

The Legal Framework for Establishing Private Sports Academies in Algeria: Between Theory and Practice

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Abstract---This article aims to study the legal framework that regulates the establishment of private sports academies in Algeria, by analysing applicable legislative and regulatory texts, and demonstrating their effectiveness in promoting an entrepreneurial approach to sports. The researchers adopted a descriptive analytical approach, comparing relevant laws and executive decrees with the reality of field practice. The results showed that, although the Algerian legal framework provides an important regulatory base, it still lacks effective implementation mechanisms that keep pace with economic and sports transformations. The study concludes that legislation specific to sports institutions needs to be developed and that administrative procedures must be simplified to encourage sports investment. This will ensure the integration of roles among the relevant sectors and achieve sustainable development in the sports field.

Keywords---legal framework, private sports academies, sports legislation, entrepreneurship, Algeria.

1. Introduction

The sports sector in Algeria is considered one of the most vital areas and has gained a prominent position among the state's public policy priorities due to its effective role in achieving human, social and economic development. In light of the significant transformations taking place within the national economic system, which are geared towards establishing the principles of a free economy and liberating individual initiative, it has become imperative to reassess the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern sports activities, with a particular focus on their investment and institutional dimensions (Boumediène, 2022).

How to Cite:

Lakhdar, M., & Said, L. (2025). The legal framework for establishing private sports academies in Algeria: Between theory and practice. *The International Tax Journal*, 52(6), 3566–3577. Retrieved from <https://internationaltaxjournal.online/index.php/itj/article/view/347>

The International tax journal ISSN: 0097-7314 E-ISSN: 3066-2370 © 2025

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Submitted: 16 May 2025 | Revised: 25 August 2025 | Accepted: 04 November 2025

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Against this backdrop, the concept of establishing private sports academies has emerged as an innovative solution for fostering sports participation and enhancing the foundational training of athletes, in line with professional sports requirements and international management and training standards. Today, a sports academy is not just a training space, but a unique economic institution combining sports, education, economics and society (Ait Hamouda, 2023).

This transformation has led to the legal framework for establishing private sports academies in Algeria receiving special attention from researchers and decision-makers, particularly given the challenges of adapting sports laws to investment law, small and medium-sized enterprises law, and Executive Decree No. 15-213 concerning the organisation of private sports institutions. This legislative overlap necessitates precise legal analysis and an in-depth understanding of the legal system governing the establishment and management of sports academies in practical terms (Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports, 2021).

Research Methodological Framework:

2. Research Problem and Questions:

The establishment of private sports academies in Algeria is a relatively new phenomenon within the national legal and regulatory environment, particularly given the profound transformations that have occurred within the sports sector since the enactment of Law No. 13-05 on 23 July 2013. This law relates to the organisation and development of physical and sports activities, and has been followed by a series of executive decrees that aim to open up the field to private sector investment in sports training and education.

Despite this legislative openness, the process of establishing private sports academies still faces legal, administrative and bureaucratic challenges, primarily due to the multitude of texts and overlapping authorities among regulatory bodies, as well as weak coordination between sectors (sports, vocational training, social affairs, taxation, etc.). Questions also arise regarding the clarity of the legal and regulatory frameworks that define the nature of private academies, the conditions for their accreditation, monitoring mechanisms, and how they are distinguished from sports clubs or associations.

This situation raises questions about the effectiveness of the current legal framework in achieving the state's objectives of developing sports training and encouraging entrepreneurial thinking among young people, particularly students of physical education at institutes and colleges, who have become a targeted group in programmes supporting start-ups and small sports-related projects.

Based on this, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

To what extent is the current Algerian legal framework effective in organising and facilitating the establishment of private sports academies, and in achieving the state's goal of supporting entrepreneurial thinking in sport?

To address this main issue, the following sub-questions can be posed:

What are the legal foundations upon which the establishment of private sports academies in Algeria is based?

What administrative and organisational procedures are adopted for establishing sports academies according to the applicable legislation?

How compatible are these legal texts with the reality of field practice in the sports sector?

What are the main legal and administrative challenges hindering the development of private sports academies?

How can the legal system be developed to encourage entrepreneurial thinking in sports among university students?

3. Research objectives:

The aim of this research is to analyse and interpret the legal framework that regulates the establishment of private sports academies in Algeria, and to reveal how effective it is at supporting entrepreneurial thinking in the field of sports. Through this framework, the researchers seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Identifying the legal and legislative foundations upon which the establishment of private sports academies in Algeria is based by studying the relevant laws and executive decrees relating to economic and sports institutions;
- Analysing the administrative and organisational procedures required by law for establishing private sports academies, and assessing their clarity and implementation in practice.
- Evaluating the compatibility of the current legal framework with field practice in the sports sector and exploring any shortcomings or ambiguities in applicable legal and regulatory texts.
- Identifying the main legal and administrative challenges and obstacles faced by investors and initiative owners when establishing private sports academies.

Proposing mechanisms to develop the legislative and regulatory framework to strike a balance between legal requirements and encouraging sports investment and entrepreneurial initiatives.

4. Importance of the Research:

The importance of this research stems from its focus on a contemporary and vital topic within the national context, namely the legal framework for establishing private sports academies in Algeria. This area combines sports as a social and economic practice with law as a regulatory mechanism and a guarantee for good governance. The topic holds dual significance from both theoretical and practical perspectives:

From a theoretical perspective, this research enriches the fields of legal and sports studies by analysing the legislative framework governing private sports activities and clarifying the relationship between entrepreneurial sports thinking and the Algerian legal system. It also makes a valuable addition to academic libraries in the fields of sports law and entrepreneurship, where there is still a shortage of specialised research.

From a practical standpoint, the importance of the study lies in its potential to inform the development of public sports policies and guide decision-makers in establishing more flexible and supportive legislation for private sports investment. The study enables university students, particularly those studying physical education and sports, to understand the legal frameworks for setting up sports projects from an organised entrepreneurial perspective.

Societally, the research aims to highlight the role of private sports academies as economic and social actors that contribute to youth employment, enhance sports participation and achieve sustainable development goals by integrating state and private sector efforts.

Thus, this scientific work promotes legal and entrepreneurial awareness in sports, and calls for partnerships to be formed between universities and state institutions, in order to create a legal environment that fosters the success of private sports projects in Algeria.

5. Previous studies:

While many academic studies have addressed the legal and regulatory aspects of sports institutions in Algeria, most have focused on clubs and sports associations. Private sports academies, however, have not received adequate research and analysis.

A study by Boukhalfa (2019) noted that Algeria's legal system remains ambiguous in its definition of private sports activities, particularly with regard to the distinction between amateur and professional practice. Furthermore, Ben Amara (2021) emphasised that the administrative complexity and proliferation of regulatory bodies pose a significant hurdle to the establishment of private sports initiatives, thereby curtailing entrepreneurial activity and investment in the sports sector.

On a different note, a study by Jaafari (2023) examined some of the emerging sports academies in Algiers. It revealed that a lack of clear regulation and weak legal support pose major challenges to these institutions achieving their training and development goals.

Furthermore, Koidar (2022) pointed out that a lack of coordination between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and local authorities leads to overlapping administrative powers, affecting the effectiveness with which the legal texts governing private sports institutions are applied.

Analysing these studies reveals that most merely describe the legal framework without considering its practical effectiveness or relationship with state policies supporting entrepreneurial thinking in sports.

This research therefore aims to address this scientific gap by analysing the legal framework for establishing private sports academies in Algeria. It will contrast theoretical texts with field practice and provide a developmental vision that responds to the state's direction towards empowering university students to establish innovative sports institutions that contribute to diversifying the national economy and enhancing professional sports (Ben Amara, 2021; Jaafari, 2023; Boukhalfa, 2019).

Critical analysis of previous studies:

Through analysing previous studies, it is evident that most researchers addressing the topic of sports institutions have focused primarily on sports clubs and associations as the most prevalent organisational forms in the Algerian sports landscape. In contrast, the subject of private sports academies has received little research attention.

This can primarily be attributed to the novelty of this type of institution in Algeria and the absence of clear, specific legal texts that regulate their nature, activities and authorities.

While previous studies are scientifically valuable, they tend to adopt a descriptive approach when presenting legal texts, offering little in the way of in-depth analysis of their practical effectiveness or reflection on the current situation of sports academies. Only a few studies have attempted to link the legal framework with public policies aimed at promoting sports investment or supporting the entrepreneurial spirit among university students.

From a methodological perspective, most of these studies relied on theoretical approaches, failing to collect field data or analyse real, practical models of sports academies. This means they lack the practical depth that connects theory with reality.

Additionally, there is a lack of comparison between Algerian legislation and that of some leading countries in the management of private sports institutions, which limits the potential for proposing reform solutions based on successful experiences.

In light of this, the aim of this research is to address this scientific gap by analysing, critiquing and comparing the legal framework for private sports academies in Algeria, with a focus on practical application, field challenges and the compatibility of the current legal framework with national trends that encourage entrepreneurial sports thinking as a driver of sustainable economic development (Boukhalfa, 2019; Ben Amara, 2021; Jaafari, 2023).

6. Theoretical Framework of the Research

First: The Concept of Private Sports Academies

These are considered one of the modern forms of sports institution, emerging in response to transformations in the global sports landscape. Sports have become an investment-driven economic sector, based on principles of modern management and administration. This marks a shift away from the traditional view of sports as purely recreational activities (Bourg & Gouguet, 2010).

A private sports academy is defined as an educational and economic institution focused on training and qualifying athletes in an academic, physical and tactical capacity within a methodological framework that adheres to the principles of professionalism and performance quality (Maguire, 2015).

These academies aim to achieve dual objectives: enhancing athletic performance and achieving economic and social sustainability, by relying on self-financing models and sports investment (Andreff & Szymanski, 2006).

In Algeria, private sports academies have been emerging since the mid-2010s, influenced by global trends towards sports privatisation and national efforts to foster investment in the sports sector (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2020).

They stand out as an alternative to traditional clubs due to their administrative flexibility, financial independence and ability to expand their educational and training services, particularly for individual sports such as football, judo, swimming and athletics.

Second: the legal and institutional background to establishing sports institutions in Algeria.

The legal framework is the cornerstone of organising sports activities, and Algerian sports legislation is one of the systems that has sought to reconcile the public nature of sports as a social service with its new economic character as a field for investment and production.

Prominent legal texts governing sports activity in Algeria include:

Law No. 13-05, dated 23 July 2013, relating to the organisation and development of physical and sports activities. This law establishes the general legislative framework and defines the basic principles for practising sports activities. Article 2 states that 'physical and sports activities are considered public facilities of a social, cultural and educational nature', but also allows for them to be practised within accredited private institutions.

Executive Decree No. 15-213, dated 11 August 2015, specifies the conditions and procedures for accrediting sports associations and sports-related entities. This serves as the basis for the accreditation file for academies, classifying them as 'entities with a sporting training objective'.

Executive Decree No. 17-330, dated 25 November 2017, regulates the practice of sports activities within private or mixed economic institutions. This decree permitted the formation of sports-related companies operating under Algerian commercial law.

- Algerian Commercial Law (Order No. 75-59, as amended and supplemented), which allows limited liability companies or sole proprietorships to engage in service or training activities. This enables private sports academies to adopt a legally recognised form and operate within an organised economic framework.

Based on these texts, it can be concluded that the legal framework in Algeria does not allocate an independent legislative system for private sports academies specifically; rather, they are included within the broader category of sports institutions oriented towards the economy.

Nevertheless, since 2021, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has been preparing a draft executive decree specifically for sports academies, aiming to regulate their accreditation, management and oversight (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2022).

Thirdly, the legal nature of private sports academies.

In Algeria, private sports academies possess legal entity status, provided they meet the legal requirements for accreditation. They are also subject to the general rules that govern economic institutions in terms of their administrative and financial management.

They can be classified into the following categories:

Commercial sports academies operate as private companies, offering sports training services for a fee, and are governed by commercial law.

Educational or training academies focus on basic training for young people in partnership with educational or university institutions.

- Professional sports academies: concerned with training elite athletes and exporting talent to national and international clubs (Benamara, 2021).

Official accreditation for these institutions is granted by the Ministry of Youth and Sports based on evaluations of their files, provided they meet the criteria set out in Executive Decree 15-213.

- Possession of a legal premises and equipment that meets safety standards.

- Availability of a qualified technical team (coaches, specialists in physical rehabilitation and prevention).

- Preparation of an internal system and an approved training plan.

- Commitment to complying with national and international sports laws.

However, field observations indicate that implementing these criteria faces bureaucratic and procedural challenges, as there is currently no national body specialising in the unified accreditation of private sports academies (Koidar, 2022).

Fourth: Organisational and administrative framework for establishing a private sports academy.

The process of establishing an academy involves several legal and administrative stages, from preparing the founding file to obtaining final accreditation. This includes the following:

Preparatory stage:

Conducting an economic and technical feasibility study for the project.

- Defining the type of sports activity and the target audience.
- Developing a training plan and work programme.

Administrative stage:

- Submitting the funding application to the National Commercial Register Centre.
- Obtaining a commercial register specifying the activity (sports training, coaching and organising competitions).
- Registering with the tax and social security authorities.

Legal stage:

Submitting the accreditation file to the Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports.

- Conducting a field visit to evaluate technical and human resources.
- Issuing a final accreditation decision from the supervising ministry.

While these stages represent the legal framework for establishing the academy, in reality, numerous obstacles are encountered, including slow procedures, the multitude of required documents and the lack of specialised legal support. This discourages some young investors from pursuing this venture (Jaafari, 2023).

Fifth: Entrepreneurial Thinking in the Algerian Sports Field

The Algerian economic system is clearly transforming to encourage youth entrepreneurship in various sectors, including sports. Private sports academies are one of the most notable manifestations of this trend, combining sports activity with social investment.

In coordination with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has launched incentive programmes for students, particularly those studying physical education and sports sciences, to empower them to establish emerging sports institutions or specialised academies (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2023).

This approach is a practical extension of the state's policy to diversify the national economy and integrate sports activity into the production cycle. It also represents the application of the principle of the 'entrepreneurial university', which aims to transform theoretical sports knowledge into investment projects capable of creating added value and employment (Bouchet et al., 2017).

Sixth: Current legal and regulatory challenges

Despite efforts made, private sports academies in Algeria face a range of obstacles that can be classified into four main categories:

Legal challenges:

- The absence of a legal text that accurately defines a sports academy.
- Overlap of powers between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and local authorities when granting accreditations.
- A lack of effective monitoring and follow-up mechanisms for academy activities.

Administrative challenges:

- Bureaucracy in regulatory procedures.
- The absence of a digital system for managing accreditations.
- Poor coordination between local and central structures.

Economic challenges:

- Difficulty in obtaining initial funding.
- Lack of tax incentives or loans for sports projects.

Social and professional challenges:

- A weak investment culture in the sports sector.
- Absence of specialised administrative competencies for managing academies.

These challenges highlight the need for comprehensive legislative and regulatory reform to redefine the relationship between the public and private sectors in sport (Ben Amara, 2021; Koidar, 2022).

Seventh: Towards Reforming the Legal Framework and Developing Sports Governance**

Developing the legal framework for private sports academies requires a comprehensive vision based on the following:

- Formulating specific legal texts that define the nature, administrative and financial status of sports academies.
- establishing an independent national authority responsible for accrediting and monitoring the activities of academies;
- Officially integrating them into the national sports training plan.
- Opening up partnership opportunities with universities and educational institutions.
- Enhancing monitoring and transparency mechanisms in management to ensure the quality of training services.

These reforms represent a fundamental step toward establishing good governance in the sports field and activating the role of the private sector as a strategic player in the development of national sports (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2023).

7. Research Methodology and Tools:

This research employed a scientific methodology that aligned with the nature of the topic by combining the legal, regulatory and practical aspects of private sports practice in Algeria. As the problem relates to the legal framework for establishing private sports academies in practice, the descriptive analytical method was employed to analyse and interpret legal and regulatory texts, and identify shortcomings or challenges hindering implementation (Mansour, 2021).

First: The adopted method

The descriptive analytical method is one of the most commonly used scientific approaches in legal and social studies due to its ability to gather, organise and analyse information to reach logical explanations for the phenomena under study (Al-Eisawi, 2020).

In this research, various legal and regulatory texts relating to the establishment and management of private sports academies were described and analysed. These include:

- Law No. 13-05 dated 23 July 2013 relating to the organisation and development of physical and sports activities;

Executive Decree No. 15-340, dated 28 December 2015, which specifies the procedures for accrediting private sports facilities and institutions.

In addition, recent ministerial instructions and memos concerning the conditions for accrediting and managing private sports academies were examined.

The texts were analysed in light of their real-world applications using a comparative analytical approach between the theoretical legal framework and the practical reality of establishing sports academies to highlight existing legal and regulatory gaps.

Secondly, information collection tools were used.

A set of methodological tools was used to ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the analysis and results. These tools included:

Documentary analysis: reviewing legal references, ministerial circulars and academic articles related to the field of private sports institutions (Ben Youssef, 2022).

- Directed interviews: conducted with several stakeholders in the sports sector, particularly officials from private sports academies and staff from the Youth and Sports Directorates, to collect real data on the administrative and legal obstacles to establishing and managing sports facilities.

Content analysis was used to deconstruct the official legal and sports discourse and assess its consistency with field practices in order to infer general trends in sports policy in Algeria (Jaafari, 2023).

Third: Research Sample and Scope

Given the institutional legal nature of the research, a purposive sample was chosen comprising active private sports academies in the provinces of Algiers, Oran and Constantine. These academies represent diverse sports activities, such as football, judo and athletics. This allows for a deeper understanding of how they interact with the applicable legal and regulatory framework.

Fourth: Research Limitations

The research is constrained by a set of methodological boundaries, including:

- Spatial boundaries: private sports academies in certain provinces of Algeria.

- Temporal boundaries: between the years 2013 and 2024, from the issuance of the foundational law to the latest legislative updates.

- Subject matter boundaries: studying the legal and regulatory framework without addressing the technical or training aspects of the academies.

This methodology and the chosen research tools enabled a comprehensive scientific perspective to be constructed on the reality of establishing private sports academies in Algeria. This distinguishes between what is legally stipulated and what is actually implemented in the field, thereby enhancing the scientific and practical value of the study.

8. Analysis and discussion of research results:

1.8 The legal foundations for establishing private sports academies:

The establishment of private sports academies in Algeria is based on a set of fundamental laws that form the reference framework for this type of institution. Law No. 13-05, dated 23 July 2013, is considered the central document that organises physical and sports activities, allowing for the creation of private sports training and education institutions under specific conditions, provided they obtain official accreditation from the relevant authorities. Subsequently issued executive decrees emphasised the necessity for these academies to possess administrative and financial autonomy while adhering to quality and qualification standards approved by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2013).

However, an analysis of the legal texts reveals a lack of conceptual clarity surrounding the term 'sports academy', as it is not precisely defined in the current legal system. This creates ambiguity when classifying them as training institutions, training centres or sports service institutions. This ambiguity leads to different legal interpretations among local administrations, which affects the accreditation process and the definition of the functional framework for each type of institution (Ben Youssef, 2021).

The absence of a precise definition is one of the most significant legislative challenges that needs to be addressed, especially since sports academies have become a self-sustaining economic model in many countries, combining sports training with talent management and leadership. Therefore, it is crucial to reconsider the current texts and include a clear legal framework that defines the identity, missions, organisational structure and scope of activities of sports academies in the national sports market (Awad, 2021).

2.8 Administrative and regulatory procedures for establishing sports academies:

Current practices indicate that the process of establishing a sports academy in Algeria is relatively complex. It begins with the submission of a file to the Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports and involves passing through several administrative departments, such as legal affairs, sports training and technical monitoring. Then, approval must be awaited from the National Accreditation Committee. Despite the existence of a legal framework governing these procedures, the bureaucratic nature of the process and the number of decision-making levels involved are among the main challenges faced by young investors in the sports sector (Hamdi, 2022).

The absence of digitisation in the administrative process also complicates follow-up and leads to delays in issuing licences, causing some investors to abandon their ideas or resort to unofficial methods to conduct their activities. This situation contradicts the state's direction towards e-governance and the simplification of administrative procedures, and urgent reforms to the way files are processed are therefore necessary.

Furthermore, the lack of legal support mechanisms for private initiatives in sports makes many academic projects vulnerable to procedural or legal errors at their inception. This could be mitigated by setting up legal and financial support units within the Directorates of Youth and Sports to guide individuals looking to set up sports academies (Ministry of Startups, 2023).

3.8 Compatibility of Legal Texts with Field Practice:

A comparative analysis of legal texts and actual practices reveals a significant discrepancy between stipulations and implementation. Although legislation emphasises the principles of freedom of initiative and equality of access to sports investment, the reality is that challenges related to weak field monitoring and a lack of coordination among administrative and sports bodies often render legal texts ineffective.

This raises the issue of adapting legal texts to the reality of the new sports economy, given that most legislation was formulated in a context that focused more on amateur sports activities than entrepreneurial or investment-oriented ones. This has resulted in a delay in keeping pace with economic transformations in the sports sector, both locally and internationally (Boukhalfa, 2020).

Furthermore, the inflexibility of legislation in granting and renewing accreditations hinders sector development, while limited field oversight occasionally permits academies to operate outside legal frameworks. To address these issues, a participatory oversight system is needed that incorporates government bodies, sports federations and civil society, ensuring that legal texts are applied in accordance with their intended purpose rather than their literal interpretation (Darwish, 2021).

4.8 Legal and administrative challenges hindering the development of sports academies:

Legal challenges are among the most significant obstacles faced by private sports academies in Algeria. These include the absence of a unified legal framework, overlapping powers among regulatory bodies and bureaucratic inertia when granting accreditations and annual renewals. From an administrative perspective, a lack of coordination between provincial directorates and the central ministry leads to duplicative decisions and delays in procedures, which undermines investor confidence in the sector's viability.

Another challenge is the lack of a dedicated funding system for sports projects, as there are no financial institutions offering preferential loans for investment in sports. This forces academies to rely on limited self-funding, which hinders their growth and sustainability. Without tax exemptions and financial incentives, individual initiatives are unable to compete (Mansouri, 2022).

Additionally, the weak legal culture among those managing the academies can lead to procedural errors, such as failing to meet qualification standards or neglecting insurance requirements. This exposes these institutions to legal accountability. This emphasises the importance of legal and institutional training programmes for sports academy managers, overseen jointly by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and universities.

5.8 Developing the legal framework and encouraging entrepreneurial sports thinking:

This is a crucial point in the future vision for developing the sports sector in Algeria. The focus is shifting towards transforming sports from a recreational activity into an economic sector that generates wealth and job opportunities. This requires a flexible and motivating legal framework. Therefore, future legislation should incorporate the principles of sports economics and youth entrepreneurship, alongside the introduction of support programmes for emerging sports projects, similar to those in the technology and services sectors (Ministry of Startups, 2024).

Encouraging entrepreneurial thinking among students of physical education and sports is essential for achieving sustainable sports development, as these students have the scientific and technical expertise to create valuable sports projects. Consequently, the state should institutionalise a culture of sports entrepreneurship within universities and institutes by setting up special training and development units and linking them with funding networks and legal support.

In this context, private sports academies can be viewed as a dynamic model for sports entrepreneurship, investing in people and communities while providing opportunities for self-employment and talent development. However, this depends on how well the legal framework adapts to modern economic challenges, and on its ability to promote initiatives rather than constrain them with bureaucracy.

9. Conclusion

This analytical study, which addresses the legal framework for establishing private sports academies in Algeria, has revealed a number of key observations that highlight the strengths and weaknesses of this framework. The study revealed that, in recent years, the Algerian legislator has increasingly focused on the sports sector by issuing a series of regulatory and legal texts aimed at encouraging private initiative and investment in sports, reflecting the state's policy of supporting the sports economy and developing entrepreneurial thinking among university students.

However, an analysis of the legal and regulatory texts governing the establishment of private sports academies revealed a clear discrepancy between the theoretical and practical aspects. Legally, the legislative system contains encouraging general principles, such as freedom to invest in sports and the right of individuals to establish private sports institutions. However, it lacks the precise details necessary to ensure the smooth implementation of these principles in practice. Administrative procedures remain lengthy and complex, with overlapping powers among several bodies, creating bureaucratic obstacles that limit the effectiveness of legal texts (Ben Aissa, 2022).

The analysis also indicated that the current legal framework does not provide a precise or clear definition of the term 'private sports academy', nor does it distinguish this type of sports structure legislatively from others, such as clubs, schools and associations. This ambiguity affects the legitimacy and legal status of activities within these academies (Belkacem, 2023). Consequently, quality oversight and clarity in defining legal responsibilities towards participants and trainees within these academies have been lacking.

Furthermore, the discussion revealed that legal texts have not yet kept pace with modern transformations in the sports economy and professional sports, with a bureaucratic administrative view still dominating rather than a competitive investment perspective. Therefore, to achieve the state's goals of supporting entrepreneurial sports thinking, comprehensive legal reform is required to balance private initiative freedom with oversight and regulatory requirements.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Algerian legal framework is relatively ineffective in organising and facilitating the establishment of private sports academies. While the legislator has succeeded in establishing general principles and legislative intent towards economic openness in sports, they have not yet succeeded in formulating clear implementation mechanisms. This has led to a situation where the reality on the ground sometimes advances faster than the legal system itself. Thus,

developing this framework has become imperative to align texts with field practices and integrate the legal and developmental aspects of sports in Algeria.

10. Recommendations and proposals:

Based on the results and analysis conducted, the researcher proposes a set of practical and scientific recommendations that could contribute to improving the legal framework for establishing private sports academies, as well as enhancing their role in supporting the national sports economy.

1. Update the sports legal system by preparing a specific law or executive decree that precisely regulates private sports academies. This should define their establishment conditions, missions, activities and oversight mechanisms in line with modern transformations in sports and investment.
2. Simplify administrative procedures by digitising the legal pathway and reducing the number of required documents and parties involved, to encourage young investors to establish sports academies within a flexible and transparent legal framework.
3. Establish a national authority or observatory to monitor and evaluate private sports academies, ensuring the quality of sports training provided and adherence to legal and pedagogical standards, and linking them to national sports federations.
4. Integrate sports entrepreneurship education: Include training on sports entrepreneurship within higher education and physical education and sports training programmes, to cultivate a generation of sports managers with the legal and managerial competencies needed to establish successful private sports projects.
5. Encourage public-private partnerships in establishing and managing sports academies by offering tax and financial incentives. This will enhance the contribution of academies to talent development and support professional sports.
6. Activate field legal oversight to ensure that the activities of private academies comply with applicable legislation. Legal texts must be updated regularly to keep pace with changes in the sports field.
7. Propose future research examining the relationship between the legal framework and the economic efficiency of sports academies, or comparing the Algerian experience with successful international practices in this field. This will allow us to benefit from best practices.

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