

Parliamentary reforms

The Algerian new constitution of 2020 would allow the president to appoint a prime minister if the president's political party holds a majority in parliament or a head of government if an alternate party holds a parliamentary majority. In either scenario, the prime minister or head of government would act as head of the executive branch in joint with the president^l but, unlike the president, could be removed by the People's National Assembly through a motion of no confidence. Upon appointment, this joint head of the executive branch would have 30 days to form a government (a process in parliamentary systems that includes appointing cabinet members). If unable to form a government, they would forfeit their position, and a new incumbent would be appointed. Articles 103-110 detail the full appointment process of the prime minister or head of government by the president

Article 122 would set a maximum term limit for members of parliament at two terms, and Article 126 specifies that any members would only be afforded parliamentary immunity for acts related to the exercise of their functions.^[27]

The new constitution would not allow legislation by ordinance during parliamentary recess as is possible under the current version of the Algerian constitution.

Judicial reforms

The new constitution would replace the Algerian Constitutional Council with a Constitutional Court

Executive reforms

The new constitution would retain the two-term limit on the presidency, but it would expand this restriction encompass both consecutive and non-consecutive

terms. The term of a resigning president would also be considered fully completed. Bouteflika was able to remain president for four terms even after the 2016 constitutional amendment that implemented term limits because the amendment stated that it would only apply to future presidents.

The initial draft provided for the possibility for the President of the Republic to appoint a vice-president, but this was removed in the final version of the constitution.

Other reforms

Under the proposed revision, the National Independent Electoral Authority (ANIE) would be constitutionalized in an effort to promote democracy, improve election security, and combat corruption.

Mention of the Hirak Movement has been included in the preamble to the constitution.

Military interventions would require a two-thirds majority in parliament and would take place under the supervision of the United Nations, the African Union, and the Arab League.

Referencing similar themes in the Algerian Constitution of 1989, the new constitution also reaffirms the government's commitment to the reinforcement of public rights and freedoms

Dual citizens would be allowed to hold senior government positions from which they had previously been barred from under an article in the previous Algerian constitution.

Read the above text and do the following questions.

- 1- Take out from the text the legal terms.

2- Translate those terms into Arabic language.

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Reception and criticisms
