

The Legal Framework regulating the High Commission for Digitization



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Abstract

The shift towards a digital community requires enormous mechanisms and human and material resources. The High Commission for Digitalization is designated as the principal authority overseeing this endeavor, assuming a pivotal and active role in the realization of the objectives established by the national digitalization strategy. The legislator has endowed the Commission with a range of competencies aimed at promoting the utilization of modern technology and advancing internet development in accordance with the aspirations of public authorities.

Keywords

High Commission;
Digitization;
Digital transformation;
Data governance;
Digital society.

الكلمات المفتاحية

المحافظة السامية؛
الرقمنة؛
التحول الرقمي؛
حوكمة البيانات؛
مجتمع رقمي.

النظام القانوني للمحافظة السامية للرقمنة

ملخص

إن التوجه نحو مجتمع رقمي يحتاج إلى آليات وموارد بشرية ومادية هائلة، و تشكل المحافظة السامية للرقمنة الهيئة العليا المشرفة على هذه المهمة، إذ تعتبر صاحبة الدور المحوري والفعال قصد تحقيق الأهداف المسطرة في إطار الاستراتيجية الوطنية للرقمنة، فقد أوكل لها المشرع عديد الصلاحيات من أجل تعزيز استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة وتطوير الانترنت بما ينسجم و تطلعات السلطات العمومية.

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I. Introduction

Algeria is no longer detached from the technological advancements occurring in countries around the world, albeit to varying degrees, where new innovations and substantial financial investments determine their classification as technologically advanced or lagging behind. The legislator has sought to enact numerous legal texts concerning digitalization or electronic practices in general, such as Law No. 15-04 dated 2015, which pertains to electronic signatures and certifications, Law No. 18-05 dated 2018 related to electronic commerce, and Law No. 18-07, which protects persons' personal data. This initiative resulted in the foundation of the National Agency for Digital Development under the terms of Presidential Decree No. 19-317, dated 2019. Later on, the Agency has been substituted by the High Commission for Digitalization, by virtue of the Presidential Decree No. 23-314.

Undoubtedly, the foundation of this body represents the objectives of public authorities, led by the President of the Republic, to enhance public service for individuals and advancing economic transactions by transitioning them from their traditional frameworks to what is referred to as the digital economy and electronic transactions. Moreover, achieving its objectives will reduce ambiguity surrounding various transactions across all sectors; in other words, it will foster greater transparency. This, in turn, will lead to an elevated level of service provision that satisfies citizens on one hand, while simultaneously enhancing the investment climate and Algeria's image abroad on the other. This demonstrates the significance of the subject matter. Therefore, this study raises the following question:

What is the legal framework that regulates the High Commission for Digitalization and to what extent this new body is effective in achieving digital inclusivity?

This study adopts an analytical approach, studying the different legislative instruments regulating the High Commission for Digitalization and its associated organizations. Accordingly, the research falls into two parts: the first part examines the structural structure of the High Commission for Digitalization, while the second analyzes the High Commission's powers and the director's tasks.

II. Competences of the High Commission and Functions of its Director

The Algerian legislator has assigned numerous powers to the High Commission for Digitalization, which will be discussed in the first section, followed by an outline of the liabilities of its Director in the second one.

II. 1. Competences of the High Commission for Digitization

The High Commission for Digitalization ^[1] is a governmental entity of a distinctive kind, endowed with a judicial personality and financial independence, and serves under the supervision of the President of the Republic. ^[2] This grants it the power to litigate, allowing it to be a party in any dispute, whether civil or criminal in nature. Its headquarters is located in the city of Algiers, as stipulated in Article 03 of Presidential Decree 23-314. Referring to the provisions of Presidential Decree 19-317, dated 2019, which established the National Agency for Digital Development, now revoked by Article 29 of the new presidential decree^[3], we find that the legislator has incorporated several legal changes; the agency serves now as a Commission and acts under the Presidency of the Republic, rather than the Prime Minister's competence.

The authority is entrusted with developing the national digitization strategy in collaboration with key sectors, institutions, the economy, and civil society, as well as working on its implementation. It includes aspects of security, technology, research, and foresight ^[4].

The High Commission is also entitled to lead cross-sector strategic projects as well as initiatives submitted in response to the President of the Republic's directions. It is responsible for examining sectoral programs linked to digitization and evaluating their methods of execution ^[5]. The same Article set forth that the Commission shall design the elements of the national digital development strategy in consultation with the relevant ministerial departments^[6].

– Coordinating digitalization operations across ministerial departments, institutions, and stakeholders to ensure business plan synergy.

- Conducting foresight studies related to digital development and ensuring technological vigilance on behalf of the Prime Minister.
- Providing opinions on all legislative or regulatory measures in the field of digitalization.
- Assessing the effectiveness of public resources and investments dedicated to digitalization.
- Proposing to the government all actions aimed at enhancing human resources and the national competencies necessary for the development of digitalization.
- In collaboration with stakeholders, propose strategies to promote innovative emerging firms in digitalization and information/communication technology.
- Provide periodic reports on digitization indicators and take required initiatives to improve them. These reports are to be presented to the government.
- Proposing finance tools for digitization development to the Prime Minister.
- Proposing an international cooperation policy in the field of digitalization to the Prime Minister.
- Working with relevant institutions and international organizations on digitization while adhering to fixed norms.
- Providing periodic reports to the Prime Minister regarding the progress of activities and annual and multi-year outcomes related to its work in the field of digital development.
- It can also provide services or enter into agreements with national bodies to conduct strategic studies and expertise in the field of digitalization ^[7].

It is worth noting that what the legislator has integrated in the new legislation governing the commission's operation shows that it no longer has a mandatory connection with the government regarding its proposals particularly pertaining to its relationship with the Prime Minister. Furthermore, it has become more comprehensive in the new presidential decree compared to the provisions of the repealed decree, as its powers are extensive and encompass everything that can be proposed as added value in the digital field.

It is also noted that the legislator was more precise in the currently effective presidential decree when it expanded the commission's tasks and linked them to all sectors. This reflects the significant role it plays in establishing and achieving the outlined national strategy. This can be seen in the stipulation of the need to evaluate the achievements of each sector (including interior, commerce, culture, tourism, taxation, finance, higher education and scientific research, education, religious affairs, sports, and other sectors). Finally, it should be noted that Article 27 stipulates that the provisions of this decree do not apply to information systems related to national security.

II. 2. Functions of the Commission Director

Firstly, it should be noted that, in accordance with Article 10 of Presidential Decree 23-314, the High Commissioner is appointed by a presidential decree, and their duties are terminated in the similar way^[8]. The High Commissioner is also liable for the overall management of the High Commission. ^[9]

In his role, the High Commissioner oversees all operations of the High Commission, including developing activity programs, managing the budget, appointing personnel, and representing the institution in legal and civil matters. He ensures the implementation of internal regulations, concludes agreements, and submits reports—quarterly and annually—to the President of the Republic. Additionally, he proposes internal rules, wage systems, and brings relevant matters to the scientific and technical committee, while also participating in and executing the decisions of the Advisory Council.^[10]

The following major posts have been formed under the High Commissioner's jurisdiction and in accordance with Article 2 of Presidential Decree No. 24-64 of 2024, which specifies the internal regulation of the High Commission for Digitalization: The Secretary-General, the Head of the Office, and the Audit and Evaluation Unit ^[11].

The Secretary-General, supported by two Study Directors, is tasked with coordinating the High Commission's activities, ensuring the implementation of its work program, supporting the High Commissioner in promoting and evaluating institutional actions, preparing periodic and annual reports, and overseeing the execution of recommendations from both the Advisory Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee^[12]. Meanwhile, the Head of the Office, assisted by five Study and Summary Officers, oversees and coordinates the Office's operations ^[13].

A Decree issued by the High Commissioner divides the tasks among the assistants to the Head of the Office. This emphasizes the Commissioner's critical function and the authorities assigned to him.

The Audit and Evaluation Unit, operating directly under the supervision of the High Commissioner and led by a head supported by six auditors, is responsible for executing the annual audit program, assessing digitization projects across sectors, and producing related reports. It plays a key role in identifying gaps, proposing improvements, aligning evaluations with key performance indicators and national digitization goals, and monitoring project implementation. The unit also develops auditing tools, ensures compliance with internal procedures, and coordinates updates to internal regulations in line with digital transformation objectives ^[14].

The legislator has emphasized in Article 21 that the State shall provide the High Commission with human and financial resources, material means, and essential facilities to perform its duties. In addition, the High Commission's proposed budget, created by the High Commissioner, is presented for Advisory Council approval. According to Article 22, the High Commission's budget is registered under the Presidency of the Republic.

The annual activity report, as well as the outcomes and operational accounts, is presented to the relevant bodies in compliance to the guidelines stated in the applicable rules. The High Commission's financial and accounting management accounts are audited and authorized by an auditor designated in line with the applicable legislation^[15].

III. The Structural organization of the High Commission

We will begin by discussing the Advisory Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee's responsibilities, followed by a detailed discussion of the High Commission's divisions and directorates.

III.1. Competences of the Advisory Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee

The Advisory Council, which is presided over by the Director of the Presidential Office, it is composed of several official entities ^[16], the Advisory Council may invite any member of the government to discuss matters included in the agenda. It may also seek assistance from any authority or individual that could help in its work.

Pursuant to Article 8, the Advisory Council deliberates on several issues pertaining to the High Commission including components of the national digitalization strategy before its submission to the President as well as strategic or priority digitization projects. It also examines internal organization matters, the draft budget, the wage system, international contracts and partnerships, as well as any issues submitted by the Scientific and Technical Committee or the High Commissioner. Furthermore, the Advisory Council investigates and recommends any measures designed to improve the High Commission's operation and organization. The Council may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its President or the High Commissioner. It accepts its internal regulations in its first session, and the High Commission's authorities will function as the Advisory Council's secretariat ^[17].

The Scientific and Technical Committee of the High Commission consists of fifteen (15) members, including the president. It is chaired by a scientific figure selected based on their competence in the field of digitization. During the first meeting, members vote on who would serve as chairperson. The Scientific and Technical Committee is composed of members proposed by the High Commissioner in coordination with relevant stakeholders, based on their expertise in digitization. The list is approved by the Advisory Council and includes: directors and scientific council heads of specialized higher education institutions in fields like computer science, AI, and mathematics; Algerian professors and researchers both domestic and abroad; leaders of start-ups, incubators, accelerators, and enterprise networks governed by Algerian law; representatives of associations and public/private economic actors in ICT and digitization; and national experts in the field ^[18].

It is noteworthy that the legislator has expanded the composition of the scientific and technical committee to include most official entities, experts, and key stakeholders in the digital field. The President and members of the committee are assigned for a period of 3 renewable years by virtue of an order ^[19].

In the event of a member's termination of membership, a replacement shall be appointed in accordance with the same procedures. The newly appointed member shall serve for the remainder of the original term ^[20].

Pursuant to Article 17, the Scientific and Technical Committee is entrusted with the following tasks:

- Suggest recommendations pertaining to the components of the national digitization strategy.
- Propose digitalization and modernization projects that align with worldwide norms.
- Provide advisory opinions on draft legislative and regulatory texts relevant to digitization.
- Issue opinions on all scientific and technical matters submitted to it by the High Commissioner that fall within its jurisdiction.
- Conduct reports concerning foresight, expertise, studies, and consultations.

The Scientific and Technical Committee will meet at least biannually at the Chair's invitation, as outlined in Article 18. It may also convene for extraordinary sessions upon the Chair's request, a proposal by two-thirds of its members, or by the High Commissioner. Remote visual conferencing may be utilized for meetings. The Committee will establish its internal regulations during its initial session, per Article 19^[21].

III. 2. Departments and Directorates of the Commission

According to the rules of Article 02 of Presidential Decree 24-64, the High Commission, under the direction of the High Commissioner, consists of two departments and three primary directorates as follows:

- Department of Digitization and Digital Governance
- Department of Infrastructure, Technological Solutions, and Information Systems Security
- Directorate of Strategic Vigilance, Research, and Valorization of National Competencies
- Directorate of Cooperation, Legal Affairs, and Documentation
- Directorate of General Administration^[22]

Pursuant to Article 06, the Department of Digitization and Digital Governance is responsible for preparing and monitoring the national digitization strategy in coordination with public institutions, the economic sector, and civil society. Its duties include identifying strategic projects and investments, proposing solutions for effective digital transformation, leading cross-sectoral initiatives, and aligning sectoral plans with national objectives. The department also works to enhance digital inclusion and the digital economy, develop frameworks for system interoperability, and design tools to monitor sectoral digitization efforts—all in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and internal bodies of the High Commission.

Achieving digital inclusion in this department is a clear objective aimed at reaching a digital society that contrasts with the traditional one. Consequently, there is an increasing need to ensure protection against various cybercrimes that may threaten this evolving society, as digital technologies require a criminal policy ^[23].

three (3) directorates consists The department:

- **The Directorate of Digital Governance and Coordination of the Public Sector Digitization**, which is responsible for contributing to the development and monitoring of the national digitization strategy in collaboration with key stakeholders. Its core duties include aligning sectoral digitization projects with national goals, fostering an environment conducive to digital governance, coordinating human and financial resources for priority initiatives, and establishing mechanisms to facilitate intersectoral collaboration. The Directorate also oversees the planning and follow-up of joint digital projects, defines key performance indicators, and prepares regular progress reports. It comprises two units: the Circle of Governance and Sectoral Coordination and the Circle of Digital Project Follow-up.
- **The Directorate of Digital Inclusion Support and Promotion of the Digital Industry**, which is responsible for implementing key aspects of the national digitization strategy related to the digital economy. Its main tasks include fostering digital inclusion, supporting the integration of digital tools in production and service exchanges, and promoting widespread digitization. The Directorate also works to build a supportive ecosystem for the digital industry and attract investment, enhance competitiveness and export capacity, and develop mechanisms to evaluate the digital economy's contribution to GDP. Additionally, it supports digital citizenship and public awareness on the safe use of ICTs, in

coordination with relevant stakeholders. It is composed of three departments: Digital Inclusion Support, Digital Industry Promotion, and Digital Community.

- **The Directorate of Standardization and Interoperability**, which is specifically responsible for establishing a regulatory framework for digitization in consultation with relevant stakeholders. It oversees the creation and ongoing updates to the national reference framework for information system interoperability, as well as the implementation of interoperability and data sharing procedures in accordance with established standards.

Undoubtedly, the main focus of this department will be artificial intelligence, which aims to understand the nature of human intelligence by developing computer programs capable of simulating intelligent human behavior, thus accelerating the performance of various tasks to be accomplished^[24].

The Department of Infrastructure, Technological Solutions, and Information Systems Security is responsible for monitoring the national digitization strategy's implementation related to technological infrastructure, identifying infrastructure needs and investment projects while mobilizing human resources and funding per legislation, establishing national data centers and cloud services with stakeholders, proposing measures to enhance digital sovereignty and reduce technological dependency, integrating advanced technologies and designing related cloud services, ensuring compliance with information systems security requirements, and proposing a legal framework for advanced technologies and cloud computing integration^[25].

E-commerce today is based on the principle of employing computing and communications technologies to establish economic activity between some or all commercial organizations and their customers at various levels. Additionally, artificial intelligence technologies have started to infiltrate many sectors of e-commerce. AI is used to facilitate product selection and provide recommendations, as well as to manage negotiations and commercial discussions in auctions, and to solve scheduling problems for products ^[26].

The department encompasses three (3) directorates:

- **The Directorate of Technological Infrastructure**, which is tasked with managing, operating, and improving the national data center infrastructure and cloud computing services in line with applicable standards and regulations, in collaboration with stakeholders. It defines the technical specifications for national data centers and cloud services, identifies sectoral needs for cloud computing, and proposes plans for resource pooling and cost rationalization. The Directorate also contributes to promoting new technologies for improving connectivity to the national data center, ensures efficient use of information technology resources within the High Commission, manages IT applications and hosting services, and provides IT support for the High Commission.
- **The Directorate of Strategic Digital Solutions**, which is responsible for leading strategic inter-sectoral projects related to digital solutions, as directed by the President of the Republic. It contributes to the establishment of mechanisms for providing interactive digital public services, ensuring their management and continuous improvement in collaboration with relevant sectors. The Directorate also leads the project to implement the integrated national information system to support decision-making, assesses sectoral needs for integrated management programs, and assists in addressing obstacles hindering sectoral digitization. Additionally, it designs, develops, and manages the High Commission's information system, ensuring its continuous improvement.
- **The Directorate of Information Systems Security**, which is responsible for ensuring the alignment of the national digitization strategy with information systems security requirements, in consultation with relevant parties. It ensures the security of the national data center and cloud computing services, adhering to the security standards set by the competent national authority. The Directorate proposes measures to enhance national digital sovereignty and IT security to the national authority. It also prepares periodic reports on the security status of information systems within the High Commission and oversees the monitoring and security of information systems within the Commission.
- **The Directorate of Strategic Awareness, Research, and Valorization of National Competencies**, which is responsible for enhancing strategic awareness in digitalization, conducting foresight studies on its development, and ensuring technological vigilance. It monitors the evolution of professions and skills in digitalization and collaborates with

stakeholders to assess national needs in advanced technologies. The Directorate maintains a registry of national competencies in digitalization and proposes initiatives to promote research and encourage technology transfer. It also recommends actions to develop the human resources essential to the digitalization field^[27].

- **The Directorate of Cooperation, Legal Affairs, and Documentation**, as outlined in Article 9, is responsible for identifying international cooperation axes to advance digitalization and defining areas for international collaboration in this field. It works with international institutions in accordance with relevant laws, enhances the High Commission's participation in scientific and technological events, and fosters relationships with the academic sector and specialized institutions. The Directorate drafts agreements and protocols for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, promotes collaboration with civil society and economic partners, and proposes legal and regulatory tools for digital transformation. It also provides opinions on relevant legislative texts, addresses disputes concerning the High Commission, manages its archive, and oversees the preparation and publication of periodic reports on digitalization.

In this regard, we note that the increasing role of artificial intelligence in the economy and society presents many conceptual challenges regarding the legal system. Most of these challenges lie in the way research is conducted in this field, how it is developed, and the behavior of autonomous intelligent machines whose actions cannot be predicted by anyone. This unpredictability may hinder affected parties from obtaining appropriate compensation for these transgressions ^[28].

- **The Directorate of General Administration**, which is responsible for managing the careers of employees within the High Commission, preparing and implementing the draft budget upon approval, ensuring the necessary resources for the High Commission's operations, overseeing the management and preservation of movable and immovable properties, preparing annual reports and operational accounts, and collecting potential revenues from services related to the High Commission's activities ^[29].

IV. Conclusion

The High Commission for Digitalization possesses extensive authorities that will inevitably alter the landscape of the service sector in Algeria once its objectives are realized. Although it may be somewhat premature to assess the effectiveness of this body, which marks a digital precedent in the history of Algeria, it reflects the vision of specialists towards conceptualizing a forthcoming era in Algeria that is governed solely by technology. However, the results indicated after the analysis and observation reveal that the High Commission is progressing steadily towards achieving its goals, as evidenced by the inauguration of the National Data Center in Mohammedia on March 10, 2025, and the continuous organization of technical and scientific workshops.

On the other hand, the study yielded that the Digitalization Law remains a project in its initial phase that has not yet been published in the official gazette. Additionally, the High Commission's website is still under construction despite more than a year having passed since its establishment, which raises several questions, especially since what it seeks to implement in practice requires a specific theoretical and statistical framework to be published on the website for the benefit of researchers, specialists, and interested parties. This is essential for assessing the extent to which this strategy is being realized on the ground, comparing the state of affairs in the public sector with that of the private sector, and attempting to determine the proportions of digital services within each sector. This cannot be achieved without the publication of official data that can be relied upon. Furthermore, the study concluded that the legislator has exempted information systems related to national security from the provisions of the presidential decree concerning the High Commission, likely due to the sensitivity and specificity of the sector. Some experts also indicate the weakness of the infrastructure for accommodating various electronic service tasks, which hinders the acceleration of digitalization and the transition to high-quality digital performance.

Based on the aforementioned, we recommend the following:

- The urge to set forth laws and regulations that govern Digitalization.
- Increase public and private investment in digital infrastructure, tools, and equipment for service delivery.
- The prompt design of the High Commission's website should be prioritized, along with the publication of all data related to the national digitalization strategy and the establishment of progress indicators for each sector.

- Reinforce digital security and actualizing the establishment of the National Reference for Data Governance and the Algerian National Center for Digital Services, which will facilitate the digital transformation.
- The High Commission should strive to enter into partnership agreements with the Audiovisual Regulatory Authority and the print media to utilize various media outlets for organizing sessions and programs aimed at disseminating digital culture in simplified ways that reach all segments of society and facilitate the achievement of its objectives.
- Establish a dedicated electronic application for the High Commission within the application suite, allowing for downloading and interaction by various segments of society.
- Efforts should be made to allocate an electronic reporting space on the website for citizens and all public and private entities to convey and document any obstacles they face in accessing services, with the aim of addressing these issues in accordance with digital provisions.
- Encourage the adoption and promotion of safe artificial intelligence tools across various ministerial sectors, with specific timelines established to ensure the rapid achievement of digital inclusion.

Referrals and References:

- [1] Digitalization is a broad concept that encompasses multiple areas and is considered a strategy that is actively developed. For further readings, See: Mazhar, A. Y. M. (2024). *Managing digital transformation in organizations: A strategic perspective*. Al-Yazouri Scientific Publishing and Distribution.
- [2] Presidential Decree No. 23-314 of September 6, 2023, establishing a High Commission for Digitalization and defining its functions, organization, and operations. (*Official Gazette of Algeria*, No. 59, September 10, 2023).
- [3] Article 29 states: "The provisions of Presidential Decree No. 19-317, dated 29 Rabi' al-Awwal 1441, corresponding to November 26, 2019, on the establishment of the National Agency for Digital Development, along with its functions, organization, and operations, are hereby revoked, along with any other provisions that contradict this decree."
- [4] See Article 4 of the Presidential Decree No. 19-317
- [5] The High Commission also has an electronic website that is still under construction at <https://hcn.gov.dz/>. However, they have provided an email address for communication: contact@hcn.dz.
- [6] See Article 5 of the revoked Presidential Decree.
- [7] See Article 06 of the revoked Presidential Decree.
- [8] Mrs. Meriem Ben Mouloud has been appointed as the High Commissioner by the President of the Republic pursuant to the presidential decree dated September 6, 2023, published in the Official Journal No. 59 on September 10, 2023. It should be noted that her duties as Minister of Digitalization have been terminated, which the High Commissioner considered a positive development in a televised statement, as it allows her to perform her work with greater ease as an entity reporting directly to the Presidency of the Republic. For further details, refer to the Algerian television channel Ennahar TV on YouTube: <https://youtu.be/SoskmGLp854?si=6prMUUy5vB9eKV27>
- [9] Article 11 of the aforementioned presidential decree.
- [10] Article 12 of Presidential Decree 23-314 states that the internal regulation of the High Commission is determined by a decision from the High Commissioner, after being approved by the Steering Council.
- [11] Presidential Decree No. 24-64, dated February 3, 2024, determining the internal regulation of the High Commission for Digitalization. Official Gazette No. 08, issued on February 4, 2024.
- [12] See Article 03 of Presidential Decree 24-64 dated 2024.
- [13] See Article 04 of Presidential Decree 24-64 dated 2024.
- [14] See Article 04 of Presidential Decree 24-64 dated 2024.
- [15] See Articles 25 and 26 of the same Presidential Decree.
- [16] See Provisions of Article 07 of the currently applicable presidential decree.
- [17] See Article 9 of the same Presidential Decree.
- [18] See Article 14 of the same Presidential Decree.
- [19] See Article 15 of the same Presidential Decree.
- [20] See Article 16 of the same Presidential Decree.
- [21] It is to be noted that the members of the Scientific and Technical Committee shall receive compensation as determined by the Advisory Council. Additionally, the expenses for travel and accommodation of individuals invited to participate in the meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee, as well as its

members, shall be reimbursed in accordance with the modalities established by the Advisory Council, pursuant to Article 20.

[22] It is worth noting that the High Commission has prepared the Draft Digitalization Law, which is expected to be issued in 2025 according to a statement from the High Commission published on the Algerian Radio website. As stated by the head of the ministerial committee responsible for drafting the law, it will focus on nine main themes. For more details on these themes, please refer to the link: <https://www.elkhabar.com/press/article/244931/9/>

[23] For more details, see: El Hassawi. E. M. E. (2023). *Criminal Policy in the Face of Digital Technologies*. National Center for Legal Publications. p. 15.

[24] Hassan, S. (2011). *Logic and artificial intelligence* (p. 176). Dar Al-Maarifa al- Jami'ia.

[25] See Article 7 of the same Presidential Decree.

[26] Al-Razou, H. M. (2007). *Computerized intelligence and its applications in the fields of commerce and business* (p. 53). Research Center.

[27] See Article 8 of the same Presidential Decree.

[28] Al-Fatlawi, A. K., & Al-Mashhadi, A. A.-J. R. (2008). *Civil liability for complex artificial intelligence technology*. Duroob Al-Ma'rifa.

[29] It should be noted that, according to Article 11, the High Commissioner shall, when necessary, define the organization of the departments pertaining to the directorates mentioned in Articles 6 and 7 into operational units tasked with project management, and organize the departments belonging to the directorates referenced in Articles 8, 9, and 10 into services.