

Brief history of the Institution

The history of the Constitutional Council in Algeria merges with that of the Algerian Constitutions. Evolving sporadically between aborted, a notable absence and an unexpected but desired reappearance, the Constitutional Council continues the process of its implementation in the political and institutional landscape of the country. The constitutional history in Algeria shows that the process that has generated the current form of the Constitutional Council has gone through five stages.

It was first in 1963, when, in favor of the first constitution of independent Algeria, a Constitutional Council charged, according to Articles 63 and 65 of the Constitution, "... to decides on the constitutionality of the laws and legislative ordinances", was created. However, it will not be implemented and will not have the time to put into practice its constitutional jurisdiction owing to known political circumstances.

Secondly, the Constitution of 26 November 1976. It glossed over constitutional control, even though it provided, in its Article 186, that: "*the political control vested in the governing bodies of the party and the State is carried out in accordance with the National Charter and the provisions of the Constitution.*".

Thirdly, the question of the creation of a constitutional control mechanism reemerged in political debates. Indeed, in December 1983, the 5th Congress of the NLF party, (single party before the rise of multiparty system in Algeria), "calls for the creation of a supreme body, under the authority of the President of the Republic (Secretary General of the party), charged with deciding on the constitutionality of laws, in order to guarantee the respect and the supremacy of the Constitution, to reinforce the legitimacy and the sovereignty of the law and to affirm and consolidate the responsible democracy in our country ". However, this recommendation was not constitutionalized.

Constitutional control will be revived— fourthly - thanks to the important constitutional amendment of 23 February 1989, which, in addition to the consecration of political pluralism and public liberties and the adoption of the principle of the separation of powers, created a Constitutional Council, responsible for ensuring compliance with the Constitution. This constitutional amendment of 1989 granted more extensive powers than those provided for in the 1963 Constitution, particularly with regard to constitutional review and electoral disputes, as well as advisory functions in some particular circumstances.

This revival of constitutional control, which constitutes a culminant point in the process of building the Rule of law, will be followed by the constitutional revision of 28 November 1996. It will introduce other innovations, in this case, the extension of the powers of the Constitutional Council to the obligatory control, before their promulgation, of the organic laws, the extension of the referral to a new constitutional authority, namely, the president of the Council of the Nation (2nd House of Parliament) and the increase of the members' number of the Constitutional Council, which went from seven (07) to nine (09).

The constitutional revision of March 2016, the fifth time, reviewed the organization of the Constitutional Council, particularly its composition. It witnessed an increase in the number of its members (from nine 09 to twelve 12), for the sake of ensuring a balanced representation of the three powers within this Institution, and the creation of the function of Vice-President to ensure the Institution's stability and sustainability.

Furthermore, the consolidation of the Constitutional Council's members status, which concerns the extension of the term of office to eight (8) years, in order to align with international standards, the establishment of age limits, qualification, competence and experience, jurisdictional immunity in criminal matters for the President, the Vice-President and the members, and the obligation to take an oath before the President of the Republic prior to their entry into function.

Another renovation that concerns the referral. It has been extended to the Prime Minister and the parliamentary minority.

Finally, another constitutional advance, introduced in the constitutional revision of March 2016, is the mechanism which allows the litigant to claim before a jurisdiction the unconstitutionality of a legislative provision, by a referral to the Constitutional Council of an exception of unconstitutionality pursuant to a request by the Supreme Court or the Council of State.

These advances are likely to strengthen the role of the Constitutional Council in the process of building the Rule of law, deepening pluralist democracy and protecting individual and collective rights and freedoms.

Organization of the Constitutional Council

a) The composition of the Constitutional Council

The composition of the Constitutional Council is governed by paragraph 1 of Article 183 of the Constitution. It consists of twelve (12) members since the constitutional revision of 06 March 2016.

The three instituted powers by the Constitution are represented. Thus, under the executive power, the President of the Republic appoints four members including the President and the Vice-President of the Constitutional Council. Under the legislative power, each House of Parliament is represented by two members elected by their peers, and under the judiciary, two members are elected by the Supreme Court and two members by the Council of State.

Before taking office, the members of the Constitutional Council take an oath before the President of the Republic, pursuant to Article 183 (paragraph 6) of the Constitution.

b) Term of office

Under the provisions of Article 183 paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Constitution, the President and Vice-President of the Constitutional Council are appointed for a single term of eight (8) years.

The other members, either appointed or elected, serve a single term of eight (8) years, half of whom are renewed every four (4) years. Accordingly, with regard to the first renewal, the three unsuccessful members selected by lot serve a partial four (4) year term.

Membership term of office may come to an end, as a result of death, resignation or permanent impediment. In those cases, a deliberation is held after which a notification is made to the constitutional authority concerned, depending on whether the member concerned is appointed or elected.

In case of death or resignation of the President of the Constitutional Council, the Council meets under the chairmanship of the Vice-President and takes note of it. The President of the Republic is immediately informed.

Pursuant to Article 185 (paragraph 1) of the Constitution, the President, the Vice-President and the members of the Constitutional Council enjoy judicial immunity in criminal matters.

c) Mandate obligations

Incompatibilities

Obligations of the member of the Constitutional Council are governed by the regulation of 06 April 2016 setting the rules governing the functioning of the Constitutional Council which provides in Article 76 that:

"The members of the Constitutional Council are required, under Article 183 *in fine* of the Constitution, to carry out, in full neutrality and impartiality, their functions, to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations and to refrain from taking a public position on matters falling within the competence of the Constitutional Council. They are also bound by their duty to secrecy. "

In order to guarantee the impartiality and independence of the Institution, the Constituent has opted for a strict system of incompatibilities. Thus, according to paragraph 3 of Article 183 of the Constitution: "*As soon as they are elected or designated, the members of the Constitutional Council shall cease any other mandate, function, task or mission, as well as any other liberal activity or profession*". Therefore, any parliamentary mandate, governmental function or any other public or private activity, are incompatible with the function of constitutional judge. All as is prohibited, according to Article 10 (paragraph 3) of the organic law n ° 12-04 on political parties, the adherence of the members of the Constitutional Council to any political party.

However, this strictness is tempered by the opportunity offered to all members to participate, if they wish, in cultural and scientific activities when they are not likely to jeopardize the independence and impartiality of the Institution.

Operating Procedures of the Constitutional Council

The procedure provided for in the abovementioned Regulation is simple for the constitutionality control and relatively complex as regards the regularity control of the national political consultations.

In both types of control, the procedure is written and the deliberations are secret. The latter are subject to a quorum rule pursuant to which the effective presence of at least ten (10) members is required. The deliberation is held *in camera* by the majority of the members of

the Council. In the event of a tie, the President or the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.

1- In the matter of constitutionality review

The procedure is initiated by letter of referral addressed to the President of the Constitutional Council by one of the four (4) constitutional authorities empowered to do so.

The referral letter is recorded by the Secretariat General and acknowledgment of receipt is delivered.

The investigation phase is opened by the designation, by the President of the Constitutional Council, of a rapporteur among the members. The rapporteur shall examine the file, prepare the draft opinion or draft decision and provide a copy accompanied by a report to each member. Within this framework, he may collect all information and documents related to the file and consult any expert of his choice.

In case of absence of the President of the Constitutional Council, the Vice-President shall chair the session.

In case of impediment, the Vice-President shall chair over the meeting of the Council. In the case of a combination of impediment of the President and the Vice-President, the oldest member shall preside at the meeting of the Council.

At the end of the investigation phase of the file, the president of the Council sets the date of the plenary session and convenes the members. The Constitutional Council meets *in camera* and deliberates by the majority of its members in the presence of at least ten of its members.

The opinions and decisions of the Constitutional Council are motivated and issued in the national language (Arabic) within thirty days (30) after the date of referral.

In case of emergency, and upon request of the President of the Republic, the deadline shall be shortened to ten (10) days. When the Constitutional Council is referred to on an exception of unconstitutionality on referral from the Supreme Court or the Council of State, its decision shall be delivered within four (4) months following the referral date. This deadline might be extended only once for no more than four (4) months, pursuant to a

reasoned decision of the Council, notified to the jurisdiction that has requested the referral.

Once signed by the President of the Council or the chairman of the sitting and recorded by the Secretary General, who ensures the archiving and preservation, they are notified to the jurisdiction referred the matter.

Opinions and decisions are finally forwarded to the Secretary-General of the Government for publication in the Official Journal.

2- With regard to the regularity monitoring of national political consultations.

Like the constitutionality review, the procedure is written and secret. The Constitutional Council shall give its ruling *in camera* with respect to the rule of the quorum and decides by the majority of its members. In the event of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

The adversarial principle is also more apparent in electoral disputes.

a) The referendum

The Constitutional Council examines the appeals and proclaims the final voting results.

Every voter has the right to contest the regularity of the voting operations. He must mention his complaint on the minutes available at the polling stations. The minutes of the wilaya (department) commissions are transmitted under sealed envelopes to the Constitutional Council, which examines them and proclaims the final results at the latest within the time limits prescribed by the organic law on the electoral system.

b) The election of the President of the Republic

The Constitutional Council intervenes on three levels:

- It validates candidacies for the election of the President of the Republic;

- It rules on the appeals made to the candidates or their duly mandated representatives and proclaims the results of the election;

- It controls the campaign accounts of the candidates for the election.

b.1) Validation of candidacy

The declaration of candidacy established under the conditions laid down in Article 87 of the Constitution and other provisions of the Organic Law on the electoral system shall be deposited with the General Secretariat pursuant to the conditions, forms and deadlines provided for by the latter. An acknowledgment of receipt is given.

Article 144 of the Organic Law on the electoral system states that "*the withdrawal of the candidate is neither accepted nor taken into account after the validation of the candidatures by the Constitutional Council, except in case of serious impediment legally established by the Constitutional Council*".

The President of the Constitutional Council appoints one or more rapporteurs among the members to check the application files. Following this operation, the President of the Council convenes the members of the Council, which meets, examines the report *in camera* and decides on the validity of the candidatures.

After checking the list of documents submitted and ensuring that each of the potential candidates actually fulfills the conditions required by the Constitution and the organic law on the electoral system, the list of candidates for the presidential election is set by decision of the Constitutional Council . It shall be notified to the interested parties, communicated to the authorities concerned and transmitted to the Secretary-General of the Government for publication in the Official Journal.

If one of the two candidates withdraws in the second round, the electoral operation continues pursuant to Article 146 (paragraph 2) of the Constitution.

On the other hand, when one of the two candidates dies, or is prevented in the second round of the election, the Constitutional Council declares that the electoral operations must be carried out again. In this case, the Constitutional Council extends the deadlines in order to organize new elections for no more than sixty (60) days.

b.2) Examination of appeals and proclamation of results

The Constitutional Council examines the appeals in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law on the electoral system and the provisions of the Regulation setting the procedures for its functioning.

It proclaims the results of the vote in accordance with the Organic Law on the electoral system.

b.3) Control of campaign accounts

The establishment of a campaign account tracing, according to their origin and their nature, all the revenue received and the expenditure incurred, pursuant to conditions and modalities set by Article 146 of the organic law 16-10 relating to the electoral system, is obligatory for any candidate to the election of the President of the Republic. Failure to comply with the provisions of Article 146 exposes the perpetrator to the penal sanctions provided for in Article 219 of the aforementioned law.

Candidates are required to submit their campaign accounts within three (3) months of the proclamation of the final results of the vote.

The Constitutional Council decides on the campaign account and notifies its decision to the candidates. The decision on the campaign account of the elected candidate is also published in the Official Journal.

The decision of the Constitutional Council determines the acceptance or rejection of the campaign account. In the event of rejection, the candidate cannot claim reimbursement of the expenses incurred.

c) The election of members of Parliament

1. The election of members of the People's National Assembly

The Constitutional Council proclaims the results of the vote and decides on the appeals submitted by the candidate or the political party. It controls the campaign accounts of candidates for elections to the People's National Assembly.

1.1) Examination of appeals and proclamation of results

The Constitutional Council decides on appeals submitted by any candidate or political party participating in the elections, pursuant to conditions and time limit set in Article 130 of the Organic Law on the electoral system. If it considers the appeal well founded, it may, under the provisions of Article 130 (2) of the aforementioned law, by reasoned decision,

either annul the contested election, or reformulate the minutes of the results and declare the candidate who is regularly and definitively elected.

1.2) Control of campaign accounts

The Constitutional Council rules on the campaign accounts of candidates for the election of members of the People's National Assembly under the same conditions as for the President of the Republic. However, these accounts must be submitted within two months after the proclamation of the results of the vote. The accounts of elected candidates are not subject to publication in the Official Journal. They are only forwarded to the Bureau of the Assembly.

2. Election of the members of the Council of the Nation

The Constitutional Council shall rule *in camera* on the appeals submitted by the candidate or by the political party participating in the election, in the forms and within the time limits provided for in Articles 130 and 131 of the Organic Law on the electoral system and the Regulation setting the procedures for its functioning.

Powers of the Constitutional Council

The powers of the Constitutional Council are provided for in the Constitution. They are specified by the regulation setting the rules of functioning of the Constitutional Council of 12 May 2019 (repealing that of 6 April 2016) and, with regard to electoral disputes, by the organic law on the electoral system.

The functions of the Constitutional Council can be grouped into two main sections, those exercised in normal situations and those exercised in particular situations.

1- The powers of the Constitutional Council in normal situations

a) The powers of the Constitutional Council to review the constitutionality and conformity of certain legal texts with the Constitution.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 186 of the Constitution, the Constitutional Council rules on the constitutionality of treaties, laws and regulations and on the conformity of the

organic laws and the rules of procedures of both Houses of Parliament with the Constitution.

The exercise of this control, optional or mandatory, is depending on whether it is a constitutional or conformity control. It can only be exercised if there is a referral by the authority constitutionally empowered, in this case the President of the Republic, the President of the Council of the Nation, the President of the People's National Assembly, or the Prime Minister. In addition, when there is a referral of 50 members of the People's National Assembly or 30 members of the Council of the Nation.

The Constitutional Council issues opinions in the first case and decisions in the second case.

As for organic laws and rules of procedures of the two Houses of Parliament, it exercises a compulsory control of conformity to the Constitution, preliminary to their promulgation for the first and before their implementation for the second.

In the performance of its powers, the Constitutional Council has issued, so far, a limited number of decisions and opinions, particularly due to the restrictive nature of the referral. It is also important to note that the Constitutional Council has never been referred to of approval laws of international agreements and regulatory acts.

(b) The powers of the Constitutional Council in electoral matters

Pursuant to Article 182 (paragraphs 2 and 3) of the Constitution, the Constitutional Council *"... shall monitor, among other matters, the proper conduct of referendum operations, of the election of the President of the Republic and legislative elections.*

It shall review, in their substance, the appeals it receives on the provisional results of the presidential and legislative elections and shall announce the final results of all the operations provided in the preceding paragraph "

This function is specified by the organic law on the electoral system.

The regularity control of major national political consultations extends from the consideration of appeals under the conditions and procedures of the electoral law to the control of campaign accounts.

The Constitutional Council has exercised its power in electoral matters nine times. Four times for legislative elections, including those aborted in 1991, and five times for the election of the President of the Republic.

Besides, it intervenes, as a substitute judge, in the event of vacancies on the part of parliamentarians due to death, acceptance of governmental office or election as a member of the Constitutional Council.

2. The powers of the Constitutional Council in some exceptional situations.

The Constituent conferred on the Constitutional Council and its President advisory powers in certain exceptional situations.

a) With regard to the Constitutional Council

Pursuant to the provisions of Articles 107 and 111 of the Constitution, the Constitutional Council is consulted by the President of the Republic before the establishment of the State of exception and before the signing of Armistice Agreements and Peace Treaties.

The opinion of the Council is also required in case of constitutional revision decided in application of the provisions of Article 210 of the Constitution. It is also consulted beforehand, for the implementation of Articles 102 and 103 of the Constitution in cases of impediment or vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic due to death or resignation of the President of the Republic.

The Constitutional Council intervenes in the electoral process relating to the election of the President of the Republic and in the extension of Parliament mandate. In the first situation, it extends the deadline for the organization of the presidential election of sixty (60) days when one of the two candidates running in the second round dies, withdraws or is prevented for any other reason in accordance with the provisions of Article 103. In the second situation, in the case of particularly serious circumstances and if the mandate of the parliament was to be extended under the conditions provided for in Article 119 (paragraphs 4 and 5) of the Constitution, the Constitutional Council shall, in this case, be consulted by the President of the Republic.

Finally, the Constitutional Council has a "procedural" role in three specific cases:

1 - In case of impediment of the President of the Republic due to serious and lasting illness. In such a situation, the Council meets *de jure*, verifies the reality of this impediment and proposes unanimously, to Parliament, to declare the state of impediment.

2 - The Constitutional Council also meets *de jure* and declares the permanent vacancy of the Presidency, in case of resignation or death of the President of the Republic.

3 - Finally, in case of combination of the President of the Republic resignation or death and the vacancy of the Presidency of the Council of the Nation, for any reason whatsoever, it meets *de jure* and declares unanimously, the permanent vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic and the impediment of the President of the Council of the Nation.

The Constitutional Council employed its powers in the sole case of the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic by resignation, and the vacancy of the Council of the People's National Assembly by dissolution. As this case was not provided for in the Constitution of 23 February 1989, the Council issued a declaration on 11 January 1992 in which it declared the permanent vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic and charged "the institutions vested with constitutional powers to the normal functioning of the institutions and the constitutional order".

(b) With regard to the President of the Constitutional Council

In addition to its administrative and financial powers defined by the Presidential Decree N° 16-201 of 16 July 2016 on the rules relating to the organization of the Constitutional Council, the President of the Constitutional Council is consulted by the President of the Republic in case of establishment of the state of emergency or the state of siege.

In case of conjunction of the definitive vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Council of Nation under the conditions provided for in Article 102 of the Constitution, the President of the Constitutional Council assumes the office of Head of State.

Administration of the Constitutional Council

The organization and functioning of the administration of the Constitutional Council are governed by the Presidential Decree N° 16-201 of 11 Chaoual 1437 corresponding to 16

July 2016 relating to the rules on the organization of the Constitutional Council and the decision of the Constitutional Council on the organization of its administrative service. Under the authority of its President, the Constitutional Council has the following organs and structures :

- General secretariat ;
- Cabinet ;
- Center for constitutional studies and research ;
- Directorate General for Administration comprising three (3) sub-directorates ;
- Documentation and Archives Directorate comprising two (2) sub-directorates.

Pursuant to Article 8 of the aforementioned Presidential Decree, the Secretary General is responsible for taking, under the authority of the President of the Constitutional Council, the necessary measures for the preparation and organization of the work of the Constitutional Council.

The appointment to senior posts is effected, by delegation of the President of the Republic, through a decision of the President of the Constitutional Council, within the limits of vacant posts. The removal from office occurs within the same forms.

In financial matters, the President of the Constitutional Council is the authorizing officer. However, he may delegate his power to sign to the Secretary General or to any official responsible for the financial and accounting management of the Institution.

Chronological list of texts referred to the Constitutional Council

Law N° 89-13 of August 07, 1989 on electoral law

Law N° 89-14 of August 08, 1989 on the Statute of the Deputy

Paragraph 2 of Article 54 of Law 91-17 of 15 October 1991 amending and supplementing law N° 89-13 of 07 August 1989 on the electoral law.

OJ N° 48 of 16 October 1991

Point 6 of Article 108 of the law N° 89-13 of August 7th, 1989 on the electoral law amended and supplemented by the Ordinance N° 95-21 of July 19th, 1995

OJ N° 39 of 23 July 1997

Ordinance N° 97-07 of March 6, 1997 on the organic law relating to the electoral system.

OJ N° 12 of 6 March 1997

Ordinance N° 97-09 of March 06, 1997 on the organic law on political parties

OJ N° 12 of 6 March 1997

Article 2 of Ordinance N° 97-11 of 19 March 1997 on judicial division

OJ N°15 of 19 March 1997

Rules of Procedure of the People's National Assembly

OJ N° 53 of 13 August 1997

Rules of Procedure of the Council of the Nation

OJ N°08 of 18 February 1998

Amendment of Article 29 of the Rules of Procedure of the People's National Assembly

OJ N° 14 of 15 March 1998

Ordinance N°97-15 of May 31, 1997 fixing the special status of the Governorate of Algiers

OJ N° 38 of 4 June 1997

Organic Law N° 98-01 of May 30, 1998 on the competences, the organization and the functioning of the Council of State.

OJ N° 37 of 1 June 1998

Organic Law N° 98-03 of 03 June 1998 on the competences, organization and functioning of the Tribunal of conflicts.

OJ N° 39 of 7 June 1998

Law on allowances and retirement regime of Member of Parliament

Organic Law N° 99-02 of 08 March 1999 setting the organization and functioning of the People's National Assembly and the Council of the Nation as well as the functional relations between the Houses of Parliament and Government.

OJ N° 15 of 9 March 1999

Rules of procedure of 28 November 999 amended and supplemented of the Council of the Nation.

OJ N° 84 of 28 November 1999

Rules of Procedure of the People's National Assembly

OJ N° 46 of 3 July 2000

Amendment of the Rules of procedure of the Council of the Nation

OJ N° 77 of 17 December 2000

Law N°01-01 of 31 January 2001 on the Member of Parliament.

OJ N° 09 of 4 February 2001

Law N° 02-03 of 10 April 2002 pertaining to constitutional revision.

OJ N° 25 of 14 April 2002

Organic Law N° 04-01 of 16 Dhou El Hidja 1424 corresponding to 7 February 2004 amending and supplementing ordinance N° 97-07 of 27 Chaoual 1417 corresponding to 6 March 1997 on the organic law relating to the electoral system.

OJ N° 09 of 11 February 2004

Organic Law N° 04-11 of 6 September 2004 on the Status of the Judiciary.

OJ N° 57 of 8 September 2004

Organic Law N° 04-12 of 06 September 2004 setting the composition, functioning and attributions of the Higher Council of the Magistracy.

OJ N° 57 of 8 September 2004

Organic Law N° 07-07 of July 08, 2007 on the postponement of the elections for the renewal of the popular and municipal assemblies of wilayas resulting from the elections of 10 October 2002 and the by-elections of 24 November 2005.

OJ N° 57 of 8 September 2004

Organic Law N° 05-11 of July 17, 2005 on the judicial organization.

OJ N° 51 of 20 July 2005

Organic Law N° 07-08 of 28 July 2007 amending and supplementing ordinance N° 97-07 of 27 Chaoual 1417 corresponding to 6 March 1997 on the organic law relating to the electoral system.

OJ N° 48 of July 29, 2007

Organic Law N° 08-19 of 15 November 2008 pertaining to constitutional revision.

OJ N° 63 of 16 November 2008

Organic Law N° 11-12 of July 26, 2011 setting the organization, functioning and powers of the Supreme Court.

OJ N° 42 of 31 July 2011

Organic Law N° 11-13 of 26 July 2011 amending and supplementing the organic law on the competences, organization and functioning of the Council of State.

OJ N° 43 of 3 August 2011

Organic Law N° 12-01 of 12 January 2012 on the electoral system.

OJ N° 01 of 14 January 2012

Organic Law N° 12-02 of 12 January 2012 fixing the cases of incompatibility with the parliamentary mandate.

OJ N° 01 of 14 January 2012

Organic Law N° 12-03 of 12 January 2012 setting the procedures for enlarging the representation of women in elected assemblies.

OJ N° 01 of 14 January 2012

Organic Law N° 12-04 of 12 January 2012 on political parties.

OJ N° 02 of 15 January 2012

Organic Law N° 12-05 of 12 January 2012 on information.

OJ N° 02 of 15 January 2012

Organic Law N° 16-01 of 6 March 2016 on constitutional revision.

OJ N° 14 of March 7, 2016

Organic Law N° 16-10 of 28 August 2016 on the electoral system.

JO N° 50 of August 28, 2016

Organic Law N° 16-11 of 25 August 2016 on the Independent High Authority for Election Monitoring.

JO N° 50 of August 28, 2016

Organic Law N° 16-12 of 25 August 2016 setting the organization and functioning of the People's National Assembly and the Council of the Nation and the functional relations between the Houses of Parliament and Government.

JO N° 50 of August 28, 2016

Organic law amending the organic law n ° 05-11 of July 17, 2005 on judicial organization.

OJ N° 20 of March 29, 2017

Rules of Procedure of the Council of the Nation.

OJ N° 49 of 22 August 2017

Organic Law N° 18-02 of March 4, 2018 amending and supplementing Organic Law N° 98-01 of 30 May 1998 on the competences, organization and functioning of the Council of State.

OJ N° 15 of 7 March 2018

Organic Law N° 18-15 of 2 September 2018 relative to Finance Laws.

OJ N° 53 of 02 September 2018

Organic Law N° 18-16 of 2 September 2018 setting conditions and procedures for the implementation of the exception of unconstitutionality.

OJ N° 54 of 5 September 2018

Organic Law N° 18-17 of 2 September 2018 relating to the Algerian Academy of the Amazigh Language.

OJ N° 54 of 5 September 2018

Organic Law N° 19-07 of 14 September 2019 on the National Independent Electoral Authority.

OJ N° 55 of 15 September 2019

Organic Law N° 19-08 of 14 September 2019 amending and supplementing Organic Law N° 16-10 on the electoral system.

OJ N° 55 of 15 September 2019