

Consensual Concession As A Mechanism For Alienating Economic Real Estate

Nouacer Tahar

University of Amin El-Okkal Al-Haj Moussa Ag Akhamokh in
Tamanghasset (Algeria)

Faculty of Law and Political Sciences

Laboratory of Development Strategies in Border Areas and the
Greater South, University of Tamanghasset (Algeria)

nouacer.tahar@univ-tam.dz

Received: 19-08-2025

Accepted: 10-10-2025

Published: 01-06-2026

Abstract:

Consensual concession is governed by the provisions of Law No. 23-17, which defines the conditions and procedures for granting economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain to implement investment projects. Economic real estate is defined as any property belonging to the state's private domain or acquired by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AIPA) that is suitable for an investment project under the provisions of the investment law.

Consensual concession is subject to specific conditions, some of which are related to the nature of the applicant seeking the concession, while others concern the property itself. It is also governed by a set of procedures that must be followed before the property can be alienated.

The Algerian Investment Promotion Agency is the sole authority authorized to grant property designated for investment via a consensual concession, which can be converted into a concession for alienation. This process is initiated by an investor's application submitted through the digital platform for investors.

Keywords: Investor, Consensual Concession, Economic Real Estate.

1. Introduction

Through Law No. 22-18 on investment, the legislature has enshrined most of the investment incentives and advantages established in previous texts. However, this law goes further by highlighting the legislative founder's true intentions to open up the investment field and attract added value to the national economy. This is achieved by adopting new mechanisms, including the creation of a digital platform for investors, the establishment of a national high commission for investment-related appeals under the Presidency of the Republic, and the implementation of a legal framework for managing investment-destined real estate that can be alienated through a consensual concession.

Investment-destined real estate is a key factor in attracting investment. Therefore, the legislature took the initiative to issue legal rules governing the management of the investment real estate portfolio. This was materialized through Law No. 23-17, which specifies the conditions and procedures for granting economic real estate from the state's private domain for the creation of investment projects. The law states that its purpose is to define these conditions and procedures.

To prevent any misinterpretation and to ensure clarity, the legislature has defined the concepts related to the subject property. The aforementioned text states that economic real estate is "any property belonging to the state's private domain and/or any private property acquired by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency for the benefit of the state, which is suitable for an investment project as defined by the investment law."

From this introduction, the main issue to be discussed in this work is:

What are the conditions and procedures for obtaining industrial real estate designated for investment through a consensual concession that can be alienated?

To address this issue, we have adopted an analytical approach by analyzing the governing texts, in addition to a descriptive approach in a few sections of this research.

To simplify the topic, the study is structured around three main sections:

Section One: The Concept of Economic Real Estate Designated for an Investment Project.

Section Two: The Role of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency in Granting Alienable Economic Real Estate.

Section Three: Conditions for Acquiring a Consensual Concession and Procedures for the Alienation of Economic Real Estate.

Section One: The Concept of Economic Real Estate Designated for an Investment Project.

To differentiate between movable and immovable property, Article 683 of the Civil Code defines real estate as: "a thing that is stable and fixed in its place and cannot be moved without damage; it is real estate. Everything else is movable." ¹

In the same context, economic real estate is defined as "any property belonging to the state's private domain and/or any private property acquired by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency for the benefit of the state, which is suitable for an investment project as defined by the investment law." ²

First: Characteristics of Economic Real Estate

Based on the definition above, the characteristics of industrial real estate are as follows:

- a. It must be real estate belonging to the state's private domain.
- b. It must be private property acquired by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency for the benefit of the state.

- c. It must be suitable for an investment project.
- d. The investment project must be as defined by the investment law, meaning it is subject to the rules governing investments made by Law No. 22-18 and must conform to the forms stipulated in Article 2 thereof.³

Second: Components of Economic Real Estate

following the provisions of Law No. 23-17, industrial real estate belonging to the state's private domain consists of the following land parcels:⁴

- ✓ Developed land within industrial zones and activity zones.
- ✓ Developed land located within the perimeters of new cities.
- ✓ Developed land belonging to tourism expansion zones and tourist sites.
- ✓ Developed land belonging to technological parks.
- ✓ Remaining real estate assets of dissolved public institutions.
- ✓ Surplus real estate assets of public economic enterprises.
- ✓ Land designated for commercial real estate promotion.
- ✓ Other developed land belonging to the state's private domain.

Third: Conditions for Economic Real Estate Subject to Consensual Concession

For economic real estate to be designated for an investment project and be subject to a consensual concession that is alienable, it must meet several conditions, which are detailed below:

1. The economic real estate must belong to the state's private domain. Article 6 of Law No. 23-17 states that economic real estate

designated for an investment project and subject to a consensual concession must belong to the state's private domain.⁵

The state's private domain is defined as property privately owned by the state or other legal entities that is not designated for public use. It can be disposed of in the same way as individuals dispose of their private assets.⁶

Therefore, the state's private domain includes all movable and immovable property and rights that are not part of the public domain of the state and its territorial communities.⁷

In the same context, Article 12 of the National Domain Law states that the public national domain consists of movable and immovable property and rights used by everyone and made available to the public, either directly or through a public service.

2. The economic real estate must not be allocated or in the process of being allocated. Allocation refers to the procedure undertaken by legally authorized public administrative bodies to allocate public national property for a public purpose.

The National Domain Law regulates the matter of allocation, stating that it "means the use of real or movable property owned by a public person for a mission serving the public order of the system. It consists of placing one of the private national properties owned by the state or territorial communities at the disposal of a ministerial department or a public service belonging to one of them to enable it to perform its assigned mission."⁸

Furthermore, surplus and remaining assets can be allocated to public services and public institutions of an administrative nature. This is done by the Minister of Finance, based on a proposal from the sectoral minister, and surplus and remaining assets located within developed sectors cannot be allocated to receive investment projects.⁹

3. The economic real estate must be located in developed or planned for development sectors. Developed sectors are built-up areas that include buildings and the spaces between them, such as green spaces, forests, and parks. Planned development sectors are those designated for development in the short and medium term.¹⁰

The last paragraph of Article 6 of Law No. 23-17 states that economic real estate must be "located in developed or planned for development sectors as defined in urban planning tools, except investment projects whose nature requires their location outside these sectors."

It should be noted that the legislature, through Law No. 90-29 on urban planning, adopted both the Master Plan for Urban and Land-Use Planning (PDAU), which is a tool for spatial planning and urban management that sets the basic guidelines for the urban planning of the municipality or municipalities concerned, taking into account development designs and development plans, and defines the reference formulas for the land use plan¹¹, and the Land Use Plan (POS), which is a detailed planning tool that defines the rules for land use and construction within a specified area under the framework of the Master Plan for Urban and Land-use Planning and the rights to use this land, in terms of the minimum and maximum quantity of construction allowed, and sets the rules for the external appearance of buildings, and defines easements, neighborhoods, streets, monuments, and agricultural land locations.¹²

Section Two: The Role of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency in Granting Alienable Economic Real Estate.

The Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AIPA) is defined as a public institution of an administrative nature with legal personality and financial autonomy, placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister¹³, after it had been under the supervision of the minister in charge of investments. According to the legal texts that regulate it, it is the sole body responsible for managing economic real estate.¹⁴

Article 11 of Law No. 23-17 states that "the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency is obligated to allocate the economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain, the management of which was delegated to it under the provisions of this law, to investment projects and them alone. It is obligated to return any property whose purpose has been changed to the state."

1. Legal Nature of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency

Article 13 of Law No. 22-298 states that the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency is a public institution of an administrative nature with legal personality and financial autonomy, which gives the agency its public and administrative character in addition to its legal autonomy.

The legislature's recognition of the agency's legal personality is a consecration of the regulatory framework that governed the National Agency for Investment Development¹⁵, which was tasked with managing and organizing the investment sector, such as providing information, raising awareness, registering investments, supporting and assisting investors, and accompanying them.

a. Consequences of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency Having Legal Personality

- ✓ Financial autonomy of the agency through an independent budget comprising its dedicated revenues and expenditures.
- ✓ The agency's legal capacity within the limits authorized by law.
- ✓ The existence of a legal representative, the Director-General of the agency, who expresses its will and represents it in its legal transactions.¹⁶
- ✓ The existence of a domicile for the agency, which represents its main administrative center. Under Article 3 of Executive Decree No. 22-298, the city of Algiers is its headquarters.

b. Consequences of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency Being Considered a Public Entity The legislature confirmed that the agency is a public institution, and it therefore belongs to the persons of public law. This has several consequences, which are listed below:

- ✓ The agency's funds are public funds, whether in the form of movable or immovable property or money. They belong to the state and may not be disposed of, seized, or acquired by prescription.¹⁷
- ✓ The agency's employees are public officials, considering that the agency is a public institution of an administrative nature.¹⁸ The provisions of Executive Decree No. 22-298 state that the necessary positions for the agency's operation are determined by a joint decision between the supervisory authority, the minister in charge of finance, and the General Directorate of the Public Service.¹⁹
- ✓ The agency enjoys the privileges of public authority in a way that helps it perform its functions and assert its authority by taking several decisions, such as granting and withdrawing investment benefits.

c. Bodies of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency Authorized to Grant Alienable Economic Real Estate. The Single Window for Major Projects and Foreign Investments, the Decentralized Single Windows, and the Digital Platform for Investors are the bodies authorized to handle alienable economic real estate.

c-1. Single Window for Major Projects and Foreign Investments and Decentralized Single Windows: These windows were created under Law No. 22-18 on investment promotion, which states that "single windows shall be established within the Agency as follows:

- The Single Window for Major Projects and Foreign Investments,
- The Decentralized Single Windows."

The Single Window for Major Projects and Foreign Investments has a national jurisdiction. The Decentralized Single Windows have local jurisdiction for investments other than those falling under the jurisdiction of the Single Window for Major Projects and Foreign Investments.²⁰

The legislature defined major projects as projects with a capital of two billion (02) Algerian Dinars or more, regardless of the investor's status (foreign or national). It also distinguished between local and foreign investments, defining the latter as those whose capital is wholly or partially owned by foreign natural or legal persons, regardless of the amount of these investments.²¹

Article 20 of Executive Decree No. 22-298 states that the single window brings together, in one place, in addition to the agency's employees, representatives of: ... and mentioned in point 5, "the bodies responsible for real estate designated for investment."

When they were established, the single windows did not have the authority to grant economic real estate; their role was to inform investors about the availability of land parcels and to accompany them to their original administrations to complete the procedures.²² However, the amendment introduced by Executive Decree No. 24-111 gave them the authority to prepare concession and alienation deeds. The text was amended as follows: "the representative of the state property shall be responsible for following up on the procedures for preparing concession and alienation deeds for real estate belonging to the state's private domain and allocated for the implementation of investment projects."²³

c-2. The Digital Platform for Investors: The digital platform for investors was created under Law No. 22-18 on investment, which states: "a digital platform for investors shall be established," the management of which is entrusted to the agency. It shall "provide all necessary information, particularly investment opportunities in Algeria, real estate offerings, investment-related incentives and benefits, as well as relevant procedures."²⁴

Article 28 of Law No. 22-18 included the objectives for which the digital platform for investors was created, which, in general, are aimed at enhancing transparency in the investment process, such as improving communication between investors and economic administrations, accelerating the processing of investor files, and improving public service, among other benefits of using digitalization in the investment field.

However, a simple reading of the nine points contained in the aforementioned Article 28 does not mention the topic of economic real estate. Therefore, the legislature took the initiative to amend this article by adding a point related to economic real estate designated for investment, provided that registration is done through the platform, by stating: "allowing the investor to exclusively register his/her request to obtain economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain designated for the creation of investment projects."²⁵

It should be noted that economic real estate designated for investment is offered through the digital platform for investors, the management of which is entrusted to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, which is the sole authority legally authorized to grant economic real estate, in line with the provisions of Executive Decree No. 24-111, which introduced structural amendments to the tasks entrusted to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency. It states that "the agency, in the context of the tasks stipulated in Law No. 23-17, shall be responsible, in particular, for the following:

- Granting economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain, designated for the implementation of investment projects via a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation.
- Converting the concession into alienation upon the request of the concessionaire by the legislation and regulations in force.
- Managing and promoting economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain to grant concessions on it..."²⁶

Section Three: Conditions for Acquiring a Consensual Concession and Procedures for the Alienation of Economic Real Estate

Regarding the definition of a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation, the legislature did not provide one in the aforementioned Law No. 23-17. However, a close definition can be provided by referring to the preamble of the model specifications, which defines the terms and conditions that apply to granting a concession that can be converted into alienation on state-owned land designated for commercial real estate promotion projects. It defines a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation as "a concession right is a contract by which the state grants, for a specified period, the use of available land belonging to its private domain to a natural or legal person subject to private law to use it to implement a commercial real estate promotion project." ²⁷

The same aforementioned specifications state that "the concession is converted into alienation upon the completion of the project and at the request of the beneficiary of the concession, subject to the actual completion of the project, which is proven by the concessionaire obtaining a conformity certificate and with the approval of the provincial technical committee." ²⁸

First: Characteristics of the Concession Agreement

The concession agreement has characteristics that distinguish it from other contracts:

a. **The concession agreement is for a specific term:** The legislature stipulated that "the concession that can be converted into alienation is granted for thirty-three (33) years, renewable, for investment projects, except land designated for commercial real estate promotion, for which the conditions and procedures for granting the concession are determined by legislation." ²⁹

b. **The concession agreement is for an annual lease fee:** The concession agreement is for a lease fee paid annually by the holder of

the property in exchange for its use for the agreed-upon period. Law No. 23-17 states that "the concession that can be converted into alienation is granted in exchange for the concessionaire paying an annual lease fee calculated from the date the investment enters into operation, as verified by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency. The amount is calculated according to procedures determined by legislation." ³⁰

c. **The concession agreement is alienable:** While the lease fee provides the right to use the economic real estate, the latter can be subject to ownership upon the fulfillment of the obligations imposed on the investor. The legislature states that "the concession is converted into alienation by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency at the request of the concessionaire after the actual completion of the project, by the terms of the specifications, obtaining a conformity certificate, and its entry into the operational phase as legally verified by the qualified administrations and bodies." ³¹

Second: Conditions for Acquiring a Consensual Concession on Economic Real Estate

By examining the texts of Executive Decree No. 23-487, which specifies the conditions and procedures for granting a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation on economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain designated for investment projects, we conclude that the conditions for obtaining a concession that can be converted into alienation include those related to the applicant and those related to the subject of the concession, which is the property.

1. Conditions Related to the Concession Applicant The conditions related to the applicant for a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation on economic real estate designated for investment projects are as follows:

a. **The applicant must have an investment project:** To conclude a concession agreement that can be converted into an alienation between

the concession applicant and the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, the legislature required that the applicant have an investment project. The legislature linked the right to a concession on economic real estate to the investment project, in line with the requirements of Executive Decree No. 23-487.³²

b. No discrimination between national and foreign, resident and non-resident investors: This is as defined by Law No. 22-18 on investment, as the legislature expanded the category of investors who can apply for a consensual concession that can be converted into alienation to include national, foreign, resident, and non-resident investors, whether they are natural or legal persons.³³

c. Applying the digital platform for investors: To facilitate the procedures for obtaining economic real estate through the consensual concession mechanism, the legislature stipulated that the investor must apply to the digital platform for investors, the management of which is entrusted to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency. The application includes information related to the planned activity, the location and area of the property requested, the project description, and other related data.³⁴

2. Conditions Related to the Property Subject to the Concession

The legislature specified the characteristics of the property subject to a concession that can be converted into alienation. The property parcel must meet a number of conditions outlined in the provisions of Law No. 23-17, which defines the conditions and procedures for granting economic real estate designated for investment projects.

As discussed in the first section, the conditions for economic real estate subject to a concession that can be converted into alienation are:

- a. The economic real estate must belong to the state's private domain.
- b. The economic real estate must not be allocated or in the process of being allocated.

c. The economic real estate must be located in developed or planned for development sectors as defined in urban planning tools, except investment projects whose nature requires their location outside these sectors.

d. The property must not be part of the real estate portfolio excluded by law, which the legislature has classified as follows:

- ✓ Agricultural or agriculturally designated land belonging to the state's private domain.
- ✓ Land located within mining areas.
- ✓ Land located within areas of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation and areas for protecting electrical and gas installations.
- ✓ Land belonging to the state's private domain designated to accommodate aquaculture activity zones.
- ✓ Land located within the perimeters of archaeological sites and historical monuments.
- ✓ Land designated for real estate promotion that benefits from state aid.
- ✓ Land belonging to the state's private domain designated for the implementation of public investment projects.³⁵

Third: Procedures for Converting a Concession into Alienation

After accepting the application for a concession on economic real estate, the state property services prepare the concession deed within eight (08) days from the date the file is received from the agency's single window, based on an administrative file submitted by the investor.³⁶

After the investment project is realized and a number of conditions are met, the investor can apply to convert the concession into alienation,

following the procedures stipulated in the legal texts governing this, which have been mentioned previously.

The concession is converted into alienation upon the investor's request after fulfilling the following procedures:

a. **Actual completion of the project:** For the alienation request to be accepted, the investor must have completed the project by the terms and conditions of the specifications and obtained a conformity certificate, and the project must have entered the operational phase as legally verified by the qualified administrations and bodies.³⁷

It should be noted here that the transition of an investment project from the completion phase to the operational phase is based on a verification report prepared by the representative of the tax administration at the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency in coordination with the territorially competent tax services.³⁸

b. **Clearing the property subject to the concession:** One of the necessary procedures for accepting the request to convert the concession into alienation is the requirement to lift the mortgage that burdens the real estate right resulting from the concession agreement, which grants the right of use but not disposal.³⁹ This is to remove any obstacle that prevents the conversion of the concession agreement into an alienation deed.

c. **Paying the alienation fees:** In addition to the previous procedures, to accept the alienation request, the beneficiary of the concession must pay, in addition to the commercial value of the alienated property, the fees of the state property service and registration fees, as well as the fees for the real estate publication of the alienation deed, and other rights and fees applicable when preparing the alienation deed.⁴⁰

d. **Submitting the alienation request:** The concession is converted into alienation based on a request submitted by the investor to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, after the completion of the project and its actual entry into the operational phase. The agency then

studies the investor's request within a period not exceeding three (03) months, calculated from the date the request is submitted.⁴¹

e. **Drafting the alienation deed:** The territorially competent state property services prepare the deed confirming the alienation at the request of the agency through its single window within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days from the date the file is transferred to them.⁴²

It should be noted here that concessions granted before the issuance of Law No. 23-17 are also eligible for conversion into alienation, upon the request of the concessionaire, and after fulfilling all the conditions stipulated in Article 15 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.⁴³

Conclusion

Through the topic of consensual concession as a mechanism for alienating economic real estate, a number of related concepts were discussed. The legislature defined the nature of the properties that can be alienated and are designated for the implementation of investment projects.

Furthermore, economic real estate designated for investment is used through consensual concession agreements that can be converted into alienation. Their provisions are subject to the texts of the law that defines the conditions and procedures for granting economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain for the implementation of investment projects and the related regulatory texts.

Through this study, several **key findings** were reached:

- ❖ The economic real estate subject to the concession must belong to the state's private domain, be acquired by the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency, and be suitable for an investment project.
- ❖ The Algerian Investment Promotion Agency is the sole authority authorized to grant concessions on economic real

estate through the single windows and the digital platform for investors. The concession applicant must register through this platform.

- ❖ The economic real estate subject to the concession can be converted into alienation based on a request submitted by the investor after the completion of the implementation phase and entry into the operational phase, based on a verification report prepared by the territorially competent tax services.
- ❖ The Algerian Investment Promotion Agency studies the alienation request and, in turn, transfers it to the territorially competent state property services, as they are the authority legally authorized to prepare the deeds of alienation for economic real estate designated for investment projects.

Footnotes:

¹ Ordinance No. 75-58 of 26 September 1975 containing the Civil Code, *Official Gazette* No. 78 of 30 September 1975, as amended and supplemented.

² Article 4/1 of Law No. 23-17 of 15 November 2023 defining the conditions and procedures for granting economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain designated for the implementation of investment projects, *Official Gazette* No. 73 of 16 November 2023.

³ Law No. 22-18 of 24 July 2022 on investment, *Official Gazette* No. 50 of 28 July 2022.

⁴ Article 2 of Law No. 23-17.

⁵ Article 6/1 of Law No. 23-17.

⁶ Abd al-Razzak Ahmad al-Sanhouri, *Al-Waseet fi Sharh al-Qanoun al-Madani al-Jadid* (The Intermediary in Explaining the New Civil Code), (The Right of Ownership), Vol. 8, Egypt, 2000, p. 154.

⁷ Articles 17 and 18 of Law No. 90-30 of 01 January 1990 containing the National Domain Law, *Official Gazette* No. 52 of 02 December 1990, as amended and supplemented.

⁸ Article 82 of Law No. 90-30.

-
- ⁹ Article 5 of Executive Decree No. 09-153 of 02 May 2009, which defines the conditions and procedures for granting concessions on remaining assets of dissolved independent and non-independent public institutions and surplus assets of public economic enterprises and their management, *Official Gazette* No. 27 of 06 May 2009.
- ¹⁰ Articles 19 and 20 of Law No. 90-30.
- ¹¹ Article 11 of Law No. 90-29 of 01 December 1990 on urban planning, *Official Gazette* No. 52 of 02 December 1990.
- ¹² Article 31, same reference.
- ¹³ Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 22-298 of 08 September 2022 organizing the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency and its operation, *Official Gazette* No. 60 of 18 September 2022.
- ¹⁴ Article 11 of Law No. 23-17.
- ¹⁵ Article 26 of Law No. 16-09 of 03 August 2016 on investment promotion, *Official Gazette* No. 46 of 03 August 2016.
- ¹⁶ Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 22-298.
- ¹⁷ See Articles 688 and 689 of Ordinance No. 75-58 of 26 September 1975 containing the Civil Code, *Official Gazette* No. 78 of 30 September 1975, as amended and supplemented.
- ¹⁸ Article 6/1 of Executive Decree No. 22-298.
- ¹⁹ Article 6/2, same reference.
- ²⁰ Article 18 of Law No. 22-18.
- ²¹ Article 4 of Executive Decree No. 22-298.
- ²² Point 9 of Article 26 of Executive Decree No. 22-298 before the amendment.
- ²³ Point 9 of Article 26 of Executive Decree No. 22-298, as amended by Article 4 of Executive Decree No. 24-111 of 13 March 2024, *Official Gazette* No. 19 of 18 March 2024.
- ²⁴ Article 23 of Law No. 22-18.
- ²⁵ Article 3/1 of Executive Decree No. 15-281.
- ²⁶ Article 14/3 of Law No. 23-17, which corresponds to Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 23-487 of 23 December 2023, defining the conditions and

procedures for granting a concession that can be converted into alienation on economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain designated for investment projects, *Official Gazette* No. 85 of 30 December 2023.

²⁷ Article 3/1 of Executive Decree No. 15-281.

²⁸ Article 14/3 of Law No. 23-17, which corresponds to Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 23-487 of 23 December 2023, defining the conditions and procedures for granting a concession that can be converted into alienation on economic real estate belonging to the state's private domain designated for investment projects, *Official Gazette* No. 85 of 30 December 2023.

²⁹ Article 16 of Law No. 23-17, which corresponds to Article 10 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³⁰ Article 17/1 of Law No. 23-17.

³¹ Article 6/1 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³² Article 6/1 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³³ Article 6/2 of Decree No. 23-487, which corresponds to Article 12 of Law No. 23-17.

³⁴ Articles 6 and 3 of Law No. 23-17.

³⁵ Article 11 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³⁶ Article 15/1 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³⁷ Article 16 of Executive Decree No. 22-298.

³⁸ Article 15/2 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

³⁹ Article 22 of Appendix 4 of the model specifications appended to Executive Decree No. 23-487.

⁴⁰ Article 15 of Executive Decree No. 23-487.

⁴¹ Same reference.

⁴² Article 18 of Decree No. 23-487.