Everyone should participate in financing the public expenses, in accordance with his contributory capacity.
No taxes can be laid down unless in accordance with the law.
No tax, contribution or duty of any nature can be laid down with a retrospective effect.

Article 65
The law sanctions the duty of parents in the education and protection of their children as well as the duty of the children in helping and assisting their parents.

Article 66
The duty of every citizen is to protect the public property and the interests of the national community and to respect the property of others.

Article 67
Any foreigner being legally on the national territory enjoys the protection of his person and his properties by the law.

Article 68
None can be extradited unless in accordance and in implementation of the extradition law.

Article 69
In no case, a political refugee having legally the right of asylum can be delivered or extradited.
Appendix I

Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights

Chapter II
Obligations and Rights

Article 4
a- Human life, body, honor and freedom are sacred and inviolable. No one shall be exposed to injury or death, except under the authority of the Shari'ah.
b- As in life, so also after death, the sanctity of a person's body and honor is inviolable.

Article 5
a- No person shall be exposed to torture of body, mind or threat of degradation or injury either to himself or to anyone related to him or otherwise held dear by him: nor shall he be made to confess to the commission of crime, or forced to act or consent to an act which is injurious to his or another person's interest.
b- Torture is a crime and shall be punishable irrespective of the passage of time.

Article 6
a- Every person is entitled to the protection of his privacy.
b- The right to privacy of home, correspondence and communication is guaranteed and cannot be violated except through the judicial process.

Article 7
Every person has the right to food, housing, clothing, education, and medical care. The state is to take all necessary steps to provide the same to the extent of resources available.

Article 8
Every person has the right to his thoughts, opinion and beliefs. He also has the right to express them so long as he remains within the limits prescribed by law.

Article 9
a- All person are equal before the law are entitled to equal protection of the law.
b- All persons of equal merit are entitled to equal opportunity, and to equal wages for equal work. No person may be discriminated against or denied the opportunity to work by reason of religious belief, color, race origin or language.

Article 10
a- Every person shall be treated in accordance with the law and only in accordance with the law.
b- All panel laws shall apply prospectively and shall not have retrospective effect.
Article 11
a- No act shall be considered a crime and no punishment awarded therefore unless it is stipulated as such in the clear wording of the law.
b- Every individual is responsible for his actions. Responsibility for a crime cannot be vicariously extended to other members of his family or group, who are not otherwise directly or indirectly involved in the commission of the crime in question.
c- Every persons is presumed to be innocent until finally adjudged guilty by a court of law.
d- No person shall be adjudged guilty except after a fair trial and after reasonable opportunity for defense has been provided to him.

Article 12
a- Every person has the right to protection against harassment or victimization by official agencies. No one is liable to account for himself except for making a defense to charges made against him or where he is found in a situation wherein a question regarding suspicion of his involvement in a crime could be reasonably raised.
b- No person shall be subjected to any form of harassment while he is seeking to defend personal or public rights.

Article 13
a- Every Muslim is entitled to found a family through marriage and to bring up children in conformity with the Shari‘ah.
b- Motherhood is entitled to special respect, care and assistance on the part of the family and the organs of State and society.
c- Child labor is forbidden.

Article 14
a- Citizenship shall be determined by law.
b- Every Muslim has a right to seek citizenship of the State. This may be granted in accordance with law.

Article 15
Without ant restriction unless imposed by law, every citizen has the right to freedom of movement to and from and within the country, and to stay within the country. No citizen shall be expelled from the country or prevented from returning to it.

Article 16
a- There is no compulsion in religion.
b- Non-Muslim minorities have the right to practice their religion. In matters of personal law the minorities shall be governed by their own laws and traditions, except if they themselves opt to be governed by the Shari‘ah. In cases of conflict between parties, the Shari‘ah shall apply.

Article 17
Every citizen over the age of 18 years has an obligation and a right to participate in the public affairs of the State.

Article 18
Citizen have a right to assemble and to form groups, organizations and associations-
political, cultural, scientific, social, and other- as long as their programmers and activities are consistent with the provisions of the Shari‘ah.

Article 19
The State shall grant asylum to people who seek it, in accordance with the law. The State shall extend security, protection and hospitality wherever necessary to those given asylums and the facility of safe passage if requested.
APPENDIX II

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and Peace in the world, Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people, Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge, Now, therefore, The General Assembly, Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7
All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8
Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights of his by the constitution or by law.

Article 9
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10
Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11
1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed.

Article 12
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his
country.

Article 14
1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15
1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16
1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17
1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18
Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19
Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
Article 20
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21
1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22
Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23
1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24
Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26
1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

**Article 27**

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28**

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

**Article 29**

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 30**

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
Appendix III
The Algerian Constitution

PREAMBLE
The Algerian people are a free people, and decided to remain so.
Its history is a long series of struggles which always made Algeria a land of freedom and dignity.
Being at the heart of great events witnessed by the Mediterranean area throughout history, Algeria has found in her sons, since the Numid era and the Islamic epic and up to the wars of decolonization, the pioneers of freedom, unity and progress as well as builders of democratic and prosperous States during the periods of glory and peace.
The 1st of November 1954 was a turning point for its destiny and a crowning for the long resistance to aggressions carried out against its culture, its values and the fundamental components of its identity which are Islam, Arabity and Amazighity. Its current struggles are well rooted in the glorious past of the nation.
Gathered in the national movement and later within the National Front of Liberation, the Algerian people have made great sacrifices in order to assume their collective destiny in the framework of recovered freedom and cultural identity and to build authentic people's democratic constitutional institutions.
The National Front of Liberation crowned the sacrifices of the best sons of Algeria during the People's war of liberation with independence and built a modern and full sovereign State.
The belief in the collective chokes allowed the people to achieve great successes, characterized by the recovery of the national resources and the building of a State exclusively for the benefit of the people and exercising freely its powers and without any external pressures.
Having fought and still fighting for freedom and democracy, the Algerian people, by this Constitution, decided to build constitutional institutions based on the participation of any Algerian, man and woman, in the management of public affairs; and on the ability to achieve social Justice, equality and freedom for all.
The Constitution is the concretisation of the People's genius, the reflection of their aspirations, the fruit of their determination and the product of the deep social changes. Thus, in approving this Constitution, the People are, more than ever, decided to consider the law above everything.
The Constitution is above all, it is the fundamental law which guarantees the individual and collective rights and liberties, protects the principle of the People's free choke and gives the legitimacy to the exercise of powers. It helps to ensure the legal protection and the control of the public authorities in a society in which lawfulness and man's progress prevail in all its dimensions.
Strong with their deeply rooted spiritual values and preserving their traditions of solidarity and justice, the people are confident in their ability to participate efficiently in the cultural, social and economic progress of the present and future world.
Algeria, being a land of Islam, an integral part of the Great Maghreb, an Arab land, a Mediterranean and African country is proud of the radiance of its 1st of November Revolution and is honored by the respect the country gained and knew how to
preserve it through its engagement towards the just causes in the world. The pride of the People, their sacrifices, their sense of responsibility and their ancestral attachment to freedom and to social justice are the best guaranty for the respect to this Constitution which they adopt and transmit to future generations, heirs of the freedom pioneers and the builders of free society.

CHAPTER IV
RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

Article 29
All citizens are equal before the law. No discrimination shall prevail because of blind, race, sex, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Article 30
The Algerian nationality is defined by the law. Conditions for acquiring, keeping, losing or forfeiture of the Algerian nationality are defined by the law.

Article 31
The aim of the institutions is to ensure equality of rights and duties of all citizens, men and women, by removing the obstacles which hinder the progress of human beings and impede the effective participation of all in the political, economic, social and cultural life.

Article 32
The fundamental human and citizen's rights and liberties are guaranteed. They are a common heritage of all Algerians, men and women, whose duty is to transmit it from generation to another in order to preserve it and keep it inviolable.

Article 33
Individual or associative defense of the fundamental human rights and individual and collective liberties is guaranteed.

Article 34
The State guarantees the inviolability of the human entity. Any form of physical or moral violence or breach of dignity is forbidden.

Article 35
Infringements committed against rights and libel ties and violations of physical or moral integrity of a human being are repressed by the law.

Article 36
Freedom of creed and opinion is inviolable.

Article 37
Freedom of trade and industry is guaranteed, it is carried out within the framework of the law.
Article 38
Freedom of intellectual, artistic and scientific innovation is guaranteed to the citizen. Copyrights are protected by the law. The seizure of any publication, recording or any other means of communication acid information can only be done in pursuance of a warrant.

Article 39
The private life and the honour of the citizen are inviolable and protected by the law. The secrecy of private correspondence and communication, in any form, is guaranteed.

Article 40
The State guarantees home inviolability. No thorough search can be allowed unless in pursuance of the law and in compliance with the latter. The thorough search can only be in pursuance of a search warrant emanating from the competent judicial authority.

Art41
Freedom of expression, association and meeting are guaranteed to the citizen.

Article 42
The right to create political parties is recognized and guaranteed. However, this right cannot be used to violate the fundamental liberties, the fundamental values and components of the national identity, the national unity, the security and the integrity of the national territory, the independence of the country and the People's sovereignty as well as the democratic and Republican nature of the State.
In respect to the provisions of the present Constitution, the political parties cannot be founded on religious, linguistic, racial, sex, corporatist or regional basis. The political parties cannot resort to partisan propaganda on the elements mentioned in the previous paragraph.
Any obedience, in any form of the political parties to foreign interests or parties is forbidden.
No political party can resort to any form of any nature of violence or constraint. Other obligations and duties are prescribed by the law.

Article 43
The right to create associations is guaranteed. The State encourages the development of associative movement. The law defines the conditions and clauses of the creation of associations.

Article 44
Any citizen enjoying his civil and political rights has the right to choose freely his place of dwelling and to move on the national territory. The right of entry and exit from the national territory is guaranteed.
Article 45
Any person is presumed not guilty until his culpability is established by a regular jurisdiction with all the guarantees required by the law.

Article 46
None is guilty unless it is in accordance with a promulgated law prior to the incriminated action.

Article 47
None can be pursued, arrested or detained unless within the cases defined by the law and in accordance with the forms prescribed.

Article 48
In the field of penal investigation, custody is under judiciary control and cannot exceed forty-eight (48) hours.
The person held in custody has the right to be immediately in contact with his family.
The extension of the period of custody can occur, exceptionally, only within the conditions established by the law.
At the expiry of the period of custody, it is compulsory to proceed to a medical examination of the person detained if this latter asks for it, and in any cases, this person is informed of this right.

Article 49
Miscarriage of justice leads to compensation by the State. The law determines the conditions and modes of compensation.

Article 50
Any citizen fulfilling the legal conditions can elect and be elected.

Article 51
Equal access to functions and positions in the State is guaranteed to all citizens without any other conditions except those defined by the law.

Article 52
Private property is guaranteed.
The right to inherit is guaranteed.
The "Wakf" properties and the foundations are recognized; their intended purpose is protected by the law.

Article 53
The right for education is guaranteed. Education is free within the conditions defined by the law.
Fundamental education is compulsory.
The State organizes the educational system.
The State ensures the equal access to education and professional training.

Article 54
All citizens have the right for the protection of their health. The State ensures the prevention and the fight of endemics and epidemics.

**Article 55**
All citizens have right for work. The right for protection security and hygiene at work is guaranteed by the law. The right to rest is guaranteed; the law defines the relevant clauses.

**Article 56**
The trade union right is recognized to all citizens.

**Article 57**
The right to strike is recognized; it is carried out within the framework of the law. The law may forbid or limit the strike in the field of national defense and security or in any public service or activity of vital interest for the community.

**Article 58**
The family gains protection from the State and the society.

**Article 59**
The living conditions of the citizens under the age of working or those unable or can never be able to work are guaranteed.

**Article 60**
Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Every person should abide by the Constitution and comply with the laws of the Republic.

**Article 61**
The duty of every citizen is to protect and safeguard the independence of the country and the integrity of its national territory as well as all the symbols of the State. Treason, spying, obedience to the enemy as well as all the infringements committed against the State security are severely repressed by the law.

**Article 62**
Every citizen should, loyally, fulfill his obligations towards the national community. The commitment of every citizen towards the Mother Country and the obligation to contribute to its defense are sacred and permanent duties. The State guarantees the respect of the symbols of the Revolution, the memory of the "chouhada" and the dignity of their rightfuls, and the "moudjahidine".

**Article 63**
All the individual liberties are carried out within the respect of the rights of others recognized by the Constitution, in particular, the respect of the right for honour, intimacy and the protection of the family, the youth and childhood.

**Article 64**
The citizens are equals before the taxes.
APPENDICES