



## **Digital Transformation as a Strategic Option for Modernizing the Administration of Waqf Properties in Algeria: Between Current Reality and Future Challenges**

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### **Summary:**

In recent years, Algeria has pursued a strategic orientation toward the digitalization of public sectors, reflecting a broader policy aimed at promoting governance grounded in transparency, efficiency, and accountability. Within this framework, the waqf (endowment) sector has emerged as a key area of reform due to its important role in supporting economic and social development. Waqf assets constitute a sustainable, self-financing resource capable of contributing to social welfare while alleviating pressure on public finances. However, the persistence of traditional management practices has limited the effective utilization of these assets.

This study examines digital transformation as a mechanism for modernizing the management of waqf properties in Algeria. It aims to analyze the legal and operational framework of digitalization, identify the main technical and institutional challenges, and propose a strategic vision that integrates legal, religious, and technological dimensions. The study ultimately seeks to highlight the role of digital tools in enhancing efficiency, transparency, and sustainable waqf development.

**Keywords:** Digital Transformation; Waqf, E-Governance; Sustainable Development; Waqf Law

### **I- Introduction :**

In recent years, Algeria has undergone profound and far-reaching strategic transformations in the field of public administration, reflecting a broader shift toward the modernization of state structures and governance mechanisms. These transformations are closely linked to the State’s deliberate orientation toward the digitalization of public sectors within the framework of what is commonly referred to as the “Algeria Electronic Project” (e-Algeria), officially adopted in 2013. This national program constitutes a cornerstone of administrative reform, aiming not only at the integration of information and communication technologies into public services but also at the reconfiguration of administrative practices in line with international standards of good governance.



In this regard, digitalization is conceived as a structural lever for enhancing transparency, improving institutional performance, and ensuring greater efficiency and accountability in the management of public resources.

Moreover, this strategic orientation is not pursued in isolation; rather, it is closely aligned with the broader agenda of sustainable development, as reflected in internationally recognized frameworks such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Within this context, digital transformation is expected to play a pivotal role in improving the quality, accessibility, and responsiveness of public services, while simultaneously reducing bureaucratic complexity and administrative inertia. It also contributes to fostering a renewed relationship between citizens and public authorities, grounded in trust, accessibility, and participatory governance.

Among the sectors impacted by these reforms, the waqf (endowment) sector occupies a particularly significant position due to its dual strategic nature. On the one hand, it embodies a deeply rooted religious and social institution, historically associated with solidarity, social welfare, and community development.

On the other hand, it represents a potentially powerful economic instrument, capable of generating sustainable revenues and supporting long-term investments in social and charitable projects. In this sense, the waqf sector can serve as an important complementary mechanism to public financing, thereby contributing to alleviating fiscal pressures on the State and enhancing socio-economic resilience.

However, despite its considerable potential, the waqf sector in Algeria continues to face structural and managerial challenges that limit its effectiveness. The persistence of traditional administrative practices—characterized by reliance on paper-based documentation, fragmented information systems, and complex bureaucratic procedures—has significantly constrained the optimal utilization of waqf assets. These limitations have not only reduced operational efficiency but have also raised concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and the proper monitoring of waqf revenues and expenditures.

From this perspective, the study of digital transformation in the management of waqf assets emerges as both timely and necessary. Its importance can be approached from multiple and interrelated dimensions. First, digitalization offers the possibility of modernizing management tools and administrative processes, particularly through the implementation of integrated information systems that facilitate real-time monitoring of financial flows and asset performance. Such systems can enhance financial governance by reducing human error, limiting opportunities for mismanagement, and improving overall efficiency.

Second, digital technologies open new avenues for expanding community participation in waqf financing. Through online platforms, mobile applications, and digital fundraising mechanisms, individuals and institutions can contribute more easily and transparently to waqf initiatives. This, in turn, strengthens stakeholder engagement, promotes a culture of accountability, and reinforces public trust in waqf institutions.

Third, digital transformation enables the consolidation and standardization of waqf-related data at the national level. By creating unified and accessible databases, public authorities



can improve strategic planning, facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and enhance both central and decentralized oversight of waqf assets. Such developments are essential for ensuring coherence in policy implementation and for maximizing the socio-economic impact of waqf resources.

In light of these considerations, this study raises a central research question: To what extent can digital transformation contribute to the modernization of waqf asset management in Algeria and promote sustainable waqf development?

To address this question, the study is structured around three main axes. The first axis examines the conceptual and legal framework governing digital transformation in waqf management, with particular emphasis on the applicable regulatory and institutional context. The second axis analyzes the current state of digitalization in the management of waqf assets in Algeria, highlighting both achievements and existing challenges. The third axis explores the strategic vision and practical mechanisms for modernizing waqf management through digital transformation, with a view to enhancing its efficiency, transparency, and contribution to sustainable development.

### **1.1. First Subtitle: The Conceptual and Legal Framework of Digital Transformation in Waqf Management**

#### **1.1- The Concept of Digital Transformation and E-Waqf**

Within the contemporary administrative context, digital transformation is generally understood as the shift from traditional paper-based systems to integrated electronic systems for data processing and the delivery of public services.

This transition aims to enhance administrative efficiency, accelerate decision-making processes, and strengthen transparency and accountability within public institutions.

In this regard, the management of waqf assets, when integrated into digital transformation processes, requires, first, the establishment of comprehensive digital databases covering all waqf properties, including real estate, movable assets, and endowed revenues; and second, the development of specialized information systems capable of tracking income flows, evaluating investment performance, and monitoring the execution of waqf-related projects through automated electronic platforms.

The concept of “e-waqf” refers to the endowment of tangible or intangible assets in digital form, whereby their benefits or revenues are allocated to charitable or developmental purposes through digital means.

This concept extends to virtual waqf initiatives, such as online educational platforms or digital libraries established as endowed assets, in addition to the use of electronic tools for fundraising, documentation, and the management of waqf operations, including both establishment and administration processes. (Belbazine & Matouq, 2024, pp. 372–389)

These approaches reflect an expanded vision of waqf that goes beyond its traditional framework, evolving toward a dynamic and development-oriented model that takes into account technological change and the requirements of digital governance.

They also encourage the integration of waqf institutions into the digital economy, in line with the State’s strategic orientation toward “Digital Algeria 2030”. (Algerie Eco, 2025).



## **1.2- Second Subtitle: The National Legal Framework for the Digitalization of Waqf**

From a legislative perspective, the regulation of waqf in Algeria is primarily governed by Law No. 91-10 of 27 April 1991 relating to waqf properties, which laid down the fundamental principles governing the establishment, management, and protection of endowment assets. **(Babba & Youssef, 2022, pp. 451–467).**

Although this law represents a cornerstone in the legal structuring of waqf institutions, it explicitly prohibits the disposal or sale of waqf property and requires its investment in accordance with the objectives for which it was created.

However, despite its importance, it does not incorporate digital mechanisms or modern technological tools in the management of waqf assets. **(Grissi, 2021, pp. 195–220).**

In the context of legislative modernization, the Algerian legislator subsequently issued Law No. 25-06 on waqf, which establishes the general rules governing the organization, management, investment, and development of waqf properties. This law reflects the State's intention to activate waqf resources as a contributor to economic and social development **(Law No. 25-06, 2025).**

Nevertheless, it remains largely silent on the specific issue of digital transformation in waqf governance, as it does not provide explicit provisions regarding electronic waqf systems or the establishment of a unified national digital platform for waqf management.

This legislative gap highlights the necessity—according to several scholars—of adopting supplementary regulatory texts or implementing decrees that formally recognize electronic waqf mechanisms, regulate digital transactions related to endowment assets, and consolidate the principles of digital governance within the waqf sector.

In comparative perspective, international experiences emphasize the importance of digital governance in charitable and endowment-based institutions.

For instance, UNESCO has highlighted the role of digital technologies in improving access to cultural and educational endowments, while the World Bank has consistently underlined the importance of digital public infrastructure in enhancing transparency and efficiency in resource management across developing economies **(UNESCO, 2022; World Bank, 2023).**

## **I. 2. Second Subtitle: The Reality of Digitalizing Waqf Management in Algeria**

### **2.1- The Algerian State's Efforts toward Digital Transformation**

In recent years, Algeria has undertaken significant strategic reforms aimed at digitalizing various public sectors, within the framework of the National Digital Transformation Strategy 2024–2030.

This strategy seeks to modernize the digital infrastructure of the public sector, promote participatory e-government, and strengthen public–private partnerships in order to improve service delivery, enhance transparency, and increase administrative efficiency **(Ministry of Post and Digital Technologies, 2023, p. 12).**

Within this context, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf has attached particular importance to modernizing waqf management through the adoption of innovative digital tools



that enable the monitoring of waqf properties, the tracking of revenues, and the supervision of investment projects. Among the most notable initiatives in this regard are the following:

- The launch of the national Hajj and Umrah platform, which facilitates the digital follow-up of administrative and religious services and improves citizens' access to online religious services **(APS, 2025)**.
- The development of an electronic inventory system for waqf properties, allowing classification according to type, location, and value, thereby enhancing auditing and control processes **(Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf, 2022, p. 21)**.
- The ongoing project of a unified national waqf database, intended to centralize all information related to waqf assets and provide decision-makers with reliable data for administrative and investment planning.

These measures aim to gradually shift waqf administration from a traditional paper-based system, characterized by bureaucratic procedures, toward an integrated digital governance model.

Such a model ensures greater transparency in revenue tracking, while also enabling broader participation of citizens and economic actors in financing waqf projects through digital channels, thereby strengthening trust between the State and civil society **(Belbazine & Matouq, 2024, p. 380)**.

## 2.2- Technical and Institutional Challenges

Despite the positive steps taken toward digitalization, the waqf sector in Algeria continues to face a set of technical and institutional constraints that hinder the full realization of digital transformation.

One of the main challenges is the weakness of digital infrastructure at the local administrative level, particularly within regional directorates, where some institutions still lack modern equipment and stable communication networks, negatively affecting data processing and service continuity **(Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf, 2022, p. 21)**.

Another major challenge is the insufficient training and professional qualification of administrative personnel in information and communication technologies.

Digital transformation requires advanced technical skills in areas such as database management, electronic payment systems, and digital waqf platforms **(Ahssen & Senoussi, 2024, pp. 903–918)**.

Furthermore, administrative bureaucracy and limited inter-ministerial coordination remain significant obstacles. Effective digitalization requires strong institutional coordination between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Digitalization and Statistics, which has not yet been fully achieved, thereby slowing down the implementation of integrated digital systems **(Ministry of Post and Digital Technologies, 2023, p. 18)**.

In addition, social and cultural barriers persist, including limited public awareness of the importance of e-waqf and reluctance among some donors to engage with digital platforms due to security or jurisprudential concerns. These factors reduce the effectiveness of digital initiatives and delay their widespread adoption **(Lemzari, p. 61)**.



Finally, legal and regulatory constraints represent a key challenge, as the existing legislative framework—particularly Law No. 25-06 on waqf—does not yet provide clear and explicit provisions governing e-waqf systems or their registration.

This necessitates the development of updated legal instruments capable of regulating digital waqf transactions and ensuring the protection and sustainability of endowment assets (**Law No. 25-06, 2025**).

### **2.3- The National E-Waqf Platform**

Recent academic literature emphasizes the necessity of establishing a unified national e-waqf platform managed centrally, allowing citizens to access information on waqf assets, monitor their revenues and investment projects, and participate in funding through secure digital mechanisms.

For instance, one study argues that digitalization constitutes a key driver for improving waqf governance in Algeria and proposes the creation of an open digital platform characterized by high levels of transparency and security, supported by secure electronic payment systems to strengthen donor confidence (**Belbazine & Matouq, 2024, pp. 372–389**).

From a practical perspective, such a platform could be integrated with Algeria’s national electronic payment system, enabling secure online donations and waqf transactions in accordance with international standards of digital security and transparency. International experiences, such as the Saudi “Waqfy” platform, demonstrate the effectiveness of such systems, having mobilized significant contributions exceeding half a billion Saudi riyals (**Al-Watan, 2024**).

The activation of a national e-waqf platform therefore represents a strategic step in modernizing waqf governance, as it enhances digital administration, increases community participation, and ensures the sustainability of waqf financing mechanisms.

### **2.4- Digital Governance and Administrative Transparency**

Digital governance constitutes a fundamental pillar for ensuring integrity and efficiency in waqf management.

Traditional administrative functions—such as asset inventory, contract documentation, and revenue and expenditure monitoring—become significantly more effective when digitized. For example, Algerian regulatory texts stipulate that religious affairs directorates are responsible for the management, protection, inventory, and administrative documentation of waqf assets (**APS, 2025**).

Transforming these functions into digital formats allows for real-time monitoring of waqf transactions, reduces human error, and strengthens both central and regional oversight of financial flows, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability.

To further reinforce this process, scholars emphasize the need to integrate digital governance with cybersecurity frameworks, as the transition toward digital public services requires robust systems to protect sensitive data and ensure system integrity (**Zemoura & Ben Aissa, 2022**).



## 2.5- Public–Private Sector Integration

The digital transformation of waqf management cannot be effectively achieved without the involvement of the private sector, particularly technology companies and financial technology (FinTech) startups.

International experiences demonstrate the importance of such partnerships; for instance, the Saudi “Waqfy” platform shows that collaboration between waqf authorities and the technology sector can significantly improve transparency and increase funding volumes through digital systems (Al-Watan, 2024).

In the Algerian context, a similar model could be adopted through strategic partnerships between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and digital startups, leading to the development of advanced waqf platforms that benefit from international expertise, electronic payment technologies, and data analytics tools for evaluating and improving waqf performance.

Moreover, global governance frameworks such as those promoted by the World Bank emphasize that public–private collaboration in digital public infrastructure is a key driver of efficiency, transparency, and innovation in public service delivery (World Bank, 2023).

### I.3 Third Subtitle: The Strategic Vision for Modernizing Waqf Management through Digital Transformation

#### 3.1- Establishing an Integrated National Digital Waqf System

The modernization of waqf management in Algeria requires the establishment of a unified national digital system based on interconnectivity between the various institutions and administrative bodies responsible for the waqf sector. Such a system would enable the consolidation of waqf-related data within a centralized database that is continuously updated and accurately maintained.

The primary objective of this framework is to develop an intelligent management model for waqf assets relying on digital technologies in inventory management, documentation, monitoring, and financial collection processes, while also allowing the rapid generation of statistical reports and analytical indicators that facilitate more effective administrative and investment decision-making (Belbazine & Matouq, 2024, p. 374).

Furthermore, this digital system could integrate artificial intelligence technologies and big data analytics in order to assess the profitability of waqf projects, predict administrative and financial risks, and direct waqf investments toward sectors with greater social impact and long-term sustainability.

Such an orientation is fully consistent with the objectives of Algeria’s National Digital Transformation Strategy, which seeks to establish an advanced electronic administration based on smart governance, transparency, and institutional efficiency (Ministry of Post and Digital Technologies, 2023, p. 18).

In addition, the unification of digital waqf management systems would facilitate the creation of a national electronic registry for waqf properties.

Such a registry would strengthen the protection of waqf assets against loss, misuse, or illegal appropriation, while simultaneously improving judicial and administrative oversight



mechanisms, particularly given the diversity and geographical dispersion of waqf properties across different regions of the country.

International experiences demonstrate that centralized digital registries significantly improve governance and accountability in the management of charitable and public assets. According to the World Bank, integrated digital public infrastructure constitutes a key mechanism for enhancing institutional transparency and ensuring efficient public resource management (**World Bank, 2023**).

### **3.2- The Future of Digital Waqf and Sustainable Development**

Digital waqf has increasingly emerged as one of the modern mechanisms capable of contributing to sustainable development through the expansion of investment opportunities and the integration of waqf institutions into the digital economy.

Through electronic platforms and digital financial tools, it has become possible to establish digital waqf funds and finance charitable and developmental projects through online platforms accessible to citizens both within Algeria and abroad.

This development strengthens the culture of social solidarity while simultaneously increasing the volume and sustainability of waqf resources (**Ahssen & Senoussi, 2024, p. 91**).

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Digital transformation also contributes directly to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to poverty reduction, support for education and healthcare, and the financing of social development initiatives.

By channeling waqf revenues into development-oriented projects with tangible social impact, digital waqf systems can become effective instruments for inclusive socio-economic development (**United Nations, 2015**).

Furthermore, the future of waqf management in Algeria largely depends on the ability of national institutions to engage with successful international experiences, particularly those of Gulf countries, Türkiye, and Malaysia, which have made substantial progress in the field of digital waqf governance.

These experiences demonstrate the importance of integrating advanced technologies such as smart contracts and blockchain systems, which provide high levels of transparency, traceability, and security in waqf transactions (**Belbazine & Matouq, 2024, pp. 372–389**).

Blockchain technology, for example, offers the possibility of creating immutable digital records for waqf transactions, thereby minimizing fraud risks and enhancing public trust in waqf institutions.



Similarly, smart contracts can automate the execution of waqf agreements and ensure compliance with the conditions established by donors. Recent studies conducted by international financial and technological institutions have highlighted the growing role of blockchain in improving transparency and accountability within nonprofit and charitable sectors (**World Bank, 2023**).

Ultimately, the transition toward digital waqf governance should not be viewed merely as a technical reform, but rather as a comprehensive institutional transformation aimed at ensuring the sustainability, transparency, and socio-economic effectiveness of waqf institutions in Algeria.

This study has demonstrated that digital transformation constitutes a fundamental pillar in the modernization of waqf asset management in Algeria. It represents a strategic opportunity to enhance transparency, improve administrative efficiency, and strengthen governance within the waqf sector, while also contributing to broader objectives of sustainable development. Through the examination of the conceptual and legal framework, the current state of digitalization, and the strategic vision for reform, several key findings can be identified.

### **1. The importance of digitalization in improving waqf management**

The study shows that the adoption of digital information systems significantly improves the monitoring of waqf revenues and expenditures. It reduces human error, limits traditional bureaucratic constraints, and enhances performance tracking mechanisms at both national and local levels. In this sense, digital tools provide a more accurate and efficient framework for waqf governance.

### **2. The need to adapt the legal framework**

Although Law No. 25-06 on waqf constitutes an important legislative development, it does not yet include explicit provisions governing electronic waqf systems. This legal gap highlights the necessity of revising the current legislative framework to formally integrate digital transactions, including registration, management, and investment of waqf assets in a legally secure and Sharia-compliant manner.

### **3. Technical and institutional challenges**

The study reveals that Algeria still faces several structural obstacles, including weak digital infrastructure, insufficient specialized training for waqf administrators, and limited inter-institutional coordination. These constraints continue to hinder the full implementation of digital transformation within the waqf sector.

### **4. The role of digital governance and partnerships**

Findings also indicate that digital governance, administrative transparency, and public–private cooperation constitute essential success factors for establishing an effective and integrated digital waqf system. The involvement of technology companies and innovative startups can significantly accelerate the modernization process.

#### **1. Development of the legal framework for e-waqf**

It is recommended to revise Law No. 25-06 to include an official legal definition of electronic waqf, along with clear procedures for its registration, management, and investment in accordance with both modern administrative standards and Islamic legal principles.



## **2. Strengthening digital infrastructure**

Investment should be directed toward modern information technologies, the creation of centralized waqf databases, and the development of integrated digital systems for managing revenues, assets, and investment projects.

## **3. Human resource capacity building**

Specialized training programs should be implemented for waqf personnel in the field of information technology and digital governance. In addition, the integration of ICT and governance experts is necessary to ensure improved institutional performance.

## **4. Promoting public–private partnerships**

Cooperation with technology startups and private sector actors should be encouraged in order to develop secure and efficient digital waqf platforms, while also benefiting from successful international experiences in this field.

## **5. Enhancing transparency and community participation**

The establishment of a national e-waqf platform is essential, with secure electronic payment systems and regular publication of financial reports. Such measures would strengthen public trust, encourage donations, and promote wider participation in waqf initiatives.

In conclusion, digital transformation represents an unavoidable strategic choice for the modernization of waqf administration. It enables Algeria to shift from traditional paper-based management toward a smart and integrated governance model that combines legal, religious, and technological dimensions. Ultimately, this transition is essential for ensuring the sustainability of waqf resources and maximizing their contribution to social and economic development.

## **II– Methods and Materials:**

This study adopts a qualitative doctrinal and analytical approach, relying primarily on the legal and institutional analysis of the regulatory framework governing waqf management in Algeria, as well as the evaluation of digital transformation policies applied to public religious endowments. This methodological orientation is appropriate given that the subject does not involve empirical field sampling but rather the interpretation of legal texts, institutional reports, and comparative policy experiences.

### **2.1 Methodological Approach**

The research is based on a legal analytical method (*méthode analytique juridique*) combined with a descriptive approach, which enables the examination of legislative texts such as Law No. 91-10 on waqf properties and Law No. 25-06 governing waqf organization and development. This method allows for identifying the extent to which Algerian legislation incorporates digital governance mechanisms in waqf management.

In addition, a comparative approach is used to contrast the Algerian experience with selected international models in digital waqf governance, particularly initiatives highlighted by international organizations such as UNESCO and the World Bank (**UNESCO, 2022; World Bank, 2023**).

### **2.2 Data Sources and Materials**

The materials used in this study are exclusively secondary data sources, including:



- National legal texts and official gazettes (e.g., Law No. 91-10 and Law No. 25-06)
- Institutional reports issued by Algerian ministries, particularly the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf
- International reports and policy documents issued by organizations such as the World Bank and United Nations
- Peer-reviewed academic articles published in indexed journals (ASJP and other academic platforms)
- Specialized studies on digital transformation and waqf governance

These sources provide a comprehensive documentary basis for analyzing the evolution of waqf management in the context of digital transformation.

### 2.3 Data Analysis Method

The collected materials are analyzed using thematic content analysis, focusing on three main dimensions:

1. The legal framework governing waqf in Algeria
2. The institutional efforts toward digital transformation
3. The challenges and future perspectives of e-waqf governance

This approach allows for identifying patterns, gaps, and regulatory inconsistencies in the current system, particularly the absence of explicit legal provisions regulating electronic waqf platforms.

No statistical sampling or quantitative measurements are used in this study, as the research is qualitative in nature. Therefore, concepts such as averages, percentages, or statistical significance are not applicable.

## **III- Results and discussion :**

### **3.1 Results of the Legal and Institutional Analysis**

The analysis of the Algerian legal and institutional framework governing waqf management reveals that the national system is still in a transitional phase between traditional administrative practices and emerging digital governance models. Although significant reforms have been introduced in the public administration sector, the integration of digital transformation within waqf governance remains partial and uneven.

The findings show that Algerian legislation, particularly Law No. 91-10 and Law No. 25-06, provides a general regulatory framework for the management and protection of waqf properties, but does not explicitly regulate electronic waqf systems or digital platforms for waqf administration. This creates a normative gap between legal provisions and technological developments in public governance.

At the institutional level, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf has initiated several digital projects, including electronic inventory systems and online religious service platforms. However, these initiatives remain fragmented and lack a unified national digital infrastructure for waqf management.

### **3.2 Interpretation of Findings**

The results indicate that the digital transformation of waqf in Algeria is characterized by institutional progress without full legal consolidation. While administrative efforts



demonstrate a clear political will toward modernization, the absence of a specific legal framework for e-waqf limits the effectiveness and sustainability of these reforms.

This situation reflects a broader structural issue in public sector digitalization, where technological initiatives often advance faster than legislative adaptation. As a result, digital waqf governance remains dependent on administrative practices rather than binding legal rules.

The analysis also reveals that cybersecurity, digital infrastructure, and human resource capacity constitute major determinants of successful digital transformation. Weaknesses in these areas hinder the full operationalization of digital waqf platforms.

### **3.3 Discussion in Light of Previous Studies**

The findings of this study are consistent with previous research that emphasizes the importance of legal modernization as a prerequisite for effective digital governance in waqf institutions. For example, studies by Belbazine and Matouq (2024) highlight that digitalization in waqf management requires not only technological tools but also an enabling legal environment.

Similarly, international reports from the World Bank (2023) and UNESCO (2022) confirm that successful digital transformation in public and charitable institutions depends on integrated legal, institutional, and technological reforms.

Comparatively, the Algerian experience lags behind advanced models such as Saudi Arabia's digital waqf platforms, which demonstrate higher levels of integration between legal frameworks and digital infrastructure.

### **3.4 Evaluation of Hypotheses**

The implicit hypothesis of this study suggests that digital transformation can significantly improve the efficiency and transparency of waqf management in Algeria. The results partially confirm this hypothesis.

On the one hand, digital initiatives introduced by Algerian authorities demonstrate positive steps toward modernization and improved administrative efficiency. On the other hand, the absence of a comprehensive legal framework and unified digital system limits the full realization of these benefits.

Therefore, the hypothesis is validated at a partial level, pending further legislative and institutional reforms.

### **3.5 Synthesis of Key Findings**

- The main findings of this section can be summarized as follows:
- The Algerian waqf system is undergoing gradual digital transformation.
- Legal texts do not yet explicitly regulate e-waqf or digital platforms.
- Institutional initiatives exist but remain fragmented.
- Structural challenges include infrastructure, training, and legal gaps.
- International experiences confirm the importance of integrated digital governance systems.

## **IV- Conclusion:**

This study addressed the issue of digital transformation in waqf management in Algeria, focusing on the extent to which the national legal and institutional framework has adapted to



technological developments in public governance. The central question revolved around whether the existing regulatory system is capable of supporting an effective and sustainable e-waqf model.

The findings reveal that Algeria has made significant progress in initiating digital transformation within the public sector, including waqf administration. Institutional efforts led by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Waqf demonstrate a clear orientation toward modernizing administrative procedures through electronic platforms and digital databases.

However, these efforts remain limited by the absence of a comprehensive legal framework specifically regulating electronic waqf systems, as well as by structural challenges related to infrastructure, human resources, and institutional coordination.

Accordingly, the study concludes that the current Algerian waqf system is characterized by a partial digital transition, where administrative modernization is not yet fully supported by binding legal and technical frameworks.

This limits the efficiency, transparency, and sustainability of waqf governance in the digital environment.

From a practical perspective, the study recommends the following:

- The development of a specific legal framework regulating e-waqf and digital waqf platforms.
- The establishment of a unified national digital waqf platform integrating all waqf assets and transactions.
- Strengthening cybersecurity systems to ensure data protection and institutional trust.
- Investing in training programs to enhance the digital skills of waqf administration personnel.
- Promoting public-private partnerships to support technological innovation in waqf management.

The study also highlights several limitations. It is primarily based on qualitative legal and documentary analysis, without empirical fieldwork or statistical data collection.

Therefore, its findings are interpretative and dependent on available official documents and academic literature.

Finally, future research could explore empirical case studies on the implementation of digital waqf platforms in Algeria, including user experience analysis and performance evaluation of digital governance tools.

Comparative studies with advanced international models, particularly in Malaysia, Türkiye, and Gulf countries, would also provide deeper insights into best practices in this field.

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