

ELECTRONIC CONTRACTING IN THE FIELD OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTS (LEGAL PROBLEMS AND WAYS TO ADDRESS THEM)

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Abstract

New terms often come up in the humanities that show how human creativity and scientific progress are evolving. One recent term that has gained attention is "e-government," which relates to using technology in government processes. While the idea is new, using electronic devices for administrative tasks has been around for a long time.

This study is important because it looks at electronic contracting in administrative contracts, a topic that is becoming more relevant due to digital changes in public administration. The study aims to explain what electronic contracting is, how it differs from traditional contracts, and to explore the main research question: How does electronic contracting fit with traditional administrative law principles? What legal issues does it raise, and how can these be handled to ensure public services run smoothly and protect the public interest?

The study found that electronic contracting greatly improves the efficiency of administrative processes. It speeds up contract completion compared to traditional methods and reduces complicated paperwork, making government transactions faster.

The study relied on a descriptive-analytical approach to present the concept of electronic contracting and its characteristics, to illustrate the similarities and differences with traditional administrative contracts, and to analyze the relevant legal texts.

Keywords: Administrative contracts, Public administration, Electronic administrative contracts, Electronic signature, Contractors, Internet.

Introduction:

From time to time, new terms emerge in the field of the humanities that reflect the scientific achievements and intellectual innovations of the human mind. Among the most prominent of these recent developments is what has been introduced in the field of informatics and its technologies, namely the concept of e-government. This concept captures attention from the very first moment it is heard. Although it is relatively new as a concept, the use of electronic devices in carrying out some administrative tasks predates its emergence by a considerably long time.

The Internet constitutes the fundamental technological pillar of the e-government system, as it practically embodies a network of interconnected computers that exchange information at incredible speed, earning it the name "information superhighway." The term e-government refers to the set of governmental activities that rely on the Internet and electronic communication means to provide services and transactions to citizens, and to make information easily accessible across different fields and at all administrative levels.

The administrative contract has become more important because of technology and the rise of digital tools. It is now a key way for government agencies to improve and effectively manage public services using electronic methods. As a result, legal experts are looking into new ideas

and concepts that weren't thought about before. They are studying these ideas to keep up with the changing nature of administrative law, which is always being updated to meet the needs of the public.

Significance of the Study:

This research is important because it looks at a modern and crucial topic: electronic contracting in administrative contracts. This area is becoming more significant due to the digital changes happening in public administration. The key points of this study are:

- It adds to legal knowledge by combining administrative law with information technology, showing how traditional rules for administrative contracts fit with electronic contracting.
- It explains the challenges public administrations face when making contracts electronically, like issues with evidence, electronic signatures, data protection, and ensuring transparency, which can help improve public services.
- It emphasizes the need to create national laws that keep up with technology and suggests practical solutions to fix problems that could affect electronic administrative contracts.
- It helps build trust among people and organizations dealing with the administration by ensuring quick and transparent transactions, which supports sustainable development and digital transformation.

Objectives of the Study:

This study aims to achieve some important goals, which can be summarized as follows:

- To explain what electronic contracting is and how it is different from regular administrative contracts.
- To look at the laws that apply to administrative contracts in the digital age and see if they can support electronic contracting.
- To identify key legal problems related to electronic contracting in administrative contracts, like issues with proof, the validity of electronic signatures, protecting personal data, and ensuring openness and transparency. To shed light on comparative experiences in regulating electronic contracting in public administration in order to benefit from them in developing national legislation.
- To propose practical and legislative solutions aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of electronic administrative contracting and achieving a balance between the requirements of public utility and the protection of the rights of contractors.
- To contribute to supporting the digital transformation path adopted by states through recommendations that enhance administrative efficiency and flexibility in keeping up with technological developments.

Research Problem:

To what extent does electronic contracting in the field of administrative contracts conform to the traditional principles of administrative law?

What are the key legal issues raised by this type of contracting?

Furthermore, how can these issues be addressed to ensure the effectiveness of public utilities and safeguard the public interest?

Methodology:

This study looks at electronic contracts in administrative agreements and the problems they can cause. It uses a descriptive and analytical approach. It explains what electronic contracting is and

its features, compares it to traditional administrative contracts, and examines the related legal rules.

Study Plan:

The topic will be discussed in this way: Chapter One will cover the basic ideas and laws about electronic contracts in government agreements. Chapter Two will look at legal problems and suggest solutions.

Chapter One

The Conceptual and Legal Framework of Electronic Contracting in Administrative Contracts

To understand electronic administrative contracts, we need to look at what they are, what makes them special, and how the law views them.. Public administration carries out its administrative activities through multiple acts, which are divided into material and legal acts. Legal acts are issued by the administration with the aim of producing legal effects—whether by creating new legal positions, modifying existing ones, or abolishing them. These acts appear in two forms: the first is issued through the unilateral will of the administration and is called administrative decisions; the second arises from the agreement of the administration's will with other wills and is called administrative contracts.

In addition, the emergence of electronic administrative contracts has led to the creation of a new and modern legal system that meets all aspects of contemporary administrative contracts. These are concluded between the parties of the administrative contract via the international information network (the Internet) or other modern electronic means. The implementation of the electronic administrative contract requires adherence to general principles, whether executed by traditional means or through modern electronic communication methods. However, these principles take on particular characteristics within the framework of electronic administrative contracts (Suzan, n.d., p. 321).

Section One

The Nature of Electronic Contracting and Its Characteristics

The success of electronic procurement in the private sector is considered the driving force for government institutions to adopt this method in their own purchases, with the aim of reducing costs and improving administrative efficiency, while also benefiting from the advantages of using e-commerce within the public sector (Al-Rahman, 2025, p. 659).

Government electronic procurement is a branch of e-commerce. Just as e-commerce is based on concluding commercial transactions electronically, electronic government procurement is concerned with organizing purchasing operations through various electronic systems, foremost among them the Internet.

Before arriving at a definition of the electronic administrative contract, it is necessary to first examine the definitions that have long been established regarding the administrative contract. These definitions highlight its features and characteristics that distinguish it from private law contracts, i.e., civil contracts. Various definitions have emerged from the efforts of legal scholars and different branches of the judiciary to define it, given its special importance as a tool by which the state fulfills its needs and thereby ensures the functioning of public utilities (Hammoud, 2006, p. 64).

First: The Definition of the Administrative Contract in Jurisprudence and Judiciary

Definition in Jurisprudence: Some French jurists view the administrative contract as a type of adhesion contract, where one will is dominant and the other is subordinate, whether at the stage of concluding the contract or during its execution. Administrative courts interpret the contract in accordance with the necessity of ensuring the continuity of public utilities.

On the other hand, some jurists, in their works on constitutional law, argue that in essence there are no fundamental differences between a civil contract concluded between individuals and an administrative contract. The essential elements of both contracts always share the same characteristics and effects. The only distinction lies in the fact that certain contracts fall within the jurisdiction of administrative courts because they are concluded to serve a public utility. This opinion concludes that the difference between a civil contract and an administrative contract is akin to the difference between a civil and a commercial contract, with the latter being under the jurisdiction of commercial courts because of the commercial purpose for which it was concluded (Al-Rahman, 2025, p. 659).

However, the majority of French jurists adopt an opposing view, asserting that there is a fundamental difference between civil and administrative contracts, namely that the effects of an administrative contract differ from those of a civil contract (Al-Fattah, 2008, p. 157).

A reconciliatory opinion between the two previous views holds that the concept of a contract is the same in both civil law and administrative law. In both systems, a contract represents the agreement of two wills to create or generate legal positions of a personal or subjective nature. Nevertheless, each contract is subject to a different legal regime. According to this view, an administrative contract is defined as the agreement of two wills to establish an obligation, noting that not every agreement qualifies as a contract: it must be concluded between two wills in accordance with the forms and procedures stipulated in administrative law.

Accordingly, this definition excludes from the contractual domain the unilateral acts carried out by the administration that might appear contractual in nature. A contract, in this sense, is an agreement that establishes personal or subjective legal positions, whereas agreements not considered contracts produce regulatory positions that cannot be altered by contractual means (Hammoud, 2006, p. 65).

In contrast, the majority of Egyptian jurists define the administrative contract as a contract concluded by a public legal person with the aim of managing or operating a public utility. In such contracts, the intention to apply public law methods is evident, whether through the inclusion of exceptional clauses not customary in private law contracts, or by granting the contracting party with the administration direct participation in managing the public utility (Al-Din, 2013, p. 53).

Definition in Judiciary: The matter always remains with the administrative judiciary to provide the precise classification of a contract and to assign it its true legal characterization. Although legal texts may exist that define the description of an administrative contract and associate it with certain types of agreements, the authority of the administrative judge remains the foundation for determining its exact nature. The judge applies these texts, sometimes expanding their scope, and at other times restricting it. The French Conseil d'État recently defined the administrative contract according to its criteria as: a contract concluded by a public person or on its behalf, whose disputes fall under administrative law and the jurisdiction of the administrative judiciary,

either by express provision of the law, or because its subject relates to a public utility, or because it contains exceptional clauses not found in private law contracts (Suleiman, 2007, p. 661).

It is clear that French administrative jurisprudence does not require all three elements referred to in the definition to be present for a contract to be classified as administrative. Its use of the word “or” in the definition means that the presence of any one of the three elements is sufficient to confer the administrative nature on the contract (Hammoud, 2006, p. 65).

Egyptian judiciary, however, has precisely defined the administrative contract. The Supreme Constitutional Court defined administrative contracts as: “Contracts in which one of the parties is a public law person who contracts in its capacity as a public authority in a matter related to the management or organization of a public utility, following public law methods represented by the exceptional conditions contained in such contracts. These are conditions not normally included by parties in private law contracts, which makes them distinct and clearly identifiable.” (Al-Hameed, 2007, p. 63).

The Court of Cassation defined contracts concluded by the administration with individuals as: “Contracts that are not considered administrative contracts unless they pertain to the operation or organization of a public utility, or if the administration demonstrates its intent to apply public law methods and rules, including the enforcement of rights by means of direct execution. This requires the inclusion of exceptional clauses unfamiliar in private law contracts, or situations where the administration is bound by its own regulations.”

The Supreme Administrative Court defined the administrative contract as: “An agreement concluded by a public legal person for the purpose of managing or operating a utility. The contract must express an intention to abide by public law methods, by incorporating exceptional conditions or provisions not usually found in private law contracts. Thus, a contract is deemed administrative whenever one of its parties is a public legal person and it is related to the operation of a public utility—a project established or supervised by the state, functioning regularly and continuously, and relying on administrative authority to meet the general needs of the public, not for profit but to serve public interests and the common good.” (Al-Hilou, 2007, p. 74).

The Administrative Court defined the administrative contract as one in which the administration is a party and which relates to the activity of a public utility in terms of its organization and management for the purpose of fulfilling its functions and meeting its needs. Such contracts are distinguished by exceptional conditions not found in private law contracts. The General Assembly of the Advisory and Legislative Sections further defined the administrative contract as one where the administration, in its capacity as a public authority, is a party, and which carries the distinctive characteristics of administrative contracts by being connected to a public utility and by employing public law methods that involve exceptional conditions not familiar in private law (Al-Saghir, 2007, p. 39).

Section Two

The Scope of Its Application in Administrative Contracts and Its Main Legal Characteristics

Recent studies show that electronic contracts in government work include many areas, such as online bidding and auctions, buying goods and services, and carrying out big government projects. This shift to digital processes is meant to improve openness, efficiency, and speed in

administrative tasks, which helps lower the risk of corruption and delays. (Hammoud, 2006, p. 661).

Using electronic methods, contracts can be made and completed from a distance, making processes faster and saving time on transactions. This improves how government offices work.

A key aspect of electronic contracts in administrative agreements is that they use modern technology to show agreement. Offers can be accepted and contracts can be finalized using digital signatures or state-approved electronic authentication systems. This change shows that contracts are moving from being paper documents to valid digital agreements. (Hammoud, 2006, p. 661).

Electronic contracting involves using standard templates for agreements to make sure that everyone is treated fairly and that things are clear. This helps prevent misunderstandings and makes it easier to enforce contracts in court if needed.

Additionally, electronic contracting enhances trust and legal safety because digital signatures and encryption offer proof that the agreement is valid and show when it was made. This is especially important for administrative contracts, which need careful legal oversight and accountability. (Ali, 2009, p. 53).

Electronic contracts must follow laws about data protection and privacy. This shows that one important aspect of these contracts is that they are legally monitored. Administrative authorities are obliged to ensure that digital transactions conform to relevant national and international laws, including anti-forgery laws, consumer protection laws, and the protection of the rights of different parties (Fathi, 2006, p. 32).

Legal scholarship has differed in defining the legal nature of the electronic administrative contract, with opinions divided into three directions (Mustafa, 2005, p. 53):

The first view: Some British and French jurists, along with most jurists in Arab countries, consider the electronic administrative contract to be a contract of adhesion. This means that the contractor does not have full freedom of choice, but rather is limited to the options offered on the other party's website. For example, the specifications of the goods and their prices are predetermined, leaving no room for negotiation or objection to the terms unilaterally set and published online by the other party. Thus, the only choice available is either to accept by signing or to refuse by not signing. Proponents of this view emphasize the economic criterion, whereby adhesion arises when there is an imbalance in the legal standing of the contracting parties. One party enjoys a stronger legal position, while the other is in a weaker position due to an urgent need to contract

. **The second view:** Advocates argue that the electronic administrative contract is simply a consensual contract (Al-Aziz, 2006, p. 29). If contracts are not clearly defined, each case is examined individually, since the contractor can resort to another supplier, foreign company, or alternative product if the terms offered by one supplier or producer are not acceptable. This perspective suggests that just looking at the economic aspect isn't enough; we need to think about both legal and economic factors together. Adhesion contracts are easier to understand when we think of them as contracts related to competition and monopoly, like those for electricity or gas supply. (Bayoumi, 2003, p. 63).

The third view: Some legal experts identify two kinds of electronic administrative contracts based on how they are made. These contracts can be formed either on websites or through email.

Contracts made on websites often have features of adhesion contracts, meaning one party has more power than the other. In contrast, contracts made through email are usually consensual, as they involve back-and-forth communication between the parties, resulting in an agreement based on an offer and acceptance. (Allah, 2000, p. 74).

We prefer the third opinion, which makes a distinction between electronic contracts made on websites and those made through email. In this way, contracts of adhesion and consensual contracts are integrated, making the contractual relationship complementary rather than conflicting. This facilitates and supports the conclusion of electronic administrative contracts. With regard to the methods of concluding electronic administrative contracts, these may be concluded either through electronic tenders and auctions (Mutlaq, 2010, p. 21) or through direct negotiation with a person or group, known as direct contracting (practice). This method is applied as the general rule in selecting contractors in France, Egypt, and Iraq. Among these, the electronic tender is the most commonly used method by administrations in concluding electronic administrative contracts. It refers to procedures established by law to select the best bidder in terms of price and conditions. The tender is announced on the administrative authority's website, with invitations for submission of bids also posted electronically. Bids are then studied and the best offer is selected.

Similarly, electronic auctions are used. Article One of the French Decree No. 2001/84 defines them as the procedure whereby a candidate submits an offer via an electronic intermediary within a period determined and pre-announced by the public authority, provided that all offers submitted specify fixed prices (Ali Z., 2010, p. 32).

From the text of the French decree on electronic auctions, it becomes clear that some public property of the state can be sold or leased electronically in a modern way, while observing the principles of equality, transparency, and confidentiality, in addition to preserving the principle of free competition. Direct contracting may also be used, giving the administration greater freedom in selecting individuals or companies with which it wishes to contract, thereby enabling it to choose the best offers. Moreover, the use of these modern electronic methods in administrative contracting helps overcome bureaucracy and favoritism in contracting procedures (Hassan, 2003, p. 14).

The reliance of public administration on the Internet in its activities reduces administrative procedures and governmental routine, creating a paperless and borderless environment where a public employee can complete assigned tasks from anywhere outside his department or workplace. It also saves money by getting rid of the expensive costs of printing tenders in newspapers. Instead, it uses online publishing and advertising. This allows the administration to work with more contractors from both the country and around the world. (Mohammed, 2006, p. 25).

This method can be used anytime and anywhere, making it easy to share information, data, and documents quickly between the parties involved. It promotes honesty and fairness. We believe that electronic contracts, with their new ways of doing things, help prevent favoritism and corruption, simplify complicated processes, move away from old practices, and make it easier to solve any disputes that come up. (Mohammed, 2006, p. 25).

Chapter Two

Legal Issues and Proposed Solutions

The introduction of e-government, like any other national project in any country, can either be successful or unsuccessful, no matter the different situations and conditions. Therefore, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive and integrated study of this project that considers all its aspects, anticipates both positive and negative outcomes, addresses challenges and problems that may arise, and adopts an approach that allows the study of resistance factors to the implementation of such a system. It must also include planning to overcome these obstacles and developing suitable solutions. Project leaders must take into account all possible results and barriers so as not to cause the project's suspension or failure, which would otherwise result in significant financial losses and the loss of trust in the system (Ahmed, 2010, p. 148).

E-government has already been applied in various sectors of organizations of all kinds, and the influence of information technology on these organizations continues to grow with its advancement and spread. In reality, a relationship of cooperation and interdependence has emerged between human beings and the machines they create, extending into almost all human activities. It has become inconceivable for any functional human activity or organized collective work to exist without the tools and techniques of information technology, which have now become a central consideration in shaping economic, social, and administrative policies, in line with modern forms of technical innovation (Ahmed, 2010, p. 148).

Despite the importance and great benefit of applying e-government, the system faces many challenges and obstacles, especially in Arab countries. However, this should not mean abandoning the digital transformation process, for such a shift is inevitable—whether we like it or not—because of globalization and the interconnection of states, which are affected by global developments in information and communication technologies (Al-Qader, 2008, p. 42).

E-government can face many challenges when being set up. One of the biggest issues is that laws and rules often don't keep up with new technology and electronic changes.

Just like traditional organizations need clear laws to define rights and responsibilities, e-government also relies on these laws. E-government doesn't eliminate laws; instead, they are still important.

However, sometimes these legal rules can actually slow down improvements instead of helping them. There may not be enough laws to support the shift to digital services. To fully benefit from e-government, we need the right legal systems in place. This can be fixed by creating suitable laws and regulations for e-government. (Al-Qader, 2008, p. 44).

Subsection One

Legal Problems of Electronic Administrative Contracting

Electronic administrative contracting is a big change in how government works with people and businesses. Instead of using paper documents, everything is done digitally using online tools and systems. This change makes things faster and more efficient, but it also brings up new legal challenges that are different from regular contracts. It's important to understand these issues to protect everyone's rights and follow the law. (Mansour, 2021, p. 408).

First: One of the biggest problems is about legal capacity and whether electronic contracts are valid. In traditional systems, we can check who people are and if they can make contracts using official documents and signatures. But in online situations, it's harder to

verify this information. (Arafa, 2020, p. 156), Instead of using traditional methods, people are using digital tools like electronic signatures and digital certificates. This brings up some questions: Do these electronic systems really ensure that people are who they say they are and stop forgery? Are these methods accepted by law in every situation, or are there still concerns about their validity in court?

Second: Privacy and data protection are important issues. When using electronic contracts, sensitive information about the people involved is shared and stored. This includes personal details, financial information, and specifics about the project. (Abdullah, 2023, p. 308). There is always a chance that systems can be hacked or data can be misused, which could lead to legal trouble for the organization if it doesn't have enough protection in place. The law asks an important question: Who is to blame if there is a data breach—the careless person, the organization, or the service provider?

Additionally, there are problems with evidence. In regular contracts, people can use paper copies and original signatures to show that an agreement is valid and what it includes. (Abdullah A., 2023, p. 76). In electronic contracts, the agreement might only be a digital file, which can lead to questions about whether electronic evidence can be used in court—especially if there are disagreements about signatures or changes made after the contract was sent. Additionally, if digital records are tampered with or lost because of technical problems, this creates real legal issues. Lastly, there are important concerns about which laws apply and which court has authority, especially when the parties involved are in different locations. (Fetouh, 2018, p. 45). When two parties in different states make an electronic contract, it can be unclear which laws apply and which court should handle any disputes. Many legal systems haven't fully addressed these issues, showing that we need clear and organized laws.

Additionally, there is a concern about the rules and legal checks that apply. Regular administrative contracts are closely monitored by the right authorities to make sure they are followed correctly and meet legal requirements. (Zaid, 2023, p. 260). With electronic contracts, the way we keep track of them might change, making it harder to monitor changes or ensure that the terms are being followed. This can lead to legal problems unless we have strong systems for managing and overseeing digital documents. (Hussein, 2025, p. 15).

There are still issues with how current laws work with electronic contracts because many rules were not made for them. There might be problems with things like electronic signatures, the acceptance of digital copies, or specific steps for contracts. As a result, electronic contracts could face legal problems if the laws are not updated to include digital situations. (Al-Karim, 2018, p. 341).

In summary, using electronic contracts can greatly improve how quickly and efficiently things get done. However, it also brings up a lot of complicated legal issues, such as who can sign, how to keep evidence, protecting personal data, monitoring the process, and making sure everything follows the law. Each of these issues needs careful technical and legal answers to ensure the contracting process is safe and fair for everyone involved. (Al-Karim, 2018, p. 342).

Subsection Two

Proposed Legal and Technical Solutions

With the rise of digital technology, using electronic contracts in government work has become very important for making public contracts more efficient and transparent. It's not just a choice anymore; it's a need. These contracts combine modern administrative law with digital technology,

so it's crucial to create legal and technical solutions that ensure these contracts are valid and effective. (Ragheb, 2023, p. 21).

From a legal point of view, electronic contracts need strong laws that explain how contracts are made, what they mean, and what each party is responsible for. These laws should also make sure that government authorities can oversee the contract process. Having clear rules for electronic contracts is very important because without them, it can be confusing about what rights and responsibilities people have, which can lead to more legal problems. (Al-Hilu, 2007, p. 21).

A key part of making sure electronic contracts are legal is accepting electronic signatures. These signatures need to be legally valid, show what both parties agree to, and be safe from being changed or faked. Also, it's important to have a way to verify contracts electronically. This means using technology to keep documents and data safe so they can be accessed when needed. (Al-Sayyid, 2024, p. 15). This involves using encryption and safe data storage to protect electronic transactions legally. It's also important to create special ways to handle disputes from online contracts, like using e-courts or arbitration groups, to quickly solve problems and create a legal system that safeguards everyone involved. (Al-Sayyid, 2024, p. 16).

On the technical side, electronic contracting needs advanced systems to manage contracts from start to finish, including announcing tenders, executing contracts, and monitoring them. These systems keep track of all contract stages and record information accurately, which makes things clearer and less complicated. They also need to use advanced electronic signature technologies, like digital signatures with digital certificates, to make sure signatures are real, prevent forgery, and build trust in online transactions. (Wafaa, 2023, p. 12).

Safe ways to store and manage documents are very important. They help keep documents in secure, encrypted databases, possibly using blockchain technology. This prevents any changes from being made without permission and allows tracking of all changes to a contract from when it is created until it is completed. (Mahmoud, 2015, p. 245).

Also, electronic contracting platforms make it easier to handle administrative contracts. They offer a safe and organized space for people to communicate, submit bids, compete openly, and have their legal and technical details checked in one place. This helps the government work better and be more transparent. (Hani, 2018, p. 178).

It's really important to connect electronic contracting with other government systems. It won't work well on its own without linking to electronic payment, financial checks, and administration monitoring systems. When everything is connected, things happen faster, there are fewer mistakes, and oversight is better.

However, electronic contracting still has big legal and technical problems. Some countries don't have specific laws for it, which creates issues with how electronic contracts are recognized legally. (Al-Zahraa, 2016, p. 112), This text talks about electronic signatures and the challenges they face. There are security issues like hacking and data tampering, and there is a need for better technology to make electronic systems work well. However, using electronic contracts can make things run more smoothly, cut down on red tape, build trust between citizens and the government, and make the process of tenders and public contracts clearer. All of this can help improve how the government is seen and make both citizens and investors happier. (Nasser, 2019, p. 45).

To be effective, governments and lawmakers should create a complete plan that includes making laws for all parts of electronic contracts, training officials who handle contracts, and improving

international teamwork to learn from the best methods and experiences in this area. (Jaber, 2014, p. 303).

Also, it's really important to invest in technology. Electronic contracts need reliable and safe systems, up-to-date hardware and software, and ways to check who is involved and keep an eye on how the contract is being carried out. (Ibrahim, 2017, p. 210).

In simple terms, using electronic contracts in government agreements is a big improvement for public administration. It mixes the benefits of digital technology with the rules of administrative law. This method makes contracts clearer, faster, and more efficient. For it to work well, governments and administrative bodies need to create the right laws, use modern technology, protect data, and train their staff. When these things are in place, electronic contracts can last and help improve how the government works while building trust in public institutions. (Ibrahim, 2017, p. 210).

Conclusion

The study of electronic contracts in government shows that this new way of doing contracts is changing how public transactions and tenders are managed. It helps make things clearer and more efficient, while also simplifying complicated administrative processes. However, there are several legal issues that need to be addressed, such as the lack of clear laws in some countries, limited acceptance of electronic signatures in certain legal systems, and unclear ways to handle disputes from electronic contracts. These problems highlight the need for a solid set of rules that balances administrative law with the needs of government agencies to use digital technology effectively.

From a technical and procedural standpoint, electronic administrative contracts need advanced systems for managing contracts. These systems should track every step, from announcing tenders and receiving bids to executing contracts and monitoring performance, while ensuring all processes are securely documented. Electronic signatures and digital certificates are important for making contracts legally valid and protecting against fraud. However, despite having these tools, some government officials lack experience, and there is insufficient digital infrastructure, which makes it hard to fully take advantage of electronic contracting. This poses a challenge to achieving the goals of efficiency and transparency.

First: Findings

1. The research showed that using electronic contracts makes administrative processes faster and easier. It takes less time to finalize contracts compared to traditional methods and reduces complicated paperwork, speeding up government transactions.
2. The study found that electronic signatures and modern digital tools make administrative contracts more trustworthy, protect the parties involved legally, and lower the chances of document forgery or tampering.
3. The results revealed that electronic contracts improve transparency because they let all parties see every step of the contract process—from the announcement to execution and review—helping to reduce corruption and favoritism, and building trust in public administration.
4. The study pointed out that the lack of clear laws about electronic contracts is a big problem. It creates confusion about whether these contracts are legally recognized in court and increases the chances of legal disputes.

5. The findings highlighted the need for good digital systems and ongoing training for government workers. Without proper skills or advanced digital tools, it's hard to make the most of electronic contracting and its benefits.

Second: Recommendations

1. It's a good idea to create clear laws for electronic contracts. This should explain what makes a contract valid, recognize electronic signatures, and set up ways to keep records. It should also protect everyone's rights and help solve any problems that come up.
2. The government should invest in improving its digital systems, including better contract management tools, secure data storage, and connections with other financial and administrative systems to make everything run smoothly.
3. Training programs should be set up for government officials who handle contracts. These programs should teach them about digital laws, best practices for electronic contracts, and how to use modern technology.
4. There should be clear ways to resolve disputes from electronic contracts, like using online courts or special arbitration groups, to make sure issues are settled quickly and easily.
5. It's important to work with other countries and share knowledge about electronic contracts. Learning from successful examples in other places can help improve local practices and ensure electronic contracts work well.

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