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National report submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Algeria

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Introduction

1. The adoption of the new Constitution by referendum in November 2020 ushered in a new stage of institutional, political and socioeconomic reform in Algeria, promoted by the Hirak peaceful popular movement, which called for political and social change.
2. A number of existing laws were amended and new laws were adopted in order to meet the aspirations of the Hirak movement of 22 February 2019, resulting in reforms that consolidated various existing legislative provisions, raising them to the rank of constitutional standards, and introduced new provisions.
3. These reforms focused on fundamental rights and freedoms; reinforcing the separation of and balance between the executive, legislative and judicial powers; strengthening the independence of the judiciary; transparency; preventing and combating corruption; and consolidating human rights and human development.

I. Methodology and consultation

4. This report is submitted pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and paragraph 15 (a) of Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007. It was prepared in accordance with the general guidelines for the preparation of information under the universal periodic review (decision 17/119).
5. The report draws on the periodic reports submitted by Algeria to various international human rights mechanisms and on the three national reports submitted in 2008, 2012 and 2017 regarding the steps taken in follow-up to the universal periodic review process.
6. The drafting of this report was undertaken following numerous consultations within a multisectoral working group coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Community Abroad.
7. A number of consultative bodies also contributed to the report, including the National Human Rights Council, the High Commission for Amazigh Affairs and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council.
8. Representatives of civil society active in the field of human rights also participated in the drafting process.

II. New developments since the previous review

9. Algeria continued to pursue its reform process, which culminated in the adoption of constitutional amendments in November 2020.
10. Legislative elections were held on 12 June 2021, providing the country with a new National People's Assembly in which 67.32 per cent of representatives are academics and 33.41 per cent are under the age of 40.

A. Constitutional review process

11. The amendment of the Constitution was the result of an inclusive review process in which the views of politicians, associations, consultative bodies, prominent national figures, opinion-makers and religious leaders served as input for a committee of constitutional experts.
12. Innovative measures introduced in the sphere of human rights include the following:
 - (a) It is now possible to establish an association or found a newspaper or other publication and to exercise freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration on the basis of a simple declaration;
 - (b) The Act on Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Hate Speech provides for the establishment of a national observatory for the prevention of discrimination

and hate speech, which is tasked with identifying and analysing all forms and aspects of discrimination and hate speech;

(c) The Ordinance on the Organic Act on the Electoral System regulates the electoral process and introduces substantial innovations, including:

- Monitoring of the entire electoral process by an independent authority
- Elimination of the influence of money on the exercise of public office
- Rigorous monitoring of finances before and during the electoral process
- Gender parity and a higher quota for young people on electoral lists

B. Legal framework

13. Algeria is working to bring its human rights legislation into line with the Constitution and its international obligations. Below are a number of examples of relevant laws:

- **Act No. 18-07 of 10 June 2018 on the Protection of Natural Persons with regard to the Processing of Personal Data** establishes rules on the protection of personal data with a view to ensuring respect for human dignity, privacy and civil liberties without infringing on the rights of the individual
- **Act No. 18-10 of 10 June 2018 on Apprenticeships** establishes a new system for the guidance and placement of apprentices involving employers' organizations, extends the apprenticeship system to include foreign companies with offices in Algeria and provides legal protections for apprentices with physical disabilities
- **Act No. 18-11 of 2 July 2018 on Health** provides for preventive and protective measures aimed at the maintenance, recovery and promotion of health with respect for dignity, freedom, integrity of the person and privacy
- **Organic Act No. 18-16 of 2 September 2018 on the Conditions and Procedures Applicable to Pleas of Unconstitutionality** (see paras. 18 and 19)
- **Act No. 19-10 of 11 December 2019 amending Ordinance No. 66-155 of 8 June 1966 on the Code of Criminal Procedure** provides that all entities with the power of judicial oversight have the authority to initiate judicial proceedings to facilitate the fight against corruption at all levels, repealing the requirement that a complaint must be filed before a public prosecution can be brought against the officials of a public company that is fully or partially owned the State
- **Ordinance No. 21-01 of 10 March 2021 on the Organic Act on the Electoral System** is primarily aimed at enshrining democracy, the changeover of power between parties, integrity in political affairs and respect for free choice
- **Act No. 22-06 of 25 April 2022 amending and supplementing Act No. 90-14 of 2 June 1990 on the Exercise of Trade Union Rights** reinforces the legal framework governing rights and freedoms, in particular the exercise of the right to organize, and brings the national law in this regard into line with the country's international commitments
- **Organic Act No. 22-10 of 9 June 2022 on the Judicial System** provides for the establishment of administrative courts of appeal and specialized commercial and land courts
- **Organic Act No. 22-11 of 9 June 2022 amending and supplementing the Organic Act on the Organization, Functioning and Powers of the Council of the State** gives the Council the power to rule on appeals in cassation against the judgments and final decisions of the administrative courts (i.e. establishes a new remedy)
- **Act No. 22-13 of 12 July 2022 amending and supplementing the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure** establishes a new remedy that allows parties to proceedings to appeal judgments of the administrative court of first instance

C. Institutional mechanisms

National Human Rights Council

14. The Constitution affords a prominent place to the National Human Rights Council, a human rights body with monitoring, early warning and evaluation functions.

15. Without prejudice to the powers of the judiciary, the Council is responsible for investigating any violations of human rights that it identifies or that are reported to it and for taking appropriate action. It brings the results of its investigations to the attention of the administrative authorities and, where appropriate, refers them to the competent courts.

National Civil Society Observatory

16. The National Civil Society Observatory is an advisory body that submits to the President opinions and recommendations on the concerns of civil society and on steps to promote it. The Observatory contributes to the promotion of national values, democracy and citizenship and works together with other institutions towards the achievement of sustainable national development goals. It was established on 29 December 2021.

Youth High Council

17. The Youth High Council is an advisory body that brings together representatives of this important segment of society, the Government and public institutions responsible for youth issues. It formulates opinions and recommendations on young people's needs and on their socioeconomic, cultural and athletic development.

Constitutional Court

18. The Constitutional Court was established in November 2021, replacing the Constitutional Council, following the expansion of the institution's mandate to verify the conformity with the Constitution of laws contested through pleas of unconstitutionality; the role of the Court has evolved from that of ensuring compliance with the Constitution to that of arbitration, regulation and consultation.

19. The Constitution gives the Constitutional Court a predominant role in ensuring the fairness and transparency of the voting process during presidential and legislative elections and referendums, in addition to ruling on the appeals that it receives. It is also responsible for announcing the final results of elections, making it the guarantor of the people's will.

III. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

Continued updating of legislation on rights and freedoms

Amendment of the Electoral Code

20. Ordinance No. 21-01 of 10 March 2021 on the Organic Act on the Electoral System is aimed at defining the fundamental principles and rules governing the electoral system and ensuring the application in practice of the constitutional principles of independence and neutrality that govern the Independent National Electoral Authority.

21. The new electoral system reduces the risk of fraud and provides for increased surveillance of polling stations. It is based on an open-list proportional representation system that uses preferential voting.

22. All procedures are subject to the oversight of the Independent National Electoral Authority, the administrative courts and the Constitutional Court, as provided by law, which represents an additional safeguard for voters.

Strengthening the rights and guarantees of citizens

23. Article 37 of the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms. Examples of these include the presumption of innocence (art. 41), the right to legal aid for persons who are indigent (art. 42) and the right to freedom of opinion and worship (art. 51).
24. Article 40 of the Constitution has made it easier for women victims of violence to gain access to shelters, care facilities and legal assistance.
25. The new constitutional provisions in articles 52 and 53 guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly and demonstration and freedom of association.
26. Work is under way to bring national legislation into line with these provisions.¹

Human rights awareness-raising, dissemination and training

27. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are covered in the various training programmes undertaken by members of the judiciary, the security services and prison staff.
28. These topics are also covered in the national education system. School curricula and textbooks, in particular those for the modules on civic education and languages taught at the various stages of education, include lessons on human rights, including the rights of the child. Various extracurricular activities organized in schools reinforce the development of universal values in students.
29. The National Human Rights Council also actively participates in the promotion of a culture of human rights through capacity-building and training.

Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

30. In 2017, the Government extended an invitation to six human rights mandate holders.²
31. An open invitation was sent to Ms. Michelle Bachelet, High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Chief of the Middle East and North Africa Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights will visit Algeria in September 2022.
32. The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association will visit Algeria from 11 to 22 September 2022.
33. An agreement in principle has been made with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders on a visit to the country in the second half of 2023.
34. Algeria has also agreed in principle to a visit by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in the second half of 2024.

IV. Follow-up to recommendations made during the preceding review

A. Recommendations accepted

35. **Recommendation 15:** Reservations are one of the procedures that allow a sovereign State to express its cultural and religious specificity. Algerian family law is based on the provisions of Islamic sharia law.³
36. **Recommendations 41, 42, 43, 45 and 49:** The National Human Rights Council is a pluralistic and independent advisory institution.⁴ Its mandate is defined in the Constitution (art. 212) and further developed in law.⁵ It is a member of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and has initiated a review of its enabling act in accordance with the recommendations received. It has organized various capacity-building and human rights training activities for law enforcement officers and members of civil society.
37. The National Human Rights Council has concluded agreements and memorandums of understanding with various institutions, including the Office of the Ombudsman, to avoid

any overlapping of jurisdictions. It engages with the international and regional human rights systems.

38. The National Human Rights Council is represented by five regional delegations, local contact points and volunteers.

39. **Recommendations 46 and 47:** In keeping with its continued commitment to ending corruption, Algeria has set up mechanisms to combat this scourge within a legislative framework established in 2006 and supplemented in 2010 and 2015. It has established a specialized national judicial body⁶ composed of judges with relevant expertise.

40. The security services have central services composed of officers and criminal investigation police officers who are continuously trained on new forms of financial and economic crime, including corruption.

41. **Recommendations 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55:** The institutions of Algeria work to disseminate information about and raise awareness of human rights. In accordance with the national education policy, all educational materials and means, including curricula, textbooks, methods and training, are designed to facilitate learning about human rights at all educational levels and are appropriate for this purpose.

42. The same approach is followed in respect of initial and in-service training for judges, members of the security services and prison staff.

43. The National Human Rights Council conducts human rights awareness-raising campaigns in schools and universities and as part of training programmes for civil society.

44. **Recommendations 56, 214, 215 and 217:** The Algerian State protects the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular persons with disabilities, through the adoption and implementation of laws and regulations on the protection and promotion of vulnerable persons.⁷

45. The Algerian State ensures the equal treatment of all citizens, in accordance with the provisions of article 35 (2) of the Constitution. The equal rights and opportunities, participation and citizenship of persons with disabilities are protected by the Constitution.

46. Algerian law encourages and promotes the social integration of persons with disabilities by means of their employment on an equal footing with other citizens.

47. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities was established in 2006, and its enabling legislation was amended in 2019. The Council has established thematic and *wilayah*-based commissions and includes representatives of civil society, which gives it a more comprehensive view of local issues.

48. The security services have been applying this delocalized approach to care for vulnerable groups, setting up units for the protection of vulnerable persons throughout the country. The primary mission of these units is to assist children in danger, juvenile offenders and victims of any form of abuse or violence.

49. **Recommendation 68:** Algeria has placed the preservation of the environment and sustainable development at the heart of its public policies, promoting a governance strategy focused on ownership by national stakeholders of the Sustainable Development Goals, the new urban agenda and the imperatives of environmental preservation and public health.⁸

50. The Constitution recognizes the right to a healthy environment and contains provisions on the protection and preservation of the environment (arts. 21 and 64).

51. A review has been undertaken of the legal and regulatory frameworks in several sectors that are key to economic growth, with a view to ensuring that they are conducive to the dual ambitions of promoting growth and protecting the environment.

52. **Recommendations 70 and 71:** Having experienced the phenomenon of terrorism early, in the 1990s, Algeria has put in place a national strategy to combat subversive acts and terrorism based on the strengthening of its counter-terrorism capacities and the deployment of concerted prevention and deradicalization measures.

53. This strategy has been considerably strengthened through the establishment of an appropriate normative framework and a policy for addressing critical terrorism-related issues, the provision of social assistance for the victims of terrorism and persons directly or indirectly involved in it, and the conduct of periodic evaluations of both the terrorist threat and counter-terrorism measures.

54. Judicial cases involving terrorist acts are handled in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the same way as ordinary law cases. Defendants in such cases enjoy the same rights and safeguards as defendants in ordinary law cases.

55. Algeria is committed to combating terrorism and also has a particular interest in sharing its experiences as part of continuous and complementary international cooperation, both bilateral and regional.

56. **Recommendation 84:** Algeria has concluded security agreements on mutual assistance with several countries; in so doing, it has followed a cooperative approach, taking as a model the political dialogue established under the Association Agreement with the European Union, which involves regular meetings. It has also strengthened cooperation with its partners to the south on security-related issues and the development of border areas.

57. **Recommendations 71 and 127:** Trafficking in persons is prohibited by the Constitution (art. 39) and punishable under the Criminal Code (art. 303 bis (4) to (15)). The National Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons was established in 2016; it serves as a focal point for all relevant stakeholders and its main mission is to establish a national policy and action plan on trafficking in persons.

58. The entire State apparatus is currently engaged in a concerted effort to implement the action plan for the period 2022–2024.

59. Further efforts to combat trafficking include awareness-raising measures and training for national stakeholders, including judges, criminal investigation police officers, journalists and labour inspectors, as well as international cooperation, in particular with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

60. **Recommendation 76:** Torture is prohibited by the Constitution (art. 39) and punishable under the Criminal Code.

61. Given the importance of protecting the physical integrity of the human person, the security services continue to attach particular significance to enforcing the prohibition on torture, including through:

- Improvement of detention conditions in police custody facilities, which, among other measures, entails the provision to detainees of all legally required utilities, including telephone calls, medical check-ups, food and hygiene products, family visits and consultations with lawyers
- Separation of minors from adults
- Visits to police custody facilities by public prosecutors
- Visits to places of detention by members of the International Committee of the Red Cross, often involving interviews with detainees
- Regulated, permanent monitoring of detention conditions in police custody facilities by the internal administrative authorities

62. **Recommendations 82, 83 and 85:** Information and communication technologies are used to facilitate access to justice and information. For example, an electronic public prosecutor's office has been set up to allow citizens to file complaints remotely.

63. In 2020, an automated system for managing remote communication systems in prisons was launched to help prisoners to communicate with their families.

64. The management system used by the Ministry of Justice was fully modernized between 2018 and 2021, including through the establishment of automated systems for viewing the outcome of appeals in cassation and managing the judicial records kept in regional archives.

65. With regard to the promotion and protection of prisoners' rights, all complaints and requests made by prisoners in relation to ill-treatment and detention conditions are filed with the prison director.
66. Monitoring visits and inspections are regularly conducted, including by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which visited 15 prisons between 2018 and 2020.
67. The Health Act of 2018 strengthened health-care services in prisons. A national prisoner health programme and multidisciplinary health-care teams have been set up.⁹
68. Algeria has taken steps to better respond to the needs of detainees who require special attention, including women,¹⁰ children who live with their mothers in prison and prisoners with disabilities. The living conditions of prisoners have been improved.¹¹
69. **Recommendation 86:** See paragraphs 23 to 26.
70. **Recommendations 92, 93 and 96:** The Constitution protects freedom of religious worship in accordance with the law.
71. While religious worship and religious conversion are not prohibited by law, they are regulated by a specific legal framework.
72. Algeria has adopted a form of religious discourse that reflects the civic values of tolerance and mutual respect; the State prosecutes abusive behaviour that seeks to undermine this noble goal and works to ensure that religion is not exploited for the purpose of causing offence to any individual or group.
73. Algeria also strives to promote religious discourse that strengthens national religious sentiment and inoculates society against radicalism and extremism.
74. The State participates in regional and international forums for interreligious dialogue at which it advocates for peace, rapprochement and understanding between religions.
75. **Recommendations 141 and 144:** Algeria continues to promote the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights. The Constitution provides for the protection of these rights through the implementation of socioeconomic policies. Accordingly, the Government has adopted an action plan focused on lowering unemployment, promoting economic diversification and including all segments of society in all areas of the economy.
76. **Recommendations 94, 95, 96, 99, 102, 106, 107, 108 and 109:** The Constitution protects freedom of opinion, expression, the press, peaceful assembly and demonstration and freedom of association, in particular through articles 51 to 54, 58 and 116.
77. Peaceful demonstrations are a means of democratic expression. Security arrangements are made to ensure the safety of property and people, including demonstrators.
78. Organic Act No. 12-05 of 12 January 2012 on Information, which establishes a set of principles and rules regulating the exercise of the right to information and the freedom of the press and the media, is being brought into line with the standards established in the constitutional amendment of 2020.
79. With regard to penalties for violations committed by journalists in the media, they are limited to fines for infringements of personal rights (Organic Act on Information, arts. 116–126).¹²
80. **Recommendations 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117:** In accordance with the principle of the primacy of treaty law over national legislation, as established in article 154 of the Constitution, the laws drafted by the legislature with regard to collective freedoms, including freedom of association, are in line with the treaties ratified by Algeria. The conformity of national legislation with treaty law is monitored by the Constitutional Court.
81. Any restriction of rights, freedoms and guarantees may be imposed only by law and for reasons related to the maintenance of public order and security and the protection of other rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution.
82. A review of the Associations Act is currently under way in order to bring the Act into line with new article 53 of the Constitution, raise it to the rank of an organic law and promote

the development of civil society associations, based on the lessons learned from the implementation of Act 12-06.

83. **Recommendations 119, 120, 121 and 122:** The promotion of citizen participation in the management of local affairs is provided for in the Constitution, which defines the principles and procedures applicable to such participation in several of its provisions.¹³

84. The Constitution strengthened participatory democracy by providing for the establishment of the National Civil Society Observatory and the Youth High Council.

85. The Economic, Social and Environmental Council has been strengthened and transformed into a forum for dialogue, consultation, proposals, forecasting and analysis in the economic, social and environmental fields. It provides a framework for the participation of civil society in the national dialogue on economic, social and environmental development policies in the context of sustainable development.

86. The new Organic Act on the Electoral System, which was promulgated in March 2021, consolidated the democratic process by providing for the establishment of an independent authority responsible for ensuring the transparency of the electoral process. The status and role of political parties in political affairs were further consolidated through the constitutional review process.¹⁴

87. **Recommendation 123:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 71 and 127.

88. **Recommendation 145:** With a view to the successful implementation of housing projects (including low-rent housing projects), the housing sector is regularly monitored through internal and external checks at the central and local levels.

89. **Recommendations 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152 and 153:** The right to health is recognized in the Constitution. Free health care is guaranteed by law.

90. Public investment in health services has allowed for the development of basic health and hospital infrastructure, the establishment of an integrated range of basic health-care services and the strengthening of medical and paramedical human-resource capacities throughout the country. In sparsely populated areas, special health programmes have been set up, incentives for health professionals have been introduced and mobile health teams have been reinforced.

91. Improving and broadening access to health-care services is a national priority, as evidenced by the measures taken under the Government's action plans for 2020 and 2021, the Health Act (No. 18-11) and the action plan on the health sector, which have brought health-care services closer to communities.

92. Chapter III of the Health Act (No. 18-11) of 2 July 2018 contains an entire section (15 articles) on the protection of mother-and-child health.

93. Regarding the reduction of avoidable maternal mortality and morbidity, more mother-and-child health-care units have been built, more human resources (medical and paramedical) have been mobilized, a permanent compulsory notification system for maternal deaths has been established and investigations are now conducted into every reported death. The maternal mortality rate fell from 117 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1999 to 57.7 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016, then to 48.5 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020.

94. A pregnant women's health programme was established in 2018. Health-care professionals are required to report all pregnancies and register expectant mothers with a public or private maternity ward from the third month of gestation. Periodic monitoring of the pregnant woman's health is required by law. The cost of a private delivery may be covered by the social security system in accordance with the conditions laid down in Executive Decree No. 20-60 of 14 March 2020.¹⁵

95. **Recommendations 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 212, 216, 218 and 219:** The right to education is recognized in the Constitution. Access to education and learning is free of charge and non-discriminatory, including in

respect of children with disabilities. The State is constantly working to improve the quality of education.

96. Algeria has invested in education policies and programmes, increasing the operating budgets of the education and child-and-youth development sectors.¹⁶

97. The National Youth Plan 2020–2024 serves as an all-encompassing public policy for young people that brings together all relevant stakeholders.

98. As a means of encouraging students to pursue their studies, a series of measures has been taken to reduce regional disparities, such as increasing the number of boarding schools, especially for girls who live in remote areas.

99. In collaboration with its national and foreign partners, the Government of Algeria is currently developing an institutional strategy to reduce school failure and dropout rates through preventive measures and innovative, formative and interactive teaching strategies.

100. Schooling is the basis of civic education (Constitution, art. 65 (4)). The curricula at all three levels of education promote a culture of equality between girls and boys from the earliest age and instil in students the principles of human rights, civic values and an attitude of openness to the outside world. Students in Algeria participated in the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) World’s Largest Lesson in 2019.

101. As part of efforts to integrate children with disabilities into the education system, special classes for students with disabilities have been opened in public schools, allowing them to benefit from a quality inclusive education, and some children with disabilities have been integrated into regular classes with the help of teaching assistants.

102. All categories of staff receive continuous training to allow them to upgrade their qualifications and respond to new challenges, thus improving the quality of the education system.

103. Algeria is part of the “transforming education” initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in January 2022. Algeria actively participated in the pre-summit held in Paris in June 2022.

104. **Recommendations 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 193, 194 and 195:** Equality of men and women before the law and non-discrimination are fundamental principles of the Algerian State.

105. Equal opportunities are guaranteed through national legislation. The law protects women’s rights in the labour market (equal pay and access to employment, right to training and promotion, social security, retirement, etc.) and provides for positive discrimination in relation to childbirth (maternity leave), breastfeeding (paid absences) and night work for certain professions.

106. The Government’s action plan prioritizes measures to strengthen the economic integration of women, including housewives, particularly in rural and remote areas, as a driver of their empowerment.

107. Measures have been taken to promote education and training opportunities for women. As a result of these measures, Algeria now has one of the highest proportions of women graduates in the world at 48.5 per cent, coming out on top of a global ranking presented in a 2018 report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

108. Under the policy on the protection of vulnerable women, pregnant unmarried women (i.e. single mothers) benefit from the same care and services as other beneficiaries.

109. **Recommendation 164:** All programmes encouraging entrepreneurship and income-generating activities are accessible to women without any discrimination, thus promoting their participation in national economic development.

110. The Government’s action plan for 2021 is aimed at simplifying and streamlining procedures in all economic sectors.

111. National and local bodies and organizations working directly or indirectly to boost entrepreneurship and economic activities are engaged in a continuing process intended to simplify procedures through the decentralized granting of loans.

112. In early 2021, Algeria launched a sectoral programme to promote the socioeconomic integration of rural women and housewives through various processes and measures providing financial and logistical support and assistance.

113. **Recommendations 129, 151, 188, 193 and 194:** Algeria continues to promote the advancement of women through legal and institutional mechanisms that protect them from discrimination and guarantee their equal access to opportunities in all areas (political, socioeconomic, etc.).

114. The protection of children's rights is anchored in the Constitution (art. 71).

115. The National Body for the Protection and Advancement of Children cooperates closely with all stakeholders working on behalf of children, including civil society.

116. Algerian law makes no distinction between the children in its territory and recognizes their right to health and education regardless of whether they are Algerian or foreign, in a regular or an irregular situation or have migrant or refugee status.

117. **Recommendations 178, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191 and 192:** The Algerian Constitution provides for the protection of women from all forms of violence, in all places and circumstances, in the public, professional and private spheres. All forms of violence against women are offences under the Criminal Code.

118. Article 40 of the Constitution guarantees access to shelters, care facilities and legal assistance for victims.

119. Vulnerable women and victims of violence may seek assistance from mechanisms established for this purpose.

120. Police and gendarmerie units specializing in the protection of women and girls have been reinforced throughout the country.

121. The Health Act of 2018 requires health-care professionals to report violence against women. A guideline for health-care providers on assisting women victims of violence was issued in 2021.

122. With regard to the dissemination of information and awareness-raising, activities have been organized around the theme of combating violence and assisting women victims of violence, particularly in the context of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign promoted by the United Nations.

123. **Recommendations 193, 194, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209 and 211:** All forms of violence against children, child exploitation and child abandonment are punishable by law.

124. In accordance with its mandate, the National Body for the Protection and Advancement of Children has established several mechanisms through which it receives reports of violations of children's rights, which are then handled by the relevant stakeholders.

125. The legal framework governing the responsibility of children contains certain exceptions to criminal law. It takes into account the character and age of juvenile offenders, who are entitled to cite their youth as a mitigating circumstance and may have their sentences reduced or replaced by protection and re-education measures.¹⁷

126. Every juvenile prisoner benefits from an individualized sentence enforcement plan based on the child's psychological, educational and developmental needs.

127. **Recommendations 205 and 213:** To protect young people from societal dangers, a legal framework has been established, following the model of Ordinance No. 20-03 of 30 August 2020 on Preventing the Formation of and Combating Neighbourhood Gangs.

128. The Algerian authorities have also taken a series of measures in this regard, including the development of a practical guide for parents, guardians and educators on the protection of children online. The Regulatory Authority for Postal and Electronic Communications

requires Internet service providers to make online child protection solutions available to customers.

129. **Recommendations 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 229:** Refugees are protected under the Constitution.

130. Algeria has distinct legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to migrants and asylum-seekers.¹⁸

131. Subject to the Headquarters Agreement between Algeria and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), signed in Algiers on 27 September 1984, recognition of refugee status and granting of temporary protection are the sovereign right of the Algerian State.

132. Algeria ensures access to education and health care for migrants and asylum-seekers according to its capacities and means.

133. Algeria has subscribed to the majority of international commitments concerning refugees and thus ensures the protection in its territory of thousands of Western Saharan refugees.

B. Recommendations accepted and considered to be already implemented

134. **Recommendations 26 and 27:** Algeria cooperates in good faith with all treaty bodies and with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. The State has already taken action in response to the requests of the Human Rights Committee and will continue to do so.

135. **Recommendation 28:** When selecting candidates for election to treaty bodies and Human Rights Council mechanisms, Algeria takes due account of any skills that might provide added value to the work of the treaty bodies or the Council. University lecturers, academics and civil society actors are encouraged to put themselves forward as candidates.

136. **Recommendation 29:** Algeria cooperates fully with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.¹⁹

137. **Recommendation 32:** Algeria has enacted new laws and amended existing legislation in order to implement the international instruments it has ratified.

138. **Recommendations 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38:** Successive Algerian constitutions, including the amended Constitution of 2020, have recognized all the rights established in regional and international instruments and set forth provisions for their protection against all forms of violation.

139. Harmonization with the new provisions of the Constitution, particularly those related to international instruments including human rights instruments, is under way, for example through the establishment of the National Civil Society Observatory.

140. **Recommendations 39 and 40:** The National Human Rights Council works to comply with the Paris Principles through its cooperation with civil society organizations as well as through training and awareness-raising activities aimed at State institutions. Moreover, the Council is engaged in a procedure to amend Act No. 16-13 of 3 November 2016, to bring it further into line with the Paris Principles.

141. **Recommendation 44:** In addition to the adoption of Act No. 15-12 of 15 July 2015 on Child Protection, which provides for the social and judicial protection of vulnerable children and establishes protection mechanisms including the National Body for the Protection and Advancement of Children, the following steps have been taken to strengthen the child protection system:

(a) Inclusion in the Constitution of provisions on the best interests of the child, a fundamental principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, during the constitutional review process of 2020;

(b) Adoption of implementing regulations related to the Child Protection Act, including:

- Executive Decree No. 19-69 of 19 February 2019, which establishes the conditions and procedures for the payment of contributions, by persons who are liable for child support, to the cost of maintaining a vulnerable child who is living away from his or her family or has been placed in the care of a third party
- Executive Decree No. 19-70 of 19 February 2019, which establishes the conditions that must be met by trustworthy individuals and families in order to qualify to care for vulnerable children

142. **Recommendation 48:** The topic of combating corruption has been incorporated into the various initial and in-service training programmes undertaken by judges and criminal investigation police officers.

143. **Recommendations 57, 58 and 59:** A comprehensive legal framework governs the issues of discrimination and hate speech. This framework was consolidated through the adoption of Act No. 20-05 of 28 April 2020 on Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Hate Speech, which provided for the establishment of the National Observatory for Monitoring Acts of Discrimination and Hate Speech under the aegis of the Office of the President.

144. Act No. 20-05 criminalizes all forms of expression that propagate, incite, encourage or justify discrimination.

145. **Recommendations 66 and 67:** Algeria has incorporated the concept of sustainable development, including its three social, economic and environmental dimensions, into its Constitution and its development policy.

146. The State is implementing a programme aimed at improving the living conditions of persons in remote areas by facilitating their access to basic services.

147. **Recommendation 133:** The Economic Recovery Plan 2020 and the Government's action plans for 2020 and 2021 include measures to promote economic diversification and resilient and inclusive national economic development informed by a sense of solidarity.

148. **Recommendations 142, 143 and 220:** The social policy of Algeria benefits all citizens without discrimination, regardless of their sex, age or region. The State adopts plans and programmes targeting hard-to-reach and remote areas.

149. The rights of Algerians, including the right to free health care, education and teaching, the right of access to housing and, in particular for disadvantaged groups, the right to social security for all segments of society (salaried and non-salaried workers, pensioners, etc.), are recognized and protected by the Constitution.

150. Algeria has also established other social assistance measures to reduce poverty and provide for the needs of vulnerable groups.²⁰

151. In 2022, with a view to increasing salaries, the State revised the general income tax scale and the civil service's salary scale.

152. **Recommendation 140:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 141 and 144.

153. **Recommendation 69:** Algeria remains firmly committed to combating terrorism. Since there is no unanimously agreed-upon international definition, Algeria has adopted its own legislation on terrorist acts (Criminal Code, art. 87 (bis)). See the information provided in response to recommendations 70 and 71.

154. **Recommendation 77:** Regarding the effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Algeria has established a legal framework conducive to ending torture and cruel treatment through the introduction of the new article 263 bis into the Criminal Code.

155. See the information provided in response to recommendations 50 to 55 and 76.

156. **Recommendation 79:** There have been no cases of extrajudicial execution in Algeria. Under article 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any person who claims to be a victim of

violence is entitled to file a complaint and bring criminal indemnification proceedings before the competent court.

157. **Recommendation 80:** In keeping with the State's policy on the protection and promotion of human rights, the relevant legislative and institutional framework provides for the criminal prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of human rights violations.

158. **Recommendation 81:** The training of judges, whether initial, continuing or specialized, plays an important role in the judicial system.

159. Various training programmes are offered in cooperation with national and international partners, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

160. Training sessions on strengthening the independence of the judiciary, improving the performance of the courts and supporting the Supreme Council of Justice have been organized.²¹

161. **Recommendations 90 and 91:** Article 51 of the Constitution provides that: "Freedom of opinion is inviolable. Freedom of worship is guaranteed and must be exercised with respect for the law. The State ensures the protection of places of worship against any political or ideological influence."

162. The freedom to practise religions other than Islam is governed by Ordinance No. 06-03 of 28 February 2006, which lays down the conditions and rules for non-Muslim religious worship; the Ordinance's provisions are the same as those applicable to the practice of the Islamic religion.

163. The provisions governing Muslim worship and the practice of other religions are consonant with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

164. **Recommendation 98:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 94, 95, 96, 99, 102 and 106 to 109.

165. **Recommendations 104, 105 and 118:** The Algerian legislative system protects the activities of human rights activists and journalists in accordance with the requirements of freedom of expression. Any criminal action taken against offenders is in accordance with the ordinary law and is not influenced by the professional activities of the persons concerned.

166. See also the information provided in response to recommendations 94, 95, 96, 99, 102, 106 to 109 and 111 to 117.

167. **Recommendation 110:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 94, 95, 96, 99, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117.

168. **Recommendations 124, 125, 126 and 128:** See the information provided in response to recommendation 127.

169. **Recommendations 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139:** The creation of jobs for young people is one of the State's strategic objectives.

170. Accordingly, a process of national policy reform has been launched to promote employment and, in turn, reduce unemployment. This reform concerns, in particular, the establishment of a unified policy and a coherent global strategy that meets the Government's wealth-creation objectives while catering to the needs of target populations.

171. The Algerian State encourages young students to establish start-ups and get involved in business through the National Agency for the Promotion of Research Results and the organization of competitions such as the "one project, one patent" initiative, which is aimed at young inventors.

172. Under the unemployment benefit scheme for young first-time jobseekers between the ages of 19 and 40, the branches of the National Employment Agency can offer recipients vocational training, particularly in shortage occupations, with a view to boosting their employability and facilitating their professional integration.²²

173. The national policy to promote employment and reduce unemployment is based on public support mechanisms for the generation, promotion and expansion of economic activities. These mechanisms have been unified and placed under the responsibility of the National Agency for Support and Development of Entrepreneurship²³ in order to promote an entrepreneurial spirit.

174. In Algeria, trade unions and employers' associations are consulted during the preparation of labour law, in compliance with International Labour Organization conventions.

175. In order to offer young people appropriate vocational training, 478 specialty training courses have been established. This number may change according to the needs and demands of the socioeconomic sector.

176. **Recommendations 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 181 and 182:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 178, 180 and 183 to 192.

177. See the information provided in response to recommendations 165 to 168, 171, 172, 173, 193, 194 and 195.

178. See the information provided in the views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by Algeria in 2017 (A/HRC/36/13/Add.1).

179. **Recommendation 196:** Act 15-12 of 15 July 2015 sets forth the Child Protection Code.

180. **Recommendations 199 and 200:** The Criminal Code does not allow for the extinction of the public right of action against perpetrators of the crime of rape, whether they are adults or minors. The law does not provide for any exceptions in this regard.

181. Article 336 of the Criminal Code provides that: "Any person who commits the crime of rape shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of from 5 to 10 years."

182. If the rape was committed against a person under the age of 18, the penalty is imprisonment for between 10 and 20 years.

183. **Recommendations 206, 207 and 208:** All children born in the national territory, without distinction, are required by law to be registered in the civil registration records, including children born out of wedlock and children born to refugee or migrant parents.

184. **Recommendation 210:** The separation of juvenile prisoners from adult prisoners is one of the fundamental rules of the Algerian criminal justice system, pursuant to articles 28 and 29 of the Act on the Organization of Prisons and the Social Reintegration of Prisoners and article 128 of the Child Protection Act.²⁴

185. There are 56 juvenile wings in prisons and three centres for the re-education and reintegration of minors, with a total capacity of 1,379 places.

186. **Recommendation 228:** Algeria is a welcoming country and has hosted Western Saharan refugees living in camps near Tindouf since 1975, doing everything possible to provide them with support and assistance. These refugees, who enjoy fundamental rights, fall under the mandates of the relevant humanitarian organizations. Those bodies have offices and branches in the refugee camps, which are visited by foreign observers from around the world on a regular basis.

187. Algeria is in favour of extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to cover human rights issues.

C. Recommendations partially accepted

188. **Recommendation 2:** Algeria is party to most international human rights instruments.

189. The State's accession to further international instruments is examined within the framework of a constant and gradual process that takes account of the implications of such a step in terms of the consistency and alignment of national legislation and practice.

190. See also the information provided in paragraphs 31 and 33 of the previous report.
191. **Recommendations 16 and 17:** With regard to the reservation entered by Algeria to article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Algerian State is committed to implementing article 2, excluding those provisions that are contrary to its family law, taking into account article 37 of the Constitution, which recognizes the principle of equality of the sexes by providing that all citizens are equal before the law, without discrimination as to birth, race, sex, opinion or any other personal condition, where this circumstance can be invoked, or social condition.
192. See the information provided in response to recommendations 15, 178, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191 and 192.
193. **Recommendations 62, 131, 132 and 169:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 57, 58 and 59.
194. See the information provided in response to recommendations 165 to 168, 171, 172, 173, 193, 194 and 195.
195. See also the information provided in paragraphs 36 to 38 of the previous report ([A/HRC/36/13/Add.1](#)).
196. Algeria does not plan to repeal the provisions of article 338 of the Criminal Code that criminalize the act of homosexuality because these provisions are based on several moral, religious, philosophical and social considerations that are tightly intertwined with the values and principles of Algerian society.
197. **Recommendations 73 and 75:** See the information provided in paragraphs 39 to 41 of the previous report.
198. **Recommendations 87, 88 and 89:** See the information provided in paragraphs 42 to 46 of the previous report.
199. See also the information provided in response to recommendations 92, 93 and 96.
200. Some citizens were prosecuted for breaking the law, including by forming or joining an unregistered association or organizing unauthorized collections; they were not prosecuted for their religious beliefs.
201. **Recommendations 97, 100 and 103:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 94, 95, 96, 99, 102 and 106 to 109.
202. See the information provided in the previous report in response to recommendations 111 to 117 and 47.
203. **Recommendation 101:** Act No. 08-11 of 25 June 2008 on the Conditions for the Entry, Stay and Movement of Foreign Nationals establishes the legal framework that governs the entry of foreign nationals into Algeria.
204. The temporary accreditation of journalists working for foreign agencies is governed by Organic Act No. 12-05 of 12 January 2012 on Information and Executive Decree No. 14-152 of 30 April 2014 on the Procedures Applicable to the Accreditation of Professional Journalists working for Foreign Agencies.
205. Seventy media outlets are permanently accredited in Algeria.
206. **Recommendation 197:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 199 and 200.
207. **Recommendation 201:** See the information provided in response to recommendations 193, 194, 202 to 205, 209 and 211.

D. Recommendations noted

208. **Recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 72, 74, 130, 170, 198 and 221.**

209. These recommendations were not endorsed by the Algerian Government. A number of them are contrary to the Algerian Constitution or undermine the values and rules that bind together Algerian society.

V. Achievements and best practices

Strengthening ethical standards in public affairs

Modernizing the public administration and bringing it closer to the people

210. Algeria continues its efforts to combat corruption, which contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law and good governance. The National Economic and Financial Centre was established in 2020. It is a judicial body with national jurisdiction specializing in economic and financial offences. Senior and elected officials are required to declare their assets at the time of their designation and upon the completion of their term in office.

211. As part of a major project undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior to decentralize and simplify administrative procedures, a new electronic service was launched in 2020 that gives citizens access to their civil status documents, seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

212. The Ministry of Justice has continued to modernize its services through various initiatives; for example, in 2020, it reorganized its one-stop service for processing judicial cases, introducing a new working methodology based on the consolidation of services and training all officials to handle all tasks.

213. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsman is set out in the Constitution. This non-judicial body contributes to the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and monitors the legality of the actions of public institutions and authorities.

VI. Challenges and constraints

A. Coronavirus disease crisis

214. This report was written in an exceptional situation resulting from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which had a social and economic impact on Algeria, just as it did on other countries throughout the world. In response to the pandemic, the State took drastic social measures, such as the furloughing of 50 per cent of the workforce (exempting key workers), female workers who were pregnant and/or had young children and persons suffering from chronic illnesses; all furloughed workers continued to be paid a full salary. The Government has also allocated 10,000 dinars to needy families affected by the health crisis and granted financial assistance worth 30,000 dinars per month for three months to persons exercising small trades.

B. Economic crisis

215. The health crisis resulted in a national economic growth rate for 2020 of minus 5.1 per cent. The growth rate has since recovered thanks to the efforts of the Government, reaching plus 3.5 per cent in 2021, and is expected to reach plus 3.4 per cent in 2022.²⁵ The crisis has also affected the country's energy export revenues, which, in turn, has affected the State's financial capacity, although reserve funds have allowed the country to withstand the impact of the crisis and continue to devote resources to public investment and social transfer payments.

C. The tense regional security situation

216. The situation remains tense, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, which faces serious threats to peace, stability and development. The region is plagued by multifaceted conflicts,

political instability, terrorism, violent extremism and proven links to transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking and illicit migration flows, and the situation has continued to deteriorate. In cooperation with other countries in the region, Algeria devotes significant resources to providing the operational means needed to contain these threats and ensure stability.

VII. Evolution of the human rights situation

217. Algeria is taking steps to consolidate its achievements and more effectively protect and promote human rights by bringing its legislation into line with the Constitution.

218. **Draft organic law on political parties:** This bill is intended to consolidate the principle of pluralism and integrity in political affairs and to establish rules and democratic principles, including financial rules, to combat all forms of corruption.

219. **Draft organic law on the conditions and procedures for the establishment of associations:** The raising of this text to the rank of a draft organic law reflects the importance that the State places on civil society associations and their role in the development and the management of public affairs.

220. **Bill establishing the conditions and procedures for the exercise of freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration:** The purpose of this bill is to bring the legal framework governing these two freedoms into line with article 52 of the Constitution.

221. **Bill on preventing and combating trafficking in persons:** This bill is currently being finalized and will be presented to both chambers of the parliament. It provides for the reparation of harm done to victims and for their health care, psychological support and social welfare, establishes measures for the prevention of trafficking in persons and increases the penalties for related offences.

222. **Bill on the status of the judiciary:** This bill will allow judges to exercise their powers with complete independence, free from any psychological or material pressure.

223. **Bill on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities:** This bill is in the final stages of adoption.

224. **Draft organic law on information, bill on the print and electronic media, and bill on audiovisual media:** These bills are intended to establish a legislative framework that meets the expectations of citizens in terms of information, the needs of professional organizations in the sector, the requirements particular to public service missions and the general interest.

225. **Bill amending and supplementing Act No. 08-11 of 25 June 2008 on the Conditions for the Entry, Stay and Movement of Foreign Nationals in Algeria:** This bill is aimed at modernizing and improving the services provided to foreign nationals in accordance with international standards.

226. **Bills relating to communes and the wilayahs:** These bills are aimed at strengthening the powers of elected officials, enshrining participatory democracy, consolidating mechanisms to monitor the financial affairs of local authorities and introducing legal protection for elected officials.

Conclusions

227. In presenting this report, the Government of Algeria is fulfilling its commitment to publicize and share its accomplishments in the field of human rights since its participation in the third cycle of the review in May 2017.

228. This report is not perfect; in order to abide by the reporting guidelines, it does not exhaustively list all the steps taken in the sphere of human rights but instead highlights the most important developments in this connection, particularly those considered to be best practices.

Notes

- ¹ La loi 12-06 relative aux associations et la loi 89-28 modifiée et complétée relative aux réunions et manifestations publiques.
- ² Les titulaires de mandats du Conseil des droits de l'homme chargés des questions suivantes : des personnes handicapées, de l'indépendance des juges et des avocats, des personnes âgées, de la solidarité internationale, dans le domaine des droits culturels, des effets de la dette extérieure sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme.
- ³ Article 2 de la Constitution.
- ⁴ Article 211 de la Constitution.
- ⁵ Loi N16-13 du 3/11/2016.
- ⁶ Pôle National Économique et Financier.
- ⁷ Dans la loi de Finances, tous les travailleurs handicapés bénéficient d'un abattement supplémentaire sur le montant de diminution de l'IRG si leur salaire est supérieur à 30.000 da et inférieur à 42.500 da.
- ⁸ L'Algérie a présenté son Rapport Volontaire National ODD en juin 2019 à New York.
- ⁹ 34% du total des personnes incarcérées ont été vaccinées contre Covid-19 fin décembre 2021.
- ¹⁰ Affectation d'un nouvel établissement pénitentiaire, d'une capacité de 200 places. Des unités spéciales équipées d'espaces aménagés ont été mises en place pour prendre en charge des femmes détenues accompagnées de leurs enfants au niveau de 06 établissements pénitentiaires modèles à travers le territoire national.
- ¹¹ Le montant hebdomadaire échangeable du détenu a été augmenté de 2500 dinars algériens à 3000 dinars algériens, revu à la hausse pendant la pandémie (4500da). Amélioration des conditions de visite des familles des détenus par l'aménagement de structures d'accueil et l'allongement des horaires de visite et de la durée minimale de visite (15 mn à 20 mn).
- ¹² L'action publique et civile relative aux délits commis par voie de presse se prescrit après six mois à compter de la date de la commission de l'acte.
- ¹³ Articles 10, 16, dernier alinéa 19.
- ¹⁴ Articles 57, 58, 116, 120.
- ¹⁵ Fixant la convention type conclue entre les organismes de sécurité sociale et les établissements hospitaliers privés pour la prise en charge de l'accouchement.
- ¹⁶ Le budget de fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale occupe la deuxième position des dotations budgétaires. Il passe de 746,3 milliards DA en 2017 à 771,35 milliards de DA en 2021, le budget de fonctionnement de l'enseignement supérieur était de 312,25 milliards de DA en 2017 est passé à 370,59 milliards de DA en 2021. Le budget de la formation et l'enseignement professionnels, est passé de 47,29 milliards de DA en 2017 à 51,57 milliards de DA en 2021.
- ¹⁷ Le Code pénal algérien et la loi sur la protection de l'enfance ont apporté une innovation sur la question du discernement pour les enfants de moins de 10 ans en posant le principe de l'irresponsabilité pénale absolue, ceux de 10 ans à 13 ans sont pénalement responsables mais il ne peut leur être appliqué que des mesures de protection et de rééducation. Néanmoins les mineurs de 13 à 18 ans feront l'objet de peines pénales ou de mesures de protection et de réinsertion en fonction des circonstances de l'infraction et de la personnalité des mineurs.
- ¹⁸ Les conditions d'entrée, de séjour et de circulation des étrangers en Algérie sont définies par la loi n° 08-11 de juin 2008. Celles des demandeurs d'asile sont régies par le décret n° 63-274 du 25 juillet 1963.
- ¹⁹ Voir paragraphe 30 à 34.
- ²⁰ Sous formes monétaires, de transferts sociaux indirectes, assistance sociale (accès aux logements).
- ²¹ 1229 magistrats et 129 cadres ont été formés en interne entre 2017 et 2020, et 41 magistrats et cadres ont reçu une formation à l'étranger.
- ²² L'allocation chômage est de l'ordre de 13.000 dinars algériens.
- ²³ L'Agence Nationale d'Appui et de Développement de l'Entrepreneuriat créée en 2018, a unifié les dispositifs publics de soutien à la création et à l'extension des activités, liées au Partenariat notamment pour les jeunes porteurs de projets.
- ²⁴ Les mineurs sont répartis en quartiers séparés des adultes dans des établissements pénitentiaires disposant des installations nécessaires à la vie et à la mise en œuvre des programmes éducatifs, bénéficient d'un traitement particulier dans lequel les exigences de leur âge et leur personnalité sont prises en compte.
- ²⁵ Prévisions la loi de finances complémentaire 2022.