

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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ALGERIA

[Click here](#) for map of Africa



Source: [The World Factbook - Algeria](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

5 July 1962 (from France)

Constitution

19 November 1976, effective 22 November 1976; revised 3 November 1988, 23 February 1989, and 28 November 1996 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory International Court of Justice

Administrative divisions

48 provinces (wilaya)

Source: [The World Factbook - Algeria](#)

1962 - 1965	Ahmed Ben Bella
1965 - 1979	Houari Boumédiène
1979 - 1992	President Chadli Bendjedid
5 Oct. 1988	Popular uprising leads to comprehensive reforms
1989	Democratic constitution approved in a referendum division of party and state
1991	First free parliamentary elections: in first round of voting the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) gained 188 of 430 seats. Army intervened and second round of elections cancelled; Chadli deposed, state of emergency declared and FIS banned. "High Committee of State" under Mohamed Boudiaf took over the office of president and parliament dissolved; many Islamists went underground to join in the armed struggle. The terrorist campaign claimed about 100,000 victims in the 1990s.
1992	Mohamed Boudiaf assassinated
1996	New constitution
1997	Parliamentary elections, appointment of former general Zéroual as State President
April 1999	Election of and assumption of office by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Sep. 1999	Referendum on a new policy of reconciliation
January 2000	Amnesty for Islamists expires, the AIS dissolves itself as the armed wing of the FIS
March 2000	President Bouteflika extends the amnesty indefinitely (click here for source)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	31,800	30,566	9,832	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	15,738	15,260	4,882	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	16,062	15,306	4,950	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	102	100	101	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.67	1.62	1.07	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	33	31	28	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	7	7	9	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	6	8	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	58	56	66	
Rural population (%), 2001	42	44	34	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	2.72	2.92	2.07	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.41	0.26	-0.75	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	11.5 ⁱ	8.2 ⁱⁱ	13.7	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	7.4 ⁱⁱ	13.7	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	8.9 ⁱⁱ	13.7	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	43.0 ⁱⁱⁱ	63.9 ^{iv}	39.4 ^v	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	23.7 ⁱⁱⁱ	38.2 ^{iv}	18.6 ^v	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	29.8 ^{vi}	22 ^{vii}	15.6	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	7 ^{viii}	30 ^x	24 ^x	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	47 ^{viii}	79 ^x	73 ^x	2

Notes: ⁱ 1998/1999; ⁱⁱ 1999/2000; ⁱⁱⁱ 1987; ^{iv} 1994; ^v 1989; ^{vi} Official estimates; 1999, Urban areas only; ^{viii} Data for all ages. That is, activity rate shown is crude activity rate; ^x 1999; ^x 1997

1.2 Economy	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	55,666	37,263	21,169	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	1,777	1,257	2,163	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	173,396 ⁱ	111,670	64,397	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	5,536 ⁱ	3,767	6,579	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2004	12.7	16.7	12.6	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2004	73.5	29.8	27.8	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2004	13.8	53.5	59.6	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004	10.2	2.5	2.9	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2004	48.9	64.5	64.8	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2004	8.1	18.0	14.2	

Notes: ⁱ Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	9.8	6.2 ⁱⁱ	6.2	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	5.1 ⁱ	5.3 ⁱⁱ	7.7	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	3.0	0.9	3.0	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.6	1.2	2.2	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	1.5	4.1	2.0	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	3.5	4.2	1.7	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	14.2	6.9	11.6	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	8.4	10	9.8	

Notes: ⁱ Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education; ⁱⁱ Data refer to the ministry of education only

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Algeria 1991-1995	Algeria 1996-2000	Middle East & North Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Non-Gulf States average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	394.0	610.5			
	(% pop.)	1.40	2.10	0.65	0.65	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	222.0	246.8			
	(% pop.)	0.79	0.85	0.65	0.65	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	319.4	334.5			
	(% pop.)	1.14	1.15	0.96	0.97	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	171.0	178.3			
	(% pop.)	0.62	0.60	0.20	0.21	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	46.2			
	(% pop.)	..	0.16	0.37	0.26	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	122.0	105.0			
	(% pop.)	0.43	0.36	0.91	0.86	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	130.0	330.0			
	(% pop.)	0.46	1.14	2.67	1.04	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	1,358.4	1,851.4			
	(% pop.)	4.85	6.36	6.26	6.26	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	9.7	8.6	11.1	10.5	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	24.2	23.9	32.6	29.3	21.6
Average gov't wage	(LCU)	124,236	159,936			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	202,320	169,095			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		2.3	1.8	2.4	2.4	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

Suspended in 1992, the Constitution was revised in 1996. The revisions of 1996, approved by a referendum, provide for a strong executive branch headed by the president of the republic.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Constitution](#)⁶

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Parliament consists of the National People's Assembly or Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani (389 seats) and the Council of Nations (Senate) (144 seats; one-third of the members appointed by the president, two-thirds elected by indirect vote; members serve six-year terms; the constitution requires half the council to be renewed every three years).⁷

women in parliament: 24 out of 389 seats: (6%). 28 out of 144 seats (19%).⁸

Algeria has a bicameral parliament, composed of the National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Al-Chaabi Al-Watani), and the Council of the Nation (Majlis Al-Oumma).

The 389 members of the National People's Assembly hold five-year terms. Of these, 381 are elected from party lists by proportionate representation for parties receiving over 5% of the vote. Candidates are elected by popular vote from 48 multi-member districts or wilayas. Each wilaya elects a minimum of four members. Eight of the 380 seats are reserved for Algerians living abroad.

The Council of the Nation is composed of 144 members who hold six-year terms.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR\) - Algeria: Elections](#)

The president appoints one-third (48) of them from qualified persons in scientific, cultural, professional, economic, and social fields. The members of the Municipal Councils, the People's Communal Assemblies and the People's Wilaya Assemblies choose the remaining 96 members. Half of the members of the Council, except for its president, are renewed every three years.

Initiated by one-seventh of its members, the People's National Assembly may vote for a motion of censure. The motion of censure should be approved by two thirds of the Assembly. If the motion is adopted, the prime minister, along with his government, resigns.

The parliament meets in two ordinary sessions a year, each lasting a minimum period of four months. The two chambers may meet for extraordinary sessions upon the request of the president of the republic, or of the head of government, or of the two-thirds of the membership of the parliament.

Fact box:

elections: National People's Assembly - last held 30 May 2002 (next to be held 2007); Council of Nations (Senate) - last held 30 December 2003 (next to be held 2009)
election results: National People's Assembly - seats by party - FLN 199, RND 47, MRN 43, MSP 38, PT 21, FNA 8, EnNahda 1, PRA 1, MEN 1, independents 30; Council of Nations - seats by party RND 74, FLN 15, FFS 4, MSP 3; party affiliation of the 48 members who are appointed by the president is not known⁹

⁶ For history country briefs see: [U.S. Department of State: Immigration and Nationality Directorate \(UK\)](#)

⁷ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Algeria](#)

⁸ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁹ [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

After consulting the speaker of the People's National Assembly, the speaker of the National Council, and the prime minister, the president of the republic may dissolve the People's National Assembly.

The prime minister and twenty members of the Assembly have the right to initiate laws. Laws must originate in the lower chamber. A three-quarters majority in the National Council must also approve any law that is approved by the National People's Assembly by a majority vote. If the president of the republic requests a second reading of a voted law within thirty days following its adoption, two thirds of the deputies of the National People's Assembly are required for the law to be adopted.

In cases of disagreement between the two chambers on a draft law initiated by the government, a committee of equal representation from the two chambers, upon the request of the prime minister, meets to iron out those differences. The new draft law is again submitted to the two chambers and cannot be amended without an agreement from the executive branch. In the case that the disagreement persists, the draft is withdrawn.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Legislature](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prime minister appointed by the president

The president is the Head of State and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and responsible for national defense (Algeria does not have a separate Minister of Defense). The president is the chairman of the council of ministers and appoints the leader of the government.

He is directly elected for a term of five years and can afterwards be re-elected once more for a term of five years. In the event that no candidate gains an absolute majority in the first round of voting, a run-off election between the candidates with the two greatest vote shares takes place.¹¹

The prime minister who is appointed by the president after elections leads the government. Although legally speaking the council of ministers should be appointed by the prime minister, in practice this is done by the president. The government is accountable to parliament, which can dissolve government.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

The constitution spells out the relations between the president and the legislative branch as well as between the prime minister and the legislative branch. For example, the president has the authority to rule by decree in special circumstances. The president subsequently must submit to the parliament for approval decrees issued while the parliament was not in session. The prime minister and the cabinet execute the programs adopted by the parliament and are responsible before both chambers. The government presents a general policy declaration to the National Council (Majlis Al-Oumma). The National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Al-Chaabi Al-Watani) may take votes of confidence in the government and censure it.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Constitution](#)

Fact box:

chief of state: President Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA (since 28 April 1999);

reelected for second term¹⁰
elections: Last held 8 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009)

head of government: Prime Minister Ahmed OUYAHIA (since 9 May 2003)

¹⁰ [Click here](#) for more information.

¹¹ [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Elections](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court or Court Supreme.

The legal system of Algeria is based on Civil Law and Islamic legal traditions. The principal of an independent judiciary is enshrined in Article 138 of the Algerian Constitution.

The codifications of Algerian law include the Civil Code of 1975, the Code of Civil Procedure of 1966, the Commercial Code of 1975, the Criminal Code of 1966, and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1966. Judicial matters are administered by the Supreme Judicial Council, which is presided over by the president. The Minister of Justice serves as the council's vice-president. The duties of the Council include ensuring the functioning of the judiciary in accordance with the law and nominating judges.

The structure of the judiciary is three-tiered. At the first level are the tribunal courts, or *daira*, which are composed of a single judge. Civil and commercial litigation and some criminal matters are submitted to the tribunal courts.

At the second level are the provincial, or *wilaya*, courts, which consist of panels of three judges. In all there are 48 *wilaya* courts, organized regionally into four chambers: civil, criminal, administrative, and accusation. These courts hear appeals from the tribunal courts.

The highest judicial authority in Algeria is the Supreme Court. Located in Algiers, the Court comprises a Private Law chamber for civil and commercial cases, a Social Division that administers social security and labor cases, a Criminal Court, and an Administrative Division. A separate Council of State with jurisdiction over administrative matters was re-established (after its abolition in the 1960s) in 1998. A Tribunal of Conflicts adjudicates jurisdictional disputes between the Council of State and the Supreme Court.

The High Judicial Council, established by the 1976 constitution, is responsible for presiding over issues of judicial discipline and implementation and the appointment of judicial officials. The president of the nation serves as president of the council, and the minister of justice serves as vice president. The council is also charged with advising the president on the exercise of his power to pardon.

The Constitutional Council, which consists of nine members, three of which are appointed by the president, two by parliament, two by the senate, one by the High Court and one by the Council of State¹², was established by the Constitution of February 1989, rules on the constitutionality of laws. Article 163 of the Constitution stipulates that the Constitutional Council is the final authority in electoral matters, including determining the legality of elections and referenda.

A High Islamic Council and a High Security Council serve as consultative bodies in the areas of religious and security affairs, respectively. A High Court of State hears crimes committed by the President.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Judiciary](#)

In addition to that, there are three economic courts that are situated in the cities Algiers, Constantine and Oran. The anti-terror courts that were established at the end of 1992 were abolished in 1995.

¹² [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

Since 1964, there are also military courts whose jurisdiction extends to the military and members of the gendarme. They consist of three civil judges and two military judges.¹³ Only in a few exceptional cases mentioned in the law, such as espionage, can civilians be tried before military courts. Terrorist operations are investigated by the civil criminal courts. There are no known cases of military courts wrongfully trying cases of individuals that were suspected of political offences.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

2.4 Local Government

The historical development of the Algerian political system has created a centralized government with little local autonomy. Socialist-inspired centralized planning and the reliance on an official state political party for popular participation in the 1960s and 1970s led to concentration of power at the top of the political structure. In recent years, the Algerian government has sought to decentralize power to local political institutions, but these reforms have remained limited. Most local government institutions in Algeria administer and distribute the public services of the central government.

Algeria is divided into 48 provincial territories (*wilaya*) that are each governed by a provincial governor (*wali*) appointed by the president. Governors act as representatives of the president in provincial affairs and report to the Ministry of Interior. An elected executive council which consists of 35 up to 55 members directly elected every four years¹⁴ acts as the legislative body for the provinces. Since 1989, the most effective political decentralization has occurred at the provincial level.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Decentralization \(edited\)](#)

The provinces are subdivided into districts (*daira*) which are themselves also subdivided into municipalities (*commune*). The municipalities also have an elected body, the so-called Assemblées Populaires Communales (APC), which consists of 10 to 18 members who are also directly elected every four years. The APCs elect a board with a chairperson, who is directly accountable to the Ministry of Interior.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

¹³ [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Judiciary](#)

¹⁴ [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

An Ombudsman system was inaugurated on 23 March 1996 under the name of the *Médiateur de la République*. The objective of the institution was to contribute to “the protection of citizens’ rights and liberties and the correct functioning of public institutions and administrations”. By virtue of Article 3 of its original text, the *Médiateur de la République* “may be approached by any person who believes he has been harmed by the malfunction of a public service”.

After three years of activity that gave rise to the publication of two annual reports submitted to the President of the Republic (1997, 1998), the institution was eliminated in June 1999.

Source: [IIAS - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria \(2000\)](#)¹⁵

3.2 NGOs

The legal framework for NGOs is defined in law no. 90-04 of December 4, 1990¹⁶ regarding associations.

Legally speaking, NGOs need a permit from the ministry of Home Affairs to be able to operate. However, there are also a number of active human rights NGOs that are not officially registered and can nevertheless operate with a reasonable degree of freedom.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\): Algeria bulletin 2/2004 - Country Report \(2002\)](#)

3.3 Civil Society

The 1992 Emergency Law, accompanied by government directives and practices, impose some limits on the constitutional right of association. The Law of Civil Harmony, as part of President Bouteflika’s policy of national reconciliation, was presented to the parliament on July 13, 1999 and later approved via referendum on September 16, 1999, but the State of Emergency remains in effect. The Organic Law Governing Political Parties, as amended on 6 March 1997, is one of the basic laws on associative activity in Algeria.

The Ministry of Interior and Local Collectivities supervises the activities of Algerian associations. Workers are required to obtain government approval to establish a union. The 1990 Law on Labor Unions requires the Ministry of Labor to approve a union application within 30 days.

The main Algerian trade associations are the Association of the Chief Executive Officers (ACEO), the General Confederation of the Algerian Economic Operators (COGEA), and the Algerian Confederation of Businessmen (CAP). Other economic interest groups are the Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Algeria. There is also a multiplicity of Algerian associations organized abroad.

There is an umbrella labor confederation, the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), which encompasses national syndicates that are specialized by sector. There are also some autonomous unions, such as syndicates for Air Algeria pilots (SPLA),

¹⁵ Not available online

¹⁶ [Click here](#) for *Loi n 90-31 du décembre 1990 relative aux associations*: p. 1438-1442 (in French)

airport technicians (SNTMA), and teachers (CNEX). The Autonomous Syndicates Confederation (CSA) currently has an application filed with the ministry of labor. The CSA continues to function without official status and did not, for instance, follow the general strike called by the UGTA in February 2003.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Civil Society](#)

4. Civil Service

4.1 Legal basis

Ordinance no. 66-133 of 2 June 1966 regarding the General Public Service Statute

[Click here](#) for *Journal Official*: p. 426-434 (in French)

Decree no 85-59 of 23 March 1985 regarding the standard status of workers in public institutions and administrations

[Click here](#) for *Journal Official*: p. 223-240 (in French)

The civil service is comprised of officials of the State, of the public institutions and administrations, and of the local authorities. Magistrates and military personnel are governed by independent statutes

Source: [IIAS](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria (2000)¹⁷

4.2 Recruitment

Recruitment is by competition except in the rare cases of recruitment by qualifications.¹⁸

Once given a permanent position, civil servants are entitled to a career and security of employment. There are twenty categories, to which must be added the non-scale categories reserved for senior positions.

The job commences at the age of 16 and ends at the age of 60, with the exception of senior civil servants where appointment and termination is discretionary.

Source: [IIAS](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria (2000)

4.3 Promotion

Decree no. 95-293 of 30 September 1995¹⁹ established a new selection procedure for internal promotion based on professional examinations and competitions.

There is a scale system of promotion (1-10) that takes place over a period of 25 to 35 years depending on whether the civil servants progresses at minimum or maximum rate. The grade promotion system operates by internal promotion (aptitude list, professional examinations, qualifications, etc.)

Source: [IIAS](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria (2000)

4.4 Remuneration

Title III, Chapter I of the General Public Service Statute determines stipulates that remuneration is determined by the grade and the level of the civil servant.

Source: [General Public Service Statute \(1966\)](#)

Decree no. 85-58 of 23 March 1985²⁰ deals with allowances based on experience. A [circular](#) provides for the methods of granting these allowances.

¹⁷ Not available online

¹⁸ [Click here](#) for the circular regarding direct recruitment

¹⁹ [Click here](#) for *Décret exécutif n° 95-293 relatif aux modalités d'organisation des concours, examens et tests professionnels au sein des institutions et administrations publiques*: p. 9-12 (in French)

²⁰ [Click here](#) for *Décret n° 85-58 relatif à l'indemnité d'expérience*: p. 222 (in French)

4.5 Training

Since 1 July 1995, public institutions and administrations have been obliged to draw up an annual plan and training guidelines, in the context of the implementation of continuous training, refresher training and retraining of civil servants.²¹

Source: [IIAS](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria (2000)

Founded in 1964 (decree n° 64-165 of June 8, 1964)²², the National School of Administration ([ENA](#) - *Ecole Nationale d'Administration*) is an establishment of higher education and research in public administration placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Source: [Ecole Nationale d'Administration](#) - [Mission](#)

4.6 Gender

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

²¹ [Click here](#) for *Décret exécutif n° 96-92 relatif à la formation, au perfectionnement et au recyclage des fonctionnaires*: p. 4-7 (in French), and the amending *Decret executif n° 04-17 relatif à la formation, au perfectionnement et au recyclage des fonctionnaires*: p. 14-15 (in French)

²² [Click here](#) for *Décret n° 64-155 portant création d'une Ecole nationale d'Administration*: p. 655 (in French)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
88	Algeria	2.6	4	0.5	2.0 - 3.0	4	2.2 - 2.9
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Algeria's president created a committee to study corruption following his election in 1999, but to date no anti-corruption laws have been passed, and no public monitoring organizations exist. Transparency International's affiliate in Algeria, the Algerian Association against Corruption, is very active and outspoken in its efforts to fight corruption in Algeria.

Source: [UNDP \(POGAR - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region\) - Algeria: Financial Management](#)

5.2 Ethics

The legal basis concerning infractions committed by civil servants is provided by:

- The criminal code which punishes peddling influence, usurpations of positions, interference in the civil or military public services, misconduct, misappropriation of public funds, etc.;
- The General Public Service Statute ([click here](#)) and in particular the Executive Decree regarding the standard status of workers in public institutions and administrations ([click here](#)).

Strictly speaking, there is no "ethical code" for civil servants. However, a range of obligations affecting civil servants are laid down in many laws and regulations governing their ethical behaviour and sense public service.

Source: [IIAS](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations: Algeria (2000)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

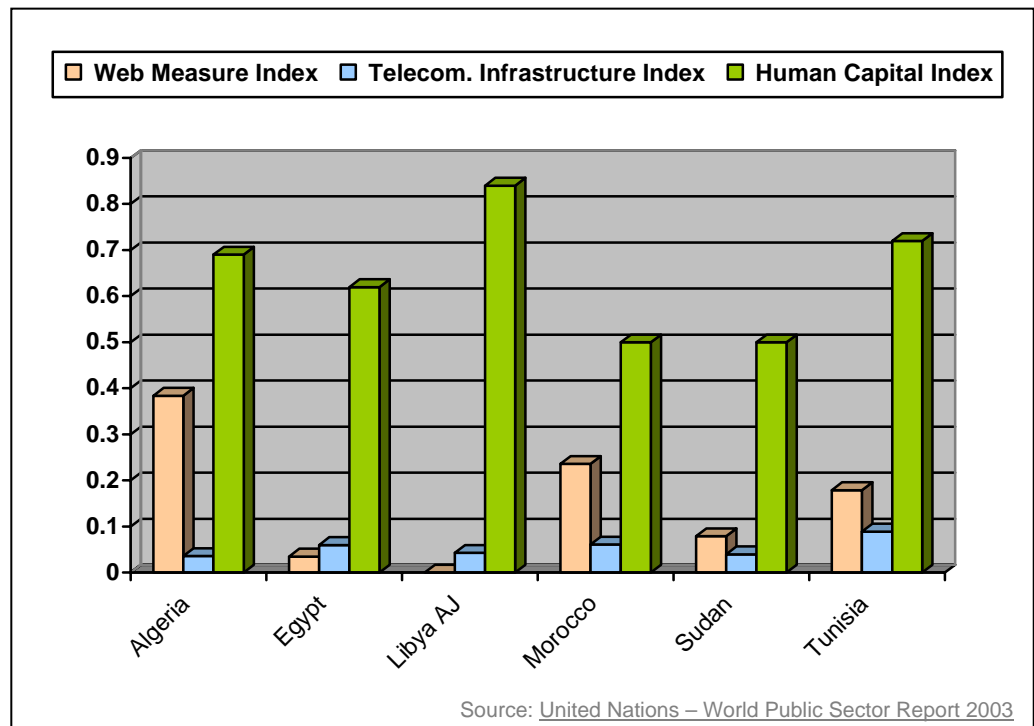
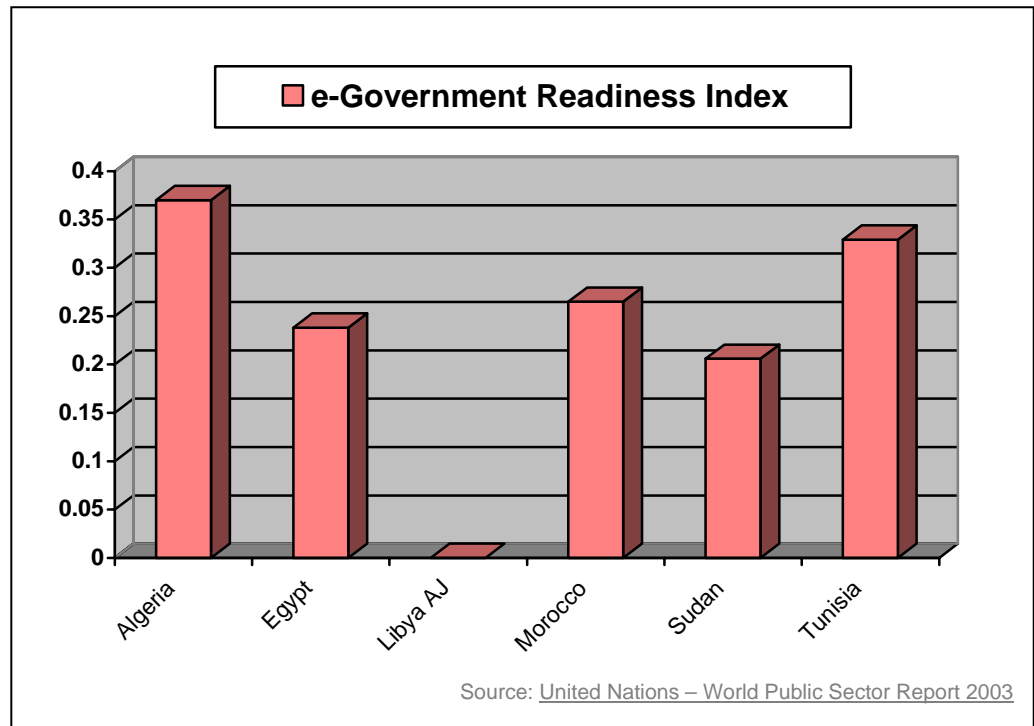
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

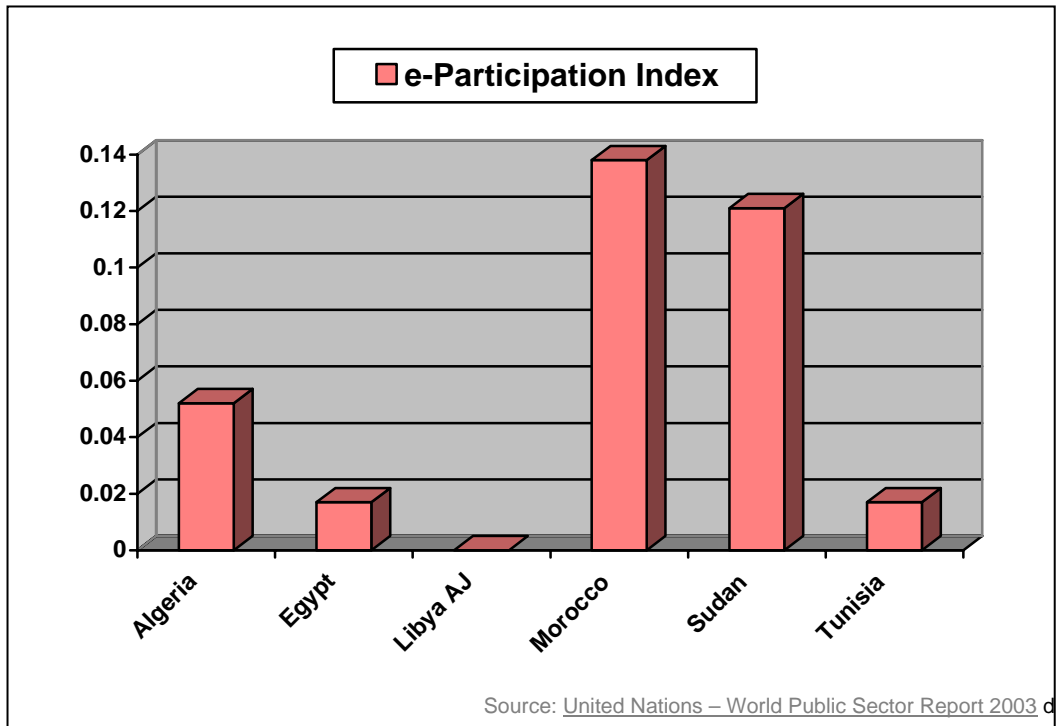
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



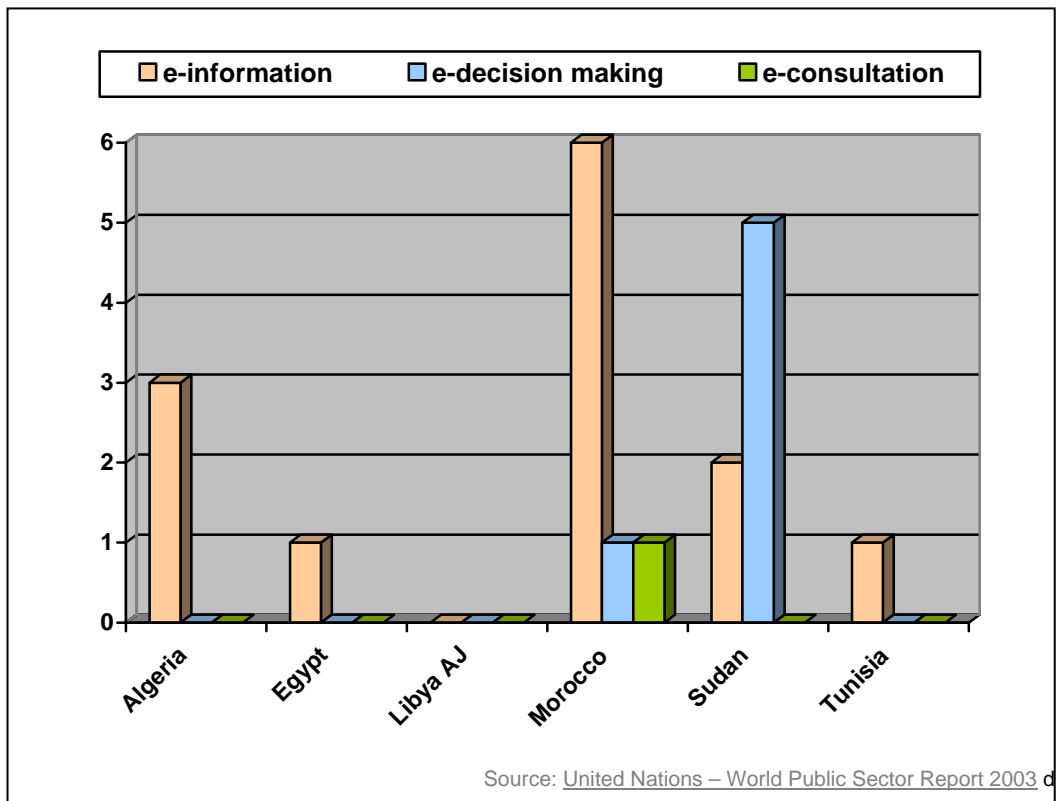
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Presidency of the Republic	http://www.el-mouradia.dz/
National People's Assembly	http://www.apn-dz.org/
National Council	http://www.majliselouma.dz/
Prime Minister	http://www.joradp.dz/HFR/Index.htm
General Secretariat of the Government	http://www.joradp.dz
Ministries	http://www.ambalgott.com/html/presses12.htm
Court of Accounts	http://www.ccomptes.org.dz/
Supreme Court	http://www.coursupreme-dz.org/
Constitutional Council	http://www.conseilconstitutionnel-dz.org/
National Office of Statistics	http://www.ons.dz/
National School of Administration	http://www.cerist.dz/ena/index.htm

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org/
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	http://www.cafrad.org/
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org/
Arab Administrative Development Organization (ARADO)	http://www.arado.org.eg/
Arab Election Law Compendium	http://www.arabelectionlaw.net
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	http://www.arabfund.org/
Arab Social Science Research	http://www.assr.org/countries/algeria/index.html
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/algeria/...
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.dz.undp.org/
UNDP - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR)	http://www.undp-pogar.org/countries/algeria/index.html
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	http://www.uneca.org/
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/dz