Between Regulation and Market Performance: The Development of Islamic Banking at the Banque Extérieure d'Algérie (BEA)

بين التنظيم وأداء السوق: تطور الصيرفة الإسلامية في البنك الخارجي الجزائري (BEA)

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Abstract:

This paper examines the experience of the Banque Extérieured'Algérie (BEA) in the implementation and development of Islamic finance within a conventional banking framework. It analyzes the distinctive features of the Sharia-compliant products offered by the bank, emphasizing their contractual foundations and operational mechanisms. Particular attention is given to the regulatory dimension, notably the role of Instruction 08/FI/DG in shaping the structuring, supervision, and governance of these financial products. The study further assesses BEA's commercial performance in the Islamic banking segment, especially in relation to sales objectives and market positioning. In addition, it explores the institutional and strategic challenges associated with integrating Islamic finance into the Algerian banking system. Finally, the paper discusses future prospects, identifying both growth opportunities and structural constraints that may influence the sustainability and expansion of Islamic banking activities at BEA

Keywords: *Islamic Banking; Islamic Finance Principles; Regulatory Framework; Instruction 08/FI/DG; Banque Extérieured'Algérie; Algeria.*
Jel Classification Codes *:G21; G28; Z12; O16.*

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1. Introduction

Over the past decades, Islamic finance has emerged as a rapidly expanding global financial sector, reflecting the growing demand for financial solutions aligned with the ethical principles of Islam. This form of finance, grounded in profit-and-loss sharing, the prohibition of interest (riba), and the avoidance of excessive uncertainty (gharar), has attracted increasing attention from financial institutions and investors worldwide.

Within this global dynamic, Algeria—drawing on its rich cultural and economic heritage—has embraced the potential of Islamic finance as a strategic instrument for diversifying and revitalizing its financial sector. The Banque Extérieured'Algérie (BEA), as a major actor in the Algerian banking landscape, has actively engaged in this transformation by offering financial products and services compliant with Islamic finance principles.

Through its commitment to innovation and regulatory compliance, BEA has developed Islamic financial products tailored to the specific needs of its clientele while adhering strictly to the ethical and legal requirements governing Islamic finance. This proactive approach has positioned the bank as one of the pioneers in the development of Islamic banking in Algeria.

However, the implementation of Islamic finance within a conventional banking framework raises several critical questions. What are the specific characteristics of the Islamic products offered by BEA? How does Instruction 08/FI/DG influence their structuring, management, and operationalization? Furthermore, what levels of performance have been achieved, and what future prospects can be anticipated for BEA in this expanding segment?

These questions form the core of our analytical framework and guide this case study on the regulatory framework and practical implementation of Islamic banking at BEA.

2. Rules and Principles of Islamic Finance

Before examining the operational mechanisms adopted by BEA, it is essential to clarify the ethical and legal foundations underpinning Islamic finance. At its core lies a normative framework derived from Sharia principles, which aim to ensure justice, transparency, and social responsibility in financial transactions.

The prohibition of interest—whether received or paid—constitutes the central pillar of Islamic finance. Usury (riba) is strictly forbidden, as it is considered an unjustified increase in capital without corresponding economic activity or risk-sharing. In addition, the notion of uncertainty (gharar) plays a fundamental role, particularly regarding the object and price in financial transactions. Eliminating excessive uncertainty is essential to ensure fairness between contracting parties and to prevent exploitation.

Islamic finance also emphasizes ethical investment by excluding prohibited sectors such as arms manufacturing, alcohol production, and gambling, thereby reflecting a socially responsible investment approach (WADI, 2011, p. 3) Transparency is equally fundamental, especially concerning commissions and service fees, which must be proportionate to the value of the service provided to guarantee fairness and equity in transactions.

Islamic finance is therefore governed by a coherent system of rules and prohibitions, including:

- The prohibition of any interest paid on loans of all types(Goffinet & Devolder, 2017-2018, p. 19), regardless of their magnitude or purpose—whether for productive investment
- or consumption. According to the overwhelming majority of Muslim jurists, interest is assimilated to riba al-qurûdh, explicitly prohibited in the Qur'an.

- The prohibition of forward foreign exchange transactions, considered as riba al-buyû (exchange usury), which is explicitly prohibited by an authentic hadith.
- Transactions must be free from excessive *gharar*, meaning that parties must possess full knowledge of the counter values being exchanged (Saadallah, 2012, p. 6).
- The prohibition of *maysir*(Fellah & Bensbahou, 2020, p. 1), referring to transactions whose outcome depends primarily on chance or speculation.
- The prohibition of deferred transactions in which both countervalues are simultaneously postponed, as this constitutes an exchange of debt for debt (Bay' al-kali bil kali).
- The prohibition of selling what one does not own, with the exception of the *salam* contract, where delivery of the good is deferred while the price is paid in advance.
- The prohibition of selling products before taking possession of them; possession implies the assumption of risk by the seller, which legitimizes profit (Guermas-sayegh, 2011, p. 14)
- The prohibition of engaging in unlawful activities, such as the production or sale of alcohol, narcotics, tobacco, or any activity contrary to moral principles (Chihab, 2019, p. 562).

In this sense, Islamic finance represents not merely an alternative financial system, but an ethical and socially responsible model that integrates moral considerations into economic practice.

3. Analytical Assessment of Instruction 08/FI/DG: Banking Conditions Governing Islamic Finance Products

Instruction 08/FI/DG constitutes the regulatory foundation governing Islamic banking operations within the Banque Extérieured'Algérie (BEA). It defines the operational, contractual, and fiscal conditions applicable to Islamic deposits and investment accounts in compliance with Sharia principles(Banque Exterieur D'Algerie, 2021, pp. 5-7).

Beyond its procedural dimension, the Instruction reflects a structured attempt to integrate Islamic finance mechanisms within a conventional banking framework while preserving financial stability and regulatory discipline.

3.1 Remuneration of Deposits

3.1.1 Demand Deposits

Demand deposits correspond to funds entrusted to the bank with full withdrawal flexibility. In accordance with Sharia principles prohibiting guaranteed interest, Islamic current accounts and Islamic demand deposit accounts do not generate remuneration.

This non-remuneration mechanism reflects the *Qard Hasan* logic, where deposited funds are treated as loans to the bank without predetermined return, thereby reinforcing compliance with the prohibition of riba.

3.1.2 Unrestricted Term Investment Accounts (Moudaraba-Based Deposits)

Term deposits are structured under a *Moudaraba* contract, whereby depositors provide capital and the bank acts as entrepreneur and fund manager. Profit-sharing ratios are predefined, while losses (if any) are borne by capital providers unless caused by negligence.

Funds are contractually blocked for a predetermined duration, ensuring liquidity predictability and asset allocation planning for the bank. The mandatory blocking letter formalizes the contractual commitment and reduces operational uncertainty.

From a financial management perspective, this mechanism allows BEA to mobilize medium- and long-term resources aligned with Sharia-compliant financing operations.

3.1.3 Remuneration Conditions and Eligibility Criteria

The remuneration structure is determined by:

- The average deposited amount
- The duration of investment
- A predefined profit-sharing ratio

Accounts with an average balance below 50,000 DZD do not qualify for remuneration. Similarly, deposits with an effective duration of less than three months are excluded.

These thresholds serve a dual function:

1. Encouraging long-term savings behavior
2. Protecting the bank from excessive short-term liquidity volatility
3. Early redemption is permitted only after a minimum three-month period and requires a written request fifteen days in advance. The applicable profit share corresponds to the immediately lower maturity bracket, reduced by one percentage point.

This penalty mechanism reflects prudent liquidity risk management while maintaining contractual fairness.

Table No. 01: REMUNERATION OF DEPOSITS

Nature of Operations	Bank's Share	Depositors' Share	Observations
Remuneration of Demand Deposits			
SavingsAccount (Passbook / Electronic) (1)	40%	60%	(2)
Placement of Unrestricted Term Investment Accounts			
03 Months	50%	50%	
06 Months	45%	55%	
12 Months	35%	65%	(3) Minimum placement: 50,000 DZD
18 Months	30%	70%	
24 Months	25%	75%	
36 Months	20%	80%	
48 Months	15%	85%	
60 Months	10%	90%	
Early Redemption of Investment (Unrestricted Term Accounts)	(4)		

Source: Banque Extérieured'Algérie, Banking Conditions Annexed to Instruction No. 08/FI/DG, July 2012 Edition, Annex No. 05.

(01) The applicable tax withholding on Islamic savings accounts (passbook/electronic) is 1%, final discharge tax.

(02) Islamic savings accounts with an average balance below 10,000 DZD and deposits with an effective duration of less than three (03) months are not remunerated.

(03) Unrestricted term investment accounts with an average balance below 50,000 DZD during the agreed period are not eligible for remuneration.

(04) The applicable profit share for early redemption (total or partial) corresponds to the immediately lower period, reduced by one (01) percentage point.

The table provides a structured and detailed overview of the profit-sharing mechanism applied across different deposit categories and maturities. It clearly illustrates a progressive remuneration model, whereby longer investment horizons entitle depositors to higher profit shares.

This progressive structure incentivizes long-term capital retention, strengthens balance sheet stability, and supports sustainable asset growth.

Moreover, the clearly defined fiscal provisions and eligibility requirements applicable to Islamic savings accounts enhance transparency and regulatory clarity. The explicit treatment of early redemption conditions further contributes to contractual security and informed decision-making by depositors.

3.1.4 Islamic Savings Account

The Islamic savings account is designed for individuals seeking remunerated savings based on the *Moudaraba* principle.

Returns depend on both the average balance and the investment duration, as detailed in Table No. 01. Deposits below 10,000 DZD or with a duration shorter than three months are not eligible for remuneration.

This structure balances accessibility for small savers with financial sustainability considerations.

3.1.5 Tax Withholding (IRCDC)

Instruction 08/FI/DG stipulates that remuneration paid to customers is subject to IRCDC (Income Tax on Deposits and Guarantees). The withholding is deducted directly by the responsible banking structure.

This provision ensures fiscal compliance, reinforces institutional credibility, and integrates Islamic banking operations into the national tax framework without regulatory ambiguity.

3.2 Conditions Applicable to Financing Operations

Instruction 08/FI/DG also defines the banking conditions applicable to Sharia-compliant financing operations, particularly *Mourabaha* contracts relating to consumer goods, automobiles, and real estate.

These financing modalities are structured around an annual profit margin rate rather than an interest rate, ensuring compliance with the prohibition of riba. The standardized framework facilitates transparency, comparability, and operational efficiency for both the bank and its clients.

Table No. 02: FINANCING CONDITIONS

Nature of Operations	Commission Amount (Excl. Tax)	Value Date
a) Mourabaha – Consumer Goods		
- File management fees - Annual profit margin rate - Late payment penalty (per unpaid installment)	2,000 DZD | 8% of the financing amount | 2% of unpaid installment |	Execution date
b) Mourabaha – Automobile		
• File management fees • Annual profit margin rate • Late payment penalty (per unpaid installment)	2000 DA 8% of the financing amount 2% of unpaid installment |	Execution date
c) Mourabaha –Real Estate (Individuals)		
• File management • Annual profit margin rate | • Late payment penalty (per unpaid installment)	5000 DA 6.5% of the financing amount | 2% of unpaid installment |	Execution date

Source: Banque Extérieured'Algérie, Banking Conditions Annexed to Instruction No. 08/FI/DG, July 2012 Edition, Annex No. 06.

The table provides a detailed breakdown of the costs associated with various Mourabaha financing products offered by the bank. It specifies management fees, applicable annual profit margins, and penalties for late payment.

From an analytical perspective, the standardized margin rates contribute to operational consistency and risk management. The differentiation between consumer, automobile, and real estate financing reflects asset-specific risk assessment and maturity considerations.

Furthermore, late payment penalties—although calculated as a percentage—are not considered income for the bank but are redirected in accordance with Sharia governance principles, reinforcing ethical compliance.

3.3 Commissions and Cash Transaction Fees

The conditions applicable to Islamic cash operations are detailed in Annexes 01 and 02 of the Instruction.

This segmented regulatory approach enables precise classification of fees and commissions related to cash transactions. It enhances financial transparency and strengthens customer awareness regarding transaction costs.

3.4 Value Date Regulation

The value date for all credit and debit operations corresponds to the execution date, except in the case of deposited checks and bills of exchange.

This provision ensures consistency in transaction processing, accurate balance calculation, and reliable liquidity monitoring. It reduces ambiguity in fund availability and strengthens accounting transparency.

3.5 Miscellaneous Provisions

Several additional provisions are established, including:

- The prohibition of debit balances on Islamic accounts
- The application of VAT on banking commissions, with specific exceptions
- The allocation of late payment penalties to charitable purposes

These measures demonstrate BEA's alignment with both regulatory compliance and social responsibility principles. The prohibition of debit balances ensures strict adherence to Sharia rules, while the allocation of penalties to charitable causes prevents unjust enrichment.

3.6 Overall Regulatory Assessment

From this analysis, it can be concluded that Instruction 08/FI/DG establishes a structured, transparent, and operationally coherent framework for Islamic financial products offered by the Banque Extérieured'Algérie.

The Instruction comprehensively regulates:

- Deposit remuneration mechanisms
- Mourabaha financing conditions
- Applicable commissions and penalties
- Accounting and value-date procedures
- Fiscal treatment

It reflects a dual objective:

1. Ensuring strict compliance with Islamic ethical and legal principles
2. Maintaining institutional efficiency, financial discipline, and customer transparency

In summary, Instruction 08/FI/DG serves as a regulatory instrument that integrates Sharia-compliant financial products within a conventional banking structure while preserving governance standards, risk management discipline, and client protection.

4. Performance Analysis of Islamic Banking Products in the Algiers Region (December 2023 – February 2024) and Targets for December 2024

Within the framework of this study on Islamic finance at the Banque Extérieured'Algérie (BEA), it is essential to examine the performance of the Algiers regional network, which represents a strategic and high-potential market for the bank.

The analysis covers the achievements recorded in December 2023, January 2024, and February 2024, with the objective of identifying short-term trends in account mobilization and fund collection. Furthermore, the 2024 targets set for December 2024 are examined in order to assess the projected growth trajectory and strategic orientation of Islamic banking operations within the region.

Table No. 03: Performance of BEA Branches in Islamic Products (December 2023 – February 2024)

Code	Branches	Achievement as of 31/12/2023		Achievement as of 31/01/2024		Achievement as of 29/02/2024	
		Number of AccountsOpened	AmountMobilized (DZD)	Number of AccountsOpened	AmountMobilized (DZD)	Number of AccountsOpened	AmountMobilized (DZD)
004	Cheraga Ville	151	2250564683.41	9	1328298138.31	22	1389685469.31
006	Rouiba Castors	26	17107000.00	7	4745771.00	12	6690976.14
008	Cheraga naftal	105	130491317.95	20	2368738.37	40	280033771.14
034	Tizi-ouzou	296	388149835.04	27	11156581.46	43	31165170.40
082	Rouiba el kenz	79	441282461.56	13	25581072.37	29	47882434.00
100	zeralda	117	83256946.14	23	9405000.00	36	21524392.78
111	boumerdes	222	505598769.73	19	80364615.40	44	165242119.67
120	tipaza	214	292501089.80	25	3061981.69	113	54421794.58
121	Tizi-ouzou	195	55392142.60	11	3308968.46	19	4053969.17
Grand Total		**1405**	**4164344246.33**	**154**	**1468290867.26**	**385**	**1748700097.19**

Source: Regional Directorate of the Algiers Periphery, Banque Extérieure d'Algérie.

4.1 Overall Performance Analysis

The data indicate significant fluctuations across the three observed periods.

While December 2023 shows cumulative annual performance (1,405 accounts and 4.16 billion DZD mobilized), the figures for January and February 2024 reflect monthly achievements (154 and 385 accounts respectively).

Between January and February 2024, the number of opened accounts increased substantially from 154 to 385, indicating an acceleration in commercial activity.

Similarly, mobilized amounts increased from 1.46 billion DZD in January to 1.74 billion DZD in February 2024, confirming renewed growth momentum in Islamic product subscriptions.

4.2 High-Performing Branches

Certain branches demonstrate strong mobilization capacity:

- **Tizi-Ouzou (034):** Shows relatively stable performance with consistent account openings and transaction volumes.
- **Boumerdes (111):** Exhibits dynamic growth, particularly in February 2024, suggesting strong market penetration and effective commercial strategy.
- **Cheraga Ville (004):** Despite a decline in the number of accounts between December and January, the mobilized amounts remain significant, indicating concentration of high-value deposits.

These branches appear to benefit from either strong local demand, effective marketing strategies, or better customer targeting.

4.3 Underperforming Branches

Other branches demonstrate weaker or volatile performance:

- **Rouiba Castors (006):** Displays a noticeable decline in both accounts and mobilized amounts.
- **Tipaza (120):** After moderate January performance, February results suggest instability that may require strategic intervention.

These disparities highlight the importance of regional commercial strategy differentiation and performance monitoring.

4.4 Strategic Targets for December 2024

Following the short-term performance assessment, the bank has established ambitious objectives for December 2024.

Table No. 04: Targeted Islamic Product Achievements – Algiers Region (December 2024)

Code	Branch	Target as of 31 December 2024	
		Target Number of Accounts	Target Amount (DZD)
004	Cheraga Ville	417	2395389888.74
006	Rouiba Castors	294	11337600.00
008	Cheraga naftal	207	139565804.17
034	Tizi-ouzou	799	623443389.43
082	Rouibael kenz	296	469124226.67
100	zeralda	336	344767462.20
111	boumerdes	592	777121423.82
120	tipaza	479	442002768.25
121	Tizi-ouzou	432	71089091.44
Grand Total		**3852**	**5273841654.72**

Source: Regional Directorate of the Algiers Periphery, Banque Extérieure d'Algérie

The 2024 targets indicate a strong expansion strategy. The total objective of 3,852 accounts and 5.27 billion DZD represents a substantial increase compared to recent monthly realizations.

For example:

- **Cheraga Ville (004)** aims to mobilize 2.39 billion DZD by December 2024, representing approximately a 7.7% increase compared to its December 2023 performance.
- **Boumerdes (111)** and **Tizi-Ouzou (034)** also show aggressive growth projections, suggesting strategic prioritization.

4.5 Comparative Interpretation and Growth Outlook

The comparison between actual performance (Table 03) and projected targets (Table 04) reveals three main strategic dimensions:

1. **Acceleration Strategy:** The bank is targeting significant growth beyond early 2024 performance levels.
2. **Regional Differentiation:** High-performing branches are expected to continue driving mobilization.

3. **Market Consolidation Objective:** The ambitious cumulative target suggests institutional confidence in the expansion of Islamic banking demand.

However, achieving these targets will require:

- Strengthened commercial outreach
- Improvedproductawareness
- Enhanced customer trust in Sharia-compliant instruments
- Effective monitoring of branch-level performance

The performance analysis confirms that Islamic banking products at BEA are experiencing measurable growth in the Algiers region, although results vary across branches.

While early 2024 data indicate recovery and expansion momentum, the December 2024 targets reflect a more ambitious strategic vision aimed at consolidating BEA's position in the Islamic finance segment.

The sustainability of this growth trajectory will depend on regulatory stability, operational efficiency, and the bank's capacity to convert market potential into consistent deposit mobilization.

5. Managerial and Strategic Recommendations

Based on the regulatory assessment and the performance analysis of Islamic banking products in the Algiers region, several strategic recommendations can be formulated to enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of BEA's Islamic finance segment.

5.1 Strategic Alignment with Growth Targets

Given the ambitious objectives established for December 2024, BEA must ensure strong alignment between its commercial strategies and quantitative performance targets. This requires a data-driven approach to branch-level monitoring, targeted marketing campaigns, and performance-based incentives designed to stimulate deposit mobilization and new account acquisition in high-potential areas.

A differentiated regional strategy may be necessary to address disparities in branch performance and optimize resource allocation.

5.2 Product Optimization and Market Responsiveness

The analysis of banking conditions and branch-level performance suggests the need for continuous product evaluation and refinement. BEA should regularly assess the competitiveness of its profit-sharing ratios, fee structures, and financing conditions in order to better meet customer expectations and market dynamics.

Innovation in Sharia-compliant financial products, combined with improved service quality, may further strengthen customer retention and attract new segments, particularly among clients seeking ethical and interest-free financial solutions.

5.3 Capacity Building and Financial Awareness

Given the specific contractual and ethical features of Islamic financial products, enhancing both internal expertise and customer awareness is essential.

The bank should invest in specialized training programs for commercial staff to ensure accurate product explanation, regulatory compliance, and effective customer engagement.

Simultaneously, public awareness campaigns and financial literacy initiatives could contribute to increasing trust and understanding of Islamic banking mechanisms.

6. Conclusion

The integration of Islamic finance principles within the Banque Extérieured'Algérie represents a significant strategic shift aimed at diversifying its banking portfolio and responding to growing demand for Sharia-compliant financial solutions in Algeria.

The regulatory framework established through Instruction 08/FI/DG provides a structured and transparent foundation for the operation of Islamic deposits and financing products. The performance analysis of the Algiers region indicates measurable growth momentum, although disparities between branches highlight the need for targeted strategic intervention.

While the ambitious objectives set for December 2024 reflect institutional confidence in the expansion of Islamic banking activities, achieving these targets will require enhanced strategic coordination, product optimization, and strengthened commercial capacity.

Ultimately, the sustainability of Islamic finance at BEA will depend on its ability to balance regulatory compliance, operational efficiency, and market responsiveness. By adopting a proactive and adaptive strategic approach, the bank can consolidate its position within the Algerian financial sector and contribute to the long-term development of ethical and inclusive banking practices.

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7. Appendices

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BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE
DIRECTION GENERALE

Alger, le 08 JUIL. 2021

INSTRUCTION N°08/FI/DG

PORTANT

CONDITIONS DE BANQUE DES PRODUITS DE LA FINANCE ISLAMIQUE

Le Directeur Général ;

- Vu l'Ordonnance N°03-11 du 26 août 2003, relative à la Monnaie et au Crédit, modifiée et complétée ;
- Vu les Statuts de la Banque Extérieure d'Algérie, modifiés et complétés ;
- Vu la Résolution N°04 du Conseil d'Administration de la Banque Extérieure d'Algérie du 02 mai 2021 nommant Monsieur LATRECHE Lazhar en qualité de Directeur Général ;
- Vu la Décision Réglementaire N°02/2021 du 06 juin 2021, portant Organigramme Général Cible de la Banque Extérieure d'Algérie ;
- Vu la Loi 05-01 du 06 février 2005 relative à la Prévention et à la Lutte contre le Blanchiment d'Argent et le Financement du Terrorisme ;
- Vu le Règlement N°11-08 du 28 novembre 2011 relatif au Contrôle Interne des Banques et Etablissements Financiers ;
- Vu le Règlement Banque d'Algérie N°20-01 du 15 Mars 2020 fixant les Règles Générales en matière de Conditions de Banque applicables aux Opérations de Banque ;
- Vu le Règlement Banque d'Algérie N° 20-02 du 15 Mars 2020 définissant les Opérations de Banque relevant de la Finance Islamique et les Conditions de leur exercice par les Banques et les Etablissements Financiers ;
- Vu l'Instruction Banque d'Algérie N° 03-2020 du 02 Avril 2020 définissant les Opérations de Banque relevant de la Finance Islamique et les Modalités et Caractéristiques de leur Mise en Œuvre par les Banques et Etablissements Financiers ;
- Vu le Certificat de Conformité aux Préceptes de la Chariâa du Guichet de la Finance Islamique N°49 du 28 Avril 2021 ;
- Vu l'Ordonnance N°21-07 du 08 juin 2021 portant la Loi de Finances Complémentaire pour 2021, notamment son l'Article 17 ;
- Vu la Résolution N°03 du Comité Exécutif de la séance N°12 du 06 Juillet 2021 portant Adoption des Conditions de Banque relatives aux Produits de la Finance Islamique.

DECIDE :

ARTICLE 1 : OBJET

La présente Instruction a pour objet de fixer les **Conditions de Banque des Opérations de la Clientèle applicables aux Produits de la Finance Islamique** au sein de notre Etablissement.

BEA بنك الجزائر الخارجي
Banque Extérieure d'Algérie

ANNEXE N°2 (Instruction N°08/FI/DG du 08 JUIL. 2021)

2- OPERATIONS DE CAISSE CREDIT (Dinars)

Nature des Opérations	Commissions
2-1 Versements	
- Versements espèces auprès de l'Agence Domiciliataire	Gratuit
- Versements Comptes Livret Epargne Banque /Electronique	Gratuit
- Versements auprès d'une autre Agence BEA (Versement Déplacé)	Gratuit
2-2 Virements :	Gratuit
a) Réception de virements de compte à compte, entre particuliers au sein de la même Banque	Gratuit
b) Virement de compte à compte d'un même client chez la même Banque et /ou dans la même Agence	Gratuit
c) Virement reçus en faveur d'une Agence de la même Banque	Gratuit
d) Virements Compensation	Gratuit
e) Virements reçus de la Banque d'Algérie	Gratuit
f) Virements reçus du Trésor ou des CCP.	Gratuit
g) Virements reçus des Agences de la Banque	Gratuit
h) Autres Virements	Gratuit
i) Virements «RTGS» reçus	Gratuit
j) Virements reçus Via CPI.	Gratuit
k) Prélèvement Reçu (Retour)	Gratuit
2-3 Remises de Chèques	
a) Remises de Chèques sur nos Caisses (même agence)	Gratuit
b) Remises de Chèques sur les Caisses d'une Agence de la Banque (même place)	Gratuit
c) Remises de Chèques (Télé-compensation)	Gratuit

Toutes les commissions sur les opérations de la banque, sont soumises à la TVA au taux en vigueur.

BANQUE EXTERIEURE D'ALGERIE Direction de l'Organisation et Qualité

BEA Banque Extérieure d'Algérie — بنك الجزائر الخارجي — Finance Islamique

ANNEXE N°1 (Instruction N°08/FI/DG du 08 JUIL. 2021)

1- OPERATIONS DE CAISSE AU DEBIT (Dinars) :

Nature des Opérations	Commissions
1-1 Retraits :	
a) Retraits espèces auprès de l'agence domiciliataire	Gratuit
b) Retraits espèces autres Agences (Retraits déplacés)	Gratuit
c) Retrait comptes « Livrets Epargne Banque/Electronique »	30 DA/Opération
1-2-Virements Emis :	
a) Emission de virement de compte à compte, entre particuliers au sein de la même banque,	Gratuit
b) Virement ordonnés en faveur d'un client autre que les particuliers d'une même agence	Gratuit
c) Virements ordonnés en faveur d'un client autres que les particuliers d'une autre agence de la BEA	50 DA
d) Virements ordonnés en faveur de plusieurs clients bénéficiaires (Virements Multiples) autres que les particuliers : - Compte à Compte même agence - Dans des agences différentes (intra)	150 DA+ 20 DA/ Bénéficiaire
e) Virement simple <à 1.000.000 DA emis en télé-compensation	150 DA sans frais
f) Virement émis en télé-compensation (Virements Multiples) pour salaire et autres remboursements (CNAS) y compris EDI.	150 DA 20 DA /Bénéficiaire
1-3- Virements RTGS (ARTS) > à 1.000.000,00 DA:	2.000 DA
1-4- virement RTGS urgent < à 1.000.000,00 DA	1.500 DA
1-5- Prélèvement émis (Aller)	30 DA
1-6- Mise à Disposition «M.A.D» :	1.000 DA
1-7- Paiement Chèque Déplacé Frais de Fax même en cas de non-paiement du chèque. (cas de rejet)	150 DA
1-8- Accréditifs	250 DA
1-9- Paiement Effets Domiciliés	100 DA par effet
1-10- Mandats Postes et Télécommunications	150 DA + (frais de poste)
1-11- Virement pour récupération Frais & commissions	Gratuit
1-12 Vente de Chèque de Banque	
- Client de banque	500 DA
- Client de passage	750 DA
1-13 Annulation du chèque	200 DA

Toutes les commissions sur les opérations de la banque, sont soumises à la TVA au taux en vigueur.

BANQUE EXTÉRIEURE D'ALGÉRIE Direction de l'Organisation et Qualité