

Economic Freedom in Algeria: An analytical View through Constitutional Provisions and Global Ranking

الحرية الاقتصادية في الجزائر: رؤية تحليلية من خلال النصوص الدستورية والتصنيف العالمي

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Abstract:

This study seeks to comprehend the underlying reasons for Algeria's lower ranking in the Economic Freedom Index (EFI), despite the constitution endorsing several facets of economic freedom. The study relied on an analytical approach that addresses the constitutional provisions related to economic freedom in light of the components of the 2023 EFI. Saudi Arabia's ratings were used as a benchmark. The findings of the study indicate that Algeria's lower position in the EFI can be attributed to three main factors: voluntary restrictions placed by the state on the practice of certain economic activities for various reasons, the partiality of the EFI, and lastly, deficiencies in the national constitution regarding the recognition of certain components of economic freedom.

Keywords: Economic Freedom; Economic Freedom Index; Constitution; Public liberties.

ملخص:

تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى فهم الأسباب الكامنة وراء تراجع ترتيب الجزائر في مؤشر الحرية الاقتصادية على الرغم من الإقرار الدستوري للعديد من جوانب هذه الحرية. اعتمدت الدراسة على منهج يقوم على تحليل الأحكام الدستورية المتصلة بالحرية الاقتصادية على ضوء عناصر مؤشر الحرية الاقتصادية لسنة 2023، مع الاستناد على تقييم المملكة العربية السعودية كمعيار مرجعي. تشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أن تراجع مرتبة الجزائر في مؤشر الحرية الاقتصادية يمكن أن يعزى إلى ثلاثة عوامل أساسية: القيود الطوعية التي فرضتها الدولة على ممارسة بعض الأنشطة الاقتصادية لأسباب متعددة، عدم حيادية المؤشر المعتمد، وأخيراً، القصور الدستوري بشأن بعض مقتضيات الحرية الاقتصادية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحرية الاقتصادية؛ مؤشر الحرية الاقتصادية؛ الدستور؛ الحريات العامة.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Economic freedom holds significant importance across various dimensions, fostering positive social and economic interactions. In nations characterized by economic freedom, individuals succeed by creating goods or services that others want to buy. Essentially, people advance by generating benefits for others. The dynamics of a society where individuals thrive by efficiently producing desirable goods and services differ significantly from a society lacking economic freedom, where accumulating wealth and power often involves rent-seeking and power hoarding to the detriment of others. The former dynamic is conducive to a stable, peaceful, civil society marked by freedom, while the latter produces incentives that erode freedoms. Intuitively, one would expect that economic freedom has a positive impact on economic growth because it creates a climate that allows individuals and businesses to allocate their resources to the highest end use.¹

In light of these and other benefits of economic freedom, numerous indicators have been developed to measure the level of economic freedom enjoyed by individuals in various countries. Among these, the Economic Freedom Index (EFI), published by the Heritage Foundation, stands out as one of the foremost global indicators. According to this index, in 2023, Algeria ranked 168th out of 176 countries. This position is significantly lagging, compared, for example, to the 98th rank occupied by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; a comparable country in terms of geographical size, population, rentier economy, and its cultural and religious specificities.

The constitution constitutes the fundamental legal framework for rights and freedoms in Algeria, which was widely enriched on the occasion of its amendment in 2020. This raises the question of whether Algeria's low ranking is a result of deficiencies in acknowledging economic freedom within the constitutional framework or if there are other contributing factors behind this disparity?

This study therefore aims to understand the reasons behind the weak evaluation of economic freedom in Algeria by following a comparison-based approach between relevant constitutional provisions and the EFI assessment results, utilizing the assessment of Saudi Arabia as a benchmark. To achieve this, the first section of this paper is dedicated to a precise understanding of the concept of economic freedom. We will then review data related to constitutional provisions and details of the 2023 IEF, leading to a discussion and conclusion that address the aforementioned research problem.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Economic freedom is defined, from a “simplified perspective,” as the absence, or at least reduction, of coercion in the economic field.² This concept encompasses all liberties and rights related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.³ From a “legal perspective,” Niclas Berggren⁴ views economic freedom as the capacity to engage in voluntary contracts within the framework of a stable and predictable rule of law that upholds contracts and protects private property, with a limited degree of interventionism. Claudio Detotto and Bryan C. McCannon⁵ rely on a more “economic perspective” and consider that individuals are economically free when they have the ability to use, exclude, and dispose of their property to maximize their well-being, as long as it does not infringe on others. Economies that embrace maximum freedom function with limited intervention from the government, placing emphasis on personal decisions and market dynamics to address fundamental economic queries like what to produce, how to

produce it, the quantity of production, and the intended beneficiaries of the production. When governmental constraints are imposed on these decisions, economic freedom diminishes.

The components of economic freedom lack consensus due to the diversity of economic activities and their intersections with various fields. According to James Gwartneya and Robert Lawson,⁶ key ingredients of economic freedom are: personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to compete, and protection of persons and property. In Jeffrey Kouton's research⁷ on the relationship between economic freedom and inclusive growth, twelve components are highlighted: property rights, judicial effectiveness, government integrity, tax burden, government spending, fiscal health, business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom, trade freedom, investment freedom, and financial freedom. Conversely, Roberto Cervelló-Royo et al.⁸ propose an alternative framework based on four components: business freedom, labor freedom, government integrity, and tax burden. Beyond the contributions of various authors, several competing measures are currently being generated by different institutions and foundations. However, the most widely referenced one is “The Economic Freedom Index” (EFI), published by The Heritage Foundation, which measures economic freedom based on 12 components, grouped into four broad categories: *rule of law* (property rights, judicial effectiveness, and government integrity); *government size* (tax burden, government spending, and fiscal health); *regulatory efficiency* (business freedom, labor freedom, and monetary freedom); and *market openness* (trade freedom, investment freedom, and financial freedom).⁹ It is evident from these areas that the EFW index predominantly relies on institutional and legal aspects. This characteristic renders it the most fitting reference for our evaluation of economic freedoms within the Algerian constitution. This index is further detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Analysis of EFI

Categories	Components	sub-variables
Rule of law	Property rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of expropriation; • Respect for intellectual property rights; and • Quality of contract enforcement, property rights, and law enforcement.
	Judicial effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial independence, • Quality of the judicial process, and • Perceptions of the quality of public services and the independence of the civil service.
	Government integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of corruption, • Bribery risk, and • Control of corruption including “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.
Government size	Tax burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The top marginal tax rate on individual income, • The top marginal tax rate on corporate income, and • The total tax burden as a percentage of GDP.
	Government spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise caution in government spending
	Fiscal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring sound financial management • Effective management of public debt

Regulatory efficiency	Business freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business environment risk, • Access to electricity, • Regulatory quality, and • Women’s economic inclusion.
	Labor freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage, • Associational right, • Paid annual leave, • Notice period for redundancy dismissal, • Severance pay for redundancy dismissal, • Labor productivity, • Labor force participation rate, • Restrictions on overtime work, and • Redundancy dismissal permitted by law.
	Monetary freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable currency • Rational financial policy
Market openness	Trade freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating barriers to international trade
	Investment freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing an open and equitable investment environment • Freedom to Select Investment Locations and Methods
	Financial freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of government regulation of financial services, • The degree of state intervention in banks and other financial firms through direct and indirect ownership, • Government influence on the allocation of credit, • The extent of financial and capital market development, and • Openness to foreign competition.

Source: Summary by the author. Data source: Anthony B. Kim, 2023 Index of Economic Freedom (Washington: The Heritage Foundation, 2023), pp. 13-16, 403-411.

3. DATA

For the purposes of this study, we are extracting constitutional provisions related to the elements of economic freedom, as outlined above, in conjunction with the detailed scores from the 2023 EFI.

3.1. RULE OF LAW

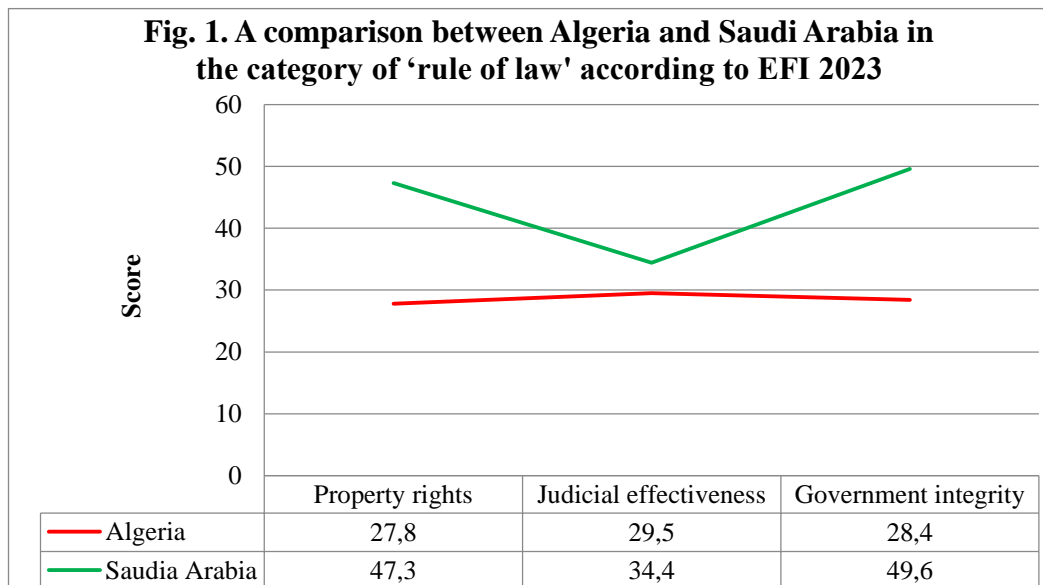
In its preamble, the constitution considers that the "rule of law" is among the foundations of building state institutions. This principle is embodied within the framework of economic freedom in many provisions. Regarding property rights, the Constitution guarantees legal protection for private property (Art. 60) and intellectual property rights (Art. 74). Additionally, in its amendment for the year 2020, the constitution explicitly recognized for the first time the principle of legal certainty—a fundamental element of the Rule of Law—in the preamble and in the last paragraph of Article 34, which states that "to achieve legal certainty, the state, when enacting legislation related to rights and freedoms, ensures its accessibility, clarity, and stability." As for legally residing foreign individuals, the protection of their properties is guaranteed according to Article 50. The Algerian Constitution’s guarantee for contract enforcement is represented by the inclusion in the domain of legislation "the

civil and commercial obligations and property system" by virtue of Article 139 § 09, and that it is not left to the regulations.

The constitution also provides provisions related to ensuring judicial effectiveness. In terms of judicial independence, Article 163 stipulates that the judiciary is an independent authority and that the judge is independent and subject only to the law. Regarding the safeguarding of the rights of every citizen, the constitution acknowledges that the judiciary is based on the principles of legitimacy and equality and is accessible to everyone (Art. 165). It also establishes an effective and equitable judicial system that recognizes the right to legal assistance, where appropriate (Art. 40), establishes the principle of litigation in two instances (Art. 165§3), and obliges all competent state agencies to ensure the implementation of judicial decisions at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances (Art. 178).

The constitution, through several provisions, ensures government integrity across various aspects. In terms of combating corruption at the individual level, it prohibits public positions and responsibilities in state institutions from being a source of wealth or a means to serve personal interests. Every public official is also required, in the exercise of his duties, to avoid any situation of conflict of interest. He must declare his property at the beginning and at the end of his job (Art. 24). In terms of combating systemic corruption, the Constitution recognizes the people's authority to establish and select institutions whose purpose is to protect the national economy from any form of manipulation, embezzlement, bribery, illicit trade, abuse, acquisition, illegal confiscation, or capital smuggling (Art. 09). Additionally, the "Supreme Authority for Transparency, Prevention, and Combating Corruption" is recognized as an independent constitutional institution (Art. 204). Concerning the reduction of obstacles to commercial activities, freedom of trade is guaranteed under Article 61.

This multitude of legal provisions is offset by a low ranking in the 2023 EFI in the rule of law component. According to the annual report, Algeria faces significant challenges in upholding the rule of law. The country's property rights, judicial effectiveness, and government integrity scores all fall below the global average.¹⁰ In comparison with Saudi Arabia, we find a clear difference in the scores of the components of property rights and government integrity, while a relative convergence can be observed in the component of judicial effectiveness (**See Figure 1**).



Source: Graphed by the author, data sourced from 2023 EFI.

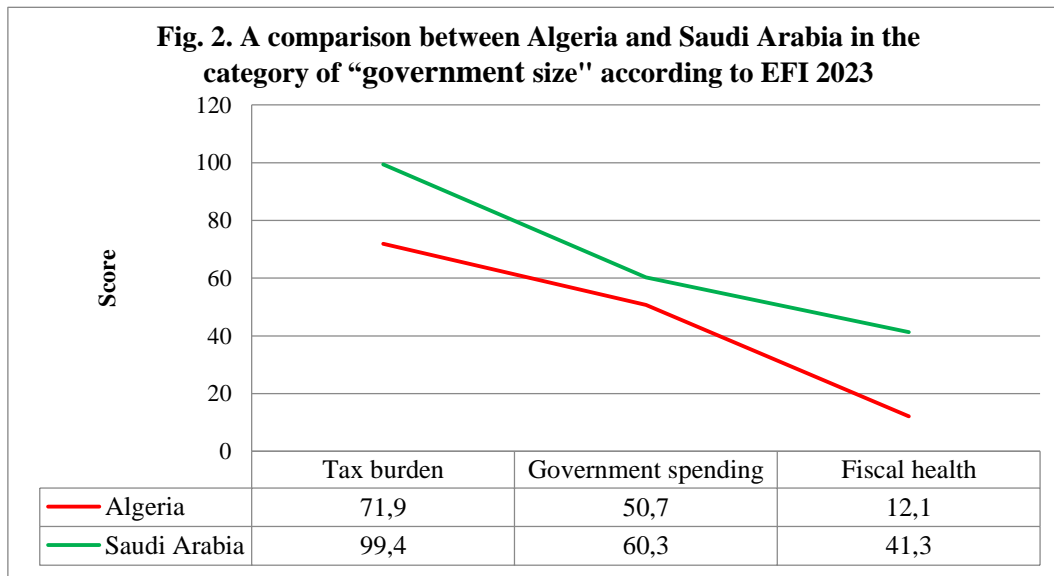
3.2. GOVERNMENT SIZE

Tax equality has been a constant principle in Algerian constitutions since 1976. Up until the 2020 amendment, the focus was on distributing the burden of public financing among citizens based on their tax capacity (Art. 78 of the 1976 Constitution, Art. 61 of the 1989 Constitution, Art. 64 of the 1996 Constitution, and Art. 78 of the 2016 Constitution). However, a significant change occurred in 2020, specifying that "the law determines cases and conditions for total or partial exemption from [the tax]." (Art. 82). Furthermore, any retroactive imposition of taxes, levies, fees, or rights of any kind is expressly prohibited. In another guarantee, the creation of taxes, determination of their basis, rates, and collection have been placed within the competence of Parliament, which the administration is prohibited from exercising (Art. 139 §13).

In terms of exercising caution in government spending, an explicit rule cannot be found in this regard. However, the constitution mandates under Article 147 that "any proposal for a law or an amendment to a law submitted by members of parliament, whose content or result involves reducing public resources or increasing public expenditures, shall not be accepted unless accompanied by measures aimed at increasing state revenues or saving financial amounts in another section of public expenditures equal to at least the proposed expenditures." The Constitution provides an institutional guarantee for the fiscal health of the State by establishing an "accountancy council" as a body competent to promote sound governance and transparency in managing public funds and depositing accounts (Art. 199). As for the effective management of public debt, it is not stipulated despite the importance and fundamentality of this issue in the state's financial system.

Referring to the Heritage Foundation annual report of 2023, the highest individual and corporate tax rates stand at 35 percent and 26 percent, respectively. The tax burden amounts to 30.1 percent of GDP. Over a three-year period, government spending and budget balance averages are 40.5 percent and -9.6 percent of GDP, respectively. Public debt is recorded at 63.0 percent of GDP. These statistics are manifested in the evaluation of government size, portraying a highly favorable

assessment of the tax burden, an average appraisal of government spending, and an unfavorable evaluation of fiscal health.¹¹ While the overall “government size” scores indicate a divergence in favor of Saudi Arabia over Algeria, a notable convergence becomes evident when analyzing the component of government spending (See Figure 2).



Source: Graphed by the author, data sourced from 2023 EFI.

3. 3. REGULATORY EFFICIENCY

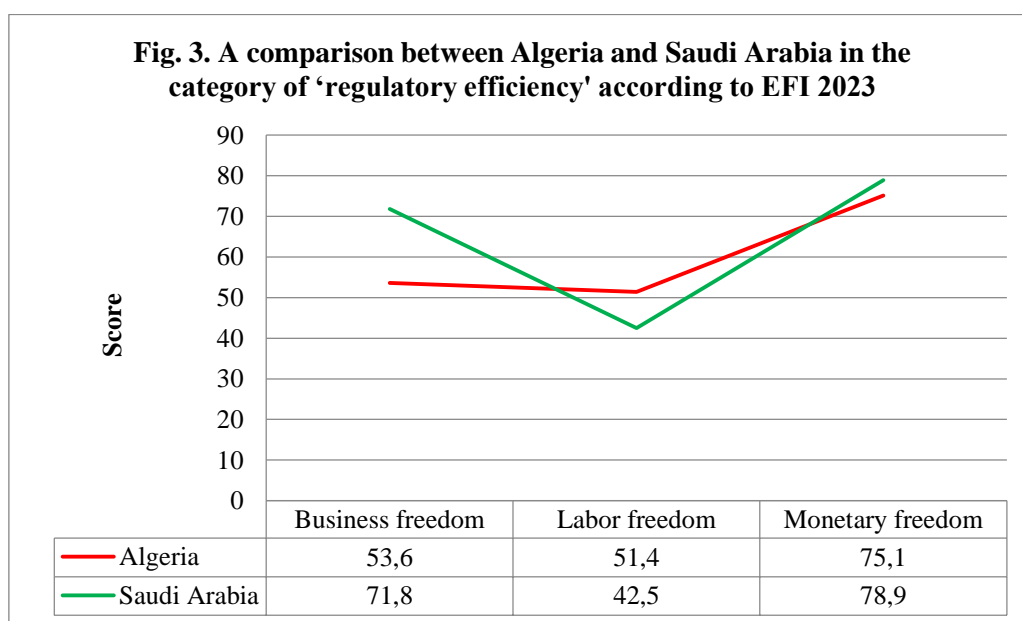
Business freedom is enshrined and assured by Article 61 of the Constitution, as mentioned earlier. However, this provision does not constitute an absolute guarantee, as the article specifies that this freedom must be exercised “within the framework of the law.” With regard to deregulation, with reference to Article 139, issues such as commercial obligations, the real estate system, and the rules for transferring ownership from the public sector to the private sector had been placed within the areas of legislation that would reduce “regulatory inflation” in those areas. As for the regulatory simplification, it is subject to the requirements of legal certainty stipulated in the preamble and in Article 34 mentioned above.

Regarding labor freedom, we find that the Algerian Constitution stipulates labor rights in particular: wages, protection, security, hygiene, rest, and social security (Art. 66), in addition to empowering women in the labor market by promoting parity between men and women (Art. 68). However, the constitutional guarantee of freedom of contract in labor relations is absent due to the lack of explicit provisions. Regarding the flexibility of labor regulations, an indirect safeguard is established through the provision allowing economic sector operators to organize within employers' organizations (Art. 69). This enables them to advocate for their interests in the context of legislation and relevant regulations.

Monetary freedom is not considered constitutionally among the freedoms guaranteed, whether in maintaining a stable currency or in formulating rational financial policies. Nevertheless, the constitution recognizes the “National Economic, Social, and Environmental Council” as one of the advisory bodies. Among its functions are supervision and analysis in the economic field at the level of the presidency and the government (Art. 209). In this regard, it can contribute to rationalizing financial policies and developing plans to maintain currency stability.

The 2023 EFI does not indicate legal deficiencies regarding the regulatory efficiency component but rather focuses on economic data. The report included that over 70 percent of the unemployed population is under 30 years old, and youth unemployment continues to remain persistently high. The latest reported inflation rate stands at 7.2 percent. These unfavorable statistics are offset by a generally accepted rating in several subcomponents of regulatory efficiency.¹²

In this context, we return to the comparison between Algeria and Saudi Arabia, which is significantly superior in terms of ranking in the EFI. We observe, as shown in **Figure 3** below, a notable convergence in the assessment of "regulatory efficiency." Saudi Arabia stands out with a significant margin in the "business freedom" component, coupled with a marginal difference in the "monetary freedom" component. Conversely, Algeria leads in the "labor freedom" component.



Source: Graphed by the author, data sourced from 2023 EFI.

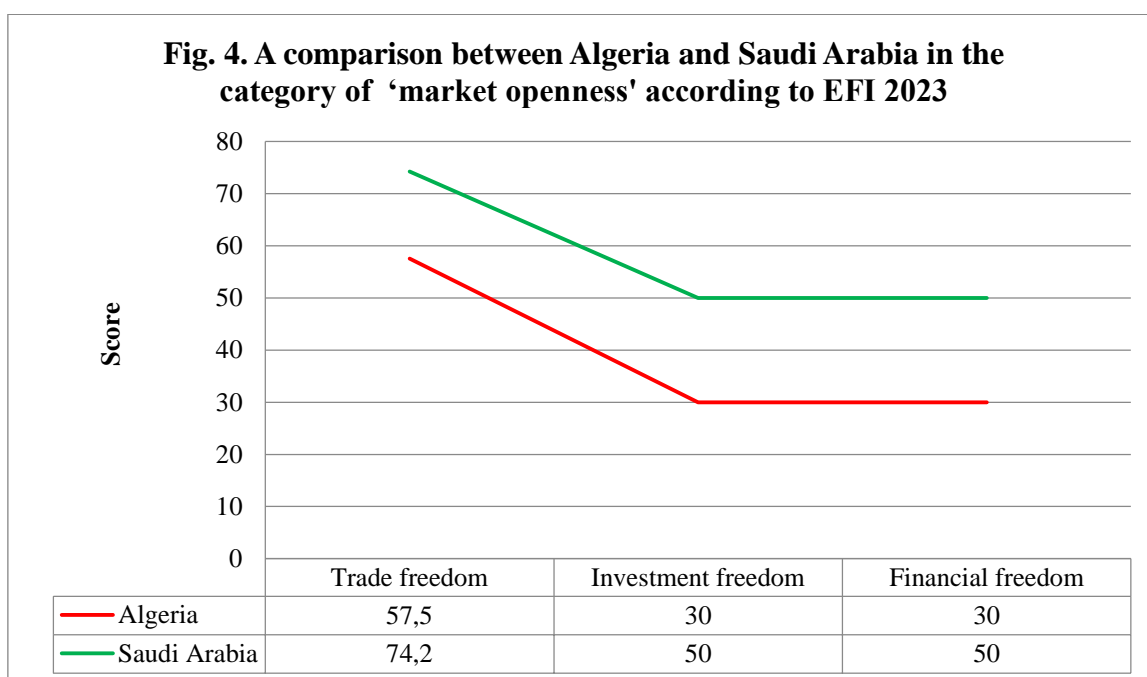
3.4. MARKET OPENNESS

The text on international trade did not come in the chapter related to basic rights and public freedoms but rather came in Chapter Three of Part One related to “THE STATE,” where Article 23 stipulated that the state regulates foreign trade and the law determines the conditions for its practice and control. Thus, it is understood that the Constitution’s approach to the issue of international trade tends more to regulate than to recognize it as freedom. However, the reading of former Article 23 reveals a well-established guarantee that this activity is included in the areas of legislative competence.

Contrary to international trade, the constitution explicitly recognizes “freedom of investment” under Article 61, although it attaches the rules for exercising it to the provisions of the law. This freedom is further entrenched by attempting to ensure an open investment environment that empowers citizens with the right to access information, documents, and statistics (Art. 55) without any discrimination (Art. 27). As for the freedom to select investment locations and methods, it is considered a subsidiary provision of the freedom of investment. It is not appropriate to stipulate it in the constitution, and its regulation is left to the relevant legislative provisions. Financial freedom,

despite its importance and centrality as a component of market openness, is not mentioned in it or any of its requirements, whether related to ensuring access to the financial system or limiting the state's financial involvement.

The 2023 Economic Freedom Report reveals concerning aspects regarding the category of market openness in Algeria. The trade-weighted average tariff rate stands at 13.8%, accompanied by the presence of various non-tariff barriers. Foreign investors typically hold minority positions, facing constraints on ownership that hinder dynamic investment. Capital markets lack development, and public banks continue to dominate the financial sector. This is reflected in an average evaluation of trade freedom and a similar negative evaluation of investment freedom and financial freedom.¹³ In contrast to the case of the previous categories, the evaluation of the market openness category reflects clear progress in favor of Saudi Arabia in all components, as shown in **Figure 4**.



Source: Graphed by the author, data sourced from 2023 EFI.

4. DISCUSSION

The previous data shows a conflict between the explicit constitutional commitment to several components of economic freedom and its unfavorable assessment in the Heritage Foundation annual report. From a legal perspective, this difference can be attributed to voluntary factors, seen as restrictions imposed by the Algerian state on specific economic activities for various reasons. Additionally, there are involuntary restrictions linked to deficiencies in the efficiency of constitutional rules.

4.1. VOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM IN THE ALGERIAN CONSTITUTION

The preservation of public order is the most significant restriction imposed by the Algerian Constitution on the exercise of all rights and freedoms. In this context, the second paragraph of Article 34 states that “rights, freedoms, and guarantees may not be restricted except by law and for reasons related to maintaining public order and security, protecting national constants, as well as

those necessary to protect other rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution.” The connection between public order and the Constitution involves viewing public order as a constitutional norm that empowers legislative decisions in defining the conditions for exercising freedoms. Among these conditions, public order plays a crucial role. Essentially, public order serves as a resource that regulates interactions between individuals and the community. It acts as both the method and the motivation for public authorities to restrict individuals' freedom within their private sphere.¹⁴ The requirements of preserving public order necessitate the legislator restricting the practice of various economic activities under specific conditions and procedures. We find that certain activities are prohibited or subject to strict regulation (such as activities involving weapons and ammunition, explosives, drugs, gambling, and betting). Additionally, some activities require prior approval or an administrative license (such as the production of toxic substances or cosmetic and physical cleaning products, pharmaceutical products, veterinary drugs, passenger or cargo transportation services, insurance, hospitality, tourism, and travel agencies, quality analysis laboratories, beverage sales, driving instruction, and the operation of gaming halls).

National constants represent a modern dimension of public order that ensures the consistency of the rules regulating society with its principles and the unity of the nation. Islam is considered the most prominent of these constants in Algeria by stipulating that “Islam is the religion of the state” according to Article 2 of the Constitution. Article 11 also stipulates that institutions must refrain from engaging in behavior that violates Islamic morals. Islam enshrines an ethical dimension in all individual and group activities, including economic activity. Therefore, exercising economic freedom must not violate the rules stipulated in Islam, forbidding, for example, investment in the sexual industry or usurious (*riba*) and uncertain (*Gharar*) of individual transactions.¹⁵

The social character of the Algerian state is justified by political, historical, and social reasons. Nonetheless, it is viewed as a limitation on economic freedom due to its contribution to substantial increases in public spending without clear economic justifications. Moreover, this escalation restricts competition in privately-operated sectors supported by the government and limits labor freedom given the broad protection allocated to the category of workers, sometimes at the expense of employers. The constitution explicitly recognizes this social character, emphasizing its immunity to any constitutional amendment (Art. 223).

In pursuit of sustainable development, environmental protection constitutes an economic regulatory factor that may, at times, impose restrictions on investment or trade freedom. It may also lead to an increase in tax burdens within the framework of environmental taxation. The Algerian Constitution guarantees the right to a healthy environment (Art. 64) and obliges the state to ensure the protection of agricultural lands, rational exploitation of water, fossil energies, and other natural resources, and take all measures to punish polluters (Art. 21).

The previous restrictions come within a vision of the public interest according to the Algerian model, which departs from the scope of the assessment of economic freedom by the Heritage Foundation. Here, it may be appropriate to point out a serious hypothesis about the non-neutrality of the EFI, which relies on uniform criteria to evaluate economic freedom in all countries of the world without taking into account the cultural, social, or religious specificities of a large number of societies. This involves imposing the values of Western countries, especially America, in the economic field on other nations. Accordingly, this index constitutes a means of pressure to shift towards the values of Western societies, at the risk of a low rating that affects the competitiveness of countries. The Heritage Foundation sees itself as an active participant in promoting what it

perceives as American values and a tool for defending national interests, including against “Chinese communism,” according to a vision based on American superiority. In the Foundation’s Policy Priorities, the following statement stands out: “History is once again calling America—the last, best hope of Earth—to defy the privileged and powerful and defend our Revolution, our Constitution, and our Heritage” (heritage.org). A foundation influenced by such ideological considerations is challenging to regard as a dependable and unbiased source for assessing the economies of various countries worldwide. Nonetheless, there is no reservation about leveraging and extracting insights from its data to enhance economic freedom domestically, particularly addressing involuntary restrictions.

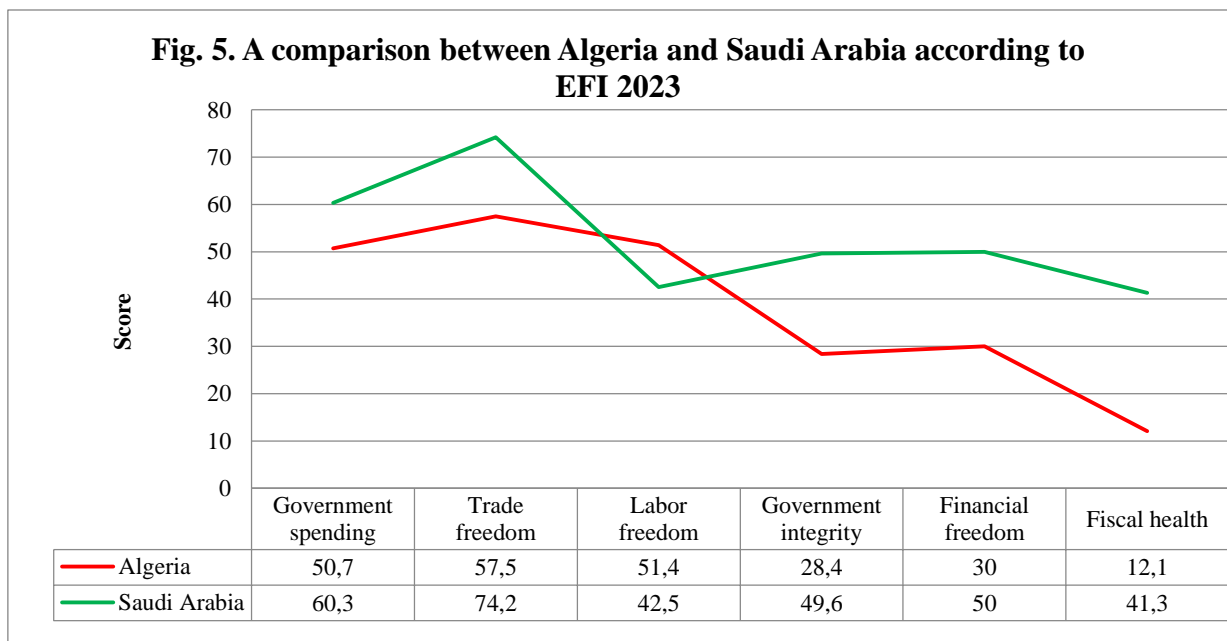
4.2. INVOLUNTARY RESTRICTIONS ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM IN THE ALGERIAN CONSTITUTION

The rule of law score is considered the lowest component in evaluating the economic freedom of Algeria. This evaluation includes elements such as “property rights,” “judicial effectiveness,” and “government integrity.” If the weakness of property rights is linked to intentional choices by the state, the judicial effectiveness and integrity of the government are subject to structural imbalances in the constitutional design of the authorities.

In terms of promoting an efficient and equitable judicial system, despite the development witnessed by the principle of separation of powers in the current constitution, serious concerns persist about the structural and functional independence of the judicial authority under the strong influence of the executive authority in the Supreme Judicial Council (Art. 180). Additionally, there is ongoing concern related to the absence of the “State Supreme Court,” which has not been established at all, impacting the credibility of the national judicial system.

As for enhancing government integrity, a clear discrepancy can be observed between the evaluation of this element between Algeria and Saudi Arabia, as shown in Figure 5 below, which reveals a real situation of deficiency. According to the 2022 corruption perceptions index,¹⁶ Algeria is ranked 116 out of 180 countries, compared to Saudi Arabia’s rank of 54. Despite the previously mentioned constitutional provisions aimed at combating corruption at the individual and governmental levels, and despite many relevant legislative texts and guarantees, corruption is due to structural imbalances that do not guarantee the expansion of powers and the imposition of broad oversight.

These results affirm the earlier hypothesis regarding the subjective nature of the EFI. Notably, there is a discernible convergence between Algeria and Saudi Arabia in components influenced by voluntary restrictions, such as government spending, trade freedom, and labor freedom. In contrast, Algeria's lower ranking is evident in components affected by involuntary restrictions, such as government integrity, financial freedom, and tax health (**Figure 5**). This suggests that Algeria's decline in ranking is not primarily due to constraints arising from its specificities but is rather linked to involuntary restrictions stemming from the aforementioned institutional and normative deficiencies.



Source: Graphed by the author, data sourced from 2023 EFI.

5. CONCLUSION

The study stemmed from a concern about the reasons behind the weak evaluation of economic freedom in Algeria, despite the constitutional endorsement of many aspects of this freedom. It highlights that Algeria's ranking is particularly affected by six out of twelve key components in the Economic Freedom Index published by the Heritage Foundation. These components include property rights, judicial effectiveness, government integrity, fiscal health, investment freedom, and financial freedom.

The study interprets the shortcomings in property rights, investment freedom, and financial freedom as deliberate choices by the Algerian state, aligning with its social, cultural, and economic model, which are not considered by the Heritage Foundation's principles. This suggests a need for the development of neutral and objective indicators that consider the specificities of different economies, including those in the Arab and Islamic world, to reduce the reliance on American indices.

Algeria's lower ranking in terms of judicial effectiveness, government integrity, and fiscal health is attributed to significant deficiencies in the national constitutional framework, emphasizing the need for corrective measures. It is suggested that these measures include:

- Enhancing the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary by reducing the power of the executive authority in the Supreme Judicial Council and allowing greater decision-making power for judges' representatives.
- Establishing the "Supreme State Court" to ensure accountability for all, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law.
- Strengthening the prevention and combating of corruption by addressing structural imbalances in oversight to ensure the genuine participation of other authorities and citizens.

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