

# BUSINESS & LEGAL MONITORING – Q3



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## Words from the managing partner

Dear readers, we are honored to have been named Algeria Firm of the Year once again by Global Lawyer, and to have been recognized by the World Bank for our support to the Women, Business and the Law program—affirmations of our commitment to excellence, inclusion, and parity. These distinctions reflect the trust of our clients and the dedication of our teams across practices and industries. We offer an issue designed to connect black-letter law with on-the-ground realities at a pivotal moment for Algeria in 2025: energy remains the anchor, while the redesigned import framework is reshaping market entry and supply chains. We explain in concrete terms how new licensing and conformity/quality controls, foreign-exchange and payment domiciliation constraints at the Bank of Algeria, and evolving customs valuation methods flow through to pricing, lead times, and the allocation of contractual risk. We put adjacent legal shifts in perspective—stronger data-protection enforcement, heightened AML/CFT expectations in the spirit of the FATF, the continued prohibition of crypto-assets, and the roll-out of the Apostille regime simplifying cross-border formalities—and translate recent international climate jurisprudence (ICJ/ITLOS) and the rise of AI in legal operations into practical implications for contracting, compliance, and disputes in energy and beyond. This macro view is grounded in our work with market actors: following our conference at NAPEC before the energy sector’s most important stakeholders, we share playbooks for import clearance, supplier onboarding, and dispute prevention, guided by a single compass—turning regulatory change into bankable decisions. Finally, to extend this dialogue in a practical, sectoral format, our upcoming in-house seminar at the firm will focus on the pharmaceutical sector. We look forward to welcoming you at the firm for our seminar on the pharmaceutical sector—where insight meets execution.



Managing Partner

M. Yannil Belbachir

+213 667784583

[managing.partner@fareslegal.com](mailto:managing.partner@fareslegal.com)

## Inside Business Data

### 1. Hydrocarbons: Algeria Prepares for the 2025 Bid Round

The National Agency for Hydrocarbon Resources (ALNAFT) is preparing the launch of the “Bid Round 2025”, which will offer 17 new exploration and production blocks, both onshore and offshore. The initiative aims to attract foreign investment and raise annual gas output to 200 billion m<sup>3</sup> by 2030. It follows the 2024 bid round, which resulted in five contracts signed with ENI, Sinopec, TotalEnergies, and QatarEnergy.

### 2. EU Initiates Arbitration Against Algeria Over Trade Measures

The European Commission has officially launched arbitration proceedings against Algeria under the EU–Algeria Association Agreement, citing trade and investment restrictions introduced since 2021 (import licensing, sectoral bans, and foreign ownership limits). EU–Algeria trade has fallen by 31% between 2014 and 2024, and the arbitration panel will determine whether these measures breach the agreement.

### 3. Central Bank Lowers Interest and Reserve Rates to Stimulate Growth

The Monetary and Banking Council has reduced the key interest rate to 2.75% (from 3%) and the reserve requirement to 2%, aiming to boost liquidity and investment. This move comes amid mild deflation (-0.35% in July 2025), GDP growth of +4.5% in Q1 2025, and a strong non-hydrocarbon sector expansion (+5.7%).



Business Marketing Officer  
Mme Akkache Yasmine  
+213 63 00 84 42  
dmo@fareslegalcom

### 4. IATF 2025: 44% of Algerian Agreements Focused on Investment

During the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF 2025) held in Algiers from 4–10 September 2025, 44% of Algeria’s signed agreements were classified as investment projects, according to the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI). Algeria secured a total of USD 11.4 billion in deals out of the USD 48.3 billion concluded across all participating countries. Nearly USD 5 billion of these contracts involve direct investments, primarily in energy, manufacturing, agribusiness, and construction materials. This strong investment share underscores Algeria’s growing role as a regional industrial and economic hub, with follow-up mechanisms planned to ensure the implementation of signed projects.

Source : APS



## 5. AAPI Registers Over 17,000 Investment Projects

The Algerian Investment Promotion Agency (AAPI) has announced its ambition to register over 17,000 investment projects, reflecting a dynamic growth in investment declarations across the country.

As of early 2025, the AAPI had already recorded approximately 12,843 projects, involving both local and foreign investors.

These projects represent a declared value exceeding 5,776 billion Algerian dinars, with potential to generate more than 316,000 jobs.

Sources : [Algerie Eco+2APS+2](#)

## 6. Baladna Project: USD 500 Million Phase One Signed

tar's Baladna Group has signed USD 500 million in contracts to launch the first phase of its USD 3.5 billion agri-industrial project in Adrar, Algeria. The agreements, involving Algerian and international partners, cover farm infrastructure, irrigation systems, and dairy production facilities across 100,000 hectares.

Operations are expected to start in 2026, with the project aiming to meet 50% of Algeria's powdered milk demand and create 5,000 jobs. This marks one of the largest Qatari investments in Algeria's agri-food sector, reinforcing the country's positioning as a regional hub for sustainable agro-industry.

Source: [Baladna Press Release](#) | [Radio Algérienne](#)

### 1. Simplified Import Formalities

The Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABEF) instructed bank directors that they are only required to request the endorsement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion for the forecast program of importing equipment and operating goods. The ABEF also issued a note requiring the production of the forecast import program for services in order to domicile these operations. This program must be endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Import Promotion. Furthermore, the ABEF reminded that service imports are subject to authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion. Economic operators must present this authorization before domiciling such imports. Our client must comply with these obligations for its import operations.

### 2. Strengthened Data Protection Obligations

Adoption of Law 25-11 amending Law 18-07 on personal data protection. This amendment applies to companies and public administrations and institutions. Key provisions include:

- Obligation to appoint a Data Protection Officer (DPO) selected based on professional qualifications, especially legal and data protection knowledge.
- Obligation to maintain a processing register as well as an automated log of processing operations for controllers and processors.
- Establishment of regional branches of the National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data (ANPDP) to strengthen audit capabilities.



Senior Legal Advisor  
Aurélie Guillemet  
+213 563 00 84 43  
aurelie.guillemet@fareslegal.com

Accordingly, our client must comply with these provisions, monitor ANPDP's instructions, and adopt a proactive approach to seek clarifications to implement the prescribed measures. The National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data clarifies already the process. As data controllers, our clients must:

1. Appoint a data protection officer based on their knowledge of the law and practices relating to personal data protection.

Provide the national authority with the contact details of the designated officer (full name, contact details, organization to which he or she is attached, etc.).

2. Our clients must keep a record of processing activities in paper or electronic format, as well as an automated log of personal data processing. These records must be made available to the national authority upon request. Failure to comply with this obligation constitutes a violation of the law and exposes the data controller to investigations and formal notices issued by the national authority.

3. Finally, a template for a personal data protection policy page is now available on the website [www.anpdp.dz](http://www.anpdp.dz).

### 3. AML/CFT and Cryptocurrency Ban

Enactment of Law No. 25-10 on the prevention and fight against money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Obligated entities, such as financial institutions and insurance companies, are subject to several requirements, including:

- Assessing the risks they face from client interactions and applying appropriate due diligence measures.
- Implementing risk-based systems to detect and mitigate these risks. The Banking Commission has issued guidelines for subjected entities and insurance companies on implementing these systems.
- Cooperating with authorities, including reporting suspicions and maintaining information on beneficial owners.

All Algerian legal entities are reminded of the obligation to identify their beneficial owners and maintain the register of related information for at least 05 years after dissolution. The law also reaffirms and expands the ban on using and conducting operations in cryptocurrency. Entities and insurance companies dealing with our client must comply with these obligations, which may impact our client, for example, by requesting documents and information to assess our client's risk level. Our client is also prohibited from using or conducting cryptocurrency operations.

### 4. Extended Deadlines for Financial Statement Filing

The CNRC has granted legal entities an extension until October 31, 2025, to file their financial statements for the 2024 fiscal year. Our client has until October 31, 2025, to file its financial statements with the CNRC if it has not already done so.

### 5. INAPI Accreditation for Foreign IP Agents

Adoption of a decree tightening the conditions for the accreditation of industrial property attorneys <sup>8</sup>. A natural or legal person domiciled abroad is required to appoint an agent to carry out the formalities for filing trademarks, patents, and designs with the Algerian National Institute of Industrial Property (INAPI). To appoint an agent, a file must be submitted by the business to the INAPI with: the letter of commitment appended to the decree; the proof of a three-month internship with INAPI. After the application file has been submitted, approval is granted within 30 days instead of 60 days previously. If our clients are required to deal with the INAPI, they will have to appoint an agent following this procedure.

## 6. Code of Criminal Procedure : economic offenses

Adoption of a law establishing a code of criminal procedure. The new code specifies the procedure applicable in cases of economic crimes or offenses, such as money laundering or corruption<sup>6 9</sup>. From now on, the directors of public economic enterprises can only be prosecuted for misuse of company assets “upon prior complaint by the company governing bodies” as provided for by law. In addition, persons suspected of crimes and offenses relating to money laundering or corruption may be subject to a three-month renewable ban on leaving the country. Illegal property, assets, and proceeds derived from money laundering, corruption, or foreign exchange violations may be frozen and/or seized (Article 50). From now on, a national or foreign company may negotiate with the Algerian courts to defer criminal proceedings on condition that it reimburses the sums owed to the Algerian administration and the injured parties (Article 105 et seq.). Money laundering, corruption, and violations of foreign exchange regulations are among the crimes and offenses that may lead to an extension of the Judge’s powers and a specific application of criminal procedure (e.g., extension of the duration

<sup>6 9</sup> Law No. 25-14 of 9 Safar 1447, corresponding to August 3, 2025, establishing a code of criminal procedure, JO

54, p. 7.

Decree of July 8, 2025 amending and supplementing the decree of May 12, 2009 establishing the conditions for the accreditation of industrial property attorneys, Official Journal (OJ) 51, p. 18.

## 7. Apostille: Simplified Legalization of Foreign Documents

Adoption of a decree abolishing the requirement to legalize foreign public documents according to an international convention<sup>10</sup>. Legalization is abolished and replaced by an apostille between Algeria and the other signatory states to the convention. The apostille certifies the authenticity of a signature. The apostille formality is completed by an administration of the State from which the document originates. This formality may be waived or simplified by national law or international agreement. Our clients’ administrative formalities will be reduced starting from October 2025 when dealing with companies or administrations in Algeria and other signatory states.

## 1. Navigating Algeria's Evolving Import Framework (2020–2025):

Since 2020, Algeria has tightened import screening to curb the import bill. Executive Decree 21-94 (2021) re-regulated “importation for resale in the same state,” conditioning bank domiciliation on a special license from the Ministry of Commerce, with carve-outs for agricultural and pharmaceutical products. Starting in July, a series of ministry notes recalibrated implementation.

Banks and operators initially adapted by using other registered activity codes—especially service-sector codes—to keep transactions flowing. Authorities have now tightened the perimeter again:

- A visa is required from the body of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion responsible for import control on the forecast import programs of all operators engaged in the production of goods, when importing raw materials needed for production.
- Import operations carried out on behalf of operators engaged in service-sector activities are prohibited.
- The previously mentioned license requirement remains in place to finalize bank domiciliation for operators whose activity is import for resale in the same state.

These are the main developments for Algerian imports according to the regulations and on-the-ground practice through October 2025, with processing times remaining very long. The measures add procedural layers, centralize discretion, and expose supply chains to delay. They also raise familiar legal questions: the ability of unpublished or sub-regulatory notes to create binding obligations beyond Decree 21-94; adequacy of notice and transition; treatment of pre-contracted shipments; and consistency with transparency, due-process, and non-discrimination principles, including Algeria's international commitments.

Divergent bank

8 Decree of July 8, 2025 amending and supplementing the decree of May 12, 2009 establishing the conditions for the accreditation of industrial property attorneys, Official Journal (OJ) 51, p. 18.  
9 Presidential Decree No. 25-217 of August 4, 2025, on the accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents, signed in The Hague October 5, 1961, JO 55, p. 4.

practices (domiciliation refusals pending new verifications) and uneven customs implementation across ports heighten uncertainty.

Practical steps for operators:

- Map affected HS codes and verify what triggers a visa and/or license.
- Align corporate purpose and activity codes with actual import flows; avoid intermediation via service-sector entities.
- File forecast import programs early to obtain written visas and plan for long lead times.
- For import-for-resale, secure the special license before initiating bank domiciliation.
- Add change-in-law and force-majeure clauses; sequence shipments only after approvals.
- Keep written records of positions taken by banks and customs; seek written confirmations.
- Monitor the Official Journal and ministry portals; engage regulators and industry associations.

## 2. The Historic Decision of the International Court of Justice on Climate Change

**Establishing a Coherent Legal Obligation on Climate Responsibility** The ICJ clarified that climate-related obligations apply to all States, irrespective of their ratification status under the Paris Agreement. Under customary international law, countries now share a legal duty to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and prevent environmental harm. This principle directly concerns Algeria — a signatory to the Paris Agreement and a leading hydrocarbon producer — which must align its energy strategies, industrial activities, and export operations with emerging global climate norms. The ICJ further underlined that inaction on climate change may constitute an internationally wrongful act. States must therefore not only design emission-reduction policies but also establish mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and accountability. This evolving legal framework requires countries, including Algeria, to assess the domestic and cross-border impacts of their energy and environmental policies, in line with the principles of international responsibility.

### Heightened Pressure on Algeria's Energy Sector and Corporate Responsibility

Algeria's energy sector, a central pillar of its economy, now faces a tightening regulatory and legal environment.

The implementation of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will significantly affect Algerian gas and oil exports by subjecting them to carbon-related tariffs upon entry into European markets. Algerian energy operators and exporters will thus need to adapt production methods and reporting standards to comply with EU climate criteria and avoid competitive disadvantages.

Beyond compliance, the ICJ's decision underscores the broader necessity for a low-carbon economic transition. For Algeria, this means accelerating diversification toward renewable energy sources, notably green hydrogen and solar, to align with emerging international climate obligations.

In parallel, Algerian state-owned and private enterprises are increasingly expected to reinforce corporate social responsibility (CSR) commitments by integrating environmental risk management and sustainable growth into their business models.

### Toward a Legal Institutionalization of Climate Obligations

Vanuatu's initiative to submit the ICJ's opinion to the United Nations General Assembly may set the stage for the creation of a binding international framework governing State obligations on climate action. Should such a framework emerge, it would likely compel fossil-fuel-producing countries, including Algeria, to reassess the long-term viability of carbon-intensive strategies.

The recognition of scientific evidence from UN climate experts as a basis for legal accountability represents a paradigm shift. States that fail to meet these emerging standards could face international legal actions for climate inaction or harm.

This precedent may also extend to private operators in the energy sector. Oil and gas companies maintaining high-emission practices without implementing compensatory measures could face transnational litigation based on the evolving body of international environmental law.

### Toward a New Era of Climate Accountability

The ICJ's ruling marks a fundamental shift in the legal architecture of global climate governance. It reinforces the principle that States — and by extension, industries — bear direct responsibility for their environmental footprint.

For Algeria, this development calls for a strategic realignment of its national energy policies. The country's long-term resilience will depend on its capacity to integrate climate accountability into governance, encourage technological innovation, and diversify exports beyond hydrocarbons.

In a global context marked by climate urgency, legal accountability and environmental governance are becoming central to both national policy and corporate strategy. The ICJ's opinion could thus serve as a foundation for sustainable energy transition frameworks that balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

Source:

M. Yannil Belbachir, Managing Partner, Fares Legal

### 3. Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Industry

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a distant concept or a technology of the future. It has already become a defining feature of modern legal practice. According to a 2024 study by international law firm Pinsent Masons, 82% of lawyers are either already using AI tools or plan to do so in the near future.

AI systems are machine-based systems designed to achieve explicit or implicit objectives by processing input data to produce outputs, such as content or decisions, that can affect physical or virtual environments. AI systems vary in their degree of autonomy and their ability to adapt and evolve after deployment. AI use in the legal industry

**Legal research and analysis:** AI is used to search, summarize, and analyze large volumes of legal and factual data including legislation and case law, significantly reducing research time

**Generative AI** further assists lawyers in drafting contracts and other documents, creating initial templates, and analyzing contractual clauses to ensure alignment with legal and regulatory standards

**4 as well as clients' requirements and needs**

**Practice Management and Administrative Tasks:** AI streamlines law firm operations through automating administrative tasks such as billing, scheduling, and workflow optimization, allowing legal professionals to allocate more time to production. **Client Communication**



Senior Legal Advisor  
Mazilda Kerkouche  
+213 563 00 84 39

[mazilda.kerkouche@fareslegal.com](mailto:mazilda.kerkouche@fareslegal.com)

and Support: AI chatbots and natural language systems are increasingly used to respond to client queries, manage appointments, and provide preliminary legal information.

### **Risk:**

**Accuracy, Reliability and bias:** the use of generative AI tools carries the risk of Hallucination and misinformation. Indeed, Generative AI tools can produce incorrect or fabricated content that appears credible posing a risk if used in legal practice.

This is the case for instance with the repeated reports of fictitious cases used in court. For example, in a case against Walmar in Wyoming (United States), lawyer filings in court contained 9 fictitious cases that were actually hallucinated by an AI system.

Besides, overreliance on AI outputs may lead to errors in legal reasoning and fact interpretation, undermining professional competence. Indeed, AI systems may reproduce or amplify biases embedded in their training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes in legal analysis or client advice. Lack of explainability (“black box” outputs) can make it difficult to detect or correct biased reasoning in automated processes.

**Confidentiality and Data Protection Risks:** Uploading confidential data into AI platforms may result in data leakage or unauthorized data access or training. Many AI tools store user inputs or use them for model improvement, which can breach professional secrecy or privacy laws, including Algerian law on personal data protection.

One reason being that the information and data is provided for the purpose of providing the legal service, not for the training of one or more AI model. **Ethical and Professional Responsibility Risks:** Resorting to AI tools does not absolve lawyers of their responsibility for the work produced, yet ethical violations, such as lack of oversight, can still occur. Lack of transparency about when and how AI is used could also breach duties owed to clients or court, especially if presented as human authored. **Accountability and Legal Risk:** Determining who bears responsibility for harm caused by AI outputs remains legally uncertain. Thus, like in other areas involving the use of AI, whether such liability lies with the model developer, the user, or the firm is still problematic especially when the origin or the default having caused the harm is not determined.

Furthermore, new AI-specific legislations are being adopted as is the case with the EU “AI Act”. This exposes law firms already using AI to the risk of becoming no-compliant with such new laws.

## Latest insights

### Solutions:

AI tools are a game changer in the legal industry. Therefore, a number of measures should be

adopted to mitigate the risks inherent to the use of AI in the legal industry. Some of these measures are listed below.

First, since confidentiality and data protection are recurring concerns, law firms should use secure enterprise AI solutions rather than open public tools. They should also anonymize the inputs, and whenever possible, ensure inputs are not retained or used for model training.

Lawyers should oversee and check outputs produced by AI tools. They are should also be transparent about the use of AI in their practice when this is materially involved in the delivery of their services, such as situations where a draft document is mostly the product of a generative AI tool.

Third, contractual provisions between the AI model provider and the law firm on the one hand and the law firm and the client on the other should, as much as possible, define the responsibility and liability for each issue that may arise and address it contractually. Provide appropriate training

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/lawyers-walmart-lawsuit-admit-ai-hallucinated-case-citations-2025-02-10/>

<sup>12</sup> <sup>6</sup> [https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/lawyers-walmart-lawsuit-admit-ai-hallucinated-case-citations-2025-02-10](https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/lawyers-walmart-lawsuit-admit-ai-hallucinated-case-citations-2025-02-10/)



## Inside the Firm

### 1. New Client Spotlights

We are pleased to welcome two distinguished companies to our client portfolio. Each of them represents excellence in its field, and we are proud to support their continued growth and international ambitions.



Founded in 2021, Medusa Submarine Cable System is a European company originating from AFR-IX Telecom, a leading telecommunications operator based in Spain. It specializes in designing and operating next-generation submarine fiber-optic infrastructure. Spanning 8,700 kilometers and connecting 21 landing points across Europe and North Africa, Medusa provides open-access connectivity to strengthen regional and international communications. Supported by the European Union's Connecting Europe Facility, the company is recognized for its innovation, technical expertise, and strategic role in the digital transformation of the Mediterranean region.



TURKISH AIRLINES

Süleyman AKTAŞ, Accounting and Finance Manager, Algeria at Turkish AirLines : Your team's attentiveness reassured me during our first meeting. The lawyer handling our case was competent, and I would describe the entire team as professional.



## 2. Case Studies

### **Resolution of a Major Infrastructure Dispute in Algeria**

A leading multinational in the field of electrical transmission, operating across several continents, was recently confronted with a complex legal dispute in Algeria. The case involved a compensation claim exceeding 80 million USD, filed by an energy company. The alleged damages were linked to the execution of a large-scale infrastructure project of strategic importance.

The financial implications of this claim were particularly sensitive given the client's exposure to banking constraints resulting from the regional financial crisis. In this context, our firm mobilized a multidisciplinary team combining litigation, negotiation, and infrastructure expertise to ensure a swift and effective response.

Drawing on in-depth knowledge of contractual obligations and relevant jurisprudence, we implemented a dual legal and negotiation strategy. This approach involved parallel proceedings before both the emergency judge and the main court, while maintaining constructive dialogue with the opposing party.

This coordinated action led to the submission of a comprehensive and persuasive memorandum, which ultimately encouraged the opposing party to reconsider its position and enter into renewed negotiations. The matter was successfully settled through an amicable agreement, allowing our client to pursue the project without major disruption or financial repercussions.

This case highlights our firm's ability to deliver pragmatic, high-impact solutions

in complex cross-border disputes. By combining legal precision, strategic foresight, and a results-oriented approach, we successfully safeguarded our client's operational and financial interests in a particularly challenging context.

### **Resolution of an International Logistics Dispute**

Our firm recently managed a complex cross-border logistics dispute highlighting our ability to combine legal expertise with a deep operational understanding of international trade. The matter involved an Algerian company specialized in electronics manufacturing, facing significant customs clearance delays caused by its logistics service provider during the import process of essential components.

These delays, resulting from deficiencies in commercial documentation, posed a serious risk to the client's production continuity and could have led to considerable financial losses and contractual penalties with international partners.

Through a swift and coordinated legal intervention, our team secured the prompt release of the goods, thereby preventing a disruption in the client's supply chain. This success underscored our firm's strong command of international commercial law, customs procedures, and Incoterms, as well as our capacity to act efficiently under time-sensitive conditions.

The dispute has since evolved to include a counterclaim for compensation amounting to several million euros, to which our firm

has responded with a robust appeal strategy. In parallel, we prepared a comprehensive damages claim accurately reflecting the financial and operational prejudice suffered by our client.

This case illustrates our firm's commitment to defending clients' interests through a combination of strategic litigation, pragmatic negotiation, and rigorous economic analysis. By anticipating legal and commercial risks, we ensured the protection of our client's operations and upheld their position within a competitive global market.

### 3. Events & Seminars

#### • **Fares Legal at Monaco Symposium**

On July 11th, Fares Legal had the honor of delivering a keynote address at the prestigious "Sea and Energy" symposium organized by the Académie de la Mer de Monaco, under the patronage of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco.

The event gathered leading experts, academics, and international practitioners to discuss the legal and environmental challenges of hydrogen transportation from Algeria to Europe. Representing Fares Legal, our speaker highlighted Algeria's strategic role in sustainable energy transition and the importance of strengthening Mediterranean partnerships through sound legal frameworks.

#### • **AI, Energy and Law: Fares Legal's Vision at NAPEC 2025**

Fares Legal took part in the North Africa & Mediterranean Energy and Hydrogen Exhibition & Conference (NAPEC 2025), a leading regional event dedicated to innovation, tech-

regional event dedicated to innovation, technology, and the energy transition across Africa and the Mediterranean.

During the conference, Mr. Yannil Belbachir, Managing Partner at Fares Legal, spoke on the topic "Artificial Intelligence in the Energy Transition: A Legal Perspective."

In his remarks, Mr. Belbachir highlighted the growing importance of artificial intelligence in shaping the future of the energy sector and outlined the legal and ethical challenges linked to its deployment. He emphasized the need for a robust legislative framework and a multidisciplinary approach involving legal experts, engineers, and researchers to ensure responsible AI governance within Algeria's energy industry.

Through this participation, Fares Legal reaffirms its commitment to supporting public and private stakeholders in the energy and technology sectors by providing innovative, forward-looking legal solutions that accompany the country's energy transformation.

#### • **Participation in the networking event organized by Switzerland Global Enterprise at Sofitel Algiers (IATF 2025) :**

Fares Legal had the honor of taking part in the networking event organized by Switzerland Global Enterprise at the Sofitel Algiers, held as part of Switzerland's participation in the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF 2025).

During the event, Yannil Belbachir, Managing Partner at Fares Legal, provided an overview of the Algerian regulatory and investment framework, highlighting the country's strategic position within the African economic landscape.

Mr. Belbachir underlined Fares Legal's role in supporting foreign and regional investors through tailored legal and regulatory guidance. He also reiterated the firm's commitment to facilitating investment integration in Algeria and enhancing cooperation between Algeria and the wider African continent.

Finally, he presented the key advantages of Algeria's business environment, emphasizing the measures undertaken to improve investment facilitation and strengthen the country's attractiveness as a destination for sustainable and long-term projects.

- **Press coverage:**

Indjazat magazine (July 2025 )

The July 2025 edition of Indjazat magazine features a special report dedicated to Fares Legal Group, highlighting the firm's recent activities and insights on Algeria's evolving business landscape.

As part of this coverage, Indjazat published an interview with Yannil Belbachir, Managing Partner at Fares Legal Group, focusing on the investment climate in Algeria and the country's priorities for fostering a secure, innovative, and trust-based business environment.

The feature also includes an overview of the international seminar "Connected Algeria: Production, Innovation & Export," organized by Fares Legal Group on June 24, 2025, in Algiers, with the participation of several companies and institutional representatives.

#### 4. Awards & Recognitions

- 2025 Winner Law Firm Certificate Awarded By The Lawyers Global

Fares Legal has once again been ranked as the No. 1 law firm in Algeria and Africa by The Lawyers Global, receiving the 2025 Winner Law Firm Certificate.

This recognition reaffirms the firm's commitment to excellence and high professional standards in providing legal services to clients both in Algeria and internationally.

As a member of the Alliot Global Alliance (AGA), Fares Legal continues to strengthen its international presence and enhance its ability to support businesses operating across an evolving regulatory and economic landscape.



- Contribution to the World Bank WBL 2026  
Fares Legal is honored to be recognized among the contributors to the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2026 report, through the participation of our Founding Partner, Mr. Rodolfo Drudi. This acknowledgment reflects our sustained collaboration with the World Bank and our ongoing commitment to advancing legal standards that foster gender equality and women's participation in economic life



# Thank you

#### Disclaimer

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