



Uses of modern technology in litigation in Algerian legislation

Dr. Medjahdi Khadidja¹

¹Lecturer Class A, University of Blida 2, Lounissi Ali, Law and Real Estate Laboratory, Algeria. Email: k.medjahdi@univ-blida2.dz

ABSTRACT:

In response to developments in information and communication technology, judicial systems have sought to keep pace with progress, particularly following the global implementation of social distancing and lockdown measures in the wake of the 2019–2020 pandemic. This has resulted in judicial services being provided online and cases being managed through digital spaces via electronic litigation

Received: 23/06/2025

Accepted: 25/12/2025

Published: 16/02/2026

Introduction

In response to developments in information and communication technology, judicial systems have sought to keep pace with progress, particularly following the global implementation of social distancing and lockdown measures in the wake of the 2019–2020 pandemic. This has resulted in judicial services being provided online and cases being managed through digital spaces via electronic litigation.

Consequently, Algerian legislators have swiftly adopted the idea of digitising the judicial sector to help achieve social and economic stability. This makes the topic significant in light of the digital transformation being witnessed by public institutions, prompting legislators to develop laws and judicial procedures that align with the digital environment, thereby embracing digital justice.

This study aims to highlight the legal framework that organises electronic litigation and the associated procedures, focusing on the digital mechanisms that regulate electronic litigation. The study also evaluates the effectiveness of these digital means in achieving efficient justice while respecting the legal rights of litigants.

The topic was chosen due to the rapid global advancement of technological justice, and its particular development in Algeria, rendering it a contemporary issue with limited research. Furthermore, the rapid development of legal digitisation necessitates continuous monitoring of legislative and regulatory updates.

Based on this, the following problem was raised: to what extent does the Algerian legal system align with the development of electronic litigation in light of digital transformation and the associated legal and technical challenges?

To address this issue, we used both descriptive and analytical methods. The descriptive method provided a description of electronic litigation and the legal procedures it encompasses, while the analytical method analysed the relevant legal texts.

Thus, we divided the subject into two sections. The first section addresses the legislative framework for electronic litigation in Algerian legislation. Through this, we aim to elucidate recent legislative developments in the field of electronic litigation. The second section discusses electronic litigation procedures by examining electronic public prosecutions and litigation via video conferencing, and concludes with a summary of the results obtained.

Section One: The Legislative Framework for Electronic Litigation in Algerian Legislation

The Algerian state's international obligations, particularly those arising from its adherence to human rights treaties and international agreements, as well as the United Nations Charter, necessitate the development of its judicial system to align with contemporary standards, improving access to justice. This includes adopting electronic litigation by enacting domestic laws that permit the use of electronic means in judicial proceedings, thus ensuring adaptation to the digital transformation of the justice sector.

To this end, in 2013 Algeria launched the 'Electronic Algeria' programme through the Ministry of Post and Information and Communication Technologies. The programme aims to establish an electronic government by utilising modern information and communication technology.

To implement this programme, Algerian legislators have issued a set of legal texts that enshrine the principles of electronic litigation, marking a step towards integrating modern technology into the judicial system. In this paper, we will outline the first phase of electronic litigation legislation in the first subsection, followed by an explanation of the second phase in the second subsection.

Subsection One: The First Phase of Electronic Litigation Legislation

In 2015, the Algerian authorities began to enact a series of legal texts that would gradually incorporate technology into the judicial system. This year is considered a turning point in the reform of the justice sector, with the aim of improving the quality of judicial services, facilitating procedures and ensuring swift processing. These reforms are set out in Ordinance No. 15-02, Law No. 13-05 and Ordinance 15-12.

Part One: Ordinance No. 15-02

In response to technological developments, Algerian legislators sought to adopt the principle of electronic litigation by issuing Ordinance No. 15-02¹ and establishing provisions that allow for the use of modern technical means in criminal procedures, particularly during the investigation phase.

Chapter Six of Title Two, titled 'Investigations', within Book One, which concerns the initiation of public prosecution and investigation procedures, includes Article 65 bis 27, which states: 'The adjudicating authority may, either ex officio or at the request of the parties, hear a witness whose identity is concealed by technical means, including remote video conferencing, that do not allow for the identification of the person's image or voice.'

While this indicates that Algerian legislators have embraced the idea of electronic litigation, this law does not elaborate further on the broader concept of electronic litigation procedures. It merely represents a preliminary step towards implementing e-governance in line with global technological advancements and Algeria's adoption of the digitisation of public sectors in particular.

Part Two: Law No. 15-03 on Modernising Justice

In line with the government's programme to digitise public sectors, the Algerian legislator sought to develop the justice sector by issuing Law No. 15-03² on the modernisation of justice. This law comprises sixteen articles that outline general litigation procedures and electronic litigation procedures in particular.

The first article of the law comprises three clauses demonstrating the adoption of electronic litigation by the Algerian legislator:

1. The establishment of a central information system for the Ministry of Justice.
2. Sending documents and judicial records electronically;
3. Using remote video conferencing technology in judicial procedures.

1- Ordinance No. 15-02, dated 23 July 2015 and published in the Official Gazette No. 4 on 26 July 2015, amending and supplementing the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2- Law No. 15-03 concerning the modernisation of justice, dated 1 November 2015 and published in the Official Gazette No. 6 on 10 February 2015.

Article two of the same law outlines the organisation of the judiciary for both ordinary and administrative courts, as well as the Court of Conflicts. Article nine confirms the Algerian legislator's embrace of electronic litigation by stipulating that notifications and judicial documents are sent electronically³.

Therefore, establishing a central information system for the Ministry of Justice is an important step in enhancing this sector. Furthermore, the concept of electronically transmitting documents and judicial records is one of the most significant steps taken by the Algerian legislature to implement electronic litigation. The use of remote video conferencing in judicial procedures, as outlined in Article Four under the heading 'Using Remote Video Conferencing in Judicial Procedures', demonstrates the legislator's dedication to electronic litigation⁴.

Article 15 outlines the usage of video conferencing in its third paragraph. The first paragraph states that witnesses may be heard and questioned by the investigating judge via remote video conferencing. The second paragraph specifies that this technology may only be used in cases classified as misdemeanours, with the consent of the accused and the public prosecution⁵.

Furthermore, the Algerian legislator has permitted the use of this technology for the adjudicating authority at the court closest to the location of the individual whose statements are to be received to hear civil parties and experts, in the presence of the public prosecutor⁶.

Part Three: Law No. 15-12 on Child Protection

To implement the international agreements that Algeria has ratified regarding the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly children, the Algerian legislator issued Law No. 15-12⁷. This law incorporates the concept of electronic litigation, as set out in Article 46. This article states: 'During the inquiry and investigation, audiovisual recordings shall be made to hear the child victim of sexual assault.'⁸ This measure clearly demonstrates the Algerian legislator's commitment to integrating modern technological solutions into judicial processes, achieving two key objectives:

1. Providing a safer and more supportive psychological environment for the child victim during their testimony.
2. Supporting the justice process through electronic means to ensure accurate documentation and objective evidence.

This text can therefore be considered a step towards solidifying electronic litigation. Audiovisual recordings represent a way of using technology in judicial procedures, particularly during the investigative phase. While this article does not comprehensively address electronic litigation, it is a fundamental building block in establishing a digital justice system. It reflects the legislator's awareness of the importance of using technology to not only expedite procedures, but also to effectively protect individuals' rights, particularly those of the most vulnerable groups⁹.

Subsection Two: The Second Phase of Electronic Litigation Legislation

The Algerian legislator acknowledged the concept of electronic litigation in 2015; however, its application was limited and conditional at that time. The emergence of the pandemic highlighted the necessity of

³- Refer to Article 9 of Law No. 15-03: 'Documents and judicial papers can be notified and sent electronically'.

⁴- Boussam Boubakir, 'Remote Video Litigation in Criminal Matters and Fair Trial', Volume 8, Issue 2, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ziane Achour University, Djelfa, 2023, p. 444.

⁵- Refer to paragraph two of Article 15 of Law 15-03.

⁶- Refer to Article 16 of Law 13-05 concerning the modernisation of justice.

⁷- Refer to Law No. 12-15, dated 15 July 2015, concerning child protection (No. 39, issued on 19 July 2015).

⁸- Refer to the text of Article 46 of Law 15-12.

⁹- Nadjat Zazoua, *Electronic Litigation as a Mechanism for Enhancing the Justice System*, Doctoral Thesis in Judicial Law, University of Abou Bekr Belkaid, Tlemcen, Algeria, 2021–2022.

implementing this type of litigation, thereby increasing its importance. This prompted the legislator to launch a new initiative to realise the concept of electronic litigation.

Consequently, Ordinance No. 20-04¹⁰ was issued to amend and supplement the Code of Criminal Procedure, expanding the scope of electronic litigation. This concept has now become a fundamental factor in maintaining public safety and health. The primary reason for this shift was the need to overcome the health crisis posed by the pandemic, which made in-person trials difficult due to fears of disease transmission. This ensured the continuity of judicial services.

Part One: Key Provisions of Ordinance 20-04 that Prepare for Electronic Litigation

This law is a fundamental legal step in the digitisation of justice, as it establishes a series of modern principles that pave the way for electronic litigation. These principles include:

1. Use of electronic means in arbitration

This is addressed in the arbitration section, particularly in Article 15¹¹, which allows both parties to agree to remote arbitration procedures using electronic means. Article 22¹² enables the exchange of pleadings and documents by any means that ensure written proof, including electronic means.

2. Recognition of electronic documents: Ordinance 20-04 emphasises the validity of electronic documents in arbitration procedures, marking an important shift in the acceptance of digital transactions within the legal system.

3. Remote arbitration and mediation: Ordinance 20-04 permits both parties to resort to remote arbitration or mediation through digital platforms, provided that the guarantees of defence and procedural integrity are respected.

4. Launch of the Electronic Judicial Procedures Portal: This portal enables users to register cases, track files and extract certain documents remotely.

Part Two: Electronic Litigation During the Investigation and Trial Phases

Following the issuance of Ordinance No. 20-04, electronic litigation has become permissible in both the investigation and trial phases, particularly in cases requiring confrontation between parties to a dispute. Special rooms equipped with electronic service connections and modern audiovisual communication equipment have been designated within correctional institutions, courts, and judicial councils.

The accused is presented in courtrooms via audiovisual communication techniques, in the presence of the judicial authority and the defence team. Their statements are recorded electronically and attached to the physical case file. After the pleadings have concluded, the judge deliberates and delivers the verdict in open sessions¹³.

Unlike the provisions of Law 15-03, which mandated explicit consent from the accused for electronic litigation to occur, Ordinance 20-04 allows reliance on electronic litigation without such consent. Due to health considerations imposed by the ongoing global pandemic, reliance on electronic litigation has become a judicial discretion exercised by the judge and is automatically communicated to the public prosecution and the parties involved.

Furthermore, Ordinance 20-04 permits the use of video conferencing in both the judicial investigation and trial phases for questioning non-detained accused persons at the court nearest to their place of residence. The court clerk collects their statements after verifying their identity with the relevant public prosecutor.

¹⁰- Ordinance 20-04, which amends and supplements Ordinance 66-155 concerning the Code of Criminal Procedure. It was issued on 30 August 2020 and published in Official Gazette No. 51 on 31 August 2020.

¹¹- Refer to the second paragraph of Article 15 in Ordinance 20-04.

¹²- Refer to Article 22 of Ordinance 20-04.

¹³- Benedict Aired Abdel Ghani and Bediaf Hajar, 'Electronic Litigation in Light of the Latest Amendments': Aspirations and Challenges', *Journal of Legal Studies and Research*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2021, p. 2.

The same applies in cases involving the extension of preventive detention and when apprehending an accused outside the jurisdiction of the investigating judge who issued the arrest warrant¹⁴.

Section Two: Procedures for Electronic Litigation

Electronic litigation encompasses the use of electronic means at all stages of litigation, from filing a lawsuit to execution. This includes remote video conferencing and digital signatures. The 'Electronic Justice' portal facilitates the filing of cases, exchange of pleadings and holding of virtual sessions, thereby enhancing efficiency and transparency.

These procedures offer speed and remote access, particularly in civil and criminal cases, while upholding the principles of justice and fundamental rights. This section addresses these procedures in the following subsections: the first on civil cases and the second on criminal cases, providing a comprehensive overview of their practical application.

Subsection One: Procedures for Electronic Litigation in Civil Cases

Electronic litigation in civil cases is a practical example of the modernisation of justice, covering all stages from filing to execution in accordance with Algerian legislative texts.

Part One: Procedures for Filing and Notification

The first step in the digital litigation pathway is filing an electronic civil lawsuit, which can be done by submitting a lawsuit application through the 'Electronic Justice' portal of the Ministry of Justice. This is based on the provisions of Law No. 15-03, dated 1 April 2015, concerning the modernisation of justice. In particular, Article 4 defines 'remote video conferencing' as a device that transfers voice and image via communication waves. This paves the way for electronic signatures to be used as a key tool for authenticating the application.

1. Conditions for filing an electronic application

The electronic lawsuit application must comply with the general conditions set out in Law No. 08-09 on civil and administrative procedures¹⁵, as amended and supplemented. It should include scanned documents in standard electronic formats, such as PDF or JPEG, which are signed electronically using a certificate issued by the National Electronic Certification Centre. This certificate is defined in Chapter Two of Law 15-03¹⁶ as being held by either a natural or legal person.

Court fees must also be paid electronically via a transfer linked to the public treasury, and a digital receipt must be attached to the file to prove the deposit. This ensures procedural speed and avoids delays caused by physical movement.

Court fees must also be paid via an electronic bank transfer linked to the public treasury system (CIB), producing a digital receipt to be attached to the file. If payment is not made within 48 hours, the application will be automatically rejected in accordance with the regulatory provisions of the electronic portal. The application will also be rejected if the case is outside the jurisdiction of the electronic court, for example family or labour cases, which remain traditional for the time being¹⁷.

2. Procedures for Notification and Response

After the application has been registered, the court clerk immediately notifies the defendant via their registered email address or, if applicable, their lawyer's private number, in accordance with Article 9 of

¹⁴- Ahmed Hindi, 'Litigation: The Use of Electronic Means in Legal Proceedings: A Comparative Study, Dar Al-Jamiah Al-Jadida, Alexandria, 2014, p. 101.

¹⁵- Refer to Article 102 bis of the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedures No. 08-09.

¹⁶- Refer to Article 14 and subsequent articles of Law No. 15-03.

¹⁷- Refer to the website <https://www.mjustice.gov.dz/ar/modernisation-2-2-2/>, accessed on 15 December 2025 at 12:45 pm.

Law 15-03. This law establishes the sending of documents and judicial procedures through electronic means, alongside the traditional methods provided for in Law 08-09 and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The defendant is granted an eight-day period to respond via the same digital platform. The electronic date serves as evidence of authenticity, provided that the transmission is confidential in accordance with Law 18-07 concerning the protection of personal data. This reinforces the principles of equal adversarial proceedings and the right to defence, as enshrined in the Algerian Constitution¹⁸.

3. Technical Mechanisms and Exceptions

The process is managed via a central portal affiliated with the Ministry of Justice. Users must register with the relevant court in advance, and data is encrypted according to ISO 27001 standards. If the electronic submission fails, the process automatically reverts to the traditional method¹⁹. There are some exceptions, including emergencies or a lack of connectivity, where temporary paper submissions are permitted.

Subsection Two: Exchange of Pleadings, Sessions, and Judgment

This subsection outlines the key stages of electronic litigation in civil cases, focusing on the procedural flow within the digital platform after notification, while ensuring compliance with the principles of adversarial proceedings and deliberation as set out in Law 15-03 relating to the modernisation of justice and the amended Law 08-09.

1. Exchange of Defence Memoranda and Responses

After notifying the defendant and after the eight-day grace period has expired, the parties can exchange defence memoranda and responses via the 'Electronic Justice' portal²⁰. Each party must upload their memorandum electronically with an approved digital signature and respond within a mandatory time limit of 15 days, in accordance with Article 115 bis of the amended Code of Civil and Administrative Procedures 08-09.

Each exchange is automatically recorded in the joint digital file based on the electronic authenticity evidentiary system²¹. There is an option to attach additional scanned evidence, provided the file size does not exceed 10 MB to ensure technical efficiency. In exceptional cases, registered mail may be used²².

2. Procedures for sessions and remote interrogation

Sessions are held via 'remote video conferencing', as stipulated in Article 4 of Law 15-03. The judge communicates with the parties visually and audibly, either at the court or in their homes. The session is electronically recorded and preserved in the file as an official piece of evidence²³, in the presence of the court clerk who manages the platform.

The judge sets an electronic date in advance and notifies the parties 72 hours prior to the session²⁴. There is the possibility of requesting a personal interrogation if the case is complex. A minimum internet speed of 4G is required to avoid annulment²⁵.

3. Issuance of Judgment, Appeal and Execution

¹⁸- Article 152 of the Algerian Constitution.

¹⁹- Article 11 of Law 15-03.

²⁰- Article 14 of Law 15-03.

²¹- Article 9 of Law 15-03.

²²- Hafid Halima and Belkhir Fairouz, 'Procedures for Remote Litigation in Algerian Legislation', Master's Thesis in Judicial Law, University of Shahid Hamma Lakhdar, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ouargla, 2022/23, p. 31.

²³- Article 16 of Law 15-03

²⁴- 24. Article 120 of Law 08-09.

²⁵- Yahya Badairi, 'Electronic Litigation Technology in Algeria: Between Legislative Texts and Judicial Application Reality', published in the Algerian Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, Vol. 61, Issue 4, December 2024, p. 378.

The judge issues the judgment electronically after secret deliberation, signing it electronically and notifying the parties immediately via the platform²⁶. There is then a 30-day period in which to appeal to the Court of Appeal by submitting a similar electronic request²⁷.

The judgment is executed with the electronic signature of the court clerk and automatic execution is suspended upon appeal provided that Law 18-07 on the protection of data is complied with. In cases of technical difficulty, the procedure reverts to the traditional method²⁸.

Subsection Two: Procedures for Electronic Litigation in Criminal Cases

Electronic litigation is implemented in criminal cases while taking into account the specifics of criminal procedures. It relies on amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure under Ordinance 20-04 and Law 15-03, ensuring a speedy investigation and trial while respecting fundamental rights.

Part One: Procedures for Filing Criminal Cases and Notification

The public prosecutor or judicial police submit the case electronically via the Ministry of Justice portal using an approved electronic signature (Article 14 of Law 15-03), alongside the investigation report and scanned digital evidence as set out in Article 60 bis of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure (Ordinance 20-04).

The accused is notified immediately via registered email, or via the correctional facility if they are detained. They have 48 hours to respond or request a lawyer, provided that the public prosecutor is present to ensure the validity of the notification (Article 9 of Law 15-03).

1. Conditions for Filing an Electronic Criminal Case

An electronic criminal case must include:

- the initial investigation report;
- digital evidence (such as images, recordings and scanned documents in PDF format);
- an approved electronic signature from the National Certification Centre²⁹;
- the classification of felonies or misdemeanours according to severity, to determine the competent court (first-degree misdemeanours or felonies).

Court fees are waived for criminal cases, but electronic submission of the file is required within 24 hours of completing the investigation. In cases of technical difficulties, the procedure reverts to paper submission with immediate notification, provided the file size does not exceed 20 megabytes to ensure speed. Submission will be rejected if the case is outside electronic jurisdiction, e.g. international security crimes³⁰.

2. Procedures for Notification and Initial Response

The court clerk shall notify the accused immediately upon filing the case (within a maximum of 24 hours) via registered email or the private number. If the accused is detained, this shall be done through the management of the correctional facility, in the presence of the public prosecutor, to ensure evidentiary validity³¹.

Notification is considered complete upon receipt or after 48 hours of sending, and an objection can be made within three days if an error in the email address is verified. The accused is given 48 hours to provide an initial response or request a lawyer from the judicial support office. All documentation is stored in an encrypted digital file in accordance with Law 18-07 on data protection.

²⁶- Article 9 of Law 15-03.

²⁷- Article 304 of the amended and supplemented Code of Civil and Administrative Procedures No. 08-09.

²⁸- Hafid, Halima and Belkhir, Fairouz. Same reference as above, p. 35.

²⁹- Chapter 2 of Law 15-03: refer to Articles 14 to 20.

³⁰- Hafid Halima and Belkhir Fairouz, previous reference, p. 32.

³¹- Refer to Article 9 of Law 15-03 and Article 70 of the amended and supplemented Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Technical Mechanisms and Exceptions

The Directorate³² of Electronic Justice oversees the portal, which requires judicial officers to register in advance. Data is encrypted according to international standards. In cases of communication disruption, the procedure is temporarily suspended without invalidation³³.

Exceptions include cases of preventive detention, where personal attendance is preferred, and terrorism-related crimes, which are handled traditionally for security reasons.

Subsection Two: Interrogation, Sessions and Judgement

This subsection encapsulates the core principles of electronic litigation in criminal cases. It focuses on trial and deliberation procedures, while ensuring that the dignity and rights of the accused are upheld. This is based on Law 15-03 (Articles 4 and 16) and Ordinance 20-04, which amend the Code of Criminal Procedure (Article 123 bis).

1. Procedures for Interrogation and Remote Witnesses

The interrogation of the accused takes place via 'remote video conferencing', as set out in Article 4 of Law 15-03. Their voice and image are transmitted from a screen in the correctional facility to the courtroom, where the judge, prosecutor and defence are present. The statements are recorded electronically and used as official evidence³⁴.

The court clerk is present to manage the platform and verify the identity of the accused. The judge sets an electronic date for the interrogation and notifies the accused at least 48 hours in advance. Witnesses can be summoned remotely using the same mechanism, provided that a stable 4G or higher connection is available³⁵. The accused has the right to remain silent or to request a personal interrogation if the case involves security or humanitarian complexities³⁶.

2. Conducting Electronic Sessions and Evidence

The entire session is managed via the digital platform. The judicial police report is read out loud, digital evidence (e.g. recordings, videos and expert reports) is presented and witnesses are heard both audibly and visually. This allows for defence discussions to take place on the same screen, in accordance with Article 123 bis of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure. The complete recording of the session is saved in an encrypted digital file.

The physical presence of the public prosecutor in court is required, and the session cannot proceed if the connection is interrupted for more than ten minutes and then not resumed. In such cases, the session may, as an exception, be postponed to a traditional session to ensure the constitutionally stipulated principle of a fair trial (Article 152).

3. Issuance of Judgment, Appeal and Execution

After secret deliberation, the judge issues the judgment electronically and signs it with a digital signature. They then notify the parties immediately via the platform or the correctional facility³⁷. A 10-day period is allowed for appealing to the higher judicial council through a similar electronic request³⁸.

The criminal judgement (fine or imprisonment) is executed with the electronic signature of the court clerk and is suspended automatically during the appeal period. For serious felonies, traditional execution is

³²- Souria Ghari, 'The Electronic Litigation System in Algerian Law', *Critical Journal of Law and Political Science*, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tizi-Ouzou, Vol. 18, No. 1, 24/02/2023, p. 173.

³³- Refer to Article 11 of Law 15-03.

³⁴- Refer to Article 16 of Law 15-03.

³⁵- Refer to Article 125 bis of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

³⁶- Souria Ghari, Previous reference, p. 175.

³⁷- Refer to Article 9 of Law 15-03.

³⁸- Refer to Article 413 bis of the Algerian Criminal Procedure Code.

preferred for security reasons while ensuring compliance with Law 18-07 on the protection of personal data.

Conclusion:

The study demonstrated that Algerian legislation, in the form of Law No. 15-03 dated 1 April 2015 concerning the modernisation of the justice system, has established a robust legal framework for the use of modern technology in litigation. Article 4 defines 'remote video conferencing' as a fundamental mechanism for transmitting voice and image. This enables the digitisation of lawsuit filing and notifications in civil cases, as per Article 102 bis of the amended Law 08-09. In criminal cases, this is done through Ordinance 20-04, which amended Article 60 bis of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The validity of electronic evidence, as stipulated in Article 9 of Law 15-03, alongside the guarantee of data confidentiality under Law 18-07, has proven the effectiveness of these measures in significantly speeding up procedures, reducing costs and enhancing the constitutional principle of equal adversarial proceedings, in accordance with Article 152 of the Constitution — especially during interrogations from correctional institutions and the digital exchange of pleadings, eliminating the need for physical travel.

However, the study also revealed shortcomings in digital infrastructure and judicial training, as well as cybersecurity risks. These issues hinder complete inclusivity and could result in the annulment of certain procedures in the event of a connection failure. Additionally, it highlighted the current limitations of electronic jurisdiction in specific cases, such as those relating to family matters or terrorism.

Therefore, our study concludes with several recommendations, including:

1. The enactment of complementary legislation for cybersecurity data protection, integrated with Law 18-07 and establishing strict penalties for breaches, as well as enforcing ISO 27001 encryption standards on all judicial platforms. This legislation should also entail the creation of an independent regulatory body to monitor digital security.
2. Expansion of the electronic network to include all primary and appellate courts, with the provision of high-speed internet (5G) in remote areas. Mandatory annual training programmes for judges, clerks and lawyers on using the digital portal and addressing technical failures will also be introduced.
3. Activation of mobile applications for tracking judicial files and providing instant notifications. Annual evaluations by the Higher Judicial Council will measure efficiency according to international standards, such as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. There will be the possibility of gradually expanding jurisdiction to include family cases, provided that specific procedures concerning children's rights have been prepared.
4. Encouraging academic research and international partnerships to exchange experiences with countries such as France and Tunisia in the field of digital justice to enhance the credibility of the Algerian judicial system amid global digital transformation.

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1. See the website <https://www.mjustice.gov.dz/ar/modernisation-2-2-2/>, accessed on 15 December 2025 at 12:45 pm.