

The impact of electronic administration on the enforcement of the electronic administrative decision

Dr. Sohaib Shaheen

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Al-Ahliyya Palestine University, Bethlehem, Palestine.

Corresponding author: Sohaib Shaheen, Faculty of Law, Al-Ahliyya Palestine University, Bethlehem, Palestine.

E-mail: sohaib@paluniv.edu.ps; Orcid: 0000-0002-1341-9762

Abstract

The concretization of the performance of artificial intelligence has led countries to fully embrace digitization, especially as the world is experiencing an amazing development in the field of communication media, and the dependence on this approach has spread to all vital areas in general, and in the field of administrative work in particular, since digitization has become the most important feature for the modern administration, and with all these transformations, the administration is now carrying out its work through automated electronic media. Administrative decisions are at the forefront of this work, as they have become one of the most important practical models for the idea of the digital industry in the light of the shift from traditional to electronic administration. We find that the process of administrative decision making in e-government is affected in all its stages by the electronic pattern, including the execution stage; the latter, which represents the launch of the administrative decision towards the arrangement of the legal effects arising from it.

Keywords: electronic administrative decision, execution, publication, notification, electronic evidence.

Introduction

Technological progress has imposed on the administration the necessity to move from its traditional model to the electronic one in order to improve the quality of the services rendered to citizens and to adapt to the changes in the world, especially with the implementation of the performance of artificial intelligence in a practical way, and this had a significant impact on the activity of the administration, as it carried out its legal actions electronically, and so it became possible for an automated electronic mediator to issue electronic administrative decisions without the direct intervention of the administration agent, as was the case in the past. The realization of the idea of automation and the use of coding and programming techniques have taken us from the simple idea of issuing the traditional administrative decision to the idea of the electronic administrative decision, because the electronic character of the decision does not stop at its form, but extends to all stages of the decision making, including the event of its

execution. It should be noted that administrative decisions, regardless of their nature and multiple types, are primarily intended to create a specific legal effect. And that cannot be effective if knowledge of the decision have not reached the addressees, and in view of the evolution of the implementation phase in the light of the so-called role of e-administration in e-administrative decision-making, so the following question had to be asked: What are the most important effects of e-administration on the event of the implementation of e-administrative decision?

To address this issue, we adopted the following plan:

- **The first search:** What is the effectiveness of the electronic administrative decision?

- The First request: the notion of enforcement of the electronic administrative decision.

➤ The second request: the means of knowledge of the electronic administrative decision.

- **The second search:** the authenticity of electronic enforcement to the administrative decision.

➤ The first request: Proving the fact that the electronic administrative decision has been enforced.

➤ The second request: the authenticity of electronic means in proving the fact of electronic enforcement.

The first search: What is the enforcement of the electronic administrative decision?

The fact that the administrative decision is executed and how it is issued constitute the beginning for the decision to execute the legal effects that are intended by the administration through it. It should be noted that the electronic administrative decision-making process affected this incident and transformed it from the traditional mode to the electronic mode, which we will try to address through the following:

First request: the notion of enforcement of the electronic administrative decision.

The concept of enforcement of the electronic administrative decision will be discussed by addressing its definition and clarifying the most important principles on which it is based.

Section one: Defining the enforcement of the electronic administrative decision

Professors "Al-Sinari" and "Sami Muhammad Jamal" argue that the execution of the administrative decision means its entry into force, i.e. the beginning of its production of the legal effects arising from it", while some think that the execution of the administrative decision is only one stage of its enforcement, and therefore the execution differs from the entry into force, which is composed of two successive stages, the execution and the implementation of the administrative decision (Muhammad Abdel-Al Al-Sinari, 2018, pp. 13). If this tendency defines the execution based on the idea of its validity, then there are those who define it based

on the idea of the legal effect of the decision (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubeir 2015, pp. 211), while we find those who define it based on the fact that it is an invocation of the content of the decision in front of the administration as well as the individuals (Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, 2012, pp. 173). We believe that the enforcement of the administrative decision can accommodate all previous trends on the basis that the enforcement of the decision is an explicit expression of the issuance of the administrative decision on the grounds that the latter has legal effect. The execution, according to us, is considered as a green light which makes it possible to materialize the decision on the ground, after knowledge of both the issuing administration and the recipients of the decision. It is also a means by which the intervener can invoke it, as the administration can invoke it before the addressees or third parties, and conversely, whether it is linked to the addressees or third parties (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 176). Electronic enforcement of the administrative decision results from issuing the administrative decision electronically based on the computer, because the administration relies on electronic procedures to achieve the same objective sought by the normal enforcement procedures, which is to provide knowledge of the electronic administrative decision (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubair, 2015, pp. 219-222). It is unreasonable for us to rely on an electronic program to issue an administrative decision, and we should not rely on electronic means that allow us to learn about the administrative decision through them, otherwise, what is the point of moving to electronic management if applying it is limited to issuing the decision without announcing and notifying it. Thus, the effectiveness of the electronic administrative decision can be defined as follows: "The administrative decision has entered the phase of its execution vis-à-vis the parties by relying on electronic management means (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021. pp. 177).

Section two: The principles underlying the enforcement of the electronic administrative decision

The enforcement of the electronic administrative decision is governed by several principles, which are the same as those related to the enforcement of the traditional administrative

decision, and we will highlight them through the following:

First: The enforcement of administrative decisions against the administration on the date of their issuance

A distinction should be made between the enforcement of the administrative decision against the administration that issued it, as it takes place as soon as the decision is made, and this presupposes that administrative decisions are issued in a judicious manner, and its enforcement against the persons concerned, which takes place only after they have been made aware of it (Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, 2007, pp. 244),(Taghreed Mahmoud Khalil Shuber, 2016/2017, pp. 79), where the principle of the enforcement of administrative decisions against the administration at the date of their issuance on the basis of the administration's knowledge, or presumed knowledge, of its decisions from the date of issuance. The announcement procedure is seen as a formality to inform individuals of the electronic administrative decision, because the administration cannot be expected to deny its knowledge of the content and the content of the decision. This is extremely important because it is a matter of judging the legality of the decision or not, knowing to what extent the administrative decision has been executed against the administration after its formation (Noufan Al-Aqeel Al-Ajarmeh, Nasser Abdul-Halim Al-Salamat, 2013, pp. 1025). This rule is not general, as it applies only to immediate decisions, and therefore outside the scope of this rule are administrative decisions awaiting a condition or deadline (Muhammad Abd al-Aal al-Sinari, 2018, pp. 13),(Muhammad al-Saghir Baali, pp. 123), or those related to further work by another administrative body, such as approval by the central administration (Zainab Abbas Mohsen, 2014, pp. 311).

Secondly: electronic administrative decisions do not apply retroactively

The administrative decision takes effect immediately and directly, and its effects do not go back into the past, and this is a concretization of the principle of non-retroactivity of administrative decisions, which is defined as: "The administrative decision cannot be applied to facts and legal acts that occurred before the date set for its entry into force, which means that

the electronic administrative decision cannot produce its effects in the past, i.e. before its publication or announcement" (Muhammad Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Maslamani, 2014, pp. 106), but this rule contains exceptions:

01- Retroactivity of electronic administrative decisions in a legislative text (Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, 2007 pp. 247).

02- Retroactivity of electronic administrative decisions based on a court decision (Muhammad Ahmad Ibrahim Al-Maslamani, 2014. pp. 325).

03- Retroactivity of electronic administrative decisions due to their nature (Muhammad Ahmad Ibrahim Al-Maslamani, 2014.pp. 325-326).

Thirdly: The entry into force of electronic administrative decisions vis-à-vis individuals from the date of their knowledge

The date of legal existence of the administrative decision does not constitute a presumption of its validity or enforceability against the addressees. As it is only enforceable against them from the date on which they became aware of it, through one of the legally established channels (Ammar Awabdi, 2003, pp. 157), which differ according to their nature, whether it is an electronic organizational or individual decision (Nasser Labbad, p. 191-192). This principle is based on the need for individuals to be aware of their legal positions created by the traditional or electronic administrative decision, in accordance with the principle "no one is excused for ignoring the law"(Nofan Al-Aqeel Al-Ajarmeh, Nasser Abdul-Halim Al-Salamat,2013, pp. 1025).

Second request: the means of acquiring knowledge of the electronic administrative decision

The electronic administrative decision is only invoked before individuals after they have become aware of its content, and this knowledge reaches them either by means of electronic publication, electronic notification or by means of certain knowledge.

Section one: publication of the electronic administrative decision

Publication is the best way to enable individuals to be aware of organizational decisions because

they involve general and abstract rules (Ramadan Muhammad Batikh, 19-30/11/2005, pp. 167), and we stress that non-publication of the regulatory decision leads to the impossibility of invoking the content of the decision by individuals or by the administration. As for the individual decision, individuals can adhere to it before it is announced so that the rights deriving from it are not disabled until the date of its notification (Nawaf Kanaan, 2010, pp. 293). It is worth noting that e- administration has been able - based on its physical and human elements - to create a model of electronic editing of administrative decisions, which is a practical solution to the problems faced by traditional editing, due to its speed and accuracy of performance, ease of modification, deletion and addition, in addition to reducing costs (Ahmed Youssef Hafez Ahmed, 2013, pp. 26). We define electronic publication of the administrative decision as: "The process of publishing the administrative decision issued by the administration by means of programmed electronic media connected to the Internet, in order to allow individuals to consult it in a way that makes them aware of the legal positions created by the administrative decision issued to them by means of intelligent devices connected to the Internet or by means of downloading them onto CDs or digital files for consultation without the need for Internet (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 186).

Second section: Notification of the electronic administrative decision

Since individual electronic decisions are addressed to one or more self-identified persons (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubair, 2015, pp. 565-566), it is easy for the administration to address them directly by notification (Ramadan Muhammad al-Batikh, 2005, pp. 167), especially since it is done by direct delivery, by mail, or by court bailiff, or by announcing it by means of an advertisement, and even verbally, given the criticism of jurisprudence for this method because it is difficult to prove (Mazen Lilo Radi, 2008, pp. 197). Because e- administration aims to reduce time and break the administrative routine, e-publishing is the best way to achieve these goals. Mr Shabeer defines e-notification as: "a software process undertaken by the administration to transmit the administrative decision via the means leading to its reception and possession in the form of an electronic

document on the recipient's side" (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shabeer, 2015, pp. 576). Thus, we define electronic notification as: "The announcement by the administration of the administrative decision to the recipients directly by electronic means, the most important of which is their personal e-mail "(Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 192).

Third section: The theory of certain knowledge of the electronic administrative decision:

Professor "Abdulaziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa" defines certain knowledge as follows: "The person concerned had knowledge of the issuance of the decision, a definite knowledge that denies ignorance and includes all the elements of the decision, set at a specific date, and the Certain knowledge dispenses with the need for publication and announcement in order to determine the date of the action for annulment, as the date starts from the date on which such knowledge is proven (Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, 2008, pp. 711).

Although the theory of certainty is seen as a consecration of the jurisprudence which requires that all possible means be taken to prove the occurrence of the event of entry into force (Faisal Abdel Hafez Al-Shawabkeh, June 2013, pp. 303-308), this means that this theory will find a wide scope of application in the light of electronic administration, (Nibras Muhammad Jassem Al-Ahbabi, 2018, pp. 1144-115). There are those who see the opposite, given that the event of entry into force takes place here by electronic means, and specifically the arrival of the administrative decision to the person concerned by e-mail (Nofan Al-Aqeel Al-Ajarmeh, Nasser Abdul-Halim Al-Salamat, 2013, pp. 1029). However, we see otherwise. The theory of certain knowledge cannot be disregarded in order to prove knowledge of the electronic administrative decision, as long as the administration cannot establish conclusive proof that the individual concerned has consulted his or her e-mail. On the contrary, in view of the rapid development in the field of technology the diversity of electronic media and communication means gives theory an important place in order to prove the fact of knowledge of the electronic administrative decision (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 199).

The second search: the authenticity of the electronic enforcement of the administrative decision

Administrative decisions, whatever their nature, are useless if the knowledge of their content does not reach the persons to whom they are addressed, and it is in no way possible to make persons responsible for their execution and to invoke them against them until they are executed (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 200). Consequently, the question of the authenticity of the fact of electronic execution is of great interest to administrative law jurists, and we shall attempt to define it through the following:

First section: the burden of proof of electronic enforcement of the administrative decision

Administrative justice is competent to hear disputes relating to administrative decisions, where the burden of proof lies with the plaintiff, and this is the general principle applied in all types of disputes. This is due to the fact that administrative decisions are issued for the purpose of achieving the public interest, which gives them the presumption of certainty, legality and enforceability, and anyone who claims the contrary must prove it, as the illegality of the decision is not assumed. However, administrative litigation differs from other litigation in that it brings together two unbalanced parties: the administration, because of its enjoyment of the advantages of authority and sovereignty, has evidence that private individuals do not have, which has given the administrative judge broad powers to determine and create evidence in order to achieve a balance between the two parties to the dispute, and to implement the precautionary principle. In evidence, "evidence belongs to the one who possesses it", and it ensue that proving the fact of enforcement belongs to the administration (Abderrahmane Boukather, 2013/2014).

Second section: Scope of the proof of electronic enforcement of the administrative decision

Proving the implementation of the electronic administrative decision is related to the proof of both electronic publication and electronic notification, and certain knowledge.

First: Evidence of electronic publication

The electronic publication of administrative decisions is done through official websites that the State makes accessible to all. The judge can easily ascertain the occurrence of the incident and the administration is obliged to provide everything that proves the validity of the publication, specifying the site through which the publication was made, its date and time (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 200).

Secondly: proof of electronic notification

The problem of proof of electronic notification of the administrative decision lies in the fact that the addressee of the decision has actually received the electronic message containing the notification and that he or she has actually viewed it. Does enforcement take place when the message is sent, when it is received or after it has been examined? (Nofan Al-Aqeel Al-Ajarmeh, Nasser Abdul Halim Al-Salamat, 2013. pp. 1028-1029). Some jurists consider that it is necessary to have a prior agreement between the administration and the individuals for the reception of notifications in electronic form, either explicitly or implicitly, in the case where the administration asks the citizen to leave his/her electronic details. This means that it will communicate with him/her through it, and in this case he/she should pay attention to the verification of his/her e-mail, especially since the e-mail allows for the secure mail function by sending a notification of the arrival of the message, as well as the follow-up function of the e-mail that confirms it once the person opens the message (Ala Muhyiddin Mustafa Abu Ahmed, 19-20/05/2009, pp. 138-141). Nevertheless, the problem remains on the validity of the electronic notification to inform the addressees of the administrative decision, in case they are not connected to the Internet, noting that the arrival of the message takes place immediately even if the addressee of the decision is not connected to the Internet, it can be said here that the administration should from the beginning, carefully specify the date in question in proving the fact of the execution of the administrative decision, and communicate it to the addressee of the decision (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 203).

Thirdly: Proving assured knowledge

The administration's recourse to the theory of assured knowledge in the arrival of knowledge of the electronic decision requires a great effort, especially in light of the development of the means of communication, but it should be noted that whatever presumption the administration gives to the judiciary to prove the assured knowledge and the nature of the procedures that have contributed to its existence. It is always proven that it does not derogate from the control of the judge, who is the one who has the first and last word on the sufficiency or not, when the administration is not able to prove assured knowledge, it is inevitable that the date of appeal of the decision is considered open and not bound by any time limit (Taghreed Mahmoud Khalil Shubr, 2016/2017. pp. 99)

Second request: authenticity of electronic means to prove the fact of electronic enforcement

The knowledge of the electronic administrative decision reaches the individuals by electronic mail, in the form of an electronic writing, which leads us to question the authenticity of both the electronic writing and the electronic mail to prove the fact of the enforcement. We will try to address this through the following:

First Section: The authenticity of electronic writing as evidence of the electronic execution of the administrative decision

Legal legislation has traditionally recognized the authenticity of electronic writing and considered it as evidence before the judiciary, while case law was divided between those who considered it valid for proving actions and legal facts that occur through new methods of communication, and those who saw the need to emphasize the difference between electronic writing and traditional writing, especially as it does not leave a written trace on a material support, as is the case in normal situations, which makes its acceptance in the field of evidence difficult, as it requires the presence of material and tangible evidence and the disclosure of its content in an unambiguous manner (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubair, 2015, pp. 740-741).

In order for electronic writing to be considered as evidence in court, it must meet the following requirements:

- Readability and access to its content (Abdel Karim Hadar, 2013/2014, pp. 49).

- Maintaining the integrity of the online publisher (Abdul Karim Hadar, pp. 50).

-The possibility of knowing the identity of the source of the electronic writing (Iyad Muhammad Aref Atta Sedeh, 2009, pp. 43).

We stress that the legislation has not addressed the issue of authenticity of electronic writing in administrative transactions, but it can be said that administrative law is flexible and can adapt to current developments (Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubair, pp. 746-747).

The second section: The authenticity of the e-mail to prove the fact of the electronic execution of the administrative decision

The jurisdiction concerning the determination of the legal nature of e-mail is divided between those who consider it as a new image of the person's name(Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, 2010, pp. 67), as people open their account with their name and surname, but this issue is not absolute as there are those who adopt pseudonyms, while part of the jurisdiction sees it as a substitute for the domicile, this view is criticized on the grounds that e-mail links the person to the Internet and not to the geographical location. In order to reconcile the two views, the French judiciary has concluded that it is a "virtual home for Internet users"(Ramadan Qanfoud, pp. 271), while another view has seen it as similar to a telephone number when connected to a network (Abdul-Hadi Fawzi Al-Awadi, 2006, pp. 32). As for the last opinion, e-mail is considered a trademark or a trade name, so it is an industrial property of persons, and therefore it is subject to the legal regime related to these issues, and it is one of the elements of the business (Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, pp. 68). It should be noted that this opinion was born out of the importance of electronic mail from the perspective of electronic commerce, and this opinion has raised many legal problems, as it is a property which raises the question of its transmission to heirs or not (Ramadan Qanfoud, pp. 272). We see the question of determining the legal nature of e-mail as an idea that is not similar to the legal ideas that regard it as a name, a domicile, a telephone or a property, but rather as an independent legal idea that is distinguished

by its modernity and unconventionality. E-mail is nothing more than a means of communication used to exchange electronic messages and files in their various electronic formats over a network (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 205).

- **Means of electronic notification of administrative decisions**

The e-administration issues its electronic administrative decisions through the automated electronic intermediary. For its validity and declaration of competence, it relies on its electronic signature, which means that the administrative decision has become enforceable against it. The issuing phase is followed by the execution phase, which is the phase in which the content of the administrative decision is known. If the decision is organizational, the administration relies on electronic publishing for this purpose. But if the decision is individual, it should be notified directly to the person concerned, and as long as it is in the context of electronic administration, this notification is electronic. For the electronic notification process to be valid, the following elements are required:

- The existence of an external communication network (Internet) allowing both parties, the sender (electronic administration) and the recipient (person concerned by the electronic administrative decision) to consult it.

- That the administration has its own official electronic address known to the recipient, and that it knows at the same time the personal electronic address of the person concerned by the decision.

- The existence of electronic media on both sides (computer, digital tablet, mobile phone, etc.), equipped with a network for sending and receiving the administrative decision, which will be in the form of a digital electronic editor, and can therefore only be sent or consulted via one of these media (Sohaib Shaheen, 2021, pp. 206).

- **The authenticity of electronic mail in the notification of the administrative decision**

Legal legislation has gone as far as recognizing the authority of e-mail to express the will in the field of contractual transactions (Alaa El-Din Mohi El-Din Mustafa Abu Ahmed, pp. 128), but it has not addressed it with regard to the expression of the administration's will in

informing individuals of its decision. However, given the effectiveness of e-mail in conveying the content of the decision by an electronic message to individuals, it can be considered as a means of communication (Muhammad Suleiman Shubeir, pp. 468-469). Thus, we recognize the legal authority of electronic mail, based on the recognition by the legislation of the authenticity of electronic means, especially since administrative law can adapt to all the developments that are in the interest of improving the quality of administrative work (Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, pp. 75-76). In order to establish the legality of this development, some jurists go so far as to say that public services will not hesitate to resort to electronic mail as an alternative to ordinary mail, given the advantages that accompany it and its distance from the dangers of manual transmission of official documents and papers. It is also considered to be free of charge, and saves public money, which leads to the conclusion that e-mail is capable of achieving electronic execution of the administrative decision, without the need to stipulate it (Muhammad Suleiman Shabeer, pp. 471).

Conclusion:

Through our study of the topic "The impact of e-management on the effectiveness of e-administration decision", we came to the following results:

- The shift from traditional to electronic administration and the use of the automation system has led to a change in the legal business models of the administration.

- The electronic administrative decision is an exemplary model of the industry idea of electronic administration based on the most important developments that have been achieved in artificial intelligence.

- The impact of electronic management on all stages of issuing the administrative decision, including the enforcement stage.

- Electronic enforcement of the administrative decision is one of the developments in the field of administrative law, and it is a pure result of the idea of digitization of the administration.

- Electronic publication and notification are among of the modern mechanisms that reflect the advantages and characteristics of electronic administration, such as time reduction and the elimination of time and place limits, as well as the elimination of paperwork and complex administrative procedures.
- The theory of assured knowledge, which is used to prove the fact that the administrative decision is executed by all possible means, finds a fertile field in the light of the developments in electronic administration.

Recommendations:

The electronic administrative decision is one of the most important legal acts by which the e-administration sets up a legal centre for individuals, and as its adoption of the electronic form is unknown to individuals, the state must determine its rules through legal and regulatory texts. Developing programmes for issuing electronic administrative decisions in order to broaden its environment so that it does not remain confined to one area without another, as a prelude to the future abandonment of administrative decision-making in the traditional way? We believe that countries have to seriously consider the issue of implementing the electronic administrative decision in an accurate and direct manner.

Conflict of interest

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest

References

First: the books

- [1] Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, Administrative Decisions in Jurisprudence and the Judiciary of the State Council, Dr., Dar Al Fikr University, Alexandria, 2007.
- [2] Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, The General Foundations of Administrative Decisions, Dr., New University Office Press, Alexandria, 2012.
- [3] Abdel Aziz Abdel Moneim Khalifa, The lawsuit to cancel the administrative decision (reasons and conditions), D I, Mansha'at Al Maaref, Alexandria, 2008.
- [4] Abdul-Hadi Fawzi Al-Awadi, Legal Aspects of E-Mail, Dr., Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 2006.
- [5] Ahmed Youssef Hafez Ahmed, Electronic publishing and global digital library projects and the Arab role in digitizing and preserving cultural heritage, Dr., Dar Nahdet Misr Publishing, Cairo, 2013.
- [6] Ali Khattar Shatnawi, Jordanian Administrative Law (Public Job, Administrative Decisions, Administrative Contracts, Public Funds), Edition 01, Wael Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, 2009.
- [7] Ammar Awabdi, Theory of Administrative Decisions between Public Administration and Administrative Law, Dr., Dar Houma, Algeria, 2003.
- [8] Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, The Authenticity of E-mail in Evidence (Comparative Study), Edition 01, Dar Al-Fikr University, Alexandria, 2010.
- [9] Mazen Lilo Radi, Administrative Law, Dt, University Press, Alexandria, 2008.
- [10] Muhammad Abdel-Aal Al-Sinari, Enforcement of Administrative Decisions (Comparative Study), dt, dmn, dbn, dsn, 2018.
- [11] Muhammad Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Maslmani, Enforcement of Administrative Decisions with Retroactive Effect (a comparative study), Dr. T, New University House, Alexandria, 2014.
- [12] Nasser Labbad, Fundamental in Administrative Law, Edition 01, Dar Al-Mojad for Publishing and Distribution, Setif, DSN.
- [13] Nawaf Kanaan, Administrative Law (Public Job, Administrative Decisions, Administrative Contracts, Public Funds), Edition 01, House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2010.
- [14] Nibras Muhammad Jassem Al-Ahbab, The Impact of Electronic Management on Public Utilities Management (Comparative Study), Edition 01, New University House, Alexandria, 2018.
- [15] Sami Gamal El-Din, The Origins of Administrative Law (Organization of Administrative Authority and Local Administration - Legal Organization of

Public Service, Theory of Administrative Work), Dr. I, Mansha'at al-Maaref, Alexandria, 2009.

Second: Scientific articles

- [1] Faisal Abdel Hafez Al-Shawabkeh, Theory of Certain Science in the Judiciary of the Jordanian Supreme Court of Justice, Journal of Political and Law Books, Issue 09, Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla, Algeria, June 2013.
- [2] Muhammad Suleiman Shubeir, The Legal System of Administrative Electronic Mail (An Analytical Study), Al-Azhar University Journal, a special issue of the Fifth Arbitrator Conference of the Faculty of Law, Al-Azhar University, Gaza, Palestine, Dr. Tn.
- [3] Nofan Al-Aqil Al-Ajarmeh, Nasser Abdul-Halim Al-Salamat, Effectiveness of the Electronic Administrative Decision, Journal of Sharia and Law Studies, first issue, Faculty of Law, University of Jordan, Jordan, 2013.
- [4] Ramadan Qanfoud, The Legal Nature of E-Mail and Its Reliability in Proof, Journal of Legal Studies, Issue 02, Faculty of Law, Yahya Fares University, Medea, Algeria, Dr. Tn.
- [5] Zainab Abbas Mohsen, Electronic Administration and its Impact on Administrative Decision, Journal of the College of Law, First Issue, Al-Nahrain University, Iraq, 2014.

Third: Theses and university notes

- [1] Abd al-Karim Hadar, The principle of proof by writing in light of the emergence of electronic documents, memorandum submitted to obtain a master's degree in private law, Faculty of Law, Youssef Ibn Khadda University, Algiers, Algeria, 2013/2014.
- [2] Abderrahmane Boukatheer, Burden of Proof in the Annulment Case, Dissertation submitted to obtain a Ph.D. in Public Law, Faculty of Law, Youssef Benkheda University, Algiers, Algeria, 2013/2014.
- [3] Iyad Muhammad Aref Atta Sedeh, The extent of the authoritativeness of electronic documents in evidence (a comparative study), a memorandum

submitted to obtain a master's degree in private law, College of Graduate Studies, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine, 2009.

- [4] Muhammad Suleiman Nayef Shubeir, Electronic Access to Administrative Decision (A comparative applied study), a thesis submitted to obtain a PhD in Law, Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 2015.
- [5] Sohaib Shaheen, The Role of Electronic Administration in Electronic Administrative Decision Making, a thesis submitted to obtain a doctorate in law, majoring in public administration, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abbas Laghar University, Khenchela, Algeria, 06/28/2021.
- [6] Taghreed Mahmoud Khalil Shuber, Electronic Administrative Decision (a comparative study), a thesis submitted to obtain a master's degree, specializing in Administrative Law, College of Law, Yarmouk University, Jordan, 2016/2017.

Fourth: Interventions

- [1] Alaa Mohieldin Mustafa Abu Ahmed, Electronic Administrative Decision, Intervention in the Electronic Transactions Conference (E-Commerce, Electronic Government), College of Law, United Arab Emirates University - Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, United Arab Emirates, 05/ 19-20/ 2009.
- [2] Ramadan Muhammad Batikh, The Elements of Administrative Decisions and Conditions for their Health and Defects, Program on Administrative Judiciary (Administrative Decisions and the Principle of Legality), the Arab Organization for Administrative Development and the League of Arab States, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Egypt, 19-30/11/2005.