

Digital Governance of Economic Property in Algeria

Hatem Mouloud *

University of Tizi Ouzou, -Algeria-

mouloud.hatem@ummto.dz

Submission date : 14/06/2026

Acceptance date : 18/09/2026

Publication date : 01/10/2026

Abstract :

The digitalization of economic property management intended for investment has emerged as a fundamental component of administrative modernization and investment governance in Algeria. Recent legislative reforms, particularly Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment and Law No. 23-17 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment, have established a legal and institutional framework aimed at integrating digital governance mechanisms into investment administration. Digital technologies contribute to simplifying administrative procedures, facilitating access to information, reducing processing times, and strengthening transparency and legal certainty.

They also enhance the identification, allocation, monitoring, and control of economic property intended for investment through integrated digital systems and databases. Furthermore, the implementation of digital governance has reinforced the role of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency and the One-Stop Shop system in improving institutional coordination and service delivery. The adoption of digital mechanisms has contributed to greater efficiency, accountability, and transparency in the management of economic property while supporting investment promotion and sustainable economic development. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of digital transformation remains dependent on the continuous modernization of administrative structures, digital infrastructure, and interinstitutional cooperation.

Keywords: *Digitalization; Economic Property; Investment Governance; Digital Administration; Transparency; Algerian law.*

Introduction:

The modernization of public administration has become one of the principal priorities pursued by contemporary states seeking to improve economic competitiveness and attract investment. In this context, digital transformation has emerged as an essential instrument for enhancing administrative efficiency, strengthening transparency, and improving the quality of public services. The management of economic property intended for investment constitutes one of the sectors most affected by this transformation due to its direct relationship with investment promotion and

** Corresponding Author*

sustainable economic development.

In Algeria, recent legislative reforms demonstrate a clear commitment to integrating digital governance mechanisms into investment administration. The adoption of Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment and Law No. 23-17 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment reflects the legislator's intention to establish a more transparent, efficient, and predictable system for the allocation and management of economic property.¹

The digitalization of economic property management is not limited to the introduction of technological tools. Rather, it represents a comprehensive legal and institutional reform aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, facilitating access to information, improving coordination among public authorities, and strengthening oversight mechanisms. Consequently, understanding the legal and institutional foundations of digitalization constitutes a necessary prerequisite for assessing its impact on investment governance.

Accordingly, this chapter examines the legal foundations of the digitalization of economic property management before analyzing the institutional mechanisms established to implement digital governance in the field of investment and economic property management.

The first topic

The Legal Foundations of the Digitalization of Economic Property Management

The digitalization of economic property management derives its legitimacy from a set of legislative and regulatory provisions designed to modernize public administration and improve the investment climate. These legal reforms have progressively incorporated digital tools into both investment procedures and the management of economic property intended for investment.

Therefore, before examining the practical implementation of digital governance, it is necessary to analyze how digitalization has been legally recognized within the investment framework and subsequently extended to the management of economic property itself.

First requirement: The Recognition of Digitalization within the Investment Framework

Digital transformation occupies a central position within the contemporary Algerian investment regime. The legislator has sought to reduce administrative complexity and facilitate investment procedures through the adoption of digital solutions capable of improving interactions between investors and public authorities. ⁽²⁾

This legal orientation is reflected through two complementary objectives: simplifying investment procedures on the one hand and enhancing transparency in investment governance on the other.

First section: Digitalization as a Tool for Simplifying Investment Procedures

Content of the first section, Content of the first section, Content of the first section, Content of the first section, Content of the first section, Content of the first section, Content of the first section,

Administrative complexity has traditionally constituted one of the principal obstacles affecting investment activities. Lengthy procedures, excessive documentation requirements, and fragmented administrative competencies frequently generated uncertainty and discouraged potential investors.

Recognizing these challenges, the Algerian legislator introduced several digital governance mechanisms intended to facilitate administrative procedures and improve service delivery.

A. Simplification of File Submission Procedures: *One of the most significant contributions of digitalization concerns the modernization of administrative filing procedures. Under traditional administrative systems, investors were often required to submit multiple paper-based files to different authorities, resulting in procedural delays and increased administrative costs.*

The introduction of digital platforms has fundamentally transformed this process. Investors may now submit applications electronically through dedicated online portals without the need for repeated physical interactions with administrative authorities.³

The electronic submission of documents significantly reduces procedural burdens while simultaneously improving administrative efficiency. Digital procedures also facilitate automated verification mechanisms capable of detecting incomplete applications and identifying missing documentation at an early stage. As a result, administrative authorities are able to process applications more rapidly and with greater accuracy.

B. Facilitating Access to Investment Information: *Access to information constitutes one of the fundamental conditions for informed investment decision-making. Investors require comprehensive information regarding available economic property, legal requirements, allocation procedures, planning restrictions, and administrative obligations before committing financial resources.*

Historically, information relating to investment opportunities and

economic property was frequently dispersed among different administrative institutions. This fragmentation often generated uncertainty and increased transaction costs.

Digital governance addresses these shortcomings through integrated information systems capable of providing direct access to relevant administrative and legal information.⁴ The Digital Investor Platform managed by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency enables investors to consult information relating to available economic property, investment procedures, and legal requirements through a single digital interface.

C. Reducing Administrative Processing Times: Administrative delays have long been identified as one of the principal constraints affecting investment promotion. Delays in the examination of applications, the circulation of administrative files, and the issuance of decisions often impede the implementation of investment projects.

Digitalization contributes directly to addressing these difficulties by replacing traditional paper-based procedures with integrated electronic systems. Through interconnected databases and digital communication mechanisms, competent authorities can exchange information more rapidly and conduct administrative assessments simultaneously rather than sequentially.⁵

Moreover, automated verification procedures reduce the time required for administrative examination while minimizing the risk of human error. The acceleration of administrative processes strengthens legal certainty by enabling investors to anticipate administrative deadlines and obtain decisions within reasonable periods.

Second section: Digitalization as a Mechanism for Investment Transparency

Beyond its contribution to procedural simplification, digitalization performs another equally important function within contemporary investment governance, namely the promotion of transparency. Transparency constitutes one of the fundamental principles governing public administration and represents a prerequisite for ensuring investor confidence, legal certainty, and equal treatment among economic operators. In the context of economic property intended for investment, transparency assumes particular importance because allocation decisions involve the management of public resources and directly affect access to investment opportunities.

For this reason, the Algerian legislator sought to integrate transparency objectives into the legal framework governing both investment and economic property management. Digital governance has emerged as one

of the principal mechanisms through which these objectives may be effectively realized.⁶

Accordingly, the contribution of digitalization to investment transparency may be examined through its role in disseminating investment information, ensuring equality among investors, and improving the clarity of administrative procedures.

A. Publication of Investment-Related Information: The effectiveness of any investment policy depends largely on the availability of reliable information capable of guiding investors throughout the decision-making process. Access to information concerning available economic property, applicable legal requirements, eligibility criteria, and procedural conditions is indispensable for ensuring informed investment decisions.

Traditionally, information relating to investment opportunities was often dispersed among various administrative authorities, creating informational asymmetries that disadvantaged certain categories of investors. Such fragmentation frequently generated uncertainty and increased the risk of arbitrary administrative practices.

Digital governance contributes significantly to overcoming these shortcomings by facilitating the publication and dissemination of information through official electronic platforms. Investors are now able to consult information relating to economic property availability, legal requirements, investment incentives, and procedural formalities through publicly accessible digital channels.⁷

From a legal perspective, transparency through information dissemination reinforces the principle of legal certainty by enabling investors to identify their rights and obligations before initiating administrative procedures.

B. Ensuring Equality Among Investors: The principle of equality represents one of the cornerstones of modern administrative law. In the field of economic property allocation, equality requires that all investors be treated according to the same legal criteria and procedural requirements, without discrimination or preferential treatment.

The realization of this principle has historically been challenged by disparities in access to information and administrative resources. Investors possessing greater familiarity with administrative structures often enjoyed advantages not available to others.

Digitalization contributes to correcting these imbalances by ensuring simultaneous and universal access to administrative information. Through official digital platforms, all investors may consult allocation conditions, procedural requirements, and available investment opportunities under identical circumstances.⁸

Accordingly, digitalization contributes to improving procedural clarity and

reinforcing predictability within investment administration.

C. Enhancing the Clarity of Administrative Procedures: *One of the principal causes of administrative uncertainty is the complexity of procedural requirements. Investors frequently encounter difficulties in identifying the competent authority, understanding procedural stages, or determining the documents required to complete administrative formalities.*

Digital governance addresses these challenges by providing investors with structured procedural information through electronic platforms. Administrative procedures are presented in a clear and systematic manner, allowing investors to identify each stage of the process and the corresponding legal requirements.⁹

Consequently, it is necessary to examine how digitalization has been incorporated into the legal framework governing economic property management and how it contributes to improving the allocation and monitoring of investment-related land resources.

Second requirement: The Recognition of Digitalization within the Economic Property Management Framework

The modernization of investment governance cannot be achieved solely through the simplification of investment procedures. Since economic property constitutes one of the principal resources required for project implementation, the effectiveness of investment policy depends equally upon the existence of efficient mechanisms governing the identification, allocation, and monitoring of economic property.

In recognition of this reality, Law No. 23-17 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment introduced a legal framework designed to facilitate the digital management of economic property and strengthen administrative oversight.¹⁰

The contribution of digitalization within this framework may be analyzed through two complementary dimensions: first, the digitalization of economic property identification and allocation procedures; and second, the digitalization of monitoring and control mechanisms relating to the utilization of allocated property.

First section: Digitalization of Economic Property Identification and Allocation

The rational management of economic property requires accurate information concerning the availability, legal status, and allocation conditions of land intended for investment. Historically, the absence of integrated information systems frequently complicated administrative decision-making and hindered efficient allocation.

A-Identification of Available Economic Property: The effectiveness of any system governing economic property intended for investment depends primarily upon the availability of accurate and updated information regarding the land resources that may be allocated to investors. Without reliable information concerning available property, public authorities face considerable difficulties in planning investment policies and ensuring the optimal utilization of public assets.¹¹

The identification of available property represents only the first stage of effective economic property management. Once property has been identified, administrative authorities must also determine its legal status to ensure that allocation decisions comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

B. Determination of the Legal Status of Economic Property: The legal status of economic property constitutes a fundamental element of investment governance. Before any allocation decision may be issued, competent authorities must verify ownership rights, planning restrictions, environmental constraints, and any legal encumbrances capable of affecting the proposed investment project.

Digital governance substantially simplifies this process through the integration of legal and cadastral information within interconnected databases. By linking land registration systems, cadastral records, urban planning documents, and investment databases, administrative authorities may rapidly determine the legal status of property intended for investment.¹²

This integration contributes not only to administrative efficiency but also to the prevention of legal disputes. Investors benefit from greater certainty regarding the legal condition of allocated property, while public authorities are better positioned to avoid unlawful allocation decisions.

C. Digitalization of Allocation Procedures: The allocation of economic property intended for investment represents one of the most sensitive aspects of investment governance because it involves the distribution of public resources among competing applicants. Consequently, allocation procedures must be conducted in a manner that ensures transparency, equality, and legal certainty.

Digital governance contributes to achieving these objectives through the introduction of electronic allocation procedures. Investors may submit applications electronically, upload supporting documentation through digital platforms, and monitor the progress of their requests throughout the administrative process.¹³

Electronic allocation procedures offer several advantages compared with traditional administrative methods. First, they reduce procedural

delays by facilitating the rapid transmission of information between administrative authorities. Second, they strengthen transparency by ensuring that procedural requirements are clearly communicated to all applicants. Third, they improve accountability through the creation of electronic records documenting each stage of the allocation process.

Second section: Digitalization of the Monitoring of Economic Property Utilization

While the allocation of economic property constitutes an important administrative function, effective governance requires continuous monitoring of how allocated property is utilized. The objectives pursued by Law No. 23-17 cannot be achieved merely through the allocation of land; they also require mechanisms capable of ensuring that investors respect their commitments and utilize property in accordance with approved investment projects.¹⁴

For this reason, digital governance extends beyond allocation procedures and encompasses monitoring mechanisms designed to oversee project implementation and property utilization.

A. Monitoring the Implementation of Investment Projects: One of the principal challenges associated with economic property management concerns the effective implementation of investment projects following allocation decisions. In many jurisdictions, significant portions of allocated land remain undeveloped due to project delays, financial difficulties, or speculative practices.

Digital monitoring systems provide public authorities with tools capable of tracking project implementation throughout its various stages. Through electronic reporting mechanisms and integrated databases, administrative authorities may collect information concerning construction progress, operational development, and compliance with contractual obligations.

Such systems enable authorities to identify implementation difficulties at an early stage and adopt corrective measures where necessary.¹⁵

Moreover, continuous monitoring contributes to enhancing administrative accountability by ensuring that allocation decisions produce the economic benefits originally intended by public policy.

B. Monitoring Compliance with Investor Obligations: The allocation of economic property is generally accompanied by a series of legal and contractual obligations imposed upon investors. These obligations may relate to implementation deadlines, investment commitments, employment objectives, environmental standards, or operational requirements.

The availability of digital information enhances the effectiveness of oversight mechanisms and reduces the risk of unlawful or inefficient

utilization of public property.¹⁶ Furthermore, digital monitoring contributes to improving the consistency and objectivity of administrative supervision by reducing dependence upon discretionary assessments.¹⁷

These indicators provide objective evidence that may support administrative intervention where necessary.

The second topic

The Institutional Framework of the Digitalization of Economic Property Management

The transition toward digital governance requires more than the adoption of legal norms. It necessitates the creation of specialized institutions capable of coordinating administrative action, managing digital platforms, facilitating communication among public authorities, and ensuring the effective delivery of services to investors.

Recognizing these requirements, the Algerian legislator introduced significant institutional reforms aimed at modernizing investment administration. Among the most important innovations are the establishment of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI) and the development of the One-Stop Shop system, both of which constitute central pillars of the contemporary investment governance framework.¹⁸

These institutions perform a crucial role in implementing digital governance and ensuring the practical realization of the objectives pursued by Laws No. 22-18 and No. 23-17.

First requirement: The Role of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency in Implementing Digital Governance

The creation of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency marked a significant stage in the modernization of investment administration. Established within the framework of the reforms introduced by Law No. 22-18, the Agency was entrusted with a central role in facilitating investment procedures, supporting investors, and coordinating administrative activities related to investment promotion.¹⁹

In order to fulfill these functions effectively, the Agency relies extensively upon digital governance mechanisms, particularly through the operation of the Digital Investor Platform and the digital processing of investment files.

First section: The Digital Investor Platform

The development of digital platforms has become a defining characteristic of modern public administration. Such platforms provide integrated digital environments through which users may access public services, submit requests, consult information, and monitor administrative procedures.

Within the Algerian investment framework, the Digital Investor Platform

constitutes one of the principal instruments through which digital governance is implemented.

A. Definition of the Platform: *Its primary objective is to provide a unified digital interface through which investors may access information, submit applications, monitor procedures, and interact with competent authorities without the need for repeated physical visits to administrative offices.²⁰*

The creation of this platform reflects the broader objective of transforming traditional administrative services into digital public services capable of responding more effectively to the needs of investors.

While the conceptual significance of the platform lies in its role as a digital gateway to public administration, its practical importance derives from the specific functions that it performs within the investment governance framework.

B. Principal Functions of the Platform: *The Digital Investor Platform performs several complementary functions designed to improve administrative efficiency and facilitate investment activities.²¹*

1- it serves as an information portal providing access to legal texts, regulatory requirements, administrative procedures, and investment opportunities.

2- it enables the electronic submission of applications and supporting documentation, thereby reducing administrative burdens and procedural delays.

3- it facilitates communication between investors and public authorities through secure digital channels capable of supporting the exchange of information and administrative notifications.

4- the platform provides monitoring tools allowing investors to track the progress of their applications throughout the administrative process.

Collectively, these functions contribute to improving transparency, reducing administrative complexity, and strengthening legal certainty within the investment environment

C. The Role of the Platform in the Management of Economic Property: *One of the most innovative aspects of the Digital Investor Platform concerns its contribution to the management of economic property.*

Through integrated digital databases, the platform enables investors to consult information concerning available economic property, including its location, characteristics, legal status, and eligibility conditions.

This functionality significantly enhances transparency by ensuring equal access to information regarding investment opportunities. Furthermore, it assists public authorities in rationalizing allocation decisions through the

use of reliable and continuously updated information.

The platform also contributes to improving coordination among administrative authorities by facilitating information exchange and reducing duplication of administrative processes.²²

Second section: Digitalization in the Processing of Investment Files

The effectiveness of investment governance depends not only on the availability of digital platforms but also on the ability of public institutions to process administrative applications efficiently and transparently. Indeed, the modernization of investment administration requires the replacement of traditional paper-based procedures with digital mechanisms capable of accelerating decision-making while preserving legal guarantees.

Within this framework, the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency has been entrusted with implementing digital procedures relating to the submission, examination, and monitoring of investment applications. The objective is to establish an administrative environment that combines efficiency, transparency, and legal certainty.²³

A. Electronic Submission of Applications: The electronic submission of applications constitutes one of the most visible manifestations of digital governance in the investment sector. Traditionally, investors were required to submit extensive documentation in paper form, often involving repeated visits to multiple administrative authorities.

Such procedures generated significant administrative burdens and frequently contributed to delays in project implementation. Moreover, the physical circulation of files increased the risk of document loss, duplication, and procedural errors.²⁴

From a legal perspective, electronic filing enhances procedural security by generating digital records capable of proving the date and content of submissions. These records strengthen evidentiary certainty and reduce disputes concerning procedural compliance.

B. Digital Processing of Investment Files: The examination of investment applications constitutes a critical stage in the investment governance process. Administrative authorities must verify the legality, completeness, and economic viability of proposed projects before issuing allocation or approval decisions.

Under traditional administrative systems, this process often required the sequential intervention of multiple institutions, resulting in procedural delays and administrative inefficiencies.

Digital governance addresses these difficulties through the use of integrated information systems capable of facilitating interinstitutional cooperation and accelerating administrative assessments. Through

*interconnected databases, competent authorities may access relevant information without requiring investors to repeatedly provide identical documentation.*²⁵

C. Electronic Monitoring of Administrative Procedures: *One of the principal concerns of investors relates to uncertainty regarding the progress of administrative procedures. In many traditional systems, applicants encounter difficulties in obtaining information concerning the status of their files, resulting in delays and uncertainty.*

Digital governance addresses this problem through electronic monitoring systems that provide investors with continuous access to information regarding the progress of their applications.

*Through secure digital interfaces, investors may determine whether their files are under examination, whether additional documentation is required, or whether a final administrative decision has been issued.*²⁶

However, effective investment governance requires coordination among numerous public institutions involved in property management, urban planning, taxation, customs administration, and other regulatory activities. Consequently, the success of digital transformation also depends upon mechanisms capable of integrating these various administrative actors within a coherent institutional framework.

Such integration is primarily achieved through the One-Stop Shop system, which constitutes another major pillar of contemporary investment governance

Second requirement: The Role of the One-Stop Shop in Implementing Digital Investment Administration

The complexity of administrative procedures has traditionally represented one of the principal obstacles affecting investment activities. Investors frequently encountered difficulties resulting from the multiplicity of competent authorities, the fragmentation of administrative responsibilities, and the absence of effective coordination mechanisms.

*In response to these challenges, the Algerian legislator established the One-Stop Shop system as a mechanism designed to simplify administrative interactions and improve institutional coordination.*²⁷

Accordingly, the contribution of the One-Stop Shop to digital investment administration may be examined through its role in simplifying relations between investors and public authorities and strengthening interinstitutional coordination.

First section: Simplifying the Relationship Between Investors and Public Administration

The principal objective of the One-Stop Shop system is to reduce

administrative complexity by providing investors with a unified institutional interface through which multiple administrative procedures may be completed.

This objective reflects broader principles of good governance aimed at improving accessibility, efficiency, and administrative responsiveness.

A. Integration of Administrative Services: The fragmentation of administrative competencies often requires investors to interact with numerous institutions during the implementation of investment projects. Such fragmentation increases administrative costs and may discourage investment activities by creating procedural uncertainty.

The One-Stop Shop addresses this challenge by integrating various administrative services within a unified institutional framework. Through digital governance mechanisms, investors may access multiple public services through a single administrative interface.²⁸

This integration reduces procedural complexity and contributes to improving the overall efficiency of investment administration.

B. Reducing the Multiplicity of Administrative Actors: One of the principal advantages of the One-Stop Shop system lies in its capacity to minimize direct interactions between investors and multiple administrative authorities.

Rather than requiring investors to navigate complex institutional structures independently, the One-Stop Shop centralizes administrative coordination and facilitates communication among competent authorities. As a result, investors benefit from simplified procedures while administrative authorities are able to coordinate their activities more effectively.²⁹

Second section: Strengthening Administrative Coordination Through Digital Governance Mechanisms

The effectiveness of investment administration depends not only on simplifying interactions between investors and public authorities but also on ensuring effective coordination among the numerous institutions involved in investment governance. The management of economic property intended for investment requires the intervention of several administrative bodies, including land administration services, urban planning authorities, environmental agencies, tax administrations, customs authorities, and commercial registration institutions. Historically, the absence of effective coordination mechanisms often generated procedural delays, duplication of administrative activities, and inconsistencies in decision-making. In response to these challenges, digital governance seeks to establish integrated communication and information-sharing systems capable of

improving institutional cooperation and administrative efficiency.³⁰

One of the most significant contributions of digital governance lies in facilitating the exchange of information among competent administrative authorities. Under traditional administrative systems, investors were frequently required to submit identical documents to multiple institutions, while public authorities often operated independently with limited access to shared information.³¹

The digital exchange of administrative information contributes significantly to reducing procedural delays, improving data reliability, and enhancing the consistency of administrative assessments.

Beyond facilitating information exchange, digital governance contributes to improving the coordination of administrative decision-making processes. Investment projects often require the participation of several administrative authorities responsible for evaluating legal, technical, environmental, financial, and planning-related aspects of proposed investments.

Traditionally, these assessments were conducted sequentially, resulting in significant delays and procedural inefficiencies. Digital governance enables competent authorities to examine applications simultaneously through integrated digital platforms and shared information systems. Administrative bodies may consult relevant documentation, communicate observations electronically, and coordinate their assessments within a unified procedural framework³²

Conclusion

The digitalization of economic property management intended for investment represents one of the most significant reforms introduced within the contemporary Algerian investment framework. Through the adoption of Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment and Law No. 23-17 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment, the Algerian legislator has established a legal and institutional framework aimed at modernizing public administration, improving the investment climate, and strengthening the principles of transparency, efficiency, and accountability.

This study has demonstrated that digital governance is no longer limited to the mere use of technological tools but has become a comprehensive mechanism for administrative modernization. The integration of digital technologies into investment procedures and economic property management has facilitated access to information, simplified administrative formalities, accelerated decision-making processes, and enhanced legal certainty for investors. Furthermore, the creation of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI), the Digital Investor

Platform, and the One-Stop Shop system has contributed to strengthening institutional coordination and improving the quality of public services provided to investors.

Findings

The study has reached the following principal findings:

- 1. The Algerian legislator has progressively incorporated digital governance mechanisms into the legal framework governing both investment and economic property management through Laws No. 22-18 and No. 23-17.*
- 2. Digitalization has significantly contributed to simplifying investment procedures by enabling electronic filing, facilitating access to information, and reducing administrative processing times.*
- 3. Digital governance has strengthened transparency through the publication of investment-related information, the promotion of equal access to opportunities, and the standardization of administrative procedures.*
- 4. The digital management of economic property has improved the identification, allocation, and monitoring of land intended for investment through integrated databases and electronic allocation systems.*

Recommendations

In light of these findings, the study proposes the following recommendations:

- 1. Strengthen the legal framework governing digital governance by adopting more detailed regulations concerning electronic procedures, data management, cybersecurity, and digital evidence.*
- 2. Accelerate the development of integrated national databases linking investment authorities, land administration services, cadastral institutions, urban planning departments, and other relevant public bodies.*
- 3. Enhance interoperability among administrative institutions to ensure the seamless exchange of information and reduce duplication in administrative procedures.*
- 4. Improve the Digital Investor Platform by expanding its functionalities and ensuring continuous updating of information relating to available economic property and investment opportunities.*
- 5. Encourage the adoption of international best practices in digital government and investment governance, particularly those recommended by the OECD, the United Nations, and other*

international organizations.

References:

- 1 - Law No. 22-18 of 24 July 2022 relating to Investment, Official Gazette No. 50, 28 July 2022;
- Law No. 23-17 of 28 November 2023 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment, Official Gazette No. 76, 29 November 2023
- 2 - Article 10, Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment. Op; cite
- 3 - Ibid.
- 4 - Executive Decree No. 22-299 of 8 September 2022 establishing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI), Official Gazette No. 59, 11 September 2022
- 5 - World Bank, Digital Transformation and Public Sector Modernization, Washington DC, 2022, pp. 57–63.
- 6 - Article 6, Law No. 23-17 of 28 November 2023 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment, Official Gazette No. 76, 29 November 2023.
- 7 - Executive Decree No. 22-299; op cité
- 8 - Article 6, Law No. 23-17; op cité
- 9- World Bank, Governance, Digitalization and Investment Facilitation, Washington DC, 2021, pp. 39–44.
- 10 - Law No. 23-17 of 28 November 2023 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment, Official Gazette No. 76, 29 November 2023.
- 11 - OECD, Digital Government Review of Public Administration Modernization, Paris, 2021, pp. 81–87.
- 12 - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Land Administration and Digital Governance, Geneva, 2020, pp. 42–48.
- 13 - Executive Decree No. 23-86 relating to the Management and Monitoring of Economic Property Intended for Investment, Official Gazette No. 14, 1 March 2023.
- 14 - Article 6, Law No. 23-17 relating to Economic Property Intended for Investment. Op;cite
- 15 -World Bank, Digital Governance and Public Investment Monitoring, Washington DC, 2022, pp. 67–73.
- 16 -World Bank, *Public Asset Management and Digital Monitoring Systems*, Washington DC, 2023, pp. 74–81.
- 17 -OECD, Regulatory Governance and Digital Oversight, Paris, 2022, pp. 91–97.
- 18- Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment; Executive Decree No. 22-299 establishing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency.
- 19- Executive Decree No. 22-299 of 8 September 2022 establishing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI).
- 20 - Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI), Official Digital Investor Platform Documentation, 2024.
- 21- OECD, *Digital Government and Investment Facilitation*, Paris, 2022, pp. 101–109.
- 22- Ibid, p 109
- 23 - Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment, Official Gazette No. 50, 28 July 2022.
- 24 - Executive Decree No. 22-299 establishing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency.
- 25 - OECD, Digital Transformation of Regulatory Procedures, Paris, 2022, pp. 112–118.

- 26 - *World Bank, Digital Platforms and Administrative Transparency, Washington DC, 2022, pp. 83–90.*
- 27 - *Article 23, Law No. 22-18 relating to Investment*
- 28 - *Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI), One-Stop Shop Operational Framework, 2024.*
- 29 - *OECD, Administrative Simplification and Investment Facilitation, Paris, 2021, pp. 95–102.*
- 30 - *United Nations, E-Government Survey: The Future of Digital Public Services, United Nations, New York.*
- 31 - *Ibid.*
- 32 - *Executive Decree No. 22-299 establishing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI).op cite*