ROSSIISKAYA ISTORIYA
ISSN: 0869-5687
No. 1 (2026)
https://rossiiskaya.com

Legal Controls for Investment in the Digital age: A Study of Investor Protection Mechanisms

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Received: 13/10/2025 **Accepted: 25/01/2026** **Published: 01/04/2026**

Abstract:
This study examines the legal controls of investment in the context of digital transformation, by analysing the legal and regulatory framework governing the investment process in the digital environment, with a focus on investor protection mechanisms. Digital transformation has become an essential element in the development of the investment climate, owing to the speed of procedures, transparency in transactions, and reduction of bureaucracy it provides.
The study highlights that the Algerian legislator has sought to keep pace with these transformations by updating legislation, particularly through Investment Law 22-18, and by adopting e-administration as a means of simplifying procedures and improving services provided to investors. The study also addresses the various legal controls regulating digital investment – whether legislative, administrative, or technical – and their role in ensuring a safe and stable investment environment.
Furthermore, the study focuses on investor protection mechanisms in the digital environment, including legal guarantees, judicial protection, dispute resolution, as well as the role of information security and data protection in enhancing trust in electronic transactions.
The study concludes that digital transformation effectively contributes to improving the investment climate; however, its success remains contingent upon the further development of the legal framework, the strengthening of digital infrastructure, and the upskilling of human resources, in order to ensure effective investor protection within the digital environment.
Keywords: investment; digital transformation; legal controls; investment climate.

Introduction:

The world is currently witnessing rapid transformations driven by the digital revolution, which has affected various economic and administrative fields and fundamentally reshaped the investment environment. Digital transformation has become an essential element in improving the business climate, by simplifying procedures, enhancing transparency, and accelerating transaction processing, leading to the emergence of new patterns of investment based on technology and knowledge.

In this context, Algeria has sought to keep pace with these transformations by reforming its legal and regulatory system, particularly through the enactment of modern laws aimed at encouraging investment and providing a safe and attractive environment for investors, while integrating digital means into the management of investment processes. However, this transformation simultaneously raises new legal challenges relating to investor protection and the security of electronic transactions.

The importance of this study lies in analysing the legal controls governing investment in the context of digital transformation, with a focus on investor protection mechanisms in Algeria, by highlighting the role of legislation and e-administration in achieving a balance between encouraging investment and ensuring legal protection.

Accordingly, this study raises the following problem:

To what extent has the Algerian legislator succeeded in establishing effective legal controls to protect investors in the context of digital transformation?

To answer this problem, the analytical and descriptive method was adopted, by dividing the study into two chapters: the first chapter deals with the conceptual and legal framework of investment in the context of digital transformation, while the second chapter is devoted to the study of legal controls and investor protection mechanisms in the digital environment.

Chapter One: Conceptual and Legal Framework of Investment in the Context of Digital Transformation:

Investment today is undergoing a remarkable transformation due to digital development, as information technology has become an essential element in improving the business climate and simplifying procedures. This has prompted countries, including Algeria, to update their legal and regulatory frameworks to keep pace with these changes.

Accordingly, this chapter addresses the conceptual framework of investment and digital transformation, followed by the legal framework governing them in Algeria.

Section One: The Nature of Investment and Digital Transformation:

Both investment and digital transformation are fundamental concepts in the modern economic environment, as they have become complementary elements in supporting development and improving the business climate. While investment represents an engine of economic growth, digital transformation contributes to enhancing its efficiency and simplifying its procedures.

Accordingly, this section will address the concept of investment, then the concept of digital transformation, and explain the relationship between them.

Subsection One: The Concept of Investment and its Economic Importance

Investment is one of the fundamental pillars for achieving economic development, as it refers to the employment of capital in productive or service projects with the aim of achieving future returns. Investment is not limited to the financial aspect alone but also includes human and technological resources that contribute to wealth creation and economic growth (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

The importance of investment lies in its contribution to job creation, increased production, improved living standards, as well as technology transfer and the development of local skills, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). Foreign investments also play an important role in supporting the national economy, particularly in developing countries, by providing financing and technical expertise.

Subsection Two: The Concept of Digital Transformation and its Characteristics

Digital transformation refers to the integration of digital technology into various areas of life, including administration and the economy, with the aim of improving performance and increasing efficiency. This includes the use of information and communication technologies, such as the internet, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Digital transformation is characterized by several features, including speed in transaction processing, cost reduction, improved service quality, as well as enhanced transparency and the reduction of administrative corruption. It also facilitates access to and exchange of information among various economic actors (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Subsection Three: The Relationship between Digital Transformation and Improving the Investment Climate

The relationship between digital transformation and improving the investment climate is close and interlinked, as digital transformation has become one of the most important modern tools upon which countries rely to enhance the attractiveness of their investment environment and achieve economic development. In the modern era, investment is no longer based solely on the availability of natural or financial resources but has become largely linked to the extent of digital infrastructure development and the efficiency of e-administration (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

From an administrative perspective, digital transformation contributes to simplifying procedures and reducing bureaucracy, by digitizing administrative services and adopting electronic platforms for submitting and processing applications. This helps reduce the time required to complete investment projects and limits the complexities that hindered investors in traditional systems. It also reduces direct contact between the administration and the investor, which limits manifestations of administrative corruption and enhances integrity.

From a legal perspective, digital transformation requires the development of the legislative framework to suit the nature of electronic transactions, by enacting laws relating to electronic signatures, personal data protection, and information security. This contributes to strengthening legal confidence among investors, as they feel there is adequate protection for their rights in the digital environment, which is an essential element in investment decision-making (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

From an economic perspective, digital transformation contributes to cost reduction and efficiency improvement, as the need for paper documents and administrative travel decreases, and electronic systems are relied upon for process management, saving time and resources. It also helps improve the competitiveness of the national economy by accelerating the pace of business and increasing productivity (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Digital transformation also plays an important role in enhancing transparency and providing information, as digital systems allow access to data on investment opportunities, legislation, and procedures in a clear and accessible manner for all. This helps reduce the uncertainty that investors may face and enhances their ability to make informed decisions.

In addition, digital transformation opens the field for new patterns of investment, such as investment in the digital economy, e-commerce, and digital services, which creates innovative investment opportunities and enhances economic diversification.

Despite these advantages, achieving a positive impact of digital transformation on the investment climate remains conditional upon the availability of a set of prerequisites, including a strong digital infrastructure, a flexible legal framework, qualified human resources, as well as the presence of political and administrative will to support this transformation. The absence of these prerequisites may lead to adverse outcomes, such as weak confidence in the digital system or service disruptions (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, it can be said that digital transformation represents an essential lever for improving the investment climate; however, its success depends on the extent of integration of legal, regulatory, and technical efforts to ensure a safe, transparent, and efficient investment environment.

Section Two: The Legal Framework for Investment in Algeria

The legal framework for investment is one of the fundamental pillars upon which the attractiveness of the business climate rests, as it determines the rules governing the investment process and guarantees investor protection. Algeria has worked to develop its legislative system to keep pace with economic and digital transformations, by enacting modern laws aimed at simplifying procedures and enhancing guarantees (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, this section will examine the development of investment legislation in Algeria and the most important new developments it has introduced, particularly in the context of digital transformation.

Subsection One: The Development of Investment Legislation in Algeria

Investment legislation in Algeria has witnessed remarkable development, reflecting the economic and political transformations the country has experienced since independence. This development has gone through several stages, during which Algeria moved from a state-dominated directed economy to a market economy seeking to attract investment and improve the business climate (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

First: The Period of the Directed Economy (1962–1988)

Following independence, Algeria adopted a socialist economic system based on central planning and state dominance over the means of production. In this period, investment was confined to the public sector, with the state financing and implementing economic projects, especially in strategic sectors. There was no legal framework for investment in the modern sense, as no effective role was recognized for the private sector or foreign investment, making the investment environment closed and unattractive (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Second: The Period of Economic Opening and the Beginning of Reform (1988–2001)

At the end of the 1980s, due to the economic crisis, Algeria embarked on profound economic reforms, represented by the transition to a market economy. This approach was embodied in the enactment of Law 93-12 on investment promotion, which constituted a fundamental turning point, as it affirmed the principle of investment freedom, opened the field to national and foreign investors, and established an agency for investment promotion and support. Despite the importance of this law, its implementation was affected by the security situation the country experienced during the 1990s (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Third: The Period of Strengthening Investment and Establishing Guarantees (2001–2016)

This period was marked by the issuance of Ordinance 01-03 on investment development, which sought to improve the investment climate by providing tax and customs incentives and simplifying administrative procedures. The National Agency for Investment Development was also created, which was responsible for accompanying investors and facilitating their projects. However, this period also witnessed certain restrictions, most notably the imposition of the 49/51 rule on foreign investments, which limited the attractiveness of the Algerian market, in addition to the persistence of bureaucracy and procedural complexity (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Fourth: The Period of Partial Reforms (2016–2022)

Investment Law 16-09 was issued as part of an attempt to reorganize the investment system and improve the attractiveness of the national economy. This law focused on restructuring the incentive system and simplifying some procedures, but it did not fully achieve the desired results, due to the persistence of administrative obstacles and the weak adoption of digitalization (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Fifth: The Period of Digital Transformation and Comprehensive Reform (2022–present)

Investment Law 22-18 represents a qualitative leap in Algerian investment legislation, as it introduced a set of fundamental reforms — which will be discussed in the following subsection in some detail — aimed at improving the investment climate and enhancing investor confidence. This law represents a transition towards a modern digital investment administration, in line with the requirements of the digital economy (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026.(

It is evident from this development that investment legislation in Algeria has undergone a gradual transformation from a closed system to a more open and flexible system. However, the effectiveness of these reforms remains linked to the stability of legislation, the improvement of practical implementation, and the strengthening of digital infrastructure (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Subsection Two: Investment Law 22-18 and its Most Important New Developments

Investment Law No. 22-18 of 24 July 2022 represents a qualitative leap in the course of investment legislation in Algeria, as it came in the context of comprehensive reforms aimed at improving the business climate, enhancing the attractiveness of the national economy, and adapting to the requirements of digital transformation. This law sought to overcome the shortcomings that characterized previous legislation, by adopting a new approach based on simplifying procedures, enhancing transparency, and establishing investment freedom (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

First: Establishment of the Principle of Investment Freedom and Non-Discrimination

One of the most prominent principles introduced by the law is the establishment of investment freedom, as it affirmed that investment is available to all natural and legal persons, nationals and foreigners, without discrimination. This is evident in: guaranteeing equality among investors; eliminating unjustified restrictions; and enhancing the principle of transparency in the granting of privileges (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). This approach reflects the legislator's shift from a logic of control to a logic of trust in the investor.

Second: Creation of the Algerian Agency for Investment Promotion

The law abolished the previous system and introduced a new body responsible for investment management. Its main functions include: accompanying investors; registering investment projects; granting privileges; and managing the digital investment platform (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). The importance of this body lies in unifying the authority responsible for investment, reducing administrative fragmentation, and accelerating file processing.

Third: Simplification of Administrative Procedures (Single Window)

The law adopted the principle of the single window as a fundamental mechanism for simplifying the investment path. Its most important features include: dealing with a single authority instead of multiple administrations; reducing the time limits for studying files; and reducing bureaucratic complexities (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). This reform targets one of the biggest obstacles to investment in Algeria: bureaucracy.

Fourth: Adoption of Digitalization in Investment Management

This is among the most important new developments of the law. The manifestations of digitalization include: the creation of a digital platform for project registration; electronic processing of files; and remote tracking of project stages (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). The impact of this includes: reducing direct contact with the administration; limiting administrative corruption; and improving transparency and speed of completion.

Fifth: A New System of Investment Incentives

The law introduced a clearer and more flexible incentive system. The types of privileges include: tax exemptions; customs exemptions; and incentives targeted according to regions (highlands, south) and sectors (priority sectors) (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). The new feature consists of directing investment towards balanced development and linking privileges to the economic impact of the project.

Sixth: Reorganization of Foreign Investment

The law demonstrated greater flexibility compared to previous legislation. The most important changes include: easing restrictions on foreign investment; reducing the application of the 49/51 rule; and opening new sectors to foreign investors (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). The objective is to attract foreign capital and technology.

Seventh: Enhancement of Legal Guarantees for Investors

The law established a set of fundamental guarantees: protection of private property; expropriation only for public benefit and with fair compensation; freedom to transfer profits; and legislative stability (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). These guarantees are a critical element in building investor confidence.

Eighth: Enhancement of Transparency and Anti-Corruption

The law focused on transparency as a fundamental pillar, through: digitalization of procedures; reduction of direct contact with the administration; and clarity of criteria for granting privileges (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Ninth: Orientation Towards Linking Investment to Economic Development

The objective is no longer merely to attract investment, but rather: job creation; technology transfer; economic diversification; and reducing dependence on hydrocarbons (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

General Evaluation of Law 22-18

The strengths of the law include:

- Comprehensive and modern reform;
- Integration of digitalization;
- Improvement of the investment climate (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).
- Enhancing investor confidence

Challenge points:

- Effectiveness of practical implementation on the ground
- Readiness of the administration for digital transformation
- The need for human resource training
- The need for continuous legislative stability

Investment Law 22-18 represents a qualitative shift in the philosophy of investment legislation in Algeria, moving from a traditional administrative model based on complexity and control to a modern model based on:

Digitalization + Simplification + Trust + Investment attractiveness

However, the success of this transformation remains contingent upon the effectiveness of practical implementation and the integration of legal reforms with administrative and technical reforms (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Table (1): Comparison of Investment Laws in Algeria

Element	Law 93-12	Ordinance 01-03	Law 16-09	Law 22-18
Context	Beginning of economic opening	Support for investment	Partial reform	Comprehensive and digital reform
Objective	Attract investment	Stimulate investment	Improve the climate	Enhance attractiveness and digitalization
Freedom of investment	Established	Established	Established	More strongly established
Bodies	APSI	National Agency for Investment Development (ANDI)	ANDI	Algerian Agency for Investment Promotion (AAPI)
Incentives	Limited	Extensive	Reorganized	Targeted and more flexible

Foreign investment	Relatively open	Restricted (49/51)	Partially restricted	More open
Procedures	Complex	Relatively complex	Attempt at simplification	Simplified and digital
Digitalization	Absent	Weak	Limited	Fundamental
Transparency	Weak	Moderate	Moderate	Enhanced
Strengths	Beginning of opening	Strong incentives	Reorganization	Digitalization + comprehensive reform
Weaknesses	Weak implementation	Bureaucracy	Limited reform	Implementation challenges

Source: Prepared by the two researchers (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Subsection Three: The Role of Digitalization in Modernizing Investment Administration

Digitalization has become an essential element in modernizing investment administration, with the adoption of electronic platforms to facilitate procedures for registering and monitoring projects. This contributes to reducing direct contact between the administration and the investor, thereby limiting corruption and enhancing transparency (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026). Furthermore, the use of digital technology helps improve the quality of administrative services, accelerate application processing, and provide accurate data to support decision-making, which enhances the effectiveness of public administration (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Chapter Two: Legal Controls and Investor Protection Mechanisms in the Context of Digital Transformation

In the context of digital transformation, investment is no longer limited to economic aspects alone but has become linked to a legal and regulatory framework that guarantees its protection in the digital environment. This requires the establishment of effective legal controls and advanced mechanisms that ensure transaction security and enhance investor confidence (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, this chapter addresses the legal controls governing digital investment, followed by investor protection mechanisms in this new environment.

Section One: Legal Controls Governing Digital Investment

Regulating digital investment is among the most important challenges facing contemporary legal systems, due to the specific nature of the digital environment and the new requirements it imposes relating to security, transparency, and transaction protection. To this end, legislation has sought to establish legal controls that ensure the smooth operation of the investment process within an organized and secure framework (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, this section will address the most important legal controls governing investment in the digital environment, whether legislative, administrative, or technical.

Subsection One: Legislative Controls

Legislative controls represent the legal basis for regulating investment, and Investment Law 22-18 has established a set of modern principles (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

1. **Establishment of the principle of investment freedom and non-discrimination**

The law stipulates that investment is available to all investors without discrimination, which enhances competition and guarantees equality (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

2. **Legal guarantees for investors (Articles 18–22)**

Articles 18 to 22 of Law 22-18 serve to establish a set of fundamental guarantees, which can be detailed as follows (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026):

Article 18: Protection of investor rights

-Establishment of the principle of protecting legitimate investment
-Guarantee that investor rights will not be infringed except in accordance with the law

This article reflects the principle of legal security.

Article 19: No expropriation except under certain conditions

Expropriation is not permitted except:
-For public benefit
-In accordance with legal procedures
-In exchange for fair and equitable compensation

This article represents a fundamental guarantee against administrative arbitrariness.

Article 20: Freedom to transfer funds

Guarantee of transfer of:
-Profits
-Capital
-Revenues

This guarantee is essential for attracting foreign investment.

Article 21: The principle of legislative stability

-Protection of investors from sudden changes in laws
-Ensuring the stability of the legal framework for projects

This principle achieves legal reassurance.

Article 22: Protection of investors from discrimination

-Prohibition of any discrimination among investors
-Establishment of the principle of equality before the law

General analysis of Articles 18–22

These articles form an integrated system aimed at:
-Enhancing confidence in the investment environment
-Ensuring transaction stability
-Reducing legal risks (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026)

Subsection Two: Administrative Controls

Administrative controls consist of the procedures and regulations adopted by public administration to facilitate the investment process, particularly in the context of digital transformation. Algeria has witnessed important reforms in this area, through the digitalization and simplification of administrative procedures, aimed at reducing bureaucracy and improving service quality (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Digital platforms have also been created for registering and monitoring investment projects, which allows for reduced direct contact between investors and the administration, limits manifestations of administrative corruption, and enhances transparency in decision-making (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

The most important manifestations of these controls include:

-Adoption of the single window

-Digitalization of procedures

-Simplification of the administrative pathway

Subsection Three: Technical Controls

Technical controls constitute an essential element in ensuring the success of digital investment, as they relate to information security and the protection of electronic systems from breaches. This requires the adoption of a robust digital infrastructure, including secure communication networks and advanced information systems (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Furthermore, personal data protection is among the most important challenges facing digital investment, necessitating the establishment of legal and technical mechanisms that ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information, particularly in light of the increase in cybercrime (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Section Two: Investor Protection Mechanisms in the Digital Environment

Investor protection in the digital environment is among the most prominent challenges posed by technological transformations, as this environment requires the provision of legal, judicial, and technical mechanisms that ensure transaction security and safeguard investor rights (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, this section will address the most important investor protection mechanisms in the context of digital transformation, whether through legal guarantees or modern judicial and technical means.

Subsection One: Legal Protection of Investors

Legal protection consists of the set of guarantees provided by law to investors, such as property protection, freedom to transfer profits, and the prohibition of expropriation except for public benefit and with fair compensation (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Algerian law also guarantees the principle of legislative stability, which grants investors a degree of legal security and encourages them to inject capital into long-term projects (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Subsection Two: Judicial Protection and Dispute Resolution

Judicial protection is among the most important mechanisms for investor protection, as it allows investors to resort to the judiciary to settle disputes that may arise with the administration or with other parties. Algeria has adopted modern dispute resolution methods, such as commercial arbitration, which is more flexible and faster than traditional litigation (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

The need has also emerged to develop electronic dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly in light of the spread of digital transactions, which requires adapting the judicial system to the requirements of the digital environment (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Subsection Three: Technical Protection (Cyber security and Data Protection)

Technical protection has become an essential element. It includes:

-Personal data protection
-Securing digital platforms
-Combating cybercrime (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026)

Subsection Four: Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Investor Protection in Algeria

Despite the reforms undertaken by the Algerian legislator, particularly through Investment Law 22-18 and the legal guarantees it contains (especially Articles 18–22), the effectiveness of investor protection mechanisms in practice still faces several challenges, reflecting a relative gap between the legal text and actual application, particularly in the context of digital transformation (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

First: Evaluation of the effectiveness of legal protection

From a theoretical perspective, Algerian legislation has provided an integrated system of guarantees, the most prominent of which are:

-Protection of private property
-Investment freedom and non-discrimination
-Freedom to transfer profits
-Legislative stability

These principles were established by Articles 18 to 22 of Law 22-18, reflecting a clear orientation towards enhancing legal security for investors (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

However, the problem lies in:

-The uneven application of these guarantees on the ground
-The slow activation of certain regulatory texts
-The vagueness of some implementing procedures

This reduces the practical impact of such protection (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Second: Administrative challenges and their impact on protection

The administration is a critical element in activating legal protection; however, reality reveals several shortcomings (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026):

1. Slowness of procedures

-Long processing times for files
-Multiple administrative stakeholders
-Complexity of the investment pathway

This leads to:

-Project delays
-Increased costs
-Reduced investment attractiveness

2. Weak coordination between bodies

Despite the creation of the Algerian Agency for Investment Promotion:

-Multiple intervening authorities still exist

-Lack of effective coordination between administrations
This leads to:
-Conflicting decisions
-Slow implementation of procedures
3. Persistence of some bureaucratic manifestations
-Administrative complexities
-Lack of flexibility in dealing with investors
This contradicts the objectives of modern reforms (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).
Third: Challenges related to digital transformation
Despite the adoption of digitalization as a strategic choice, its implementation faces several difficulties (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026):
1. Weak digital infrastructure
-Uneven internet coverage
-Limited information systems in some administrations
2. Lack of human competencies
-Limited expertise in the digital field
-Weak training in the management of electronic systems
This affects:
-Quality of services
-Effectiveness of digital platforms
3. Cyber security risks
-Potential for systems to be hacked
-Weak data protection
This is a critical element in investor confidence (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).
Fourth: Legal challenges in the digital environment
Digital transformation necessitates continuous development of the legal framework (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).
The most important issues include:
-Lack of implementing texts relating to electronic transactions
-The need to update data protection laws
-Vagueness of certain aspects related to electronic contracts
This leads to:
-Lack of clarity regarding rights and obligations
-Investor hesitation in digital transactions
Fifth: Impact of these challenges on the effectiveness of protection
These difficulties are directly reflected in the effectiveness of investor protection (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026):
-Weak confidence in the investment environment
-Increased legal and administrative risks
-Reduced investment attractiveness, especially foreign investment
-Slow project implementation

Thus, legal protection remains partially theoretical if not supported by effective implementation mechanisms (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Sixth: Prospects for improving the effectiveness of investor protection

To enhance the effectiveness of protection, the following is required (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026):

1. At the legal level

-Continuous updating of legislation
-Issuance of clear implementing texts
-Enhanced protection of data and electronic transactions

2. At the administrative level

-Effective simplification of procedures
-Improved coordination between bodies
-Strengthening the role of the Algerian Agency for Investment Promotion

3. At the technical level

-Development of digital infrastructure
-Enhancement of cyber security
-Updating of information systems

4. At the human level

-Training of competent personnel
-Dissemination of digital culture within the administration

It can be said that Algeria has made notable progress in building a legal framework for investor protection, particularly through Law 22-18; however, the effectiveness of this protection remains linked to the ability to:

Transform legal texts into effective administrative practices supported by a robust digital infrastructure (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Accordingly, the real challenge lies not in enacting laws, but in their practical embodiment in a manner that ensures a safe, transparent, and attractive investment environment.

Conclusion:

At the conclusion of this study, it is evident that digital transformation is no longer merely a technical option but has become an inevitable necessity imposed by global transformations in various fields, especially in the area of investment. Algeria, through a series of legal and regulatory reforms, has sought to keep pace with this transformation by integrating digitalization into the management of investment processes and improving the business climate (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

The study has shown that the Algerian legislator has taken important steps towards establishing a more transparent and attractive investment environment, particularly through Investment Law 22-18, which enhanced investor guarantees and established the principles of investment freedom, non-discrimination, and simplification of procedures. E-administration has also contributed to improving the quality of administrative services, reducing bureaucracy, and accelerating file processing, which positively affects investor confidence (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

However, despite their importance, these efforts still face a set of challenges, particularly in the area of practical implementation, where issues emerge relating to weak digital infrastructure, a lack of specialized human competencies, in addition to the continuous need to update the legal framework in line with rapid technological developments. Furthermore, investor protection in the digital environment remains linked to the effectiveness of information security mechanisms, data protection, and electronic dispute resolution (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Findings:

-Digital transformation directly contributes to improving the investment climate and enhancing its attractiveness (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Algerian legislation, particularly Law 22-18, has provided an important legal framework for investor protection (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-E-administration plays an effective role in reducing bureaucracy and achieving transparency (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Investor protection mechanisms still require development to keep pace with the digital environment (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Practical challenges exist that hinder the effective implementation of digitalization, particularly at the level of public administration (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

Recommendations:

-The need to strengthen digital infrastructure and extend its use across all administrations (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Training and qualifying human resources to handle the requirements of digital transformation (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Continuously updating legislation to keep pace with developments in technology and information security (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Developing personal data protection mechanisms and enhancing cyber security (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Activating electronic dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure speed and effectiveness in resolving disputes (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

-Enhancing transparency and oversight in electronic transactions to reduce administrative corruption (Meddah & Zarrouki, 2026).

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