

The constitution is the first legal component of the state, a state that, in all aspects of its activity, abides by all legal rules, as those rules control its actions and behavior in its various forms, whatever the nature her authority. For a legal state, it must have a constitution that establishes the system in it, establishes its governing bodies, clarifies the relationship between these bodies, and defines the means of protecting the ruling class in the face of the ruling class and the oppressors and oppression, and, in addition, Fearing any abuse and tyranny of the ruling class. Therefore, the constitutional rules are considered as the cornerstone of the legal structure of the state, and under them are the rest of the legal rules regulated by the legal structure in the state, until these constitutional rules are described as Those rules that determine the official philosophy of law in the country. Accordingly, all of this entails that the constitutional rules immediately rise to the top of the legal system prevailing in the state. This is called the principle of the supremacy of the constitution, as it requires the constitution to include many tools and guarantees that ensure that its texts are enforced and not deviated from them. Among the most important of these tools is the issue of regulating the control of the constitutionality of laws. The issue of regulating the oversight of the constitutionality of laws is one of the very important issues that always need a purposeful and continuous academic discussion, given what you know of the legal and political interactions in the contemporary legal state, which is constitutional, which contains the constitutional law. It guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals on the one hand, and the preservation of the principle of legality Formal and objective on the other hand, and behind it the achievement of the public interest. Oversight on the constitutionality of laws in the countries of the world has varied between two main models: the political oversight model through the Constitutional Council, which is the method generally used in countries that adopt the Latin system, including the constitutional parts in 2016. The model of judicial control over the constitutionality of laws through a supreme constitutional court, which is the method generally used in countries that adopt The Anglo-Saxon System Since each system has its advantages and disadvantages, especially when applied in practice, the experience of adopting the model of political control over the constitutionality of laws in Algeria has found many legal and practical benefits. the same political outcome. The aim of this conference is the university's endeavor to of a legal nature or of a purely political nature, so the constitutional founder tried to To play its full academic role Its penultimate amendment for 2016 introduces some new techniques and methods on the What is going on in the international and national arenas of issues of a nature? The political nature of the oversight of the Constitutional Council, the most prominent of which was the oversight technique of Vital belongs to all the constitutional and administrative institutions of the state The method of payment for unconstitutionality, which is known in the judicial system of control Algeria and its role in embodying and laying the foundations of the rule of law, and from the constitutionality of the laws, where any individual with an interest can pay This premise is keen on the university as a constitutional and administrative institution The unconstitutionality of the law, which was favored by many, which led some to A purely scientific and academic nature through the performance of its scientific mission The demand for a radical reconsideration of the system of constitutional control of a political nature entrusted with the explanation, analysis and criticism in order to value the achievements and It explicitly adopts the system of judicial oversight on the constitutionality of laws by creating gains and discovering deficiencies and gaps in order to stand up to what you offer A supreme constitutional court entrusted with this task and permanently relinquishing the council From suggestions and scientific recommendations to search for solutions in order to Constitutional law which did not have an effective contribution to the oversight of the constitutionality of laws The embodiment of the rule of law in Algeria is a tangible reality, not at the level Which negatively affected the quality, quality and even the legitimacy of the prevailing legal system theoretical only. In the country, the occasion was very favorable to bring about change through the presentation of a project The constitutional amendment submitted in May 2019, which was submitted for a referendum in November 2019 to be issued by the

President of the Republic this January, where Explicitly adopts the model of judicial oversight on the constitutionality of laws through Establishing a Supreme Constitutional Court in the first chapter of the supervisory bodies section, but that That quotation included many defects and loopholes, both at the level of Structural or even functional, which must be analyzed and criticized and improvement in order to draw the attention of the constitutional founder in the future to it, especially And that these imbalances will inevitably appear on a practical level, especially if we try to do so. The constitutional transformation in the vicinity of Algeria from the neighboring countries first and with the origins of this regime In the ancient countries that established principles and traditions in the field of judicial diligence Constitutional law, hoping that we can benefit from it in developing the first features of the judicial system. Constitution of our country. No one denies Algeria's multiple affiliation regionally and internationally. Taking note of the experiences of some other countries (Arab, African, international)... In order to elicit and derive the most important positives through the practical practice of this system To implement and embody the rule of law. 2- The problem of the conference Based on the foregoing, it can be reached to pose the problem Chairman of this conference, which revolves around: Has the Algerian constitutional institution agreed to adopt the justice system? Constitutional Court through the creation of the Supreme Constitutional Court, etc Its future prospects?

The most important themes of the conference
The first axis:

The foundations of constitutional justice and the guarantees of its embodiment - On the legal level (principles and foundations) - At the institutional level (justice and oversight)

The second axis

: Algeria's experience in the field of constitutional oversight (evaluation previous experience) - At the legal level - at the institutional level - The reality of the experience of the Constitutional Council in Algeria

The third axis:

The Supreme Constitutional Court and its future prospects in Algeria - Structural and functional framework of the Supreme Constitutional Court - The experiences of other countries (Arab, African, international)... - Obstacles and difficulties of implementing constitutional justice in Algeria A future vision for constitutional justice reforms Strengthening the rule of law

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

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The National Conference

The Constitutional Court...towards establishing constitutional justice ?
14,15 December 2021



Honorary President of the Conference: Prof. Deby Zuhair - Rector of the University
 General Supervisor of the Conference: Dr. Manna Murad - Dean of the College
 Conference Director: Dr. Sahli Mabrouk - Laboratory Director
 Conference President: Dr. Duraid Kamal An initiative by:
 The Research Team: The Impact of Conventional International Law on the Domestic Legal System in Algeria and the PRFU Research Team Tagged with: "Modern trends of administrative law"
 Vice head of colloque : Dr. Lyazid Ali

The scientific Council :

Dr. Rais Amina (président) - Dr. Malawi Ibrahim - Dr. Saheli Mabrouk - Dr. Al Yazid Ali - Dr. Bin Taher Amina - Dr. Nawar Chahrazed - Dr. Saoudi Badis - Dr. Bougandoura Abdelhafeed - Dr. Boukhalifa Hadda - Dr. Marzouki Wasela - Dr. Liratni Fatima Al-Zahra. - Dr. Manaa Mourad - Dr. Guessarlil Aicha - Dr. Ben Mohani Lahcen - Dr. Bousta Jamal - Dr. Berkani Shawqi - Dr. Sakri Al Saadi - Dr. Bin Zakri Radia - Dr. Radaf Tarek . Wafaa Omran / Dr. - Kawthar Chriet . Dr. Zaghib Nour El Houda Dr .Larget Aziza Dr. Mhezam Abdelmalek - Dr. Kouadra El Hocine - Dr. Idri Safiya - Dr. Balghith Sumaya - Prof. Ammar Boudiaf - Prof . Lahrech Abderrahmane Mourad Badran - Prof. Dr. Sach Lachehab Djazia - Prof . Meziani Farida Prof . Chami Mohammed Prof. Lakhdari Abdel Majid - Prof. Belimane Yamina Dr. Hamid Chaouch - Dr. Locif Naoual - Dr. Ben Chenouf Firouz - Dr. Ammar Brig - Dr. Al-Ayeb Samia - Dr. Adel Grana - Dr. Lazhar Khechaimia

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