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Local Delegations of the Independent National Electoral Authority in Algeria: A Study of Structural and Legal Organization

As Delegações Locais da Autoridade Nacional Independente de Eleições na Argélia: Um Estudo sobre a Organização Estrutural e Jurídica

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Publication information

ARK: [24285/RCC.v10i20.295](https://doi.org/10.24285/RCC.v10i20.295)

ISSN: 2763-6496

Keywords:

Independent National Electoral
Authority;
structural organization;
wilaya delegations;
municipal delegations;
electoral integrity;
Algeria.

Palavras-chave:

Autoridade Nacional Independente
de Eleições;
Organização estrutural;
Delegações provinciais (wilayas);
Delegações municipais;
Integridade eleitoral;
Argélia.

Abstract

Algeria adopted an independent electoral management system as a novel mechanism for organizing the electoral process through the establishment of the Independent National Electoral Authority (INEA)—an unprecedented institutional development introduced under Organic Law No. 19-07 and subsequently consolidated by Ordinance No. 21-01, as amended and supplemented. The Authority was created as an independent national body responsible for organizing, supervising, and monitoring the electoral process to advance democratic consolidation, and it was granted constitutional status under the 2020 Constitution. To elucidate the organizational framework of the INEA's local delegations, this study examines the structural organization of the wilaya (provincial) and municipal delegations through an analysis of their composition and formation mechanisms. The findings reveal that while the structural framework demonstrates significant progress toward the moralization of the electoral process, certain deficiencies persist—particularly regarding the continued involvement of municipal administration in electoral list revision and the over-reliance on judicial personnel. The study concludes with targeted recommendations aimed at strengthening the institutional independence and operational effectiveness of local electoral delegations.

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Resumo

A Argélia adotou o sistema de gestão eleitoral independente como um novo mecanismo para a organização do processo eleitoral por meio da instituição da Autoridade Nacional Independente de Eleições (ANIE) — um avanço institucional sem precedentes introduzido pela Lei Orgânica nº 19-07 e, subsequentemente, consolidado pela Ordenança nº 21-01, conforme alterada e complementada. A Autoridade foi concebida como um órgão nacional autônomo responsável por organizar, supervisionar e fiscalizar o pleito com vistas à consolidação democrática, tendo sido constitucionalizada pela Reforma Constitucional de 2020. Com o objetivo de elucidar o marco organizacional das delegações locais da ANIE, este estudo examina a estrutura organizacional das delegações provinciais (*wilayas*) e municipais mediante a análise de seus mecanismos de composição e constituição. Os resultados revelam que, embora o arranjo estrutural evidencie progressos significativos rumo à moralização do processo eleitoral, persistem deficiências pontuais — em especial a ingerência contínua da administração municipal na revisão dos cadernos eleitorais e a dependência excessiva de membros do Poder Judiciário. O estudo conclui com recomendações propositivas voltadas ao fortalecimento da autonomia institucional e da eficácia operacional das delegações eleitorais em âmbito local.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algeria embraced the independent electoral management model by establishing the Independent National Electoral Authority (INEA) pursuant to Organic Law No. 19-07 (repealed) and Ordinance No. 21-01, as amended and supplemented. The Authority was subsequently constitutionalized under the 2020 constitutional amendment as one of the state's oversight institutions. These reforms were designed to preserve and protect the free expression of the electorate's will through a robust organizational framework for an independent electoral administration at both the central level and its territorial extensions, in accordance with national legislation. Consequently, the structural composition of the Authority's local delegations directly influences their functional performance, given that they constitute the operational foundation of the electoral process upon which political stability and the ethical conduct of political life depend.

Research Problem: To what extent has the structural organization of the local delegations of the Independent National Electoral Authority contributed to safeguarding the integrity of the electoral process?

To address this question, the present study employs a descriptive-analytical methodology, examining the provisions of Algerian constitutional amendments and organic laws. The analysis is structured around two principal sections: the first examines the structural organization of the wilaya delegations of the INEA, while the second investigates the structural organization of its municipal delegations.

2. STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE WILAYA DELEGATIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL AUTHORITY

The structural organization of the wilaya delegations comprises four components: (i) the distribution of wilaya delegations and their membership; (ii) the wilaya coordinator; (iii) the general secretariat of the wilaya delegation; and (iv) the wilaya electoral commission.

2.1 Distribution of Wilaya Delegations and Their Membership

Wilaya delegations are subsidiary bodies established at the level of the country's forty-eight (48) wilayas, exercising their functions under the authority of their respective coordinator and the supervision of the President of the INEA (Boukern, 2020, p. 58). On the occasion of the presidential elections, forty-eight wilaya delegations were established in accordance with the territorial organization of the Republic. Within the framework of strengthening administrative decentralization (Algeria Press Service, 2020), ten (10) administrative districts were elevated to the status of new wilayas pursuant to Law No. 19-12 of 11 December 2019, amending and supplementing Law No. 84-09 of 4 February 1984 concerning the territorial organization of the country (*Official Gazette* No. 78, 18 December 2019). These new wilayas—Timimoun, Bordj Badji Mokhtar, Ouled Djellal, Béni Abbès, In Salah, Ain Guezzam, Touggourt, Djanet, El M'ghair, and El Meniaa—necessitated the creation of ten additional wilaya delegations, bringing the total to fifty-eight for the legislative elections held on 12 June 2021.

Wilaya delegations comprise between three (3) and fifteen (15) members, with their composition determined by a decision of the President of the INEA following approval by the Authority's Council (Article 33 of Ordinance No. 21-01). The formation of delegations at the grassroots level is governed by two criteria:

- **Number of municipalities:** A higher number of municipalities within a wilaya necessitates a larger delegation to ensure effective management, administration, and oversight of the electoral process.
- **Distribution of the electorate:** A larger electoral base similarly requires an increased number of delegation members.

The legislator established a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of fifteen (15) members per wilaya delegation under both Ordinance No. 21-01 and the repealed Organic Law No. 19-07.

According to the final report on the presidential elections of 12 December 2019 (INEA, 2020, p. 66), the largest delegations were recorded in the wilayas of Algiers and Sétif, each with fifteen (15) members, followed by Oran with fourteen (14) members, and Chlef, Tlemcen, and Tizi Ouzou with thirteen (13) members each. This elevated membership reflects both the high number of municipalities and the substantial electoral base in these wilayas. Conversely, the smallest delegations were recorded in Illizi and Naâma with five (5) members, followed by Tamanrasset, Saïda, El Bayadh, and Tindouf with six (6) members, and Béchar, Tissemsilt, Khenchela, and Ain Témouchent with seven (7) members. The remaining wilayas ranged between eight (8) and twelve (12) members.

Candidate files and curricula vitae were examined against criteria relating to academic qualifications and the representation of diverse social categories. The final list was endorsed by the Council of the INEA on 25 September 2019, and the President issued a decision on 4 October 2019 appointing forty-eight (48) wilaya coordinators, who were publicly announced at a press conference at the Authority's headquarters on the same day (Al-Arya, 2020, p. 14). The requirement of Council approval for delegation compositions serves to uphold the democratic principle and to affirm the Authority's independence in appointments, free from the interference of public authorities (Biouch, 2022, p. 56).

2.2 The Wilaya Coordinator

The Algerian legislator entrusted the management of each wilaya delegation to a coordinator appointed by decision of the President of the INEA (Article 34 of Ordinance No. 21-01). The forty-eight (48) wilaya coordinators appointed under the decision of 4 October 2019 serve as local extensions of the Authority and are subject to the same eligibility conditions as members of the Authority at the central level. The majority hold university-level qualifications, and their professional backgrounds include the judiciary, legal professions, medicine, and other fields.

2.3 The General Secretariat of the Wilaya Delegation

The INEA created the position of Secretary-General of the wilaya delegation as an administrative post to complete the installation of the Authority's local administrative structures, in accordance with Decision No. 26-21 of 21 June 2021. Applications were initially opened in four model wilaya delegations—Algiers, Annaba, Constantine, and Oran—and, following the success of this pilot phase, extended to all wilaya delegations.

The establishment of this position reflects the INEA's institutional independence in completing its administrative structures without external interference, thereby reinforcing its constitutional autonomy and its contribution to electoral integrity. Decision No. 26-21 stipulated the following eligibility conditions for the position: original or acquired Algerian nationality; proof of legal status regarding national service; residence within the territory of the wilaya of application; absence of a final criminal conviction for a felony or misdemeanour carrying a custodial sentence; and non-affiliation with a political party or candidacy in presidential or legislative elections.

The selection process involved the screening of candidate files, oral interviews at the wilaya delegation level, and a second round of interviews at the Authority's central headquarters. The results for all fifty-eight wilaya delegations were subsequently published on the INEA's official website.

2.4 The Wilaya Electoral Commission

2.4.1 Historical Evolution Prior to 2019

Phase A: Judicial Composition (1980–1997). From Electoral Law No. 80-08 (Article 81) through Ordinance No. 97-07 (Article 88), the wilaya electoral commission was composed exclusively of three judges appointed by the Minister of Justice, including a president with the rank of Counsellor. The commission convened at the seat of the Judicial Council or the wilaya court, granting the judiciary exclusive control over the commission's membership, presidency, and operational venue.

Phase B: Mixed Composition with Judicial Presidency (2004–2012). Under Organic Law No. 04-01 (Article 16), the commission comprised a judge with the rank of Counsellor appointed by the Minister of Justice as president, alongside a vice-president and assistants appointed by the governor (*wali*) representing the Ministry of Interior. Although the presidency remained judicial, the designation of the wilaya seat as the commission's operational venue effectively placed management under the executive authority.

Phase C: Return to Judicial Composition (2012–2019). In response to administrative encroachment, the legislator restored the commission's composition and

presidency to the judiciary under Organic Law No. 12-01 (Article 151) and Organic Law No. 16-10 (Article 154), reverting to a composition of three judges, including a president with the rank of Counsellor, all appointed by the Minister of Justice.

2.4.2 Composition After 2019 (Under the INEA)

The enactment of Organic Law No. 19-07 and subsequently Organic Law No. 21-01 (Article 266) introduced a fundamental restructuring of the wilaya electoral commission:

- **Numerically:** Two appointed members and one seconded member.
- **Qualitatively:** A judge with the rank of Counsellor, appointed by the president of the territorially competent Judicial Council, serving as president; a member of the wilaya delegation of the INEA, appointed by the President of the Authority, serving as vice-president; and a public officer seconded by the President of the Authority to perform secretariat functions. The commission may also be assisted by one or more technical units comprising engineers and technicians in information technology and statistics, appointed by decision of the President of the Authority.

The composition remains predominantly judicial in character. While judicial presidency lends transparency by virtue of the principle of judicial independence, the appointment of the commission president by the president of the Judicial Council—rather than by the President of the INEA, who holds competence over the Authority's human resources—raises concerns regarding institutional coherence. It would be preferable for the commission president to be nominated by the president of the Judicial Council and formally appointed by the President of the INEA, following the French model.

Furthermore, the inclusion of a public officer (a member of the judicial apparatus) as commission secretary results in the judiciary effectively controlling both the presidency and the secretariat. The proliferation of wilaya electoral commissions—multiplied according to the number of electoral constituencies per wilaya—has necessitated the appointment of approximately 6,000 judges, recalling the scale of judicial mobilization under the former High Electoral Commission.

The INEA's representation within the commission through a delegation member as vice-president, rather than through the wilaya delegate personally as was the case under Organic Law No. 19-08 (Article 154), is a commendable legislative refinement that accounts for the extensive responsibilities borne by the wilaya delegation president.

In application of these provisions, the President of the INEA issued a series of decisions on the occasion of the presidential elections (Decision No. 287 of 9 December 2019), demonstrating the Authority's operational independence in staffing wilaya electoral commissions nationwide. Regarding the technical units, while the Authority has initiated recruitment for State Engineers in Information Technology, the allocation of only one position per wilaya delegation remains insufficient. It would be preferable for these technical personnel to be permanently embedded within the wilaya delegation's administrative structure.

Ordinance No. 21-01 also provides for substitute members to guard against impediments such as illness or death. Pursuant to Article 267, where a wilaya is divided into two or more electoral constituencies, a separate electoral commission is established

for each constituency under identical conditions, further amplifying the demand for human resources.

3. STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE MUNICIPAL DELEGATIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL AUTHORITY

The structural organization of the municipal delegation comprises: (i) the municipal delegation as an institutional body; (ii) the municipal delegate; (iii) the electoral commissions at the municipal level; and (iv) voting centres and polling stations.

3.1 The Municipal Delegation as an Institutional Body

The municipality constitutes the decentralized territorial base (Article 2 of Law No. 11-10 of 22 June 2011) and the fundamental nucleus of every electoral process. Accordingly, municipal delegations of the INEA were established across all 1,541 municipalities of the country, embodying the decentralization of the Authority's operations (Boukern, 2020, p. 58). Pursuant to Article 36 of Ordinance No. 21-01, the municipal delegation exercises its competencies under the authority of its municipal coordinator, who operates in coordination with the territorially competent wilaya delegate.

Neither the repealed Organic Law No. 19-07 nor the Authority's internal regulations specified the number of municipal delegation members, leaving this to the President's discretion—a approach maintained under Ordinance No. 21-01.

The composition of the municipal delegation is determined on the occasion of each electoral consultation by decision of the President of the INEA and is therefore inherently temporary. While this variability constitutes a safeguard for electoral integrity, the question of membership permanence generated significant debate following the presidential elections of 12 December 2019. Although Article 42 of Organic Law No. 19-07 stipulated that "the composition of the municipal delegation shall be determined on the occasion of each electoral consultation," a communication from the President of the INEA to wilaya delegates dated 30 December 2019 directed "the confirmation of municipal delegates on a permanent basis" (Boukern, 2020, p. 68). However, Article 36 of Ordinance No. 21-01 reaffirmed that "the President of the Independent Authority shall determine by decision the composition of the municipal delegation...on the occasion of each electoral consultation," raising the question of whether the composition itself or merely the formal decision is renewed with each electoral cycle. If the same personnel are systematically reappointed, the Authority risks reverting to a classical administrative model that undermines the renewal essential for transparency and integrity.

Furthermore, despite the collective character implied by the term "composition," the INEA has in practice confined itself to appointing a single municipal delegate per municipality without supporting members, thereby rendering the delegate's task considerably more difficult and compelling reliance on municipal and wilaya employees pursuant to Article 38 of Ordinance No. 21-01.

Following a nomination process coordinated through wilaya delegation coordinators, the final list of municipal delegation coordinators across 1,541 municipalities was approved by the Authority's bureau on 16 November 2019. Appointment decisions were issued on 17 November 2019, and installation was

completed between 17 and 20 November 2019. Notably, 75% of municipal coordinators hold university-level qualifications (INEA, 2020, pp. 67–68).

3.2 The Municipal Coordinator

The municipal delegate is appointed by decision of the President of the INEA upon nomination by the wilaya delegate. The first paragraph of Article 36 of Ordinance No. 21-01 amended the corresponding provision of Organic Law No. 19-07 (Article 42), replacing the formulation "exercises its functions under the authority of its coordinator" with the weaker expression "is managed...by a municipal coordinator who exercises his functions in coordination." This linguistic shift arguably diminishes the coordinator's authority. In practice, the INEA has appointed a single municipal delegate for each of the legislative and local elections, relying on the provisions of Article 38 of Ordinance No. 21-01 to supplement human resources through the secondment of municipal and wilaya employees.

3.3 Electoral Commissions at the Municipal Level

3.3.1 The Municipal Commission for the Revision of Electoral Lists

Article 13 *bis* of Organic Law No. 19-08 (repealed) established the National Electoral Register, placed under the INEA's responsibility and comprising the aggregate of municipal and overseas diplomatic and consular electoral lists. Article 62 of Ordinance No. 21-01 requires the Authority to oversee two forms of electoral list revision: ordinary periodic revision during the final three months of each year, and extraordinary revision pursuant to the presidential decree convening the electorate. This task is delegated to the municipal commission for the revision of electoral lists for residents within the country.

Under Article 63 of Ordinance No. 21-01, the commission is composed of: a judge appointed by the president of the territorially competent Judicial Council, serving as president; three (3) citizens of the municipality selected by the wilaya delegation of the INEA from among registered voters of the municipality concerned; and a permanent secretariat managed by a municipal employee possessing experience, competence, and impartiality. The nominal list of members and the rules of operation are determined by decision of the President of the INEA.

This mixed composition constitutes a legal guarantee for the protection of electoral lists through: (i) judicial representation, with a judge presiding exclusively; (ii) representation of the electorate through registered voters of the municipality; and (iii) supervisory oversight by the INEA through its President's decisions regarding operational rules, headquarters, and membership publication.

Notwithstanding the positive step of excluding the President of the Municipal People's Assembly and the municipal Secretary-General from commission membership, two significant criticisms remain:

First, the assignment of the commission's secretariat to a municipal employee—perpetuating the approach of Organic Law No. 19-07 (Article 15)—undermines the INEA's organic independence and constitutes administrative interference in the electoral process. The legislator should have established a permanent secretariat under the authority of an employee directly subordinate to the INEA, following the model of the Independent High Authority for Elections in Tunisia (Ahfaydhiya & Koussa, 2020, p. 519).

The continued administrative control over the National Electoral Register has led some observers to characterize it as the primary source of potential fraud (Ben Attia & Helou, 2020, p. 491).

Second, the legislator's use of a passive-voice construction regarding the appointment of the secretariat employee fails to identify the responsible authority, contravening the fundamental legislative drafting requirement of clarity and precision (Brik, 2021, p. 977).

3.3.2 The Municipal Electoral Commission

The municipal electoral commission serves as the critical link between polling stations and the wilaya electoral commission, ensuring strict oversight of the electoral process and the integrity of results. Its composition has evolved through three phases:

Phase A: Administrative Composition and Presidency (1980–2004). Under Law No. 80-08 through Organic Law No. 04-01, the commission comprised three to four members appointed by the *wali* upon the municipal president's proposal, with exclusions for candidates' relatives up to the fourth degree.

Phase B: Judicial Presidency (2012–2019). Under Organic Laws No. 12-01 and No. 16-10, the presidency was assigned to a judge, while remaining members continued to be appointed by the *wali*.

Phase C: Independent Electoral Administration (2019–present). Article 264 of Ordinance No. 21-01 restructured the commission as follows: a judge appointed by the president of the territorially competent Judicial Council (without the Counsellor rank requirement applicable at the wilaya level) serves as president; a vice-president and two assistants are appointed by the wilaya delegation coordinator from among the municipality's registered voters, excluding candidates, their party affiliates, and relatives by blood or marriage up to the fourth degree. Notably, the municipal coordinator serves as vice-president by virtue of a decision of the President of the INEA (INEA, 2020, p. 71). One or more technical units may also be placed at the commission's disposal, although the source of their personnel—municipal or INEA—remains ambiguous.

For local council elections, the second paragraph of Article 264 provides for the establishment of two parallel municipal electoral commissions—one for municipal council elections and one for wilaya council elections—aimed at alleviating the workload and minimizing errors during concurrent electoral operations (Mezyan, 2021, p. 328). The results of the municipal vote count are recorded in an official report and three copies, signed by all members in the presence of candidates' legally authorized representatives (Article 265 of Ordinance No. 21-01).

Two observations are warranted: first, the appointment of the municipal coordinator as vice-president is a commendable measure that ensures both oversight and administrative guidance; second, the creation of two parallel commissions generates operational congestion during a compressed timeframe and necessitates the mobilization of a substantial number of judges, suggesting that an electronic alternative would be more efficient.

3.4 Voting Centres and Polling Stations

3.4.1 Voting Centres

A voting centre comprises a group of polling stations established when two or more stations exist within a given location. The INEA prepares and updates the list of voting centres and distributes the electorate among them, while the wilaya delegate issues formal decisions establishing centres within the wilaya's territory. On the occasion of the presidential elections of 12 December 2019, 13,181 voting centres were established nationwide (INEA, 2020, p. 69).

Pursuant to Article 125(5) of Ordinance No. 21-01, the decision establishing a voting centre must be posted at the seats of the wilaya delegation, the municipal delegation, the wilaya, the administrative district, the *daïra*, the municipality, and the voting centre itself. The centre president is appointed and seconded by decision of the wilaya delegation coordinator (Article 125 of Ordinance No. 21-01) and is assisted by four additional members, all operating under the responsibility of the municipal delegate. The president's office must be situated in a location that facilitates voter access and provides optimal conditions for directing voters to their respective polling stations.

Two observations regarding voting centre members are pertinent: first, the legislator has not established specific eligibility conditions for their appointment, granting the appointing authority absolute discretion, and these members are exempt from both political party oversight and observer scrutiny, as they are not referenced in Article 129 of Ordinance No. 21-01; second, unlike polling station members, voting centre members are not required to take the legal oath.

3.4.2 Polling Stations

Polling stations constitute the fundamental operational unit of the electoral process, responsible for managing the voting operation from opening to close. They are classified into two categories:

- **Mobile polling stations:** Deployed to remote populations whose living conditions preclude travel to fixed stations. For the local elections of 27 November 2021, the INEA deployed 330 mobile stations across eight wilayas—Tindouf, Béchar, Illizi, Djanet, Tamanrasset, Ain Guezzam, In Salah, and Ouargla—to serve approximately 33,000 nomadic voters over a three-day period (Al-Arabi Al-Jadeed, 2021).
- **Fixed polling stations:** Typically located within educational institutions (primary schools, middle schools, and secondary schools) and operating under the INEA's supervision through its local branches.

Under Article 128 of Ordinance No. 21-01, each polling station comprises five (5) principal members (president, vice-president, secretary, and two assistants) and two (2) additional members. Article 129(2) establishes the following eligibility conditions:

- **Positive conditions:** Members must belong to the wilaya's territory and be registered voters, fostering a sense of local responsibility and enhancing both transparency and impartiality.

- **Negative conditions:** Members may not be candidates, relatives or in-laws of candidates up to the fourth degree, or affiliates of political parties participating in the elections.
- **Procedural conditions:** The list of polling station members must be published at the seats of the wilaya delegation, municipal delegation, wilaya, administrative district, *daïras*, and municipalities within fifteen (15) days of the closure of the candidate list, and delivered to legally authorized representatives, political party representatives, and independent candidates upon request against a receipt (Article 129(3)–(4) of Ordinance No. 21-01). The list must also be posted at the polling station on election day and deposited with the voting centre president.

On the occasion of the presidential elections of 12 December 2019, 61,016 polling stations were established nationwide (INEA, 2020, p. 69). The INEA directed wilaya coordinators to ensure the representation of diverse social segments—including students, university professors, youth of the *Hirak* movement, and civil society representatives—in the staffing of electoral operations. The Authority also launched the "Honesty Keeper" (*Hifz al-Amana*) project in January 2020, an electronic platform (ina-election.dz) enabling young professionals, academics, and other citizens to register voluntarily for electoral supervision roles, thereby creating a reserve pool for future elections.

4. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the Algerian legislator has established a comprehensive local structural framework for the INEA at both the wilaya and municipal levels, aiming to institutionalize traditions of independent electoral administration and safeguard the electorate's voice upon which the state's constitutional institutions are founded. The principal findings and recommendations are summarized below.

4.1 Findings

1. The distribution of wilaya delegations is proportional to the number of wilayas, with membership calibrated according to the number of municipalities and the distribution of the electorate.
2. The creation of the Secretary-General position at the wilaya level reflects the INEA's institutional autonomy in completing its local administrative structures.
3. The wilaya electoral commission's composition remains predominantly judicial, with a Counsellor-rank judge presiding exclusively. While this provides an effective guarantee of electoral integrity, the scale of judicial mobilization recalls the era of the abolished High Electoral Commission.
4. The exclusion of the municipal president and secretary-general from the municipal commission for electoral list revision represents a significant step toward protecting the electoral process.
5. The composition of municipal delegations is determined on the occasion of each electoral consultation and is therefore inherently temporary.
6. The mixed composition of the municipal commission for electoral list revision constitutes a legal guarantee for protecting electoral lists; however, the assignment of its secretariat to a municipal employee undermines the INEA's organic independence.



7. The legislator has established a comprehensive set of eligibility conditions for polling station members as guarantees of electoral integrity under Article 129(2) of Ordinance No. 21-01.

4.2 Recommendations

1. The president of the wilaya electoral commission should be nominated by the president of the territorially competent Judicial Council and formally appointed by the President of the INEA, thereby reinforcing institutional coherence.
2. A substantial technical cadre should be permanently assigned to each wilaya delegation to fulfil the functions of additional commission members, achieving operational self-sufficiency.
3. The permanent secretariat of the municipal commission for electoral list revision should be placed under the authority of an employee directly subordinate to the INEA's municipal delegation.
4. The establishment of two parallel municipal electoral commissions for local elections should be replaced by an electronic solution to reduce operational congestion and the excessive mobilization of judicial personnel.
5. A legal provision should be introduced requiring voting centre members to take the legal oath before assuming their duties, given their status as actors in the electoral process.
6. Article 125(5) of Ordinance No. 21-01 should be amended to mandate the online publication of decisions establishing voting centres on the INEA's official website and the official pages of its wilaya and municipal delegations.

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Decision of the Independent National Electoral Authority of 19 April 2021 specifying the organization of voting centres and polling stations and their functioning.

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Decision No. 287 of 9 December 2019 amending Decision No. 245 of 3 December 2019 specifying the nominal list of vice-presidents and public officers for the presidential election of 12 December 2019.