of the principle of transparency.

First Section: Definition of Public Procurement

The Algerian legislator, in Article 2 of Law No. 23-12, defines public procurement as contracts of a general nature concluded in writing between the contracting authority, acting as a representative of the public administration, and one or more economic operators. These contracts aim to meet the needs of the contracting authority in various areas, including works, supplies, services, and studies, in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth in the Public Procurement Law and all relevant legislative and regulatory texts. (Law No. 23-12, 2023, Art. 2)

Professor Dr. Ammar Boudiaf defined public procurement contracts as written agreements concluded in accordance with the applicable legislative and regulatory frameworks, between the authorities designated by the Public Procurement Law and the economic operators. These contracts aim to meet the needs of the contracting authority in specific areas, including works, procurement of supplies, provision of services, and conducting studies, in exchange for the financial amounts paid by the contracting administration in accordance with legal and regulatory provisions. (Boudiaf, 2017, p. 73)

It is worth noting that the authorities empowered to conclude public procurement contracts under Law No. 23-12, which sets out the general framework for public procurement, include public institutions subject to the provisions of public law, public institutions organized under commercial law, and public economic enterprises. (Law No. 23-12, 2023, Art. 4)

Second Section: Definition of the Principle of Transparency and Its Legal Basis in Public Procurement

This section addresses the definition of the principle of transparency and then explores its legal foundation within Algerian legislation.

A. Definition of the Principle of Transparency

The principle of transparency refers to the necessity of making decisions and formulating policies and plans in a clear and understandable manner, by providing essential information in a simplified form and making it accessible to all parties through visual, auditory, and written media, while adhering to public conduct that allows access to all relevant details. (Saïd Ali Al-Rashidi, 2007, p. 15)

The principle of transparency is considered one of the fundamental pillars regulating the conclusion of public procurement contracts. It entails following

clear procedures that are free from ambiguity or complexity, while informing competitors in advance of the selection criteria in precise terms and announcing them through the established channels. This principle also requires providing candidates the opportunity to submit their bids, participate in bid-opening sessions, review the announced results, and ensures the availability of effective mechanisms to challenge decisions and procedures related to public tenders. (Khalifa, 2017, p. 72)

Transparency in public procurement is considered a fundamental element for ensuring the sound management of public funds and promoting the principles of integrity and equality among all contractors. It also plays a crucial role in establishing a fair competitive environment, where all participating parties are granted equal opportunities based on clear and objective criteria, free from favoritism. Furthermore, transparency contributes to reducing corruption by enforcing effective oversight mechanisms that ensure compliance with the applicable laws and procedures, thereby enhancing the trust of citizens and economic operators in the contracting administration. (Amadia, 2013, p. 22)

Moreover, transparency enhances legal certainty in public procurement by providing clear and stable rules that define the rights and obligations of all parties. (Ben Aloush Ben Badi Al-Subaie, 2010, p. 19) The existence of organized and transparent procedures reduces legal disputes and ensures the stability of contractual transactions, thereby encouraging investors to participate in public procurement with confidence, free from any ambiguity or arbitrariness in management. Transparency also contributes to entrenching the principles of good governance, as it requires contracting authorities to fully disclose all information related to public contracts, including contractual conditions and procedures, and enables oversight bodies and civil society to monitor their implementation. (Bouslimani & Drifi, 2019, pp. 14–15)

B. The Legal Basis of the Principle of Transparency in Public Procurement

The Algerian Constitution emphasizes the importance of the principle of transparency in the management of public affairs. Article 9, paragraph 5, stipulates that the people participate in the selection of their institutions in a manner that ensures the achievement of a high level of transparency in the management of public affairs. (Algerian Constitution, Art. 9(5))

The Law No. 23-12 addresses public procurement procedures throughout their various stages, as detailed in Section Two of Chapter Two of Title Three, specifying the obligations of contracting authorities and bidders, as well as the conditions for organizing procurement processes to ensure transparency and fair competition. (Law No. 23-12, 2023)

Furthermore, Law No. 06-01 on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, as amended and supplemented, emphasizes the necessity of respecting the principle

of transparency in public procurement. Article 9 of this law stipulates that all procedures must be based on transparency and fair competition, employing objective criteria. This includes the public disclosure of procurement-related information, pre-establishing conditions for participation and selection, adopting precise decision-making standards, and providing effective mechanisms for appeal in case of non-compliance with the prescribed rules. (Law No. 06-01, 2006, Art. 9)

THE SECOND TOPIC: Transparency Requirements in Public Procurement and the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Them and Overcoming Their Obstacles

In this chapter, we will first address the requirements for achieving transparency in public procurement, with a focus on the role of artificial intelligence as a tool to enhance these requirements. Subsequently, we will examine the main obstacles that may limit the effective implementation of the principle of transparency, while illustrating how artificial intelligence can be employed to overcome them.

First Requirement: Transparency Requirements in Public Procurement

We will begin by exploring the requirements for transparency in public procurement and then discuss the role of artificial intelligence in strengthening them.

First Section: Transparency Requirements in Public Procurement

According to Law No. 23-12, which sets out the general rules for public procurement, achieving transparency in public procurement requires adherence to a set of procedures stipulated in Section Two of Chapter Two of Title Three. Among the most important of these procedures is the mandatory publication of procurement notices, either through the Official Gazette of Public Procurement or via authorized print and electronic media, when calls for tenders are issued in all their forms, as provided in Article 39 of the law. This obligation also applies to negotiated procedures following consultations, to ensure clarity and equality among all economic operators. (Law No. 23-12, 2023, Art. 46(1))

Furthermore, procurement notices must also be published on the public procurement electronic portal, in accordance with the terms and procedures determined by the Minister of Finance, to guarantee access for all economic operators and provide equal opportunities for participation. (Law No. 23-12, 2023, Art. 46(1)) It should be noted that calls for tenders must include all necessary information and documents that enable bidders to prepare and submit their proposals accurately and appropriately, thereby ensuring transparency and equality among them. (Law No. 23-12, 2023, Art. 47)

In order to enhance transparency in public procurement, the Algerian legislator established an electronic public procurement portal pursuant to Article 105 of Law No. 23-12. This portal aims to enable the electronic exchange of information and

documents related to public contracts, thereby facilitating the completion of administrative procedures more efficiently and promoting cooperation between contracting authorities and economic operators. The portal also contributes to ensuring equal opportunities among bidders, enhancing transparency, improving the oversight of public expenditures, and reducing corruption. (National Public Procurement Portal, Ministry of Finance, Algeria, 2025)

Second Section: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Transparency Requirements in Public Procurement

This section addresses the role of artificial intelligence in enhancing transparency in public procurement through its capacity to analyze procurement data, strengthen digital oversight, and enable risk prediction.

A. Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Analyzing Public Procurement Data

Artificial intelligence plays a critical role in enhancing transparency in public procurement by analyzing the data of bids submitted by economic operators. This capability enables contracting authorities to evaluate information with a level of accuracy and speed that surpasses traditional methods, while applying standardized and objective criteria to ensure equality and equal opportunities among bidders in accordance with transparency requirements that prevent discrimination and bias (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–210).

The impact of artificial intelligence extends beyond data analysis to encompass data-driven oversight, which improves procedural clarity, strengthens accountability, and reduces human bias in decision-making. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, AI facilitates systematic analysis of large volumes of procurement data, enhancing the detection of irregularities. However, the integration of AI also raises legal and regulatory challenges related to the transparency and accountability of algorithmic decisions, indicating the necessity of careful regulation to safeguard fairness, equality, and compliance with public procurement laws (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–209).

B. Supporting Digital oversight through Public Procurement Electronic Platforms

Artificial intelligence contributes to strengthening digital oversight in public procurement through the application of analytical tools and standardized criteria to data published on electronic platforms. This enables competent authorities to monitor procurement procedures and contract execution in a structured and auditable manner, thereby enhancing transparency and ensuring the clarity of administrative processes (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–210). The effectiveness of such systems remains closely linked to the existence of appropriate institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms, as the regulation of AI use within public procurement ensures compliance with the principles of transparency,

equality, and accountability in the award of public contracts (Alshehhi, Cheaitou, & Rashid, 2024, p. 7724).

In this context, the Algerian electronic public procurement platform constitutes a concrete institutional mechanism supporting digital oversight. Established pursuant to the Ministerial Decision of 4 February 2026, this platform provides a centralized framework for the publication of tender notices, the management of submissions, and the oversight of procurement procedures in a fully digital environment. By standardizing procedural rules and ensuring equal access to information for all economic operators, it contributes to limiting discretionary practices and reinforcing transparency in public procurement (Ministerial Decision, 2026).

Furthermore, the platform enables the electronic submission of bids, access to procurement-related documents, and the traceability of procedures through digital timestamping mechanisms. These features enhance legal certainty, facilitate oversight, and strengthen accountability. When combined with artificial intelligence tools, they contribute to improving the detection of irregularities, supporting objective decision-making, and reducing the risks of corruption in public procurement (Shurdha, 2025, pp. 19–25; Licata & Miceli, 2025, p. 12).

C. Supporting Risk Prediction in Public Procurement

Artificial intelligence contributes to risk prediction in public procurement by performing predictive analysis of potential deviations in contract execution before they escalate. This enables oversight bodies to take proactive measures to regulate situations, thereby reinforcing transparency, which requires objective and auditable evaluation, beyond the scope of human judgment. It also helps strengthen accountability among the competent authorities. (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–210)

Second Requirement: Obstacles to Achieving Transparency in Public Procurement and the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Overcoming Them

The effective implementation of the principle of transparency in public procurement faces certain obstacles, which artificial intelligence can help mitigate. This will be illustrated as follows:

First Section: Flexibility of Public Procurement Regulations and the Issue of Their Interpretation

Law No. 23-12, which governs public procurement, is characterized by a degree of flexibility aimed at adapting to the specificities of each contract and the requirements of the economic context. However, this flexibility may raise issues in interpretation and practical application. For example, Article 38 includes terms such as economic advantages and objective selection criteria without providing precise definitions, leaving a wide scope for discretion during implementation.

Consequently, some contracting authorities may focus solely on the lowest price, while others may rely on service quality or a combination of criteria, creating disparities in procurement practices. For instance, if two bids are submitted, one lower in cost but of lesser quality, and the other more expensive but offering additional guarantees and services—the absence of clear guidelines for weighting these factors may result in inconsistent decisions among contracting authorities, potentially negatively affecting transparency and equality in awarding public contracts. (Boumenad, 2025, pp. 9–10)

In this context, it should be noted that artificial intelligence can help mitigate the effects of the flexibility of legal texts and the variability in their application. By utilizing data analysis tools, AI can identify recurring patterns in the awarding of contracts and understand how legal terms are interpreted, thereby reinforcing the principles of transparency and reducing individual discretion in interpreting ambiguous terms. (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–210)

Second Section: Ambiguity in Certain Legal Texts Governing Public Procurement

The publication of the Official Gazette in Algeria in both Arabic and French creates additional challenges in the application of public procurement law, due to differences in wording between the two versions and their impact on the understanding and interpretation of terms by contracting authorities and economic operators. This may lead to divergent interpretations and weaken the uniformity of application among contracting authorities, potentially resulting in legal disputes and project delays. Furthermore, such ambiguity can undermine the principle of transparency. (Kherchi El-Noui, 2018, p. 7)

To address this challenge, artificial intelligence models can be utilized to analyze multilingual texts and improve consistency in understanding. By analyzing semantic, grammatical, and contextual relationships, AI helps authorities interpret legal texts issued in different languages in a unified and consistent manner. This reduces discrepancies in understanding legal standards, thereby enhancing transparency in public procurement. (OECD, 2025, pp. 204–210)

Third Section: Administrative Corruption as an Obstacle to Transparency

Administrative corruption constitutes one of the main obstacles to achieving transparency in public procurement, as it undermines the principle of equality among economic operators and creates an unfair competitive environment. Relying on favoritism or personal interests instead of economic and objective criteria not only affects the quality of projects but also increases public costs and threatens public funds. (Tounsi, 2018, pp. 71–72)

Corruption takes various forms in this context, including the preferential treatment of one economic operator over another without legal justification, (Yousfi & Akkouch, 2022, p. 1189) the exploitation of employees' influence to

obtain illicit advantages, and bribery, which involves an employee receiving or attempting to obtain a benefit when concluding a public contract. (Bousquiya, 2013, p. 168)

To address these risks, the Algerian legislator enacted Law No. 06/01 on the prevention and combat of corruption, establishing it as the primary legislative framework aimed at countering all violations affecting the integrity of contractual procedures, including bribery, abuse of influence, and other crimes stipulated therein. Law No. 23/12 on public procurement further reinforced these efforts by introducing additional mechanisms to ensure transparency and promote the principles of fair competition during the award and execution of public contracts. (Boumenad, 2025, pp. 11–12)

Recent studies indicate that artificial intelligence can serve as an effective tool to enhance transparency and combat corruption in public procurement by analyzing available data and detecting unusual indicators in contract award and execution processes. Under traditional manual analysis, detecting patterns of fraud or illicit practices is often challenging due to the volume and complexity of data. In contrast, intelligent analytical models enable efficient examination of this data to identify early signs of corruption, such as unjustified repetition in awarding contracts to the same economic operators or unusual similarities in submitted bids. This type of analysis enhances the capacity of oversight authorities to make decisions based on objective data and digital evidence, thereby supporting the principle of transparency and reducing administrative corruption. (Muñoz Cancino & Ríos, 2025, pp. 1788–1795)

Conclusion

Through this study, we have reached a set of findings and present some recommendations as follows:

1. Findings

- Transparency plays a central role in public procurement, as it contributes to upholding integrity, ensuring fair competition among economic operators, enhancing trust in contractual procedures, and reducing instances of corruption. Effective implementation of this principle can be achieved through the use of artificial intelligence (AI).
- AI possesses a high capacity to process and analyze the bids submitted by economic operators participating in public procurement swiftly and accurately, making it an effective mechanism for enhancing transparency in public contracts.
- Relying on AI to evaluate bids allows for the application of standardized, precise, and objective criteria, thereby reinforcing the principles of transparency and equality among economic operators.

- AI can facilitate and enhance the work of the authorities responsible for oversight public procurement at various stages, by detecting any violations early and across all phases of the procurement process.

2. Recommendations

- Integrate AI into the national public procurement electronic portal to monitor all stages of contract award and execution.
- Establish a legal framework regulating the use of AI in public procurement to strengthen transparency and legal accountability.
- Standardize the interpretation of flexible and ambiguous legal texts governing public procurement, through AI models that support multilingual analysis.
- Train employees supervising public procurement on the use of AI in this field.

References

- *constitutional amendment. Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, No. 82, 30 December 2020.*
- *Algerian Civil Code. Executive Order No. 75-58 dated 26 September 1975, as amended and supplemented. Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.*
- *Law No. 23-12 of 5 August 2023 on the general rules governing public procurement. Official Gazette, No. 51, 6 August 2023, p. 5.*
- *Law No. 06-01. (2006, February 20). Law on the prevention and combating of corruption, as amended and supplemented (Art. 9). Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.*
- *Ministerial Decision. (2026, February 4). Determining the content and management of the Algerian electronic public procurement portal. Journal Officiel of Algeria.*
- *European Commission. (2021). Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending certain Union acts (COM(2021) 206 final). Brussels: European Commission. Retrieved from <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0206>*
- *Council of Europe. (2024). Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (CETS No. 225). Opened for signature 5 September 2024. Retrieved from <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligenc>*
- *European Union. (2024). Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act), Article 3(1). Retrieved from <https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/article/3/>*
- *Salam, S. A. K. (2022). Legal regulation of artificial intelligence: A comparative study (Doctoral dissertation). University of Kerbala. Retrieved from https://uokerbala.edu.iq/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Rp_Legal-regulation-of-artificial-intelligence-A-Comparative-study-.pdf*
- *Daifallah, Z., & Ben Dawood Ibrahim. (2023). Law and artificial intelligence. Journal of Law and Interdisciplinary Sciences, 2(3), 369–384. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/233253>*

- Ghazi, K. (2024). *Legal character of artificial intelligence*. *Al Turath Journal*, 14(2), 71–84. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/248025>
- Boudiaf, A. (2017). *Explanation of Public Procurement Regulation according to Presidential Decree 15/247 dated 16 September 2015, Part One*. Algiers: Jisr Publishing and Distribution.
- Saïd Ali Al-Rashidi. (2007). *Management with Transparency (1st ed.)*. Amman: Dar Kunooz lil-Ma'rifa.
- Khalifa, K. (2017). *Guide to Concluding Administrative Contracts under Algerian Law*. Algiers, Algeria: Al-Fajr Publishing.
- Amaidia, F. (2013). *The principle of transparency in the organization of public procurement (Master's thesis, University of Oum El Bouaghi, Algeria)*. Retrieved from <http://dspace.univ-oeb.dz:8080/server/api/core/bitstreams/15cee607-8c37-49a0-85a4-15052dfb666c/content>
- Ben Aloush Ben Badi Al-Subaie, F. (2010). *The role of transparency and accountability in reducing administrative corruption in government sectors (Doctoral dissertation, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia)*. <https://www.transparency.org.kw.au-ti.org/upload/books/293.pdf>
- Bouslimani, S., & Drifi, N. (2019). *The effectiveness of public sector governance as a mechanism for modernizing public governance*. *Journal of Governance, Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development*, 1(2), 1–26. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/123389>
- National Public Procurement Portal, Ministry of Finance, Algeria. (2025). *About the portal*. Retrieved December 9, 2025, from <https://marches-publics.gov.dz/about>
- Boumenad, H. (2025). *The role of transparency in enhancing legal security in public procurement – A study in light of Law 23/12*. *Algerian Journal of Law and Political Science*, 10(1), 9–10. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/267997>
- Kherchi, E.-N. (2018). *Public procurement: An analytical, critical, and complementary study of the public procurement system*. Algiers, Algeria: Al-Huda Publishing.
- Tounsi, S. (2018). *Corruption in public procurement and mechanisms for its combat*. *Al-Mustaqbal Journal for Legal and Political Studies*, 4, 71–72. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/128947>
- Yousfi, M., & Akkouch, H. (2022). *Forms of corruption in public procurement*. *Tebna Journal of Academic Scientific Studies*, 5(1), 1189. Retrieved from <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/190616>
- Bousquiya, A. (2013). *Al-Wajiz in private criminal law: Corruption crimes, financial and business crimes, forgery crimes (Vol. 2, p. 168)*. Algiers: Houma Publishing.
- Muñoz Cancino, R., & Ríos, S. A. (2025). *Data driven transparency: Machine learning and social network analysis for corruption detection in public procurement*. *Procedia Computer Science*, 270, 1788–1795. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2025.09.299>
- OECD. (2025). *Governing with artificial intelligence: Data-driven oversight in public procurement*. OECD Publishing, Paris, France. Retrieved January 20, 2026, from https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/06/governing-with-artificial-intelligence_398fa287/795de142-en.pdf
- Alshehhi, K., Cheaitou, A., & Rashid, H. (2024). *Procurement of artificial intelligence systems in UAE public sectors*. *Sustainability*, 16(17), 7724. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16177724>

- *Shurdha, E. (2025). The role of artificial intelligence in enhancing transparency and curbing corruption in public procurement processes: The case of Albania. Journal of Economics and Technology, 1(1), 19–33 <https://philarchive.org/rec/SQATRO-2>*
- *Licata, G. F. (2025). Transformative public procurement of artificial intelligence. Laws, 14(6), 97. <https://doi.org/10.3390/laws14060097>*