

CONSTITUTION OF THE FREE

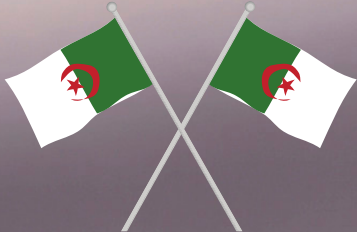
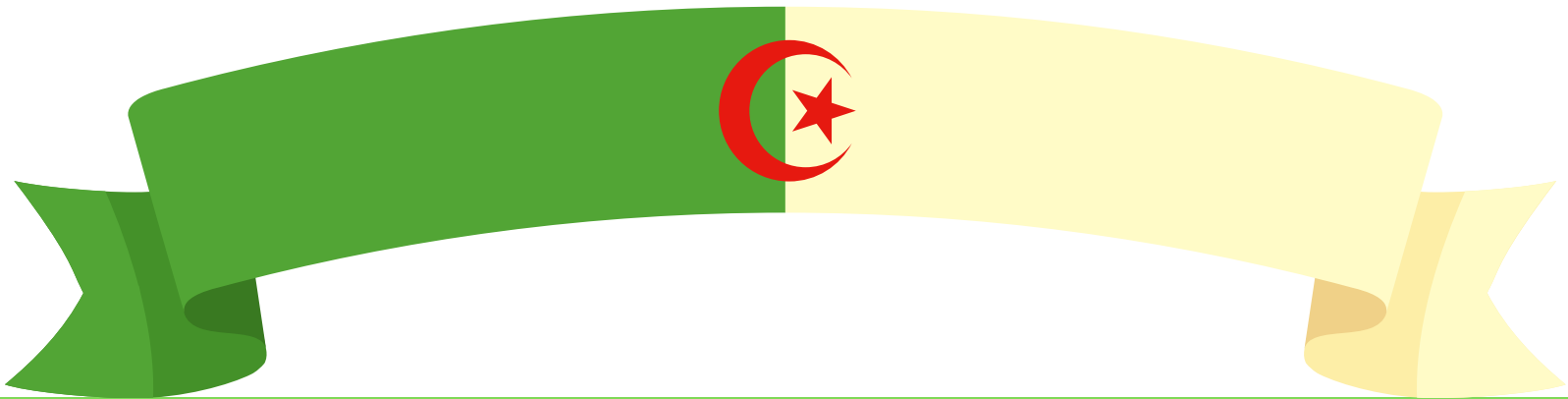


TABLE OF CONTENTS



<i>Preamble</i>	1
<i>Executive power</i>	2
<i>Judidiciary power</i>	3
<i>Legislative power</i>	5
<i>The fourth estate</i>	7
<i>Direct democracy</i>	8
<i>Administrative structure</i>	8
<i>Civil liberties</i>	9
<i>Civil rights</i>	9
<i>Citizen's duties</i>	10
<i>Minor's rights</i>	10
<i>The rights of animals</i>	11
<i>Nature's rights</i>	12
<i>Social capital's contract</i>	14
<i>The country</i>	14
<i>Family law and women's Rights</i>	16



Preamble:

The new Algerian constitution is a constitution of the 22nd century, a constitution that preceded its time, still, better be early than late. It also a constitution that some may find too ambitious, aspiring, or even pretentious, but is not that what we need? After generations of inferiority complex and low standards compensated with false vanity and pride that led us to absolute mediocrity.

The new constitution features five institutions, by making the media, the fourth estate, a new and formal institution completely independent. It is the only constitution that balances the power between representatives and citizens by creating a fifth institution, direct democracy. The judiciary institution follows the Danish model, it is fully and truly independent from the legislative and executive institutions and operates 356 days a year. This constitution imposes strict rules and requirements on members of the executive and legislative institutions. It protects minors' rights by ensuring equal opportunity and chances of success and happiness for all minors regarding their social and economic background. This new constitution creates the social capital's contract, a point system that promotes good citizenry by giving incentives and rewards,

It is the first institution in history that emphasizes and guarantees nature and animal rights. This constitution employs the principle of devolution and decentralizes the administration by giving citizens the power to elect or recall their local representatives and make them accountable to them. It also depoliticizes politics by switching from the mayor system to a more effective system, the council-manager, and adding expert advisory committees in the parliament. This constitution also promotes the wisdom of the public and future generations. It limits future generations of blue fingers, like Socrates and Plato, would have wanted by replacing the military service with a civilian one. Furthermore, ensuring that each student who has graduated from high school has an educational level equivalent to a double college degree in philosophy and politics.

For the sake of ensuring the future of this country, establish justice and freedom, and create prosperity and happiness. We, the free people of Algeria establishes this constitution for Algeria.

Chapter 1

Part1- Executive power

Art 1. The people elect the President and vice president for a five-year term maximum of two terms.

Art 2. The supreme court determines the date of the election, which shall be the same across the country.

Art 3. Electors must be at least 18 years old, have a minimum of high school diploma or equivalent, have done their civil service, and have no prior felony.

Art 4. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of Algeria and shall appoint a civilian authority.

Art 5. In the case of President's death, recall, resignation, the vice president shall assume the power until the end of the term; if the vice president is not available, the house's speaker is next in the line of succession.

Art 6. The President and vice president shall be a citizen of Algeria for at least ten years, have attained the age of twenty-one, have at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent, and have successfully done their civil service.

Art 7. Each party in the parliament have the right to present their candidate no longer than one year before the election,

Art 8. Independent Candidates must collect signatures from a minimum 0.002% of registered voters

Art 9. The presidential election shall follow the ranked voting method, with instant run-off voting until a candidate has the absolute majority. If no candidate is the first choice of more than half of the voters, then all votes cast for the candidate with the lowest number of first choices are redistributed to the remaining candidates based on who is ranked next on each ballot. If this does not result in any candidate receiving a majority, further rounds of redistribution occur.

Art 10. Each candidate has the right for equal time in television, radio, newspapers. If a candidate appears on television or radio in prime time, other candidates have the right to request the same amount at the same price; if the candidate appeared for free, then they shall not pay for their appearance.

Art 11. If a candidate appears in a newspaper or magazine on the first page to promote their campaign, other candidates have the right to request and receive the same.

Art 12. The President receives compensation for his services, and at the end of his term, if he chooses to retire, benefits should be like of any other citizen and be based on his lifetime earnings. It is the average wages from his different occupations, And in no case, he is allowed for special perks or pension.

Art 13. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of Algeria, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high Crimes and misdemeanors.

Art 14. President oath:

I swear to fulfill, to the best of my ability and judgment, this covenant:

I will respect the citizen's civil liberties and rights.

I will respect my fellow citizens' dignity and protect everyone's chances of realizing their dream and attaining their happiness.

I will inspire all citizens to be and do their best. I do not work to achieve minimum standards.

I will remember that I am a member of humankind, contributing to its future, the future for which I prepare all citizens.

In honoring this oath, may I enjoy a robust career, respected while I am holding office and remembered with affection. May my legacy preserve my profession's finest traditions and leave this world a better place than I found it.

Part 2- Judiciary power

Art 15. The judicial power is vested in the supreme court instead of the constitutional council, and in such inferior courts as the court of administration and the independent judicial appointment council may from time to time ordain and establish.

Art 16. The court of administration is an independent body that ensures the proper and adequate administration of the funds, staff, buildings, and IT of the courts and is independent of the ministry of justice.

Art 17. The independent judicial appointment council is responsible for appointing and monitoring judges.

Art 18. The supreme court comprises 15 members, designated by the independent judicial appointment council for a life term.

Art 19. The ministry of justice is appointed by the independent judicial appointment council and shall not be appointed by the executive or legislative institutions.

Art 20. Supreme court justices must have been Algerian citizens for at least ten years, have practiced law for at least five years, and be 25 years old prior to their nomination.

Art 21. Direct democracy Shall not appoint nor confirm supreme court appointment justices or judges within other jurisdiction, but it has the power to revoke with an optional referendum if 0.5% of registered voters file an initiative with direct democracy higher house: the Parthenon, they must do so no later than 180 days after congress confirmation, and need a 2/3 super majority votes.

Art 22. Justices in each Wilaya must have been citizens for at least ten years, and they are appointed by the independent judicial appointment council or its branch in the Wilaya.

Art 23. The confirmation can be revoked by direct democracy if from 0.5% of registered voters file an optional referendum to the Pnyx no longer than 180 days after confirmation.

Art 24. Judges that fall under commune jurisdiction are nominated and appointed by the independent judicial appointment council and must have been citizens for at least ten years. Commune's residents can revoke them if they submit an optional referendum with the Agora house no longer than 180 days after appointment.

Art 25. The judicial power extends to all cases, under law and equity, between Algerian citizens, between Algerian and foreign citizens, between the citizen and the state, between citizen and private entities, between public entities, between public and private entities, between foreign and private entities and the state, between foreign private entities and Algerian private entities.

Art 26. In all cases involving the state or foreign entities such as embassies, international organizations such as the United Nations or World health organization, the supreme court has original jurisdiction, while in other cases mentioned before, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction.

Art 27. The Supreme court has the power of judicial review; any actions and decisions undertaken by public and private bodies or entities that the supreme court deems unconstitutional can be invalidated.

Art 28. Courts must be open seven days a week, 365 days a year, including holidays.

Art 29. Courts should ensure short case-processing times.

Art 30. A preliminary statutory hearing must be held within 24 hours of arrest.

Art 31. Courts shall maintain comprehensible and contemporary communication so that the public, both inside and outside the court, can understand effectively.

Art 32. Judges shall not be fired or transferred by the independent judicial appointment council, the executive or legislative branch; only direct democracy can fire judges throughout a recall petition or a mandatory referendum suggested by the independent judicial appointment council.

Art 33. When it is suitable, parties in court have the right to request mediation, and the court has to appoint a mediator; if mediation is reached, they can submit it to the court; otherwise, the case will continue inside the court.

Art 34. All court sessions shall be open doors.

Art 35. Anyone has access to judgment and orders; the court must make it public no later than one week. Individual and journalists can request a copy.

Art 36. Judges are not allowed to accept gifts from the state, public or private entities, whether local or foreign,

Art 37. Judges shall not accept gifts or monetary remuneration from citizens and non-citizens who were or will be part of a court trial, or from close relatives of citizen or non-citizens who were or will be part of a court trial.

Art 38. Judges shall be remunerated for their services accordingly by the state, and their remuneration cannot be diminished during their term.

Art 39. Judges shall perform their duties with integrity and independence, with no outside influence, whether local or foreign.

Art 40. Judges shall refrain from political activity and keep their political affiliation private.

Part 3- Legislative powers

Art 41. The parliament of Algeria holds legislative powers; it consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Art 42. Senate members are elected one year after the presidential elections for a term of five years

Art 43. House members are elected one year before and two years after the presidential elections for a term of three years

Art 44. Congress members shall have done their civil service, be at least 21 years old, have a bachelor's degree or equivalent, and be resident of the Wilaya where they were chosen at the election time.

Art 45. Congress members are elected based on a proportional representation system.

Art 46. Equal time rules mentioned above apply to congress candidates.

Art 47. Electors of congress members shall be residents of the Wilaya at the time of the election, be 18 years old, have passed their civil service, have at least a high school diploma, and have no felony.

Art 48. Each Wilaya shall have two senate members and one house representative for each 0.25 percent of the country population.

Art 49. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and co-share the power of impeachment with the Parthenon, the direct democracy higher house.

Art 50. The Vice President of Algeria shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote unless they are equally divided.

Art 51. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also temporary President, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of Algeria.

Art 52. Members of Parliament shall be remunerated for their services, and at the end of their term, their retirement benefits are based like every citizen on their lifetime earnings, it is the average wages from their different occupations. Furthermore, in no case should they receive special perks and lifetime benefits only for their time at the Congress.

Art 53. The Parliament shall assemble at least four times a year, first Tuesday at the start of each season; if Tuesday is a holiday, they shall assemble on Wednesday or Thursday. This article cannot be revoked by Congress.

Art 54. Each house shall publish an agenda to the public one week before the Parliament session and publish a journal of their proceeding no later than one week after meeting adjournment.

Art 55. Each member in the parliament is required to attend congress session. One absence without valid explanation results in remuneration for the entire season to be halved. Two subsequent absences or two absences in less than a year without valid explanation like health issues lead to automatic expulsion from the parliament and be barred from being a candidate in the next legislative election. This article cannot be revoked by the parliament.

Art 56. Senators and representatives are treated the same as every citizen, and in no case are to be privileged with congressional immunity.

Art 57. No Senator or Representative shall hold any other civilian office during the time for which he was elected,

Art 58. A bill shall pass by both houses before being signed by the President; if it is not signed within seven days, it becomes law automatically as if he signed it. If he does not approve the bill, he must return it and explain his objections to the house who initiated the bill. After objection reconsideration, two-thirds of the votes from the house where the bill originated are required before sending the bill with an objection to the other house to be approved by two-thirds of members. Then it shall become law.

Art 59. Long term bills can be revoked by direct democracy.

Art 60. Short term bills like stimulus packages shall not be revoked by direct democracy.

Art 61. Joint resolutions follow the same procedures as bills.

Art 62. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution requires both houses' approval and must be confirmed by two-thirds of direct democracy votes in a public referendum.

Art 63. The parliament has both the duty and the right to create and add committees to study and regulate different subjects as but not limited to services, foreign affairs, transportation and infrastructure, finances, tourism, education, technology, agriculture. Human resources.

Art 64. Committees members are composed of parliament's members from both houses with at least one from each house.

Art 65. Each committee shall have at least one advisory expert committee.

Art 66. The human resource committee is an independent committee that reviews congress and committees members' qualifications

Art 67. Advisory expert committees members and human resource committee members are employees and cannot be or have previously been a member of any house in the parliament or hold or have held a post in the office.

Art 68. Advisory expert committee members are employees and contractors hired by Parliament, minimum requirement is master's degrees or Ph.D., or what is deemed equivalent.

Art 69. Advisory experts who do not meet the educational requirement; can meet them in alternative ways, if they demonstrate expertise in their respective fields. They can show previous high remuneration for their services, awards, publication, articles, and previous successful entrepreneurship endeavors. The application must be submitted to the human resources committee.

Art 70. The Parliament have the right to create a select or special committee temporarily to debate on emergency and particular matters, and members are limited to service on two committees and can only serve on one expert advisory committee if they meet the qualifications.

Art 71. All standing committees shall be joint committees and must contain members of both houses.

Part 4- The fourth estate.

Art 72. The fourth estate is an independent institution and makes its decision independently from the executive and the legislative institutions; its mission is to ensure free press and its independence from other institutions.

Art 73. The Fourth estate institution is composed of the fourth supreme estate and the fourth estate authority in each Wilaya.

Art 74. The fourth supreme estate is composed of ten members, who must have passed their civil service, and there are no age requirements.

Art 75. Half of the members must have at least a law degree and have practiced law for at least five years.

Art 76. The other half of the members must have practiced journalism for at least five years.

Art 77. Wilaya fourth estate composition and requirement are the same as the fourth supreme estate

Art 78. The Fourth estate can create lower estates if it judges necessary to perform its tasks and duties.

Art 79. Media companies, like television, radio, print, and online media, including social media, must disclose information about owners and stakeholders and make it public.

Art 80. The fourth estate shall rank and index media companies for their press freedom, every year and make it public.

Art 81. Media companies shall disclose their revenue stream and make it public.

Art 82. Media companies shall not enter into agreements with public relations agencies, government bodies, private entities, and advertising companies to publish promotional content disguised in editorial or other news pieces. Media companies shall face civilian law if they do not adhere to the rules.

Art 83. Journalists must follow ethics, integrity training, and instructions provided by the fourth estate.

Art 84. The fourth estate shall issue a clear code of conduct, ethics, and policies regulating conflicts of interests, gifts, and due diligence for advertising decisions.

Art 85. Whistle-blowers are protected under the law and must not be prosecuted.

Art 86. Journalists have the right to protect and not divulge their sources, and shall not be forced by courts.

Art 87. Prior restraint is illegal, and government officials, private entities, and individuals shall not prevent journalists from publishing materials.

Art 88. All court government communications, court records, and documents shall be available to the public, including journalists.

Art 89. Government employees have the right to provide information to journalists.

Part 5- Direct democracy

Art 90. Direct democracy is hierarchically structured into one supreme direct democracy house, the Parthenon, a second lower direct democracy house in each Wilaya, the Pnyx, and a third lower direct democracy house in each commune, the Agora.

Article 91: The Parthenon has authority over the entire state, the Pnex has state authority, and the Agora has control over every municipality.

Article 92: Members of direct democracy must have a university degree or equivalent and are selected in a lottery system.

Article 93: Citizens may propose initiatives to one of the three houses, provided they collect the signatures of 0.5 percent of registered voters within the jurisdiction of the council where it is presented.

Art 94. Majorities must not propose initiatives at the expense of the interests, rights, liberties of cultural, ethnic, and religious minorities.

Art95. The legislature and the president may propose a mandatory referendum to the Parthenon, the governor may propose it to the Pnex, and the director of the council can propose it to the Agora

Art 96. Citizens can revoke bills, actions, and decisions made by the executive and legislative institution as mentioned in article 1 and 2 through an optional referendum if they submit within 180 days signatures from a minimum of 0.5% of registered voters within the appropriate jurisdiction

Art 97. Citizens can recall the designation of public officials, judges, prosecutors if they submit a recall petition to the direct democracy house with the appropriate jurisdiction within 180 days with signatures from a minimum of 0.5% of registered voters within the appropriate jurisdiction. Recall require absolute majority during the recall referendum

Art 98. Citizens can recall elected officials by submitting a recall petition signed by at least 1/10 of registered voters within the appropriate jurisdiction to trigger a recall referendum and requires both a 5/4 of votes received from the elected official in the precedent election and an absolute majority to initiate the recall.

Art 99. The recall petition follows the 1 rule. Recall petition shall not be submitted if the official has been holding office for less than a year or the next election is in less than a year, and citizens shall not submit more than one recall petition during a term.

Art 100. Initiatives require the absolute majority of the votes, while revocation of bills and official's recall require 2/3 of the votes.

Art 101. The Parthenon has the last word in the approval of sending troops and going to war throughout a mandatory public referendum.

Art 102. All elections are organized by the direct democracy elections commission, including referendums, propositions, presidential and legislative elections, Wilaya, and communes elections.

Art 103. Members of the election commission shall be eighteen, six supreme justices, six lawyers, and six citizens above the age of 21.

Art 104. Members of the election commission shall be designated based on sortition. The Parthenon is responsible for organizing and assuring the integrity of the lottery.

Part 6- Administrative structure

Art 105. Administrative structure is composed of Wilayas, Dairas, Communes.

Art 106. Although Algeria is not a federalist country, the administrative structure is based on the principle of devolution; heads of Wilayas are elected directly by the Wilaya's residents. In no case they can be appointed by the executive or legislative institutions.

appointed by the executive or legislative institutions.

Art 107. Communes follow the council-manager structure instead of the mayor system. The residents elect the council, then the council must hire the manager who is an employee and act as CEO.

Art 108. Council members must have passed their civil services, have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, and be at least 21 years old.

Art 109. The manager must have passed his civil service, have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, and have the required skills, knowledge, and expertise to manage a city and be at least 21 years old.

Art 110. The President or the Parliament shall not recall or fire a Wali, Daira chief, a Council-manager; this power shall only be executed by the appropriate Wilaya, Daira, Commune residents through a recall petition filed with the direct democracy house that has the appropriate jurisdiction.

Part 7- Civil liberties

Art 111. People have the right to assemble peacefully and to practice free speech.

Art 112. People have the right to practice their religion freely with no restrictions.

Art 113. People have the right to start and operate their party or organization without a permit but have thirty days to submit their application.

Art 114. Media have the right to free expression and shall not be prosecuted for exposing government secrets if those secrets do not go against the people's benefits and well-being.

Art 115. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause,

Art 116. The right to travel freely in every Wilaya. Moreover, the government shall not impose limitations on the ability to change one's place of residence, employment, or education.

Art 117. Right to privacy

Art 118. The right to vote is conditioned; voters must have at least a high school degree, have passed their civil services, and be 18 years old.

Art 119. The right of the citizen to avoid convicting himself.

Art 120. The rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial; due process; the right to seek redress or a legal remedy;

Art 121. The right to liberty and security

Part 8- Civil rights

Art 122. Right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experimentation

Art 123. Right to refuse to undergo medical treatment

Art 125. Whether by speech or violent actions based on the ground mentioned before, people who undertake discriminatory actions shall face criminal law.

Part 9- Citizen's duties

Art 126. Citizens are required to pass their civil test.

Art 127. Citizens must obey all laws.

Art 128. Citizens must pay all their taxes honestly.

Art 130. Citizens must serve on a jury if they are called upon.

Art 131. Citizens who fulfill the requirement must serve on the independent election commission if they are called upon.

Art 132. Citizens must abide by the social capital contract, as explained in Chapter 13.

Art 133. Citizens must respect other people's beliefs and rights, use critical thinking to resolve disputes in a civilized, peaceful, democratic, and legal way, and must avoid hate speech at all costs.

Art 134. Defend the country if the need arises.

Part 10- Minors right's

Art 135. A minor by law is any child aged 0-18,

Art 136. Children must be registered when and where they are born, given a name, and a nationality.

Art 137. Minors have the right to health, including access to preventive health care. Every newborn baby shall receive a genetic test or technological equivalent at birth to assess their disease risk factors to prevent diseases and lower health care costs. Also, newborn babies have the right to access immunization at no cost.

Art 138. Every kid has a right to equal opportunity and an equal chance of success and happiness in their life. Government Shall provides a monthly allowance to cover kids' basic needs like food, education, transportation, and health care to low-income families.

Art 139. The government shall use affirmative action to increase opportunities for disadvantaged persons, including minors. If the applicant can prove that he was underprivileged and the government did not provide an equal opportunity or the applicant is part or member of a population segment considered or officially declared a disadvantaged segment of the population.

Art 140. Child labor is illegal and punishable by law; if a kid is self-employed, the parents shall face charges. If an employee employs the kid, both the parents and the employee shall face criminal and civilian charges.

Art 141. Children above ten have the liberty to work during summer and during time off school.

Art 142. Sexual relations and marriage are prohibited by law between adults and minors under 18 and are punishable by criminal law.

Art 143. Minors have the right to protection from the government if parents or guardians can not provide a safe environment for their kids.

Art 144. Disabled minors have the right an everyday life like everyone. The government must provide the resources, remove the obstacles, and use that latest standards and technological advancement so the disabled can live independently.

Art 145. Refugee children have the same right as citizen children, and citizenship should be offered after two years in the land. It does not apply to children of foreign diplomats born in the country who are considered foreign but still enjoy the same other rights like access to health care and education.

Art 146. Primary and secondary education is free to all minors,

Art 147. Money should never be a barrier to access higher education and universities for kids from low-income families. The government must provide financial aid and grants to college students from low-income families.

Art 148. Children are free to share their own opinions and thoughts and have the right to choose their religion and personal preferences. However, parents are permitted to guide them but not force them.

Part 11- The rights of animals

Art 149. The use of animals for hard labor is prohibited, and instead, the government must promote and enforce specialized machines and equipment.

Art 150. Hunting for animals for an other reason than a food source is prohibited and is considered a crime,

Art 151. Fur breeding is illegal.

Art 152. Animals shall be accommodated in a way that promotes their health and natural behavior, and animals such as cows, sheep, calves, and bulls have the right to graze for at least four months during spring and summer for a minimum of 6 hours a day.

Art 153. The natural ecosystem of animals shall be preserved, and actions that lead to the extinction of certain species are punishable by civilian law and, in some cases, at the court's discretion by criminal law.

Art 154. Cruel practices for animals in factory farming are prohibited and punishable by civilian and criminal law.

Art 155. Using animals as entertainment is prohibited and illegal, dogs used in racing, animals used in fighting sports such as dogs or bulls or roosters, wildlife or game animals that are hunted for sport, and animals used in other exploitative situations in which they are forced to fight, the only exception is the use of horses in equitation which is permitted.

Art 156. Extreme breeding and any type of breeding that causes suffering to animals are prohibited.

Art 157. The display of animals in the circus is prohibited

Art 158. Feral animals shall enter into a national registry, and public authorities are obligated and accountable for their care.

Art 159. The zoo shall provide the natural habitat of animals and protect their welfare. Furthermore, it shall provide nearly identical quality of life to the animals as if they were into the wild.

Part 12- Nature's rights

Art 160. Ecological rights follow the following principles: 1-The use of the last technological standards. 2-Polluter pay the principle

3-Precautionary principle 4-Reporting, evaluation, and assessment 5-Guaranteed enforcement

Subpart A- Air

Art 161. The government must follow technological standards to keep SO₂ and urban particle concentration to the lowest levels possible.

Art 162. The government must follow the latest technological standards to keep energy usage per GDP unit to the lowest levels possible

Art 162. According to the latest standards and technological advancement, the government must regulate and restrict traditional toxic air pollutants—like ozone and particulate matter and greenhouse gases from cars, inter-Wilaya transport vehicles, factories, power plants, and any other source.

Art 163. The government shall regulate auto gasoline reformulation requirements and set Reid vapor pressure (RVP) standards to control Evaporative emissions from gasoline and other petroleum products

Art 164. The government must regulate the ship's SO_x and NO_x emissions to reduce acid rain according to the latest standards and technological advancement.

Art 165. Violators of clean air regulations, whether private or public entities, should face both civilian laws for entities and criminal law for the people directly responsible for the violation

Subpart B- Noise pollution

Art 166. The government must establish noise standards for products distributed in commerce

Art 167. The government must provide information to the public respecting the noise emission and noise reduction characteristics of such products, plants, and forests

subpart C- Waste and soil

Art 168. The government must set standards for land use to control soil

erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, developing energy resources, conserving surface and surface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public lands, health, safety, and welfare sustainability according to the latest standards and technological advancement.

Art 169. The government shall avoid creating waste as much as possible and promote recycling

Art 170. Products that are harmful to the environment, such as non- degradable brominated flame retardants, are banned.

Art 171. Herbicides used to remove plants both in public and private space is prohibited and illegal.

Art 172. Waste that cannot be recycled must not pose, and shall be deposited into landfills must no pose harm to the environment.

Art 173. Whether entities or individuals, violators of these standards should face civilian and criminal law.

Subpart D- Water

Art 174. The government shall set, regulate and update waste management procedures according to the latest standards and technological advance pollutants include conventional, toxic and non-conventional

Art 175. The Algerian government must limit sewage discharge from vessels by creating and identifying no-discharge zones.

Art 176. The Algerian coast guard and the Wilaya are responsible for enforcing no-discharge zones.

Art 177. The Algerian government must prohibit, by regulation, sewage discharge from vessels within a drinking water intake zone.

Art 178. The government shall create and protect groundwater protection zones and restrict commercial, industrial and agricultural activities.

Art 179. The government must protect the natural flow and water structure for animals and plants by regulating the amounts of water used from a water body by businesses and private entities like water and soda suppliers and manufacturers, hydroelectric power plant.

Art 180. The government must impose a carbon tax to lower Co2 emissions

Art 181. The government must set standards and procedures for oil and spill prevention along the Algerian shorelines in quantities that may be harmful to public health, welfare, and the environment.

Art 182. Violators of these standards and rules, whether entities or individuals, shall face both criminal and civilian law.

Subpart E- Radiation

Art 183. The government shall use the latest scientific standards to limit or

and eliminate Non-ionizing radiation emitting from power lines, electronic devices, and radio frequencies.

Art 184. The government shall limit or eliminate the use of medical devices emitting ionizing radiation.

Art 185. The government shall limit or eliminate the use of nuclear power.

Part 13- Social capital's contract

Art 186. The Social capital contract is a point system that promotes social capital by giving incentives to good citizenry with rewards like lower taxes, subsidized goods, and services. The more points a citizen accumulates, the more rewards he receives from the state.

Art 187. Societal actions include two types, negative and positive

Art 188. Positive Societal actions include but are not limited to: association membership, volunteering, planting trees, charity, return a lost item to a stranger, reporting crime, voting increase citizens points.

Art 189. Negative societal actions include but are not limited to: committing a crime, not voting, discrimination, and hate speech.

Art 190. The government can add a list of positive and negative societal actions; it can be suggested by either the President, Congress, or direct democracy. But shall require the approval of all the three institutions.

Art 191. The state must implement philosophy and political science courses from primary until secondary education. At the age of 18, students who graduate from high school must have received an education equivalent to a double bachelor's degree in Philosophy and political science

Art 192. The social capital contract point system determines who can run for office, who can vote, and who can receive rewards like paying lower taxes, getting health care and education credit or discounts. For example, someone who has passed his civil service and graduated from high school has enough points to vote, but not to run for office.

Art 193. The social capital points system is composed of actions that increase points, but also other behaviors like criminal activities and convictions may deduct points from the citizen.

Part 14- The country

Art 194. The Algerian identity is based on the quote of Abane Ramdane, "We are not Westerners to follow the Western way of life, but, we are not Easterners no longer, we are a unique race, and we will remain so."

Art 195. Islam is the main country religion, and state politics shall be based on the separation of church-state and respect of all religious freedoms.

Art 196. Amazigh and Arabic are the two official languages.

Art 197. English shall be the third administrative language and shall replace French.

Art 198. July 5, the independence day shall be replaced. The new independence day shall be the date of creating the second republic or the date of regime's fall.

the date of the regime's fall.

Art 199. All Algerian citizens, whether they are officials, diplomats or regular citizens, shall receive the same type of passport. The message written on the passport shall say: every citizen traveling with this passport is considered a diplomat and should be treated such so.

15- Family Law and Woman's rights

Art 200. Forced marriage is illegal, and women and men shall not be forced to marry and have children against their will

Art 201. Whether male or female, a citizen has the freedom to marry aliens regardless of nationality or religion.

Art 203. Women and men have the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and divorce.

Art 204. Both parents have the right to paid parental leave of 600 days divided equally between the two parents and is not transferable; if there is only one single parent, then he or she shall receive the full 600 days, and it can be used until the child reaches eight years old, if the single parent marry or have a domestic partner in the future then the transfer of no more than half of the remaining days can be issued,

Art 205. In the case of divorce or separation, the remaining days shall come back to the original parent. In case of death of the original parents, all parental leave days remaining shall transfer to the adoptive parent.

Art 206. The parental leave is issued every eight years; if parents have more than one kid within this period, the remaining leave time shall be used for the other kids.

Art 207. Parents have the right to choose which inheritance process they should follow at the time of their first child's birth, whether civilian or Islamic. They also have the option to leave a will. The option chosen can be modified at any time by parents.

Art 208. Women shall be protected against men's violence and abuse, whether verbal, physical, or sexual. Men shall also be protected against women's violence and abuses.

Art 209. Women and men have a right to request a restraining order, and the government shall make procedures quick, easy, and efficient.

Art 210. Married couples should be taxed individually.

Art 211. Individual people shall receive social security benefits based on their needs, not their family's collective needs.

Art 212. Women shall receive equal pay for equal work, and in no case shall they be discriminated based on their gender.

Art 213. Women have the right to hold public office and access positions in the government

Art 214. Women and girls' refugees shall be protected and be provided security and protection. The government must provide resources for pregnant women, those with young children, and those who have been victims of violence and mistreatment.

Art 215. Prostitution, whether from men or women, is illegal and is punished by both civilian and criminal law.

Art 216. Parents who are condemned by the law for prostitution acts shall lose all parental rights of their kids.

Art 217. The government shall protect women and men against sexual harassment in the workplace and all environments.

