Mechanisms for protecting children from media content directed via the Internet
- Study in light of the new Algerian media legislation-

khali khadidja,*

University of Adrar, Algeria
khali.khadidja@univ-adrar.edu.dz

Received: 31/ 12/ 2025 *Accepted: 15/ 04/ 2026* *Published: 26/ 04/ 2026*

Abstract:

Electronic media is considered one of the most widespread media outlets at the present time, given its speed in achieving communication between various peoples of the world, through transmitting images, publications, and programs whose purpose may be educational, news, entertainment, or other purposes, and because the contents of these media are directed To society in its various categories, it can have an impact on children in the first place Through this paper, we tried to shed light on the new mechanisms that were established in the new media system starting in the year 2023 in order to ensure the protection of children from the dangers of media directed via the Internet. The study concluded that protecting children from content directed via the Internet is not limited only to enacting legislation And take legal and procedural measures only Rather, it requires the necessity of activating the role of all actors, especially the child's family, as it is the closest to him, by embodying the mechanism for notifying the authorities concerned with media censorship.

Keywords: Children, The family, Electronic press, Media legislation, The New Media.

1. INTRODUCTION

* **khali khadidja.**

Names of the authors

The introduction of modern technological means into the means of communication has become an inevitable necessity that has imposed itself strongly in all parts of the world, and to keep pace with developments and transformations, the Algerian state has sought to encourage the use of these means in various fields and sectors, and the field of media is considered among the fields that have become largely dependent on electronic means in directing Media contents and contents.

With the aim of achieving a balance between the freedom of electronic media enshrined constitutionally and legally, and the protection of rights and freedoms guaranteed within the same framework, the Algerian legislator has begun to enshrine a set of legal and institutional mechanisms by establishing a new media system starting in the year 2023.

Because targeted media content targets all segments of society, including children, the importance of the topic is evident in the search for the adequacy of the mechanisms established in the new media system in ensuring the protection of children from media content directed specifically through electronic means.

That is why the study aims to:

- Defining the legal framework dedicated to freedom of electronic media
- Reviewing mechanisms to protect children from media content directed via the Internet
- Researching the effectiveness of the safeguards established for the protection of children in the new media system

Based on a problem that was formulated as follows: In light of the spread of electronic media and the state's trend towards encouraging the introduction of digitization into the management of public affairs, are the mechanisms established by the Algerian legislator, especially in the new media system, considered sufficient to ensure the protection of children from media content directed at Internet?

To find an answer to the problem at hand, we relied in the study on the analytical approach that we deem appropriate to analyze the legislative texts regulating the media in general and electronic media in particular, and to evaluate their adequacy in ensuring the protection of children from electronic media contents.

Dividing the study into two sections, the first focused on shedding light on the legal mechanisms dedicated to protecting children from electronic media contents, while the second was related to the institutional aspect created for monitoring and ensuring the extent to which media institutions respect the legal and regulatory provisions approved for child protection.

2. Child protection guarantees from digital media content:

Electronic media is defined as a set of new digital methods and activities that enable us to produce and publish media content and receive it in its various forms through electronic devices (media) connected or not connected to the Internet in an interactive process between the sender and the receiver[1], Electronic media is referred to in many terms, such as digital media, new

media, alternative media, interactive media, automated media, citizen journalism, and others.

Electronic journalism is considered a form of practicing electronic media provided by the Internet, with its high speed in reaching the reader wherever he is and wherever he is, as it constitutes a flowing means of communication that does not require complex operations in order to become available to the reader, such as printed newspapers, and thus the possibility of accessing the browser Global is very simple[2].

The Algerian constitutional and legislator permitted the freedom to practice electronic journalism activity through the use of electronic means, within the framework of respect for the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, the Islamic religion and other religions, national identity and cultural values of society, the requirements of public order, human dignity and individual and collective freedoms[3]; Which includes all segments of society, whether they are adults or children.

Electronic media works to develop children's aesthetic sense, as it gives the child a sense of color, shape, beautiful vocal rhythm, coordination of movement, and matching parts of the image to each other, in addition to enhancing religious and patriotic feeling by urging the child to love the homeland and sacrifice for it. Moreover, these media work To develop the child’s verbal wealth, which gives him the ability to express and understand classical Arabic more, because

the child speaks classical Arabic It is heard in the field of application away from endoscopy[4].

However, electronic media has countless negatives due to its rapid and direct impact on the child's beliefs, thoughts, and behaviors, especially when it comes to programs that encourage violence in children's films, which in turn provokes violence in the behavior of some children, as repeating scenes leads to a dulling of the sense of danger and to Accepting violence as an automatic response to confront some conflict situations and practicing violent behavior Which would lead to children acquiring frightening aggressive behaviors, as the repetition of physical acts of violence, roles related to crime, and actions against the law lead to children deviating, not to mention transferring the morals and lifestyle of other environments to our society, and transferring new values and strange traditions that lead to a clash between Old and modern, and disrupting the system of values in children's minds through foreign concepts that Arab children see[5].

Because the responsibility for protecting children from digital media content falls primarily on the state, the Algerian constitutional founder and legislator attached great importance to controlling media activity in general and in the field of electronic publishing in particular, by approving a set of guarantees, at the constitutional and legal levels.

2.1The constitutional dedication to child protection within the framework of family protection:

The Algerian constitutional founder guaranteed protection for the child within the framework of his guarantee to protect the family, in accordance with Article 71 of Constitutional Amendment No.2020[6], He attached great importance to protecting this group from all forms of violence and exploitation[7], and this includes protecting them from any violence, whether physical or moral[8],because the child is considered a bet on the future, the Algerian Constitution has established protection for him from all violations that could affect his dignity and his Arab Islamic and moral values, by placing controls on all content directed to children, especially through the media, as it has the greatest and fastest impact on children's behavior.

According to its provisions, it affirmed the exercise of the right to publish news, ideas, pictures and opinions within the framework of the law, and respect for the nation's constants and its religious, moral and cultural values[9], and protecting the dignity, rights and freedoms of others[10], whether they are adults or just children.

With this establishment, the founder of the Constitution has acknowledged the guarantee of child protection in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which means ensuring the supremacy of the legal rules dedicated to that protection over all lower-ranking legal rules, which would make all authorities and bodies in the state obligated to implement them, and work to ensure their respect.

2.2Legal regulation to protect children from media

content directed via the Internet:

The media is considered one of the most influential means at the present time, especially on children, due to today's children's attachment to smart devices, which are the fastest means of transmitting images and videos from anywhere and at any time, as well as the speed of transmitting opinions and news in any form, and because protecting Children from all forms of violence is in itself a constitutional obligation At the end of 2023, the Algerian legislator began issuing new legislative tools with the aim of controlling media practices in their various means, including electronic ones, in a way that guarantees protection for society in general, and children in particular.

In this context, the legislator enacted a new organic law regulating the practice of the media, represented by Organic Law No.23-14 related to the media, related to the media, which aims to define the principles and rules that regulate media activity and its free practice[11].

It is worth noting that Law 23-14 referred to above came within the framework of keeping pace with the developments and transformations witnessed in the field of media, on the one hand, and an embodiment of the protection of individual and collective rights enshrined under the provisions of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, on the other hand.

The most important feature of the new media system is the issuance of a special law regulating the written and electronic press pursuant to Law No. 23-19, which aims to define the principles and rules that regulate the activity

of the written and electronic press and the freedom to practice it[12]. In addition to the issuance of Law No.23-20 related to audiovisual activity, which aims to regulate this activity and specifies the rules related to its practice[13].

Because the general rule states that the exercise of individual and collective freedoms is relative and not absolute, as it is subject to a set of restrictions, the legislator, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, subjected the practice of media activity directed through electronic means to a set of controls and restrictions, whether it is related to audio-visual activity directed via the Internet or journalism activity.Electronic, and this comes in the context of ensuring the protection of children from the dangers of illegal media exploitation Reducing the impact of media content directed through these means.

2.2.1. Restricting the practice of audio-visual activity directed via the Internet:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the embodiment of international obligations, the Algerian legislator, like legislators in the rest of the world, has begun to enshrine the protection of children's rights in light of modern technological developments and transformations. The legislator has established special legislative tools with the aim of regulating the exercise of media freedom in general, starting with the Media Law issued in 1982(repealed) [14], Passing through the repealed 1990 law[15],And Organic Law No.12-05 up to the current Organic Law No.23-14, through which the freedom to

practice media in general was affirmed, including the freedom to practice audiovisual media activity directed via the Internet[16], Especially those services specified exclusively under Law 23-20 relating to audiovisual activity, which are: "Every audio-visual communication service via the Internet (WAP TV, WAP radio) directed to a category of the public or a category thereof, published and broadcast in a professional capacity by every legal person subject to Algerian law, which controls its opening line."[17].

However, in return, the legislator placed a set of controls and conditions on this practice, the most important of which is that audiovisual activity directed via the Internet must be subject to a prior license issued by the Minister in charge of communication[18],

The legislator also affirmed, in accordance with Executive Decree No.16-222, which includes a book of general conditions that specifies the rules imposed on every television or radio broadcasting service, "not to harm the rights of adolescent children as defined in international agreements and applicable legislation, and not to broadcast programs that would harm development." physical, mental, or moral matters of children and adolescents."[19], Moreover, the legislator prohibited "any form of discrimination between children and adolescents based on gender, race, age, religion, social status, educational level, or physical appearance while preparing for interviews or producing media programs about children and adolescents."[20].

In addition, the legislator has established a mechanism to protect children from violence in audiovisual content, which is the obligation to use stimuli while broadcasting content that contains scenes of violence[21], in the same context, audiovisual communication services officials are obligated, before the child or teenager appears in the programs, to submit a written license application from the father or legal guardian of the child and teenager, with the father or legal guardian must be informed of the content of the program before obtaining a license[22].

2.2.2. Controlling the activity of print journalism directed via the Internet as a guarantee of child protection:

Freedom of the media is considered among the freedoms guaranteed under the provisions of the Constitution and the law, whether through the use of traditional means (newspaper, print, television, radio, for example) or through electronic publishing means and channels, the latter of which rely mainly on the Internet.

The legislator was not satisfied with merely recognizing the freedom to practice electronic media, but rather began, for the first time, to create a special legislative text that regulates how to practice media through electronic journalism, in accordance with Law No.23-19 relating to the written press and electronic journalism, after it was regulated under Media Law No.12-05.In the concept of Law 23-19 referred to above, electronic journalism means: "Every multimedia communication service For public information or

specialized addressed to the public or a category thereof and published in a professional capacity by a natural or legal person who controls its editorial content'[23], In the same law, electronic journalism activity means: "Every multimedia production and publication of original content directed to the public interest, renewed on a regular basis and containing news related to national and international events, shall be the subject of treatment of a journalistic nature."

The legislator did not specify the means that must be used in directing electronic media content directed to the public, including children, but in return, it surrounded the practice of this activity with a set of controls or conditions in order to ensure the protection of the public in general, and children in particular, from directed content:

✓ **Procedural and administrative restrictions**:

The law permits the practice of electronic journalism activity if the following conditions are met:

The activity of electronic journalism must be carried out by media outlets affiliated with the bodies specified exclusively under Law No.23-19, which are[24]:

- Public bodies and public sector enterprises.
- Associations, political belts and trade union organizations within the limits permitted by the laws governing them.
- Natural persons of Algerian nationality only.
- Legal persons subject to Algerian law and whose capital is owned by natural persons of Algerian nationality only.

- Legal persons subject to Algerian law whose shareholders or partners have Algerian nationality only.
- This type of media activity must be carried out by the media referred to above in a professional, organized manner and not randomly, whether the person responsible for it is a natural or legal person[25].
- The activity of electronic journalism is subject to obtaining a permit in accordance with the conditions stipulated by law[26].
- The director of a media organization may not manage more than one[27].
- Periodic publications must be issued in both or one of the national languages (Arabic or Amazigh), and as an exception they may be issued in a foreign language, but after the approval of the Minister in charge of Information, provided that they are issued within a maximum period of six (6) months starting from the date of their announcement[28].
- Electronic newspapers must permanently publish the mandatory data specified in the law[29].
- The newspaper shall regularly update its content[30].
- Among the necessary conditions for practicing electronic journalism activity is that it be practiced within Algeria with the domain name extension "dz"

✓ **Preventive restrictions:**

In addition to the conditions set by law on practicing electronic journalism activity, the legislator obligated the publishing institution to take all necessary measures and means to combat illegal content[31], In this context, any activity issued in violation of Organic Media Law No.23-14, especially Article 2 thereof, and Law 23-19, in addition to other relevant laws, is considered illegal content.

Among the measures that must be taken in the event of issuing media content that violates the law is the necessity of notifying the relevant authorities and preventing access to it, or immediately withdrawing this content, which is in accordance with the forms stipulated by law [32].

It is worth noting that, through the legal arsenal regulating media content that was previously mentioned above, it can be said that the legislator attached great importance to the exercise of media freedom in general, and this is not a strange issue, as the Constitution in itself considers the field of media to be among the fields that must be regulated. According to organic and not ordinary laws, given that their content is directly linked to the public of all categories and sects This issue in itself is a guarantee to protect children from media content directed through the media in general and through digital means in particular.

3. Institutional and procedural guarantees to protect children from media directed via the Internet:

With the aim of ensuring the protection of children from all forms of media practice directed via the Internet, the Algerian legislator has created administrative bodies that are responsible for monitoring the extent to which these practices respect the stipulated constitutional and legal provisions, represented by the establishment of the independent national authority to control audiovisual, and the authority to control the written press. And the electronic press, the Supreme Council for Ethics and Ethics of the Journalism Profession, In addition to enabling parties, associations, professional organizations, or any person to activate their role in strengthening the mechanism of oversight over electronic media in its various forms.

3.1Establishment of the independent national authority for audiovisual control:

In fact, the establishment of the authority was not a new matter in the Algerian system, as this authority had existed since the issuance of Law No.90-07 related to the media.Which is the first media law in Algeria, to be confirmed under Media Law No.12-05, and in particular its powers and tasks were regulated under Law No.14-04 related to audiovisual issued in 2014.

In order to adapt the media system to the provisions of the 2020 constitutional amendment, as well as keep pace with technological developments, in addition to the widespread use of electronic media to direct media content, which has resulted in an increasing violation of rights and freedoms, the legislator began to emphasize the survival of this authority as a body responsible for

controlling audiovisual activity in accordance with Article 14 of the Organic Law. Media No.23-14, and the work and tasks of this authority were regulated in accordance with Law No.23-20 related to audiovisual activity.

The legislator has determined, pursuant to Law No.23-20, the powers and tasks of this authority, which are mainly represented in ensuring respect for the provisions and principles stipulated in the applicable legislation, in the field of protecting the rights of the child. This authority has been empowered to ensure respect for human dignity, and to ensure the protection of the child and adolescent, In order to facilitate its tasks, the legislator has entrusted it with other powers, some of which are in the field of control, such as the power to express technical opinions on requests to establish audiovisual communication services, as well as specifying the conditions that must be met in communication programs...Etc., in addition to powers in the field of oversight, and others in the field of studies and consultations[33].

Not only that, but the legislator allowed this authority to take a number of measures in the event of disrespect or violation of the law, the most important of which are:

- ✓ **provide excuses:**

The authority may provide excuses to the beneficiary of the license or communication services, and inform him of it by all means, Whether this is on its own initiative or based on notification from "political parties, professional

or trade union organizations representing audiovisual activity, associations, or every natural or legal person." [34].

- ✓ **Issuing financial penalties**:

In the event of non-compliance with the excuse, the authority may issue, by decision, a financial penalty from one million dinars (1,000,000 dz) to ten million dinars (10,000,000 dz)

- ✓ **Ordering the total or partial suspension of the program subject to the violation:**

The suspension order comes in the event that the beneficiary of the license or services does not comply with the financial penalties. In this context, the legislator requires that the suspension period not exceed thirty (30) days[35]

- ✓ **Notifying the competent judicial authority:**

In addition to the aforementioned penalties, the authority can notify the judicial authorities. This applies here in the event of withdrawal of the license without giving an excuse, especially in cases specified by law, including, for example, in the case of violation of the requirements imposed in the field of public order and public morals[36], Therefore, the authority can work to deter any media institution that publishes media content that offends the modesty of children, by withdrawing the license and then notifying the judiciary of these violations and abuses.

Among the applied examples of the Audiovisual Control Authority exercising the tasks assigned to it within the framework of monitoring respect for the law,

the rights of individuals, and then the rights of the child, is its issuance of a statement in which it stated: "We decided to initiate punitive measures and forcibly impose respect for the laws of the Republic with the powers and authority granted to it by law." Given the continuation of most television channels in the same situation, and their insistence on violating the general provisions accordingly, The authority sent urgent summons to all representatives of the violating channels to receive their oral and written defenses, in special interrogation sessions, scheduled for the next two days, before issuing its decisions in accordance with legal and regulatory procedures[37].

3.2The authority to control the written and electronic press:

The authority to control the written and electronic press is an independent authority that enjoys legal personality and financial independence[38], This authority was granted a number of powers under Law No.23-19, and within the framework of protecting children from media content directed via the Internet, the legislator assigned it the task of ensuring the quality of the media, respecting standards in the field of advertising, and monitoring its goal and content[39], In addition to ensuring respect for Article 2 of Organic Law No.23-14 relating to the media; Through which the legislator stressed the necessity of respecting the family with all its components, it can also express its opinion on any draft legislative or regulatory text related to the media[40], Here,

it can work to direct legislation towards establishing more effective guarantees to protect children.

the legislator permitted this authority, within the framework of monitoring written and directed media activities via the Internet, to take a set of administrative measures in the event that any media outlet violates the applicable legislation.Among these measures we mention[41]:

- Power to make excuses
- Temporary suspension of activity for a maximum period of thirty days.
- Recourse to the competent judicial authorities for the definitive suspension of the activity of electronic newspapers.

In addition to what was mentioned above, we believe that the creation of the authority to control the print press is considered one of the most important mechanisms for monitoring the extent of respect for the print media, whether represented in periodicals and publications or in written media content directed to the public via the Internet, which would put an end to practices that could violate Children's rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

It should be noted that despite the issuance of Executive Decree No.20-233, which is considered a recent legislative text, the legislator attempted to control media practices via the Internet, by granting the relevant authorities the authority to block bloggers' websites and their pages on social media networks and report them to the management of these websites in order to Banning

them, or arresting journalists who operate through unofficial accounts, but this measure remains insufficient Being applied only within the geographical scope of the country concerned.

In this context, we call on the Algerian legislator to seek to amend the legal texts related to the media in a way that ensures the necessary legal protection for children from unprofessional media practices. In addition, the powers and authorities of regulatory bodies must be expanded, especially the authority to control the written press and the electronic press.

3.3Establishing the Supreme Council for Ethics and Ethics of the Journalist Profession:

The Supreme Council for Ethics and Ethics of the Journalist Profession was established in accordance with Article 34 of Media Law No.23-14, and thus it is considered an independent body enjoying legal personality and financial independence. Its formation and tasks were determined in accordance with Presidential Decree No.24-298 dated September 24, 2024, as this council was entrusted with The task of ensuring respect for the provisions of the aforementioned Media Law, especially Articles 3 and 35 thereof[42], So that disciplinary matters are decided in accordance with the procedures and forms stipulated in this decree[43].

3.3Strengthening the role of associations, parties, professional organizations and individuals in protecting children from digital media:

In order to activate mechanisms to protect children from the contents of media directed via the Internet, the

legislator, under the new media system, enabled associations, political parties, and every person, whether natural or legal, to exercise the mechanism of notifying the concerned authorities in the event of discovering any violation of the rights guaranteed to the child.

These parties may notify the print or electronic press authority[44], Or the audiovisual control authority[45], To begin initiating procedures for directing excuses against any media outlet that violates the rules and legislative texts devoted to child protection.

It is worth noting that although the Algerian legislator enables the family, civil society, and any person to notify the police authorities, whether audio-visual, written, or electronic, about any illegal practices, the family, as the primary responsible for raising and raising the child, in most cases, does not exercise this role effectively., The main reason for this is due to the lack of awareness of parents about the danger of some media content that carries within it scenes that have a direct and rapid impact on the child's behavior and on his religious values and principles, in addition to the lack or weakness of monitoring of smart devices by parents that have become accessible to children, despite the presence of Several applications provide protection from scenes that encourage violence and threaten the child's religious, social and moral values.

4. CONCLUSION

The study concluded with a number of results and recommendations, which we summarize below:

A. Results

1- Protecting children from content directed via the Internet is the responsibility of everyone, the state in its various bodies and civil society in its various forms.

2- In order to ensure child protection, the legislator has created independent bodies entrusted with the authority to ensure respect for all media outlets.

3- Because the protection devoted to children does not depend only on merely enacting legislation and taking legal and procedural measures only, but rather requires the necessity of activating the role of all actors, especially the child's family as the primary responsible, it has permitted associations, political parties, professional or trade union organizations, or any person to contribute to this protection.By enabling them to have a mechanism for notifying the authorities concerned with media censorship.

B. Suggestions

1- Activating the mechanism for notifying the authorities concerned with media oversight. Despite the new legal arsenal established by the legislator beginning in 2023, this remains insufficient in the face of the media risks that have become a major threat to our children. The reason for this is due to the lack of awareness of parents about the danger of some Media content that contains scenes that have a direct and rapid impact on the child's behavior and on his religious values and principles In addition to

the lack or weakness of monitoring of smart devices by parents that have become accessible to children, despite the presence of several applications that provide protection from scenes that encourage violence and threaten the child's religious, social and moral values.

2- Expanding the scope of the powers of the authority to control electronic journalism activity, so that its application is not limited to the geographical scope of the country concerned. But it could even include foreign media directed via the Internet from abroad.

3- Stiffening disciplinary and penal sanctions against media organizations that violate the legal and regulatory rules in force.

4- Expanding the scope of application of deterrent penalties to include all users of electronic media, so that its application is not limited only to accredited media institutions, but rather includes any person or private institution that publishes content or contents that affect the dignity of the child or violate his legally protected rights.

5.Margins :

[1] Maher Awda Al-Shamaileh and others, New Digital Media, Dar Al-Asar Al-Ilmi for Publishing and Distribution, 2014, p. 19

[2] Si Moussa Abdullah, Electronic Journalism in Algeria: A Study in Website and Interactive Design, Al-Saoura Journal for Humanitarian and Social Studies, first issue,

December 2015, p.159. on-line: https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/76011

[3] See Article 3 of Organic Law No.23-14 of Safar 10, 1445, corresponding to August 27, 2023, relating to the media, No.56, issued on August 29, 2023.

[4] Allal Amal, Child Protection in the Field of Media, Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics, Volume 2, Issue 2, Algeria, 2017, pp.115-133, p.129. on-line: https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/78847

[5] Mourad Miloud, Children and the Challenges of New Media, Journal of Social and Human Sciences, M'Sila University, Algeria, Issue 9, 2014, p.234. on-line: https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/59083

[6] According to Article 71 of the Constitutional amendment 2020, which states: "The family is protected by the state.The rights of the child are protected by the state and the family, taking into account the best interest of the child."

[7] According to paragraph 6 of the same article, which states: "All forms of violence against, exploitation and abandonment of children shall be punished by law"

[8] According to Article 39 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, which states: "The state guarantees that human sanctity will not be violated. "Any physical or moral violence, or any violation of dignity is prohibited."

[9] See paragraph 7 of Article 54 of the same amendment.

[10] See paragraph 8 of the same article.

[11]Article 1 of Organic Law No.23-14 dated 10 Safar 1445 corresponding to August 27, 2023, relating to the media, JR, 56 issued August 29, 2023.

[12] Article 1 of Law No.23-19 dated 18 Jumada al-Awwal 1445 corresponding to December 2, 2023, relating to the written press and the electronic press, JR No.77, issued on December 2, 2023.

[13] Article 1 of Law No.23-20 dated 18 Jumada al-Awwal 1445 corresponding to December 2, 2023 relating to audiovisual activity, JR No.77 issued on December 2, 2023.

[14] Law No.82-01 of Rabi' al-Thani 12, 1402, corresponding to February 6, 1982, includes the Media Law, JRJJ, No.6, issued on February 6, 1982 (repealed)

[15] Law No.90-07 dated Ramadan 8, 1410, corresponding to April 3, 1990, relating to the media, JRJJ, No.14, issued in 1990 (repealed)

[16] Article 7 of Organic Law No.23-14 relating to the media., Article 2 of Law No.23-20 relating to audiovisual activity.

[17] Article 2 of Law 23-20

[18] Article 08 of Law No.23-20

[19] Paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 43 of Executive Decree No.16-222, dated 8 De al-Qa'dah 1437 corresponding to August 11, 2016, includes a book of general conditions that specifies the rules imposed on each television or radio broadcasting service, CZC No.48, issued in August 17, 2016.

[20] Paragraph 5 of the same decree.

[21]Paragraph 7 of the same decree.

[22] Article 45 of the same decree.

[23] Article 2 of Law No.23-19 dated 18 Jumada al-Awwal 1445 corresponding to December 2, 2023, relating to the written press and electronic press, JR, No.77, issued on December 2, 2023.

[24] Article 4 of the same law

[25] See Article 2, 34 of the same law

[26] See Articles 28, 29, 30, 31, of Law 23-19 relating to the written press and electronic press.

[27] See Article 10 of the same law.

[28]Article 11, 15 of the same law.

[29] See Article 35 of the same law.

[30] Article 37 of the same law.

[31] Article 38 of the same law

[32] the same article.

[33] See article 40 of Act No.23-20 on audiovisual activity

[34] See Article 74 and 75 of the same law.

[35] See Article 77 of the same law.

[36] See Article 78 of the same law.

[37] Zainab Belaouj, Mechanisms for controlling audiovisual activity in Algerian media legislation, a critical analytical study of control mechanisms through media legislation for the year 2023, Journal of Legal and Political Studies, Ammar Al-Thalji University, Laghouat, Algeria, Volume 10, Issue 02, June 2024, p.114. on-line: https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/246304.

[38] Article 13 of the Organic Media Law No. 23-14.

[39] Article 42 of Law No.23-19 relating to the authority of the written and electronic press

[40] Paragraph 16 of the same article.

[41] Presidential Decree No.24-298 dated September 24, 2024, determining the composition, organization and functioning of the Supreme Council for Journalist Ethics and Ethics, JRJJ, No.66, on September 30, 2024.

[42] Article 3 of the same decree

[43] Article 4 of the same decree

[44] Article 71 of Law 23-19 relating to the authority of the print press and the electronic press.

[45] Article 75 of Law No.23-20 relating to the audiovisual control authority.

6. Bibliography List:

- Wrote:

1. Maher Awda Al-Shamaileh and others, New Digital Media, Dar Al-Asar Al-Ilmi for Publishing and Distribution, 2014.

- Articles:

1. Allal Amal, Child Protection in the Field of Media, Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics, Volume 2, Issue 2, Algeria, 2017.
2. Mourad Miloud, Children and the Challenges of New Media, Journal of Social and Human Sciences, M'Sila University, Algeria, Issue 9, 2014.

3. Si Moussa Abdullah, Electronic Journalism in Algeria: A Study in Website and Interactive Design, Al-Saoura Journal for Humanitarian and Social Studies, first issue, December 2015.
4. Zainab Belaouj, Mechanisms for controlling audiovisual activity in Algerian media legislation, a critical analytical study of control mechanisms through media legislation for the year 2023, Journal of Legal and Political Studies, Ammar Al-Thalji University, Laghouat, Algeria, Volume 10, Issue 02, June 2024.

Legal texts:

1. The 1996 Constitution, amended and supplemented in 2020.
2. Law No.82-01 of Rabi' al-Thani 12, 1402, corresponding to February 6, 1982, includes the Media Law, JRJJ, No.6, issued on February 6, 1982 (repealed).
3. Law No.90-07 dated Ramadan 8, 1410, corresponding to April 3, 1990, relating to the media, JRJJ, No.14, issued in 1990 (repealed).
4. Law No.23-20 dated 18 Jumada al-Awwal 1445 corresponding to December 2, 2023 relating to audiovisual activity, JR No.77 issued on December 2, 2023.
5. Organic Law No.23-14 of Safar 10, 1445, corresponding to August 27, 2023, relating to the media, No.56, issued on August 29, 2023.
6. Law No.23-19 dated 18 Jumada al-Awwal 1445 corresponding to December 2, 2023, relating to the written press and the electronic press, JR No.77, issued on December 2, 2023.

- Executive Decree No.16-222, dated 8 De al-Qa'dah 1437 corresponding to August 11, 2016.

- Presidential Decree No.24-298 dated September 24, 2024, determining the composition, organization and functioning of the Supreme Council for Journalist Ethics and Ethics, JRJJ, No.66, on September 30, 2024.