

Djilali bounaama university
Faculty of law and political science
Law departement
Course: Constitutional Law
Level: 1st year Bachelor degree
Academic year:2023/2024

Executive power

President of the Republic:

The President is elected by popular vote for a five-year term, Algeria had President Abdelmadjid Tebboune in office, who assumed power in December 2019.

The President is responsible for overseeing the implementation of state policies, appointing ministers, representing Algeria internationally, and exercising executive authority.

Government:

The President **appoints** the Prime Minister, who is the head of the government. The Prime Minister in turn proposes various ministers responsible for different portfolios (e.g., foreign affairs, interior, finance, etc.).

The government is responsible for formulating and implementing policies, as well as managing the day-to-day affairs of the state.

Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers is composed of the **President**, the Prime Minister, and the ministers. It is responsible for decision-making on significant matters of state policy.

Role in Policy Formulation:

The executive branch, under the leadership of the President, plays a central role in shaping and implementing policies related to various sectors including economy, security, foreign affairs, social welfare, and more.

Emergency Powers:

The President may have powers under exceptional circumstances, such as during states of emergency or situations that threaten national security.

Relations with Other powers:

The executive branch interacts with the legislative (the Parliament) and the judicial branches of government. The President has the authority to dissolve the lower house of Parliament and call for new elections.

Military Authority:

The President serves as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, which gives him significant influence over military matters.

Article 91: The President of the Republic shall exercise the following powers in addition to the powers expressly granted to him by other provisions of the Constitution, the following powers and powers:

- 1) - He is the leader Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic, responsible for national defense
- 2) - Decides to send units of the People's National Army outside the country after approval by Parliament by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the members of each chamber of Parliament,
- 3) - Decides and directs the foreign policy of the nation,
- 4) - Presides over the Council Ministers,
- 5) - appoints the Prime Minister or the president of the government , as the case may be, and terminates his duties,
- 6) - assumes regulatory authority,
- 7) - He signs presidential decrees,
- 8) - He has the right to issue pardons and the right to reduce or replace sentences,
- 9) - He can consult the people on every issue of national importance through referendum,
- 10) - Summons the electoral college,
- 11) - Can decide to hold prior presidential elections,
- 12) - Concludes and ratifies international treaties,
- 13) - Hands out state medals, medals, and honorary certificates.

Article 98: The President of the Republic decree a state of exception if the country is threatened by an imminent danger that is about to affect its constitutional institutions, its independence, or the integrity of its territory for a maximum period of sixty (60) days.

Such action may only be taken after consulting the President of the council of nation , the President of the National People's Assembly, the President of the Constitutional tribunal, and hearing from the Supreme Security Council and the Council of Ministers.

The state of exception authorizes the President of the Republic to take the exceptional measures required.

Preserving the independence of the nation and the constitutional institutions of the Republic.

The President of the Republic addresses the nation in this regard. Parliament must meet.

Dr Zaki LOUNAOUCI