



Algerian Copyright Protection for Journalistic Works in the Digital Environment

Boudouh Majda Chahinaz¹, Samia Ghorab²

¹Faculty of law, department of public law, University of Biskra, Algeria.

² Faculty of law, department of public law, University of Biskra, Algeria.

Abstract

Online journalism emerged and developed as a product of the global internet network, which was also a result of the fusion between the revolution in communication technology and the revolution in computing technology known as digital technology.

Online journalism has achieved many advantages; however, on the other hand, it may pose a barrier to intellectual creativity due to the significant difficulties faced by the author (journalist) regarding the protection of their rights over their digital work, given the assaults these digital works are subjected to. Like other countries, Algeria has witnessed the intrusion of technology into the field of journalism and media. There is no doubt that electronic journalistic works are susceptible to infringement just like other works in the digital environment. Therefore, it is necessary to provide them with protection that ensures the preservation of journalists' rights over their works. Accordingly, this article will address the various protection mechanisms for journalists' works in the digital environment in Algeria.

Keywords: Intellectual property, digital journalism, legal protection, technical protection in the digital environment, digital works.

Received : 12/07/2024

Accepted : 16/04/2025

Published : 18/06/2025

.introduction:

Around the world, digital journalism has taken over the news, information, and picture industries, displacing conventional journalism as the primary source of audience. In fact, some analysts believe that print journalism may soon be extinct. Since computers, the internet, mobile phones, and social media have made journalism easier, journalists have profited from the quick development of information and communication technology. Since technology has taken over as the main source of information, journalists' jobs have evolved to include both gathering, editing, and publishing news and information as well as ensuring that the public receives it. As a result, electronic journalism has emerged alongside traditional journalism. There are numerous benefits to this development, including immediate news access and constant, real-time updates on the rapidly changing social landscape. Electronic journalism is dialogical and participatory, in contrast to conventional journalism, which functioned in a one-way fashion from the writer to the viewer.¹.

In light of this development and the advantages achieved by electronic journalism, digital pirates have emerged who hijack the literary ownership of journalists publishing new types of

works known as digital works. This raises several questions about the issues facing this type of journalism, especially those related to the protection of literary ownership of digital journalistic works. Given the necessity to keep pace with technological development and the intrusion of journalism into the digital environment, it was essential to provide protection that matches this development.

Our research is confined to the framework of Algerian law, considering that Algeria experienced electronic journalism like other countries about four years after its connection to the internet. Algeria's connection to the internet dates back to 1994 under the supervision of the Scientific and Technical Research Center (CERIST), which was the sole intermediary distributor of the internet at the national level for the official bodies concerned, especially in the field of research, until December 1997, when the sector was opened to private individuals, allowing them to access the network if they could provide a computer, a modem, and a telephone line. At the end of October 1998, an agreement was signed between CERIST and the American Netsat agency to connect it through Washington via the MAA satellite, along with programming projects to establish a communication line through optical and satellite satellites to improve service quality. The Scientific and Technical Research Center did not cease to introduce improvements to enhance performance capacity, and the door was opened for private investment in the field of the internet under Executive Decree No. 25-98 dated 25/07/1998. The first interaction between Algerian national newspapers and electronic publishing occurred in 1997 and 1998.² Direct and independent electronic publishing of purely electronic newspapers since 1999³ Starting in 2000, Algerian electronic newspapers have multiplied on the Internet in various specializations and fields. In addition, most traditional media and newspapers have created websites and continued to provide their materials and services to Internet users.

A brand-new genre of journalism known as "digital journalistic works," which are held by the journalist as the original author, has emerged as a result of electronic journalism's invasion of Algeria. The author's (journalist's) rights, which are often infringed in the face of major technological breakthroughs, may be breached if these works are published online.

The significance of this study is evident from the foregoing, as it seeks to demonstrate the need for the implementation of strong legislation and procedures to safeguard journalistic works' literary property rights in the digital sphere, taking into account that these rights are contemporary rights associated with new technological advancements. The importance is further demonstrated by the ongoing development of the Internet in terms of its velocity and dissemination, as well as a rise in infringements on the rights of their owners and violations of digital works in general, including journalistic works. Because this topic has legal and technological aspects that need to be studied and analyzed, research on it is therefore crucial.

Clarifying some ideas pertaining to electronic journalism, digital journalism, and intellectual property is necessary in order to address this subject. For that reason, we are forced to use a suitable descriptive approach. Furthermore, no legal study would be complete without applying a suitable analytical technique to examine the relevant legal texts in order to accomplish the research's goals, which include elucidating the notion of digital journalistic

works protected by applicable law and determining the effectiveness of Algeria's protection mechanisms.

In Algeria, electronic journalism has become an unavoidable and unchangeable reality. It has had a lot of beneficial benefits and is continuously and quickly changing. But at the same time, cybercrimes have surfaced that have impacted the area of electronic journalism and violated the rights of digital journalists to their intellectual property. Algeria is among the nations that have hurried to take the necessary action to combat these crimes and provide them with safety..

The Organic Law on Media for the year 2012⁴ was released by the Algerian legislature in order to keep up with the changes that took place in the media landscape in general and journalism in particular. It made reference to electronic journalism and made the decision to safeguard the intellectual property of works that were associated with it. It was in force until the Organic Media Law of 2023 abolished it. Furthermore, on December 2, 2023⁵, Algerian lawmakers passed Law No. 23_19, an independent and unique law pertaining to the written and electronic press that defines them and outlines guidelines for their operation. It should be mentioned that there are a number of additional laws that are relevant to the subject of our study and that we will go over them later.

Therefore, we provide the following issue: What is it?Algeria has a number of specialized procedures to safeguard journalism in the digital sphere.Does intellectual property law cover the protection of these works?Or that there isDoes the online environment require additional laws tailored to these kinds of works?

In order to fully understand the topic's legal aspects and examine the issues it presents, it will be approached from two primary perspectives. The definitions of the topic's concepts, which are regarded as essential terms that cannot be fully comprehended without them, will take up the first axis. The legal and technical safeguards for these works will subsequently be the focus of the second axis

1/ The Conceptual Framework for Protecting Digital Journalistic Works

A crucial first stage in every legal research project is defining the conceptual framework, which offers a body of knowledge that makes the goal more clear. Given the novelty of the digital environment, the conflation of its terminologies between technical and legal aspects, and the difficulties in appropriately expressing journalistic works in the digital environment, this step is especially significant in the context of our topic. Digital works, which can be literary, scientific, or simply entertaining, are a new idea that differs from traditional works in both form and technique of expression. They also vary depending on the field in which they originated. Once they take physical form, they give their creators financial and moral rights, underscoring the significance of safeguarding intellectual output for these creators. The definition of digital works, their intellectual property, electronic media, and electronic journalism must all be established in order to offer protection. From there, we can precisely define what constitutes journalistic digital works and what requirements must be fulfilled in order for them to obtain legal protection under the relevant laws.

1/1 Intellectual property of digital works

Due to the lack of precision among legal specialists, the concept of digital works is very contentious. In order to arrive at a final suggestion for a suitable definition of the phrase, we will first try to dissect the term "digital works" and offer a separate explanation for each term before presenting some of the definitions that have been put out.

Any mental product that is written, illustrated, engraved, handwritten, broadcast on radio or television, or represented by movement is considered a work, according to jurisprudence. As long as the work's title has a distinctly innovative quality, it is protected.”⁶.

As defined by the Berne Convention of the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works dated September 9, 1886⁷In Article Two it said that the term “literary and artistic works” includes: “Every production in the literary, scientific and artistic field, whatever the method or form of expression, such as books...”

Although Article 2 of the Berne Convention does not explicitly define digital works, it does allow for freedom in their expression by stating that ".any was a manner or form of expression." In actuality, this makes it possible to stay up to date with recent advancements and include them into the works that are the outcome of technological advancement.⁸.

Therefore, according to the previous definitions, a work is considered any work or intellectual production, regardless of its form or method of expression. Works are distinguished from one another by the presence of two elements of innovation:⁹And the originality in it¹⁰.

The term "digital" is defined as: **numeric** according to the French Encyclopedia Azou as follows:

Numerical:INFORM Refers to a system or a process of representing information data or physical quantities using digits (0 and 1) or discrete values, as opposed to analog. Syn. Digital. Digital display.¹¹

By definition, any system that uses numbers to communicate information is considered digital in the context of informatics (0 and 1).

Therefore, by defining the terms "work" and "digital," we can say that a "digital work" is any work that is expressed in digital form and involves creativity and originality.

Additionally, it says: "A digital work is any creative intellectual activity that is part of an information technology context.”¹²It is also known as: “Creative work from the information technology environment.”¹³.

Intellectual property represents a person's authority over something intangible, which is the product of their imagination and thought, meaning the result of their intellectual activity. It is a broad term that encompasses all creations of the human mind, including literary and artistic works in the literary, scientific, or artistic fields, regardless of the method and form of expression. The first aspect is known as literary and artistic property, which usually includes copyright and neighboring rights, while the second aspect is known as industrial property, which includes inventions, designs, industrial models, trademarks, and the shape designs of integrated circuits and geographical indications.

Through the diversity and evolution of different publishing methods, the publishing process has gone through various stages, from publishing on CDs to online publishing, leading to electronic publishing. It has become essential to establish laws and regulations to protect these materials from infringement, whether through modification, deletion, or copying. These rights have evolved to what is now known as the protection of intellectual property on the internet.

Additionally, the protection of computers and physical communications as IT tools and resources, as well as the historical intent for intellectual property of electronic works¹⁴, there are three types: Software, databases, and integrated circuit topography are disciplines that emerged from computer science, independent of communication sciences, data exchange, and information networks.¹⁵.

It has to do with domain names in the context of the Internet. Alternatively, the squares or websites (domain names, email addresses, and online databases that are part of pages, the websites' content consists of text, photos, audio, video, and electronic publishing materials (multimedia).)¹⁶. Any writer For rational reasons, it belongs The IT environment is classified as digital based on the sophisticated idea of According to future technology development tendencies, a technical sickness Instead, the near one¹⁷.

Since publishing and producing events, messages, opinions, ideas, and knowledge through newspapers and magazines constitutes the entirety of a journalist's work in the digital world, It is incorporated in the content of websites and is classified as literary and artistic property under the umbrella of intellectual property, whether it is digital or traditional.

1/2/ Distinguishing electronic media from electronic journalism

The Algerian legislator regulated media and press activity under the Organic Media Law of 2012. A new law was then issued that repealed the latter in 2023. Therefore, this study will focus on the Organic Media Law issued in 2023.

In order to arrive at a definition of digital journalistic works, we see that it is necessary to distinguish between electronic media and electronic journalism. Considering that the field of media is broader, this is a fundamental issue in legal research, which results in determining the scope of legal protection.

1/2/1/Definition of electronic media

In contrast to "traditional media," electronic media is also referred to as "new media" or "alternative media." The technological revolution in media and communication forced the use of electronic media, and the development of the Internet helped media professionals present their various media content in a contemporary electronic format without depending on more antiquated tools like printing presses and radio and television broadcasting stations. These new methods combine text, sound, and image. Therefore, electronic media gives the sender and the recipient the chance to talk about media material¹⁸.

One definition of electronic media is that it is "a new sort of media that shares the concept, general concepts, and purposes with traditional media." It differs from traditional media because it uses a new kind of modern media that combines all of the old forms of

communication in order to deliver the necessary information in unique and powerful ways. It primarily uses the Internet, which gives media professionals a fantastic opportunity to showcase their diverse media content in an entirely electronic format.”¹⁹.

Regarding the Algerian lawmaker, he addressed electronic media in the Organic Law on Media of 2012 rather than defining it. This was eliminated by the Organic Law of 2023. The lawmaker wanted to specify media operations and how they should be published in Article 2 of the law, which might be done in printed or electronic form. In accordance with the provisions of this organic law, media activity is defined as "any publication of news, images, and opinions, as well as any broadcast of events, messages, ideas, knowledge, and information via any written, electronic, or audio-visual medium, directed at the public or a segment thereof," according to the article.

According to the definition, any publication or transmission of events, messages, opinions, ideas, knowledge, and information by electronic means is considered electronic media.

In Chapter Two of the 2023 Organic Media Law, the lawmaker then discussed the regulation of media activity, defining it as print and electronic press operations as well as audiovisual activities (Articles 5 to 8). Therefore, it is important to remember that the scope of media activity, which includes both press and audiovisual activities, is larger than that of the press.

Since the research issue pertains to the category of digital journalism, we will concentrate on the definition of electronic journalism, which the legislator incorporated in Chapter Two of the Organic Media Law of 2023 in Article 5 and which he believed to be the media's activity.

1/2/2 the definition of electronic journalism

We will discuss the legal definition of electronic journalism, then explain its definition in the Organic Media Law of 2023.

A: The legal definition of electronic journalism

It is important to note the definition of journalism before defining electronic journalism: It is the occupation of a person who gathers news and viewpoints and publishes them in a magazine or newspaper. A newspaper is a collection of pages with social, political, and economic news that are published every day or at regular intervals....”²⁰.

The following foreign terms are translated into electronic journalism: Online journalism, interactive news paper, electronic news paper, and electronic edition Instant journalism, electronic copies, paperless newspapers, interactive newspapers, and digital newspapers are some of the terminology used in Arab studies.²¹

As for the legal definition of electronic journalism, there is no consensus on it, so different definitions have been given, including: “A type of communication between people that takes place via electronic space.”-The Internet and other information and communication networks - in which the arts, mechanisms and skills of work in print journalism are used, in addition to the skills and mechanisms of information technology that are suitable for the use of cyberspace as a medium or means of communication, including the use of text, sound, image and different levels of interaction with the recipient, to investigate, process, analyze and disseminate instant and non-instant news to the masses via cyberspace quickly.”²²

It is described as follows: "Online newspapers that are published and distributed in the form of printed newspapers on electronic computer displays that display the newspaper's pages, including the text, photos, drawings, sound, and moving pictures."²³

The concept of an electronic newspaper is based on broadcasting or publishing journalistic content on one of the instant commercial information services networks, particularly on the global Internet, using contemporary technologies that have emerged as a new form of communication technology. However, it should be noted that jurisprudence has not reached a consensus on a single definition. Additionally, electronic journalism can be disseminated via display media, mobile networks, or television screens that have specialized equipment (such as converters or Decoders It could be aired on electronic media like the phone or radio.²⁴

There are two categories of electronic newspapers: 1. Complete electronic newspapers: these are self-contained, independent publications. 2. Paper newspapers in electronic format: This refers to online paper newspaper websites that only offer all or a portion of the paper newspaper's content along with services associated with the paper newspaper, like the ability to subscribe to the paper newspaper, post advertisements, and link to other websites.²⁵

B: Definition of electronic journalism in Algerian law²⁶

Regarding the definition of electronic journalism, the Algerian legislator was content to include it in Article 5 on the means of performing it, which will be in accordance with a new law, rather than defining it in the Media Law of 2023. The legislator did, in fact, define some terms pertaining to the written and electronic press in Article 2 of Law No. 23_19, which deals with these media. For example, electronic journalism is defined as: "Any multimedia communication service, for general or specialized media, directed to the public or a group thereof and published in a professional capacity by a natural or legal person who controls its editorial content."

"Any multimedia production and publication of original content that is of public interest and regularly updated and contains news related to national and international events, which is the subject of journalistic treatment," is how the legislator defined electronic press activity in the same article.

According to the legislator's definition in the same article, electronic journalism differs from print journalism in that the latter is published through newspapers or magazines. Therefore, in accordance with Article 5, electronic journalism publishes either specialist or broad media periodicals, with the former being multimodal.

According to Article 33 of Law 23_19, electronic journalism is carried out via websites with the domain name extension ".dz" that are physically and logically only located in Algeria.

It is evident from the aforementioned article's definition of electronic journalism activity that the news it covers both domestic and global events and is covered by journalists. As a result, certain services that electronic journalism may offer but that do not in any way qualify as electronic journalistic activity are now excluded under Article 34. These services include unprofessionally produced blogs, personal websites, and Internet communication services aimed at the general public, which principally seek to disseminate advertising messages or

advert. Another exception was introduced in the same article, stating that websites belonging to businesses, institutions, and organizations are not regarded as electronic newspapers.

According to Article 33 of Law 23_19, electronic journalism is carried out via websites with the domain name extension ".dz" that are physically and logically only based in Algeria.

Based on the definitions of electronic media and electronic journalism given above, we conclude that electronic journalism is a subset of digital media because the latter is more all-encompassing and encompasses print, electronic, and audio-visual media.

According to Article 2, paragraph on the definition of electronic journalism activity, it is observed that the legislator has restricted the concept of electronic journalism under Law 23_19 to one type, namely complete (independent) electronic journalism, and excluded paper publications when the online and original versions are identical.

1/3/Definition of Digital Journalistic Works and Conditions for Their Protection

It is important to understand what the Algerian legislator means by journalistic activity and journalist according to the provisions of the Media Law of 2023.

The legislator provided a unified definition for the journalist and journalistic activity concerning all media activities, whether in written or electronic journalism or audiovisual activity. The definition of journalistic activity and the journalist as an author is significant in determining the scope of legal protection for digital journalistic works.

The definition of journalistic activity is presented in Chapter One titled "The Profession of Journalist" in Article 15 as follows: "Journalistic activity refers to any search for news, its collection, selection, processing, and/or presentation for the benefit of a media outlet for written journalism, electronic journalism, a news agency, or an audiovisual communication service, or an audiovisual communication service via the internet."

From this article, it is clear that journalistic activity focuses on collecting, selecting, and processing news, and is presented for the benefit of the media specified in the article. Meanwhile, electronic journalistic activity relates to collecting and presenting news for electronic journalism rather than written journalism, based on what the legislator clarified in Article 2 of Law 23_19 concerning written and electronic journalism when defining electronic journalism activity as: "Any production and publication of multimedia... containing news related to national and international events...".

A journalist is someone who engages in journalistic activity and, according to the Algerian legislator, can be either a journalist, a professional journalist, or a professional journalist as a correspondent.

According to Article 16 of the Media Law of 2023, a journalist is defined as: "Any person who practices journalistic activity in the sense of this organic law, and their status is confirmed by a card issued by the employing body."

In Article 17, "professional journalist" is defined, and the legislator stipulated that certain conditions must be met to acquire this status, which are not required for a journalist according

to the definition in Article 16. A professional journalist may also be a correspondent. Article 17 states: "A professional journalist is anyone who practices journalistic activity in the sense of this organic law, makes this activity their regular profession and primary source of income, and proves their qualifications by either:

- A higher education degree directly related to the profession of journalism and at least three years of experience in the field of journalism.
- A higher education degree in any discipline with training in journalism from an accredited institution and at least five years of professional experience in the field of journalism.
- A permanent correspondent who meets the conditions stipulated in this article and has a work contract with a media outlet according to the provisions of Article 24 of this organic law is also considered a professional journalist."

The status of a professional journalist is confirmed by a national card for professional journalists according to Article 18 of the same law. This card grants its holder the right to benefit from measures taken in favor of the press, which includes legal protection for their works as the owner of literary property.

From the above, it is clear that both the journalist and the professional journalist share points of similarity and differ in others:

The main points of similarity:

- Both are subject to the provisions of the same law.
- Both engage in the same journalistic activity according to its definition in this law.

The main points of difference:

- The professional journalist takes journalistic activity as their regular profession and main source of income, which is not a requirement for the journalist.
- It is required for the professional journalist to obtain a higher education degree and experience, which is not required for the journalist. The question here is what are the conditions for acquiring the status of journalist? Why has the legislator not specified them as they did for the professional journalist, given that they both engage in the same journalistic activity?
- The journalist benefits from a professional card issued by the employer, while the professional journalist benefits from a national card for professional journalists, the issuing authority of which is not specified in the law and is left to regulation.

It is noted here that the national card for the professional journalist grants them the right to benefit from measures taken in favor of the press. The question raised here is what are these measures taken in favor of the press? The phrase is vague and imprecise, and why has the legislator excluded the professional journalist while including the journalist, despite both engaging in the same activity? This question leads us to another question: among the measures taken in favor of the press, undoubtedly, is the protection of the journalist's intellectual property. Do both benefit from it, or is it limited to the professional journalist only?

Looking back at the second chapter, "Protection of Journalists," we can see that the lawmaker used the term "journalist" without making a distinction between those who are professionals and those who are not. Consequently, we inquire: What advantage does Article 18's second paragraph, which states that a professional journalist gains from actions made in the press's best interests without the journalist being informed of them, offer?

We can tell from the aforementioned observations that it is shameful. The lawmaker ought to take a second look at these texts and clear up any confusion. Due to the fact that it affects the rights of professional and amateur journalists.

At the end of the conceptual section and after providing definitions of the most important key terms that serve the topic, especially those addressed by the legislator, we conclude with an attempt to define digital journalistic works, which we are studying and which are granted legal protection.

Digital journalistic works are: "Any production or intellectual work that involves innovation and originality produced by a 'journalist or professional journalist' in the course of journalistic activity, which consists of seeking, collecting, selecting, and processing news, and is presented in a digital format for the benefit of electronic journalism as a multimedia communication service."

We conclude that the digital journalistic works protected by Algerian law are:

- Intellectual work that involves innovation and originality
- Produced by a journalist or professional journalist
- Related to the practice of journalistic activity, except for what is stipulated in Article 34 of Law 23-19.
- Presented for electronic journalism (multimedia services)
- Article 33 of Law 23-19 adds that electronic journalism is practiced through a website that is exclusively, physically, and logically located in Algeria with the domain name extension ".dz."

2/the protection afforded to journalists regarding their digital journalistic works.

Instead of enacting specific legislation to safeguard the intellectual property rights of digital journalism, the Algerian legislators subjected them to general regulations, beginning with the Constitution, which is regarded as the state's supreme document, and the laws that follow it, particularly Order 03/05 concerning copyright and related rights. ...and the Organic Media Law 2023, since the journalist is entitled to the right of literary and artistic property over his works in compliance with the relevant laws, according to Article 88/2 of the Media Law. Ordinance 03-05 on Copyright and Related Rights is most likely being applied when the phrase "in conformity with applicable legislation" is used.

As a result, we shall discuss how these works are protected in line with the provisions of the two laws described above. Naturally, as a source of law in Algeria, we will discuss this protection in international agreements. We will first discuss the nature of the rights that are protected, and then we will discuss some additional relevant laws.

2/1/ The content of the rights protected in digital journalistic works

A set of exclusive rights and powers that give the author (a real person) the ability to express his ideas or literary and creative creations in a unique way constitute the content of the protected rights under copyright. According to the Algerian legislator's definition above, the author of our research is a journalist who uses digital works to express his creativity. He may be a journalist or a professional journalist.

within the framework of establishing the rights and responsibilities of both parties in order to regulate the journalist's and employer's working relationship."Every employment connection between the employing organization and the journalist is subject to a formal employment contract that explains the rights and obligations of both parties, in accordance with existing legislation," reads Article 24 of the 2023 Organic Law on Media.

As we will show below, the journalist (author) has two rights to these works: the moral right and the pecuniary right.

2/1/1/the Content of moral (literal) rights²⁷

Since journalism is regarded as a literary and intellectual endeavor, the bearer of this right is endowed with a number of abilities that enable him to protect the intellectual property rights of his creations. The author's right to publish his work (Article 22 of Decree 03-05) and his right to be given credit for it (Article 23 of Decree 03-05) are two examples of these powers. "Every news item published or transmitted by any media outlet must include the name of its author or a reference to its original source," according to Article 21 of the 2023 Media Law.

According to Article 24 of Order 03-05, the owner of the work also has the right to remove it from circulation. However, the legislator has limited this power by prohibiting excessive use, as stated in Article 24 Paragraph 2.

The author has the right to defend his work from criticism by upholding its integrity and protesting any changes, distortions, or corruptions.

2/1/1 the Content of financial rights

It stands for the monetary reward that the writer receives in return for the mental labor that goes into creating his work. In accordance with Article 27 of Order 03-05, the journalist who wrote the piece has the right to profit from it in any way. According to Article 27 of the same order, the journalist has the authority to use any information processing technology to disseminate the work and reproduce it.

According to Article 151/1 of Order 03-05, anyone who makes a copy of a protected work is guilty of counterfeiting. Order 03-05, however, established two instances where copying is acceptable and not illegal. According to Article 41/1 of Order 03-05, the first exception is making one duplicate of a work for one's own or one's family's use. The second exception is found in Article 47, which states that, unless there is a clear prohibition against its use, it is acceptable for any media outlet to copy articles about everyday events that are published in

the written, audio, or visual press or to disseminate them to the public, as long as the source and the author's name are mentioned or they are paid.

2/2/ Mechanisms for Protecting Digital Journalistic Works

One of the main challenges facing the digital world is the provision of protection for digital works, given that the techniques for infringing upon them have evolved alongside the development of protection technologies. Legislative protection in domestic laws and international agreements has become ineffective, necessitating the establishment of another type of protection, which is the technical protection of digital works or technological measures. We will detail these mechanisms as follows: Legal protection of digital journalistic works

We will discuss this protection in international agreements relevant to the subject and then we will discuss it in Algerian domestic laws.

2/2/1 Protection of digital journalistic works under international agreements

Technological strategies developed by rights holders to safeguard their creations were short-lived, as scientific advancements swiftly produced technological countermeasures that negated the impact of the former and allowed them to acquire these works without paying the rights holders anything. Therefore, it is necessary to look for ways to safeguard these works on a global scale by signing international agreements pertaining to the protection of intellectual property rights generally, which also apply to digital journalistic works as a kind of electronic publication. Countries have collaborated at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) level to achieve this goal.²⁸ The organization issued the WIPO Copyright Treaty, which was adopted in Geneva on December 20, 1996, and concluded another agreement that is compatible with it, the WIPO Treaty on Performers and Producers of Phonograms 1996, in order to provide protection for works published electronically, as this protection was not included in the Berne Convention. Because they safeguard copyright and related rights via the Internet, these two agreements were dubbed the "Internet Agreements."²⁹

The WIPO Convention has strengthened³⁰ The Berne Convention's status was enhanced when its first article stipulated that signatory states must adhere to the basic provisions of the Berne Convention, including Articles 1 to 21 and the Berne Convention Appendix. It also opened the door for member states of the Berne Union to join it.

One of the characteristics of the WIPO Convention is that it includes a set of provisions that pertain to digital media and media, permitting the use of works that are distributed online and in digital formats. The rights pertaining to the transmission and storage of works, along with the limitations and exclusions from those rights, are the most significant of these. Additionally, it clarified a number of clauses, including: _ According to Article 9 of the Berne Convention, storing works on an electronic medium is equivalent to copying traditional literary and artistic works, where Article 4 of the agreed statement regarding Article 1 of the WIPO Treaty states the following: It is applicable. The Berne Convention's Article 9 on the freedom to reproduce completely extends to the digital realm, especially when it comes to using digital works. According to Article 9 of the Berne Convention, it is

recognized that storing a protected work in digital form on an electronic medium amounts to reproduction.³¹

Digital works published online are protected by Article 8 of the WIPO Copyright Treaty. "Authors of literary and artistic works shall have the exclusive right to authorize the communication of their works to the public by any means, whether wired or wireless, including making their works available to the public so that any member of the public may view those works from a place and at a time chosen by any member of the public himself," it states.

Because there are no national laws protecting works published online, rights holders have turned to "special protection," or alternative mechanisms, to safeguard their works. This entails employing technological tools (such encryption and electronic signatures, which we will discuss later) to safeguard works by the rights holders themselves. They have been able to stop attacks on their works as a result, and the only way to exploit them is to obtain a license from them in exchange for payment.

But, as is well known, technology has two sides, and counter-technological strategies are evolving to either negate or get around the other mechanisms that rights holders have developed to access and profit from their digital works without paying them any fees.

Perhaps Contracting Parties shall provide in their laws for appropriate protection and effective remedies against the circumvention of effective technological measures used by authors in the exercise of their rights under this Treaty or the Berne Convention, which prevent the performance, in relation to their works, of acts not authorized by the authors concerned or permitted by law. This is one of the obligations related to technological measures stipulated in Article 11 of the WIPO Copyright Convention of 1996, which aims to limit this infringement.

In addition, Article 12 addressed the following obligations regarding information required for rights management: (1) The Contracting Parties shall include in their laws appropriate and effective penalties for anyone who knowingly engages in any of the following acts, or has reasonable grounds to know:-With regard to civil penalties - that such acts cause, permit, facilitate, or conceal the commission of an infringement of any of the rights covered by this Treaty or the Berne Convention:

1. To alter or remove any information in electronic form that is required for rights management without authorization.

2. To distribute, import, broadcast, or transmit works or copies of works to the public without authorization, knowing that information required for rights management in electronic form has been altered or removed without consent.

- (2) When any part of the information is linked to a copy of the work or appears in a communication of the work to the public, it is considered "rights management information" as defined in this article. This includes information that identifies the work, the author of the work, the owner of any rights in the work, or information about the terms of use of the work, as well as any numbers or codes that represent that information.

In addition, Article 12 addressed the following obligations regarding information required for rights management: (1) The Contracting Parties shall include in their laws appropriate and effective penalties for anyone who knowingly engages in any of the following acts, or has reasonable grounds to know: -With regard to civil penalties - that such acts cause, permit, facilitate, or conceal the commission of an infringement of any of the rights covered by this Treaty or the Berne Convention:

This article clarifies that States Parties are required to incorporate into their legislation appropriate sanctions against the circumvention of technological safeguards for digital works if those safeguards are intended to stop actions that are not legally permitted or approved by the owners of the rights.

It is important to note that the agreement included no mention of tools used to negate or get around the effects of technological safeguards. Countries were permitted to regulate this issue in a way that suited their interests. We think it was wise to let each nation handle the issue in accordance with its own interests.³²

The omission of those devices may be attributed to the fact that each country has its own material and technological capabilities to address the issue of violations, as well as differences in the level of training among specialists in digital technology to combat this type of offense.

However, we find that the Algerian legislator, unfortunately, remained silent on this matter and did not stipulate any deterrent measures to counter the circumvention of preventive measures for the rights holders, which is a criticism against them, and it would be preferable if this deficiency were addressed.

2/2/2 Protection of digital journalistic works under Algerian law

Because the term "intellectual creativity" has a broad definition that encompasses both traditional and digital works, the Algerian Constitution decided to protect it first. Following this was the Organic Law on Media for 2023, which outlines the protection of journalistic works generally and does not differentiate between electronic and paper works, granting both the same level of protection. Similar to literary works, the legislature has cited general guidelines for both criminal and civil protection, employing the Copyright and Related Rights Law's provisions or civil law's regulations, as well as a number of supplementary legislation pertaining to copyright protection. The following is how we will talk about each of them:

A-Protection under the Constitutional Amendment of 2020

Intellectual property is a right guaranteed constitutionally and is the highest level of assurance that safeguards the rights of all citizens equally. Therefore, the constitutional amendment of 2020 included a clear general provision that guarantees the freedom of intellectual creativity and its protection in all its forms and various fields, including the subject of this research. Article 74 states: "The freedom of intellectual creativity, including its scientific and artistic dimensions, is guaranteed, and this freedom may only be restricted when it infringes on the dignity of individuals or the supreme interests of the nation or national values and constants. The law protects the rights arising from intellectual creativity..."

B 2 _ Protection Report under the Algerian Media Law

The legislator in the organic media law of 2023 decided to protect the intellectual property of journalistic works in general in several of its articles, starting with Article 21, which stipulates that any media outlet must include the name of the author or refer to the original source when publishing news or broadcasting it, in the case of transferring or quoting from any other media outlet. It is noted that this article is general and does not explicitly refer to the protection of intellectual property for digital journalistic works. However, this condition introduced by the legislator, which consists of "mentioning the name of the author when transferring or quoting," suggests that the author of the news may be a journalist and that this news may be in digital form. Therefore, we see that the article provides protection for the works of journalists in general, including digital works, as the article is stated in a general form without specification.

Together with the aforementioned article, the legislator also assigned provisions in Chapter Two, titled "Protection of the Journalist," that offer legal protection for journalists in respect to their working relationships with employing bodies, their operations, and their professional practices. ". The publication or transmission of any journalistic work and its exploitation in its original form by any other media outlet is subject to the prior agreement of its owner," according to Article 29, which protects his work.

According to the relevant laws, the journalist enjoys the right to literary and artistic property over his creations.

The legislator made it clear in the report that the journalistic endeavor is the property of its owner and cannot be published or broadcast by any media outlet without the owner's consent. He also benefits from Algerian law's right to literary and artistic ownership, which applies generic criteria without giving journalists specific laws. Anyone who breaches Article 29 is therefore subject to the criminal and civil sanctions specified in the applicable Copyright and Related Rights Law.

The Algerian lawmaker did not stop at protecting journalists from others using their work; instead, he extended the protection to their relationship with their employers through Article 28, which states that journalists have the right to refuse to have their work published with their signature or broadcast to the public if the content is altered without their consent, and that this is not a breach of contract. The journalist's work cannot be altered by the employer and then published without his permission. The employer cannot take advantage of this refusal and end the employment relationship because the journalist has not fulfilled his contractual obligations; this is merely an affirmation of the journalist's right to own his works and the resulting effects that he enjoys on them.

The last article that can be referred to in this law is Article 35 of Chapter Three entitled "Ethics and Ethics of the Journalist's Profession." There is no doubt that the journalist, when performing his work, must comply with the Code of Ethics and Ethics of the Journalist's Profession. In application of this article, especially its second paragraph, which prohibits the

journalist from resorting to illegal and corrupt methods to access information, photos and documents, and since this phrase is vague, I see that it even includes the method of transferring and quoting news from journalistic works from other media outlets without seeking their approval. This is also considered an illegal act and a violation of the provisions of Article 29 referred to above, which requires bearing responsibility.

C- Civil and criminal protection in accordance with Order 03/05 relating to copyright and related rights for digital journalistic works.

The journalist (author) may file a civil lawsuit to claim compensation for damages resulting from the assault based on the rules of tort liability, including Article 124 of Order 75/58 dated 09/26/1975 containing the amended and supplemented Algerian Civil Code.³³.

The Algerian legislator also addressed this type of protection in Article 143 of Order 03/05 relating to copyright and related rights. It came as follows: The lawsuit for compensation for damages resulting from the unauthorized exploitation of the author's work and the performance of the owner of the related rights shall be within the jurisdiction of the civil court. This is in accordance with the rules of judicial jurisdiction and the formal conditions for filing a civil lawsuit, as regulated by the Algerian Civil and Administrative Procedures Law No. 08/09 of 2008, as amended and supplemented.

Compensation in this case may include material and moral damage. Material damage is incurred if the author (in this case, the journalist) does not receive compensation for the exploitation of his work, and moral damage is incurred if his intellectual property is attacked by publishing his work and offering it for circulation without his permission.

Compensation in this case varies depending on the nature of the damaged materials. It can either be restored to what it was before, in which case the compensation is in kind, or if that is not possible, the compensation is in cash.

In the case of copyright in general, and digital works in particular, compensation in kind is preferable to monetary compensation, as it eliminates the damage incurred, rather than preserving the damage and paying the infringer a sum of money. The compensation in kind awarded by the judge consists of halting the infringement on the work, whether this infringement involves publication, display, or printing. The court may also order the destruction of copies at the expense of the person responsible and award compensation if it deems it appropriate.

In addition to the civil lawsuit, the legislature has authorized the author to pursue an urgent lawsuit to request the emergency judge to take preventive measures to prevent or halt imminent infringement of his rights. Such measures include issuing an order from the head of the competent judicial authority to halt any ongoing production process aimed at illegally copying the work. The legislature has provided for urgent lawsuits in Articles 146 to 149 of Order 03-05.

The legislator also approved criminal protection, which consists of criminalizing acts that constitute an attack on digital works. If we refer to Order 03-05 relating to copyright and related rights, we find that it stipulates the crime of counterfeiting, and the legislator

classified it as a misdemeanor. Penal legislation did not address it by definition, but rather limited itself to specifying the acts that constitute this crime.

The Algerian legislator stipulated the misdemeanor of imitation in Articles 151 to 160 of Order 03-05, whereby Article 151 specified the acts that constitute the misdemeanor of imitation (the crime of unlawful disclosure of works or violation of their integrity).- Reproduction of a work in any manner in the form of pirated copies-Importing or exporting pirated copies of a work-Selling pirated copies of a work, renting or pledging for circulation pirated copies), and Article 152 stipulates the means used to commit counterfeiting crimes, mentioning them as examples, including among these means distribution by cable or any other means of transmission of signals carrying sounds, images and sounds, or by any information processing system.

Article 153 of the law stipulates imprisonment ranging from six months to three years and a fine ranging from five hundred thousand Algerian dinars to one million Algerian dinars. The same penalty applies to the participant, and the penalty is doubled in the event of a repeat offense, in addition to other penalties (closure and confiscation).

Given the foregoing, we question if the above-mentioned criminalization of imitation can be advantageous for journalistic works. Article 29 of the Organic Media Law of 2023 states in its second paragraph that "A journalist benefits from the right to literary and artistic ownership of his works in accordance with the applicable legislation in force." Therefore, the answer is yes. Order 03_05, which deals with copyright and related rights, is the applicable law. As a result, the same requirements that apply to publications about the crime of imitation also apply to journalistic works that are imitated, whether they are printed or electronic. The lawmaker's requirement that any other media outlet seek prior permission from its owner before publishing or broadcasting any journalistic work and using it in its original form lends credence to this viewpoint. What is the legal stance on imitation in its several forms if the law forbids using the original form without the owners' permission?

D- Supplementary laws related to copyright protection

As for the aforementioned laws that are considered a legal basis for the protection of literary works in general, including digital journalistic works, we refer here briefly to a group of laws that are related to the field of protection, but the space does not allow in this article to address their content, so we will suffice with mentioning them. However, at the same time, in order to clarify the extent of the complexity and multiplicity of laws, which necessitates an appeal to the legislator to put an end to this legislative inflation and to collect everything related to the subject in a single code, which might be better. These laws are represented by:

Executive Decree No. 11_36 is amending and supplementing Executive Decree No. 05_356 containing the basic law of the National Office of Copyright and Related Rights, its organization and operation.³⁴ This collection is known by its abbreviation ONDA. It is the main administrative body responsible for ensuring the enforcement of copyright and related rights within Algeria.

Order No. 96-16 regulating the provisions for the legal deposit of literary, artistic and scientific works³⁵.

_ Algerian Penal Code No. 66_156, as amended and supplemented, includes part of its provisions for the penalties that must be applied to copyright, which it classifies as a misdemeanor.³⁶

_ Civil and Administrative Procedures Law 08_09, includes the identification of specialized poles as a judicial body specialized in disputes related to intellectual property issues in the sixth paragraph of Article 32 and the fourth paragraph of Article 40.³⁷

_ Code of Criminal Procedure No. 66_166, which regulates the procedural aspect of criminal prosecutions.³⁸

_ Law No. 09-04 of August 5, 2009, containing special rules for the prevention and combating of crimes related to information and communication technology.³⁹

2/3/ Technical protection of digital works

A technical protection mechanism has emerged in response to the shortcomings of legislative protection of digital works. Its goal is to prevent various attacks on these works, including theft, vandalism, and piracy, by creating Internet software that incorporates a set of technologies, including encryption, electronic signatures, and digital watermarks, which we will briefly discuss below:

A_ Encryption:Encryption is the process of using non-common symbols or signals so that the information that is to be passed or sent becomes incomprehensible to others, or the use of non-common symbols or signals without which the information cannot be accessed.

The Algerian legislator addressed encryption in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 2 of Law No. 15/04 of 2015, which sets out the general rules relating to electronic signatures and certification.⁴⁰It states the following: "Private encryption key: is a series of numbers that is exclusively possessed by the signatory, and is used to create the electronic signature. This key is linked to the public encryption key. The public encryption key is a series of numbers that is made available to the public in order to enable them to verify the electronic signature, and is included in the electronic certification certificate."

The earliest kind of encryption is homomorphic encryption, which encrypts and decrypts a message using a single key. Only the sender and the recipient own the key in this kind of encryption; nobody else is aware of it. The second type of encryption is asymmetric, which uses two keys. The first key is a public key that is utilized in the encryption process and is available to everyone. The second is a private, secret key that only the sender is aware of.

B_ Electronic signature:The Algerian legislator defined electronic signature in Article 2/1 of Law 15/04 as follows: "Data in electronic form, attached or logically linked to other electronic data, used as a means of documentation."

Electronic signatures are divided into two types: the first is the digital signature, which relies on digital encryption methods based on algorithms or mathematical calculations to ensure the confidentiality of information and communications securely by transforming it into an incomprehensible form except for the owner of the signature. The electronic signature is made using a specific key to encrypt the email message, and then the recipient of that message relies on another key to decrypt it to obtain the sent information. If the message

appears clear and readable after decryption, the sender's signature is valid. The second type is the biometric signature, which relies on the unique characteristics of a person, such as fingerprints, iris patterns, or voice tone, among other unique human traits that cannot be forgotten. This process is carried out using a computer, camera, and fingerprint reader.

C_ Digital watermark: It is a set of data representing an image that is embedded in the file to identify the intellectual property rights information for that file. Unlike visually printed documents, the data representing digital watermarks is distributed and dispersed, making it difficult to identify and process after creation. Specialized software is used to aggregate this dispersed data, verify its accuracy, and ensure it matches the original. The design of digital watermarks is not limited to text content like its printed counterparts; it extends to all types of files, including images, audio, video, and multimedia.

However, what draws attention is the rapid development of counter-technological methods aimed at nullifying the effectiveness of the technical protection relied upon by digital content owners to obtain such content without paying the rights holders.

In light of this situation, the WIPO has stipulated in Articles 11 and 12 that member states must ensure their domestic laws provide appropriate protection and penalties to limit circumvention of the technological measures used by rights holders to exercise their rights, as previously mentioned.

Conclusion:

The aforementioned makes it evident that information products in general and digital journalism in particular constitute a new class of knowledge containers, each with unique preparation, expression, broadcasting, and publishing characteristics. It was essential to give these digital items legal protection against infringement in order to promote innovation.

Additionally, we observed that the Algerian legislators did not create a law specifically for digital journalism, instead subjecting them to a number of other laws, including the 2023 Media Law and Ordinance 03-05 concerning copyright and related rights in terms of organization and protection. This led to an overabundance of legal texts.

According to the document, some legal provisions in the 2023 Media Law were not precisely drafted, which resulted in conceptual misunderstandings that have an impact on the extent of protection afforded to the literary ownership right of journalistic works generally.

In Ordinance 03-05 concerning copyright and related rights, the legislator addressed criminal protection which is regarded as one of the most efficient protection mechanisms in weakly worded clauses pertaining to counterfeiting crimes.

Despite its evolution, the protection provided under the WIPO agreement is regarded as the least effective. The Algerian lawmaker, however, has not kept up with this evolution by failing to outline sanctions for evading the unique safeguards provided by technology processes.

Suggestions:

The legislative system is a reflection of the degree of development of countries. Although the Algerian legislator has kept pace with the developments in the field of intellectual property and electronic media in terms of substantive and procedural organization and legal protection, there are still some shortcomings in the laws related to the protection of literary rights concerning journalistic works, whether digital or written. Therefore, we present some proposals that may contribute to introducing some reforms to Algerian laws, the most important of which are:

- The necessity of gathering the scattered legal texts related to digital works, including the concept and content of the rights granted to them and the protection established for them, whether civil, criminal, or technical.
- The necessity of keeping up with what is stipulated in international agreements in this field.
- The necessity of precise drafting of legal texts and eliminating conflicts between them.
- The necessity of criminalizing all types of violations that occur against the literary property of digital journalistic works and ensuring the rights of journalists to encourage their innovation and intellectual production.
- The necessity of tightening penalties so that punishment is effective and contributes to reducing the rate of violations.
- Training specialists to confront cyber crimes related to intellectual property through training, especially by exchanging experiences and benefiting from developed countries in this field in coordination with WIPO.
- The necessity of training specialized judges and developing the justice system to effectively address newly emerging crimes that use rapidly evolving technological means and techniques.
- The necessity of enhancing international cooperation in the field of cyber security and utilizing the expertise of developed countries in this domain.

References

- 1Muhammad Al-Fateh Hamdi, The Reality of Electronic Journalism and Its Impact on the Future of Print Journalism, An Analytical Study, Al-Turath Magazine, Volume 5, Issue 17, p. 22.
- 2Al Watan newspaper, published in French, was the first to produce an electronic version of its paper counterpart, starting in November 1997. Al Khabar newspaper, published in Arabic, was the first, in April 1998. Ibid., p. 9..
- 3The newspaper is consideredAlgeriaNterfac" And it isThe first electronic newspaper on the Internet was founded byOneMedia professionals "Nouredine Khalasi"Launched in November 1999The same reference, p. 10.

-
- 4 - Organic Law No. 12-05 dated January 12 concerning media (repealed by Organic Law No. 23-14 dated August 27, 2023, concerning media, Official Gazette No. 56, dated August 29, 2023)
 - 5 - To Organic Law No. 23-14 dated August 27, 2023, concerning media, Official Gazette No. 56, dated August 29, 2023.
 - 6AwachriaRuqayyah,Legal Protection of Electronically Published Works under the WIPO Copyright Treaty 1996 - An Evaluation Study(Human Rights Generation Magazine), Issue 1,2014,jilrc-magazines.com/
 - 7Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, issued on 09/09/1886, completed at Paris on 04/05/1896, revised at Berlin on 13/11/1908, completed at Berne on 20/03/1914, revised at Rome on 02/06/1928, Brussels on 26/06/1948, Stockholm on 14/07/1967, Paris on 24/07/1971, and revised on 28/09/1979. Algeria joined the Berne Convention.To protect literary and artistic worksBy Presidential Decree No. 97_341, dated 09/13/1997, Official Gazette No. 61, issued on 09/14/1997.
 - 8Ben Azouz Mohamed, Mechanisms of International Legal Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Environment, Journal of Legal and Economic Research, Volume: 8, Issue: 2, Month: 6, Year: 2025, p. 1050.
 - 9MeaningInnovation: or rather, the author's personal fingerprint(personalization) In order for a work to be protected, it must be distinct from other works of the same genre by possessing some degree of originality. Innovation is the basis of protection, and if the element of novelty and innovation is absent, the work will not be protected. This is what the Algerian legislator confirmed in Article 3 of Order 03-05.
- Since journalistic works do not always contain the element of innovation that makes them worthy of protection, the latter only includes some forms of journalistic work that reflect and embody the personality of the latter, such as articles and journalistic interviews... but if the article is devoid of the journalist's personality, then it is not protected, and the same rule applies to journalistic interviews.. Look into that:Fathallah and Karim Karima, Criminal Protection of Intellectual Property Law for Electronic Works in the Internet Environment and the Extent to which Journalistic Works Benefit from This Protection, Al-Soura MagazineAnd contact, number22, 2018. p. 100.
- 10Originality is defined as: It is divided into two parts: absolute originality, meaning that the author did not rely on another work in producing their work; and relative originality, meaning that they relied on another work, such as a translation. For a further explanation of the elements of innovation and originality, see: Soli Ibtissam, Legal Protection of Freedom of the Media - A Comparative Study - PhD in Law, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Algeria, 2018, p. 451.
 - 11Dictionary encyclopedia, Auzou, Paris, 2004. p1080.
 - 12Shaaran Fatima, Protection of Digital Works in Algerian and Comparative Legislation, (Journal of Comparative Legal Studies), Issue 3, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Hassiba Ben Bouali University, Algeria, 2016, p. 109.
 - 13AwachriaRuqayyah,Opcit.

-
- 14Ahmed Abdullah Mustafa, Intellectual Property Rights and Copyright in the Environment ofAInternet.<http://www.journal.cybranians.info.index>
 - 15AwachriaRuqayyah,Opcit.
 - 16Ahmed Abdullah Mustafa, opcit.
 - 17AwachriaRuqayyah,Opcit.
 - 18.Soli Ibtisam, opcit, p. 40.
 - 19Abdul Mahdi Mutawa, Electronic Journalism, published on 10/04/2011, accessed on 11/06/2019:<https://ejournalist2011.blogspot.com/>
 - 20Abdullah Mustafa and Jawah Yamina, Electronic Journalism and its Legal Regulation, Al-Nabras Journal of Legal Studies, Volume 2, Issue 2, Algeria, 2017, p. 56.
 - 21Abdelkader Charbal and Boumedouha Mohamed, The Meaning of the Term Electronic Journalism in Light of the Organic Media Law of 2012, Al-Ustadh Al-Baheth Journal for Legal and Political Studies-Volume 04, Issue 01, University of M'sila, Algeria, 2019, p. 243.
 - 22Abdul Mahdi Mutawa, opcit
 - 23Abdullah Mustafa and Jawah Yamina, opcit, p. 56 and following.
 - Hosni Nasr and Sanaa Abdel Rahman define electronic journalism as: “It is the paperless newspaper that is published on the Internet and the reader can retrieve, browse and search within it, in addition to saving...”The material he wants from it and print what he wants to print.Look :Nisreen Hassouna, Types of Electronic Newspapers, Aloka Network,www.alukah.net2019.
 - 24Nisreen Hassouna,The same reference.
 - 25Abdul Mahdi Mutawa, opcit.
 - 26For a comprehensive explanation of the definition of electronic journalism in the 2012 Media Law, refer to: Abdelkader Charbal and Boumedouha Mohamed, opcit, p. 249.
 - 27For a detailed explanation of these rightsComebackforme:Abdul Rahman KhalifiCriminal Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, First Edition, Al-Halabi Publications, Lebanon, 2007, pp. 48-79.
 - 28 Algeria ratified the agreement establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.Intellectual Property (WIPO)Signed in Stockholm on 14 July 1967, by Order 75-2 bis of 9 January 1975, J.R. issued on 14 February 1975, No. 13.
 - 29It is worth noting here the relationship between the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the Berne Convention. According to the first paragraph of Article 1 of the Treaty, the WIPO Treaty is a special agreement within the meaning of Article 20 of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works for Contracting Parties from countries of the Union established by that Convention. The WIPO Treaty has no connection with treaties other than the Berne Convention. Furthermore, the articles of the Treaty contain references to the application of certain articles of the Berne Convention. Hence, we can say that the 1996 WIPO Treaty strengthens the status of the Berne Convention.

-
- 30WIPO Copyright Treaty, adopted at Geneva on December 20, 1996. Refer to the WIPO website.
- 31Agreed Statements on the WIPO Copyright Treaty on the Occasion of the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Related Rights Matters, Geneva, 2-20 December 1996, issued by the World Intellectual Property Organization.WIPO. On 23/12/1996.Return to the WIPO website.
- 32AwachriaRuqayyah,Opcit.
- 33Order No. 75/58 dated 09/26/1975 containing the amended and supplemented Algerian Civil Code. Official Gazette No. 78 issued on September 30, 1975.
- 34Executive Decree No. 11_365, dated October 17, 2011 amendsExecutive Decree No. 05_356 is hereby completed.Dated 21 September 2005, andIncluding the basic law of the National Office of Copyright and Related Rights, its organization and management, J R J J No. 57.
- 35Order No. 96_16 of July 2, 1996, relating to legal deposit, J.R.G.G. No. 41.
- 36Order 66_156 dated August 231966,Relating to the Algerian Penal Code, as amended and supplemented.
- 37Law No. 08-09 of February 25, 2008, containing the Code of Civil and Administrative ProcedureAlgerian
- 38Order No. 156_66 of June 8, 1966 relating to the Algerian Penal Code, as amended and supplemented.
- 39Law No. 09-04 of August 5, 2009, containing special rules for the prevention and combating of crimes related to information and communication technology.
- 40Law No. 15-04 of February 1, 2015 setting out the general rules relating to electronic signatures and certification, Official Gazette No. 06 issued on February 10, 2015.