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	The Most Prominent Developments in Legal Guarantees for the Foreign Investor in Algeria in Light of Law 22-18 (Fundamental Principles and the Mechanism for Submitting Non-Judicial Appeals)	
Mahfoudh Khelifi	University of Mohamed Khider Biskra Algeria E-mail: Mahfoudh.khelifi@univ-biskra.dz ORCID iD Link: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4485-9895	
Abdelalli Haha	University of Mohamed Khider Biskra Algeria Email: a.haha@univ-biskra.dz ORCID iD Link: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5372-872X	
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Abstract Foreign investment is considered one of the most important sources for achieving economic development. Therefore, Algeria has worked to prepare and provide a suitable environment for foreign investment through the new Investment Law 22-18. This study aims to clarify the most important and prominent legal guarantees related to the fundamental principles, represented in the principle of freedom of investment, and the principle of equality and transparency in dealing with investments. On the other hand, it also addresses the mechanism of protection from arbitrary decisions that may be issued by the supervisory bodies over foreign investment in Algeria, by providing the possibility of submitting appeals and processing them quickly, away from the judiciary, i.e., before the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals. Foreign investment is considered one of the most important mechanisms for stimulating the national economy and its development, given its role in transferring technology and professional expertise, increasing productivity, reducing unemployment, and attracting capital. Therefore, various countries compete to establish the organizational and legal foundations that protect and encourage the foreign investor and provide greater protection and guarantees for them.		
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1. Introduction

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The Most Prominent Developments in Legal Guarantees for the Foreign Investor in Algeria in Light of Law 22-18 (Fundamental Principles and the Mechanism for Submitting Non-Judicial Appeals)
 Mahfoudh Khelifi; Abdelalli Haha

There is no doubt that Algeria, as an active member of the international community, is not far from this path, especially with the fluctuations in oil prices witnessed in global markets. To avoid the sudden disturbances that may result in negative effects on the state budget due to the rise and fall of hydrocarbon prices, Algeria has worked to adopt an alternative economic system, namely the adoption of a free economic system, as confirmed by Article 61 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment (Presidential Decree 20-442, 2020, p. 3), which states that the freedom of enterprise, investment, and trade is guaranteed and protected by law.

With the aim of encouraging foreign investment and in application of what the 2020 Constitutional Amendment stipulated, the Algerian legislator issued the new Investment Law 22-18 (Law No. 18-22, 2022, p. 5), which is considered a fundamental change in the field of investment compared to previous laws. Through this law, the legislator worked to remedy all the shortcomings and negatives that characterized previous legislative texts, and on the other hand, to prepare a suitable environment for investment and encourage foreign investment.

The new Investment Law includes a set of important, precise amendments that contribute to attracting foreign investment, such as regulations, incentives, and investor obligations. However, the most prominent aspect that attracts research and attention is the most important rights and legal guarantees in any country for foreign investors and the extent of their protection. Therefore, the Algerian legislator worked on explicitly emphasizing the application of the most important principles related to the field of investment, starting with the principle of freedom of investment, in addition to the principle of equality between foreign and national investors in treatment, and the element of transparency, which is one of the most important methods that governance relies on in the modern era, and its embodiment through the use of modern technology and the digitization of the investment sector.

The new Investment Law also includes another prominent and fundamental amendment, which is the ability of the foreign investor to face any obstruction or abuse by the administrations and bodies supervising investment, by resorting to the “National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals,” which is concerned with studying and processing appeals with the necessary speed, away from the judiciary, which constitutes a fundamental guarantee for the protection of foreign investors’ rights, while retaining their right to judicial appeal.

1.1. Research Problem: How does the new Investment Law in Algeria contribute to guaranteeing the rights of foreign investors related to the fundamental principles and the mechanism for submitting non-judicial appeals?

1.2. Methodology: This study relied on the analytical approach, which is considered the most appropriate for legal studies through the analysis of regulatory and legal texts related to the fundamental principles of investment, in addition to the legal texts regulating the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals. We also used some descriptive methodology techniques to provide some definitions.

1.3. Research Plan: To answer the above problem, we divided this research paper into the following axes:

- **First Axis:** Emphasizing the fundamental principles of investment.
- **Second Axis:** Establishing the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals.

2. Emphasizing the Fundamental Principles of Investment It is known that the most important thing any foreign investor looks at before directly investing in any country is the extent of its guarantee of the fundamental principles of investment and their protection. Therefore, the Algerian legislator worked through various amendments to explicitly stipulate them in legal texts. However, one of the most important distinguishing features of the new Investment Law 22-18 is the allocation of an article to clearly define the principles of investment. For this purpose, we will work in this part to clarify the principle of freedom of investment (Firstly), and then address the new principle, namely equality and transparency in dealing with investments (Secondly), as follows:

2.1. Principle of Freedom of Investment Before starting to clarify and explain this fundamental principle, and since it has been stipulated in previous legal texts related to investment, it is incumbent upon us to present a brief overview of the many developments it has undergone. Initially, the effective embodiment of the principle of freedom of investment was enshrined directly and explicitly by virtue of Article 3 of Legislative Decree 93-12 related to investment promotion (Legislative Decree 93-12, 1993, p. 3), which was repealed. The Algerian legislator reaffirmed this same principle by virtue of Article 4 of Order 01-03 related to investment development (Order No. 03-01, partially repealed, 2001, p. 7). This then transformed into a constitutional principle stipulated by the 2016 Constitutional Amendment (Law No. 16-

01, 2016, p. 3) in Article 43, which recognized the freedom of investment. However, Law 16-09 related to investment promotion (Law 16-09, 2016, p. 18), which was repealed, did not directly stipulate this principle.

In the same framework, the 2020 Constitutional Amendment came and affirmed the constitutionality of the principle of freedom of investment by virtue of Article 61 thereof, and in application and embodiment of what the Algerian Constitution stipulated, the new Investment Law 22-18 came, and Article 3 thereof affirmed the entrenchment of the principle of freedom of investment, defining it as every natural or legal person, whether national or foreign, resident or non-resident, who wishes to invest, is free to choose their investment, provided that they respect the regulations and legislation in force.

Through an initial reading of Article 3 of Law 22-18, it is noted that the Algerian legislator focused more on explaining the beneficiary of the principle rather than providing a precise definition of the principle itself, which leads us to resort to jurisprudence. We find that some defined the principle of freedom of investment as the recognition of investors' freedom to establish industrial or commercial investment projects, whether direct or indirect, and to be free from all restrictions, licenses, and permits, as well as the freedom to manage investment activity and full control over financial, marketing, and production policies (El Kahina Irzil, 2022, p. 49).

Based on what has been explained, and in conclusion, it is clear that the Algerian legislator worked to entrench and emphasize the principle of freedom of investment by making it a constitutional principle explicitly stipulated in the 2020 Constitutional Amendment. This gives it legal obligation, rights, and legitimacy because the constitution is the supreme law in the state. In addition to this, and in application of what the constitution stipulated and in support of it, it was also stipulated as a legislative principle in the new Investment Law 22-18. This is to emphasize this principle, and that any foreign investor, whether a natural or legal person, is free to choose their investment projects. This means, by way of contradiction, that the bodies in charge of supervising investment in Algeria cannot impose on the foreign investor to work in a specific investment project or field; rather, the foreign investor is completely free to choose their project. There is no doubt that emphasizing this principle constitutes a strong and fundamental legal guarantee, which is a positive point that encourages attracting more foreign investors.

2.2. Principle of Equality and Transparency in Dealing with Investments The Algerian legislator included the principle of equality in previous legal texts related to investment. However, the new Investment Law 22-18 added the element of transparency to this principle, combining them into one comprehensive principle. Therefore, we will work through this element to explain the principle of equality (Firstly), and then address the element of transparency (Secondly), as follows:

2.2.1. Principle of Equality Through Article 1 of Law 22-18, the principle of equality can be considered to mean that all investors, whether natural or legal persons, national or foreign, resident or non-resident, are subject to the same rules stipulated in this law, which regulates investment, investors' rights, and their obligations, and applies to investments in economic activities for the production of goods and services. This is also confirmed by Article 3 of the same law, meaning that they are subject to the same duties and enjoy the same privileges and rights stipulated in the Investment Law.

It is worth noting that this principle did not appear for the first time in the Investment Law 22-18, but rather it was also stipulated in previous laws related to investment. An example of this is what came in Article 38 of Legislative Decree 93-12 (repealed) and Article 14 of Order 01-03 (partially repealed), and Article 21 of Law 16-09 (repealed). More importantly, it is an embodiment of the constitutional principle that came in Article 26 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, which states that the law guarantees non-bias and that the administration deals impartially with the public within the framework of respecting legitimacy and providing service without delay.

In the same context, the meaning of this principle is to enable the foreign investor to benefit from all the privileges stipulated in the law of the host country for investment, on an equal footing with the national investor. It is known that the basis of this principle is found in international custom and encouraging international agreements and many national legislations for foreign investments (El Kahina Irzil, 2022, p. 52).

Therefore, in the event of economic agreements between two countries, the treatment of foreigners is subject to the principle of national treatment, meaning the future state's commitment to investment under the agreements concluded between it and the exporting state for investment, to obtain the best treatment received by the nationality of the

investing state, and all the advantages and guarantees that the future state for investment decides. This refers to the principle of reciprocal treatment, meaning the same treatment for the national and foreign investor, based on bilateral or multilateral international agreements that included this principle, through which the foreign investor is granted the right to equal treatment with the national investor without discrimination. It is also noted that the Algerian legislator in the Investment Law 22-18 relied on the criterion of the resident instead of the nationality of the investor (Lachache Mohamed, 2023, p. 177).

Based on what has been explained, it is clear that the Algerian legislator, through the new Investment Law and the Algerian Constitution, affirmed that the treatment of investors, whether national or foreign, natural or legal persons, must be fair, without any delay or discrimination, meaning the embodiment of equality in rights and obligations, and that all investors are equal before the law, without any favoritism or discrimination. This constitutes a legal guarantee that we consider to prepare a good environment for foreign investment and improve the attraction of foreign investors.

2.2.2. Principle of Transparency The principle of transparency is considered one of the most important fundamental principles that have been incorporated into the field of law, especially after the economic and social developments witnessed by societies. Initially, it meant the freedom or right to access documents and publicize procedures related to decision-making and deliberations. The inclusion of this principle has expanded to several fields, the most important of which is the economic field, under the name of integrity in dealings. Through it, all bodies and administrations supervising dealings work to enable economic operators to monitor and follow up with all documents and procedures related to practicing their activity, meaning avoiding the method of ambiguity and secrecy in dealings (El Kahina Irzil, 2022, p. 52).

There is no doubt that most advanced countries, in particular, seek to achieve integrity in dealings and avoid ambiguity and secrecy in administrative transactions. They rely heavily on electronic administration, which is a new method of governance that provides services remotely using the internet as an effective mechanism. Therefore, Algeria, like other countries, has worked to modernize administrative services because this method has many benefits, achieving a high percentage of transparency in administrative transactions and procedures from one side, and reducing the traditional method with its bureaucracy and difficulties, and the long period for the foreign investor from another side. Therefore, one of the most important distinguishing features of the new Investment Law No. 18-22 is that it fundamentally relied on digitization of the investment sector, by obliging all bodies involved in and supervising the investment process to digitize their procedures and dealings with investors, both national and foreign, according to an electronic system.

Transparency in the field of investment also means the method that ensures visible tracking of procedures from beginning to end, making the investor directly connected to the digital platform, which leads to guaranteeing the service of informing and receiving for the benefit of investors in all stages and fields necessary for investment, and allowing foreign investors to easily obtain all necessary information for preparing their projects. An example of this is what relates to industrial real estate, where the administration is obligated to provide all information and locations related to real estate and how to obtain it, and this is through the digital platform. It is noted that industrial real estate was previously one of the biggest secrets held by the Algerian administration, which it did not disclose, and it constituted a major obstacle for foreign investors. However, Law 18-22 found a radical solution to this problem (Lachache Mohamed, 2023, p. 178).

It is worth noting that the Algerian legislator, through the Investment Law 18-22, and with the aim of adding more transparency and avoiding bureaucracy, worked to reconsider the formation and organization of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, and referred to it the management and follow-up of everything related to this field, and established a website for it to facilitate access to all necessary information related to investment in Algeria (aapi.dz/en). Perhaps one of its most prominent tasks in the field of information, as stated in Article 4 of Executive Decree 22-298 (Executive Decree 22-298, 2022, p. 8), is that the agency collects and publishes necessary documents by all suitable means, and also works to establish a database on the availability of real estate directed to investment in coordination with the concerned bodies and administrations.

As the legislator also worked to entrench the electronic administration method to a greater extent, by establishing a digital platform for the investor (invest.gov.dz/en) and entrusting its supervision and management to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, which was confirmed in Article 4 of Executive Decree 22-298, and based on Article 23 of Law 18-22, this platform allows for the provision of all necessary information about investment opportunities, real

estate offers, and all procedures, advantages, and incentives, and also allows for the elimination of the physical nature of all procedures and their execution via the internet. It constitutes a tool for monitoring, accompanying, and guiding investments from the beginning of their registration and during their exploitation period.

Therefore, through all that has been explained in this part, it is clear that the Algerian legislator, through the Investment Law 18-22 and the Constitution, and the related regulatory texts, affirmed the necessity of applying and entrenching the principle of equality, which was also stipulated in most of the previous legal texts. He also added a second part to this principle, which can be considered a fundamental principle applied by all developed countries, and it is an effective tool for combating financial and administrative corruption, namely transparency, and its embodiment through reliance on the electronic administration method, which will increase the clarity of investment procedures and transactions in Algeria, and all its precise details, which thus constitutes a strong legal guarantee for the foreign investor.

3. Establishment of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals In order to encourage national and foreign investment equally and provide a suitable environment for it, the Algerian legislator worked through various amendments to provide many guarantees and incentives. Perhaps the most important of these relates to the protection of foreign investors' rights from abuse, injustice, or obstruction that they may face from the bodies connected to and supervising the field of investment.

For this purpose, the Algerian legislator resorted to establishing the "Specialized Appeals Committee in the field of investment" by virtue of Article 7 bis of Order 06-08, amended and supplemented to Order 01-03 related to investment development (Order 06-08, 2006, p. 18). This was followed by an affirmation of this in Law 16-09, which referred its formation and organization to Executive Decree 19-166 (Executive Decree 19-166, 2019, p. 10). However, the new Investment Law 18-22 introduced a radical change in the formation of this committee, its role, and everything related to its work, which is what we will work to clarify in this element, starting with its definition (Firstly), then its formation (Secondly), and then highlighting its role in studying and deciding on appeals (Thirdly), as follows:

3.1. Definition of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals: Article 11 of the Investment Law 18-22 stipulates the establishment of a "National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals" at the Presidency of the Republic, tasked with deciding on appeals submitted by investors. It referred its formation and organization to regulation.

In the same context, Presidential Decree 22-296 (Presidential Decree 22-296, 2022, p. 4) was issued, which defines the formation of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals and its functioning, which it defined in Article 2 thereof as a high body tasked with deciding on appeals submitted by investors who believe they have been wronged within the framework of applying the provisions of Law 18-22.

As one of the researchers defined it as a high national body placed under the Presidency of the Republic, specialized in studying, processing, and deciding on appeals submitted by foreign or local investors who believe they have been wronged within the framework of applying the provisions of the new Investment Law. The injustice is represented in several forms, such as refusing or withdrawing privileges granted by virtue of Law 18-22, or in the event of refusal by the bodies and administrations concerned with preparing and granting licenses and decisions, from the date of submitting the request until the completion of the project (Mohamed Chabanne, 2023, pp. 1822-1823).

3.2. Formation of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals: By referring to Article 3 of Presidential Decree 22-296, we find that the committee is composed of the following members:

- A representative of the President of the Republic as chairman.
- A judge from the Supreme Court and a judge from the Council of State, proposed by the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.
- A judge from the Court of Accounts, proposed by the Council of Accounts.
- Three (3) independent financial and economic experts, appointed by the President of the Republic.

The committee may also seek the assistance of any person by virtue of their competence, whose assistance is likely to assist its members.

It is noted that the members of the committee are appointed by a presidential decree, contrary to what was previously practiced in previous laws, and for a period of three years renewable once, based on Article 4 of Presidential Decree 22-296. Article 5 of the same decree also affirmed that the committee is provided with a secretariat, and its internal regulations were approved during its first meeting.

In application of this on the ground, a presidential decree was issued containing the appointment of Mr. Boualem Boualem as a representative of the President of the Republic as chairman of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals (Presidential Decree, 2024, p. 10). The President of the Republic proceeded to install the committee on March 18, 2024 (www.aps.dz/en).

It is worth noting that the formation of this committee is diverse, including judges and experts in finance and economics, and administrators (Mohamed Chabanne, 2023, p. 185), contrary to the previous formation stipulated in Executive Decree 19-166, which relied more on administrators and did not rely on competencies in the field of investment.

It is also worth noting that there are researchers who considered that the committee has completely changed from what preceded it, for several reasons, starting with its chairman becoming a representative of the President of the Republic, whereas previously in Executive Decree 19-166, it was the minister in charge of investment or his representative. In addition to that, the members were appointed by a decision from the minister in charge of investment, but now their appointment is done by a presidential decree (Safia Lot and Fadila Souilem, 2023, pp. 480-481).

In our opinion, the appointment of the members of the National Commission for Appeals by a presidential decree gives them more guarantee and a strong impetus in processing appeals, because it supports their functional and membership independence. This committee can also be considered a quasi-judicial body, given the composition of its members, because it includes specialists in the legal field (judges), and in the financial and economic fields, which enhances its independence and impartiality to a greater extent, and undoubtedly reflects positively on the integrity and fairness of its decisions and the protection of national and foreign investors.

3.3. Role of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals in Studying and Deciding on Appeals: In order to ensure greater protection for foreign investors, and in application of what Law 18-22 related to investment stipulated, Presidential Decree 22-296 provided a precise and detailed explanation of everything related to appeals before this committee. For this purpose, we will work in this element to provide a brief explanation of the most important steps and points, starting with the reasons that enable the investor to submit an appeal (Firstly), then the procedures and conditions for submitting it (Secondly), and finally the deadlines for studying and deciding on appeals (Thirdly), as follows:

3.3.1. Reasons that Enable the Foreign Investor to Submit an Appeal: Based on Article 6 of Presidential Decree 22-296, the investor can notify the committee of any dispute related to investment, especially in the following cases:

- Refusal or withdrawal of privileges.
- Refusal to prepare licenses, documents, and decisions by the concerned administrations and bodies.

It is clear that the Algerian legislator mentioned these cases by way of example, not exclusively, and the foreign investor can submit an appeal to the committee regarding decisions issued by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency or other administrations according to their specialization (Mohamed Chabanne, 2023, p. 1825).

3.3.2. Procedures and Conditions for Submitting an Appeal: The Algerian legislator specified a set of procedures and conditions that the investor must adhere to when submitting an appeal, otherwise the submitted appeal will be subject to rejection, which we will explain as follows:

Firstly, based on Article 7 of Presidential Decree 22-296, we find that the Algerian legislator stipulated as a mandatory procedure for any investor who wishes to submit an appeal before the committee to first submit a prior grievance before the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency by any means, within a period of one month from the date of the decision being grieved. The legislator also obliged the Director-General of the Agency to decide on the prior grievance within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days from the date of receiving it. The absence of this condition subjects the appeal to inadmissibility.

Secondly, the Algerian legislator also stipulated that the appeal must be signed and individual, and include the name, title, address, and capacity of the appellant or their legally authorized representative, and a memorandum presenting the facts and means. The appeal can also be sent directly to the committee or via the digital platform for the investor, accompanied by all supporting documents, and this is based on Article 8 of Presidential Decree 22-296. As Article 6 of the same decree affirmed that the appellant investor must submit their appeal before the committee within a period of fifteen (15) days from the date of notification of the Agency's decision being grieved. In our opinion, what the legislator did when linking the submission of the appeal to a prior grievance with the Agency is good, as it allows the Agency to remedy errors if they exist, with the necessary speed, meaning within half a month at most, and from another side, it alleviates the burden on the foreign investor in cases of simple errors that the Agency can process, and thus avoids submitting an appeal, in addition to procedures that are characterized by speed and are in line with what the field of investment requires.

3.3.3. Study and Decision on Appeals: Based on Articles 9 and 10 of Presidential Decree 22-296, the specialized committee meets whenever necessary to study appeals, and invites representatives of the concerned public bodies and administrations, as well as the investor, for a hearing.

In the same context, and based on Article 11 of the same decree, the chairman of the committee sends a copy of the appeal file to the administration or concerned body, which must respond to it regarding the points raised by the investor, within a period of ten (10) days from the date of receiving the file.

Article 9 of the same decree also affirmed that the committee decides within a period not exceeding one (1) month from the date of its notification. Article 13 of the same decree stipulated that the committee notifies the concerned parties of its decision by all means, within a period not exceeding eight (8) days from the date of its pronouncement, and the decision is enforceable. Also, by virtue of Article 14 thereof, the committee submits a report on its activity and recurring problems that investments face to the President of the Republic every six (6) months.

It is also worth noting that the submission of an appeal by a foreign investor before the committee does not deprive him of his right to submit a judicial appeal, because by referring to Article 11 of Law 18-22, we find that it allowed and affirmed that the investor can submit another judicial appeal before the competent judicial authorities, in addition to the appeal before the committee.

Through all that has been explained regarding the legal guarantee for the protection of foreign investors' rights by granting them the submission of an appeal to the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals, it is clear that the Algerian legislator, through the new Investment Law 18-22 and its related texts, worked to give great importance to this guarantee, and to overcome all the shortcomings and negatives that characterized the previous legal texts and hindered the role of this committee, and this is through reconsidering the formation of the committee and the mechanism of appointing its members, even in the short deadlines related to submitting a grievance and responding to it, and submitting the appeal and deciding on it and notifying it, and committing to implementing solutions with the necessary speed and shortest deadlines, in order to be in line with the protection of foreign investors' rights, and guaranteeing that they are not subjected to any injustice or abuse or obstruction, and from another side, adapting to the nature of economic activity that cannot tolerate delay and obstruction.

4. Conclusion The Algerian legislator worked to make a definitive break with the previous legal texts that caused obstruction to foreign investment, and in embodiment of what the 2020 Constitutional Amendment stipulated, and as an effort from it to prepare a good investment environment and attract foreign investment and diversify sources of funds, it established the new Investment Law 18-22, which is considered a radical change in economic policy for Algeria in general, and more precisely in the field of investment. The Algerian legislator tried through it to overcome shortcomings and negatives that characterized the previous legal texts, and reconsidered the basic concepts related to investment, and worked to provide greater legal guarantees for foreign investors, starting with the entrenchment of the fundamental principles of investment such as the freedom of investment, and the principle of equality and transparency in dealing with investments, in addition to establishing a suitable mechanism for processing appeals, which is the establishment of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals, without resorting to the judiciary.

Therefore, the most important results reached in this study are:

- Stipulating the principle of freedom of investment in the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, meaning making it a constitutional principle, in addition to its entrenchment in Law 18-22, which makes it a fundamental principle characterized by legal binding force, enabling any foreign investor to freely choose their investment projects, and no administration or body can impose on them to work in a specific field over another.
- Emphasizing the principle of equality in Law 18-22 is considered a fundamental legal guarantee for the foreign investor, ensuring non-bias and non-discrimination, meaning equality in treatment between the foreign investor and the national investor on an equal footing. One of the most prominent developments in the Investment Law in this regard is the addition of the element of transparency, and this addition is considered positive, and includes many rights for the foreign investor, and the Algerian legislator has worked to effectively embody it through reliance on the electronic administration method, and facilitating access to all necessary information and transactions related to investment, by following this modern method.
- The establishment of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals and the reconsideration of its organization, and strengthening its functional and membership independence as a quasi-judicial body, and entrusting it with processing appeals with the necessary speed and committing to implementing solutions, makes it a positive and effective mechanism in putting an end to administrative abuse, which constitutes a fundamental legal guarantee for the protection of the foreign investor, without the need to resort to the judiciary, while retaining their right to it.

Based on all that has been explained, we can present the most important recommendations as follows:

- Work must be done to add more transparency and integrity, and to expand the application of electronic administration to a greater extent at the level of all administrations and bodies related to foreign investment, whether directly or indirectly.
- Work more on promoting investment opportunities in Algeria abroad, and integrating and training human resources specialized in this field, and involving diplomatic and consular representations abroad, and using marketing companies and study offices specialized in the field of investment.
- The necessity of publishing the annual report and decisions of the National High Commission for Investment-Related Appeals on the website of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency and the digital platform for the investor, to add more transparency and integrity regarding its effectiveness in processing appeals.

Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted in line with ethical research standards. Participation was voluntary, anonymity was preserved, and informed consent was obtained from all respondents. No sensitive personal data were collected.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest in relation to the publication of this study.

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