

Takatul al-Jaza'ir al-Hadara (Algerian Green Alliance), Algeria, 2012,"Translated for the Islamic Political Party Platform Project, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, <http://kurzman.unc.edu/islamic-parties>. [3/11/14]."

Algerian Green Alliance

Electoral Program

Legislative elections

10th of May/2012

Green Algeria List

Electoral Program

Content:

- * Preamble
- * Who are we?
- * Our principles
- * Our objectives
- * Algeria today
- * The curbing obstacles to economic development and developing
- * Five priorities (2012/2017):
 - Political priority: A new constitution
 - Cultural Priority: Human being First
 - Economic priority: Developing economy
 - Social Priority: Productive society
 - Priority of Foreign Relations: Active diplomacy

The Axes of Electoral Program:

Development goals in the Alliance perspective..... A new civilizational perspective

Axis of Human resource..... Human being then human being human being

Axis of correcting the path of development..... Development is cultured not imported

Axis of the constitutional reform..... Pluralistic constitution, a parliamentary regime and rational governing

Axis of the legislative system..... Leading and representative parliament

Axis of the public administration..... Modern management and professional public service

Axis of justice..... Justice is the basis of governing

Axis of economic vision and approach..... Addressing the imbalances

Axis of infrastructures..... The way to the development is by developing the way

Axis of energy and result..... Chance of lunching ... Service for infrastructure

Axis of economic growth..... Poles of growth strategy

Axis of fiscal policy..... Rationalization and transparency

Axis of monetary policy..... Professional banks and diversity of banks

Axis of Zakat and endowments..... Contribution to solve the dilemma of poverty

Axis of investment and partnership..... Attraction requires a favorable environment

Axis of Water and Irrigation..... ((We made from water every living thing))
Quran

Axis of environment..... Healthy environment and green Algeria

Axis of Agriculture..... Integrated Cultivation into the development cycle

Axis of Industry..... Utilizing the potentials

Axis of small and medium-sized enterprises..... Solution is today before tomorrow

Axis of the prices and national market..... Roofing and fighting against speculation

Axis of Foreign Trade..... The bet of exporting and competitiveness

Axis of sea fishing and fishing resources..... Contribution to the diversity of food

Axis of Tourism..... The possible solution

Axis of housing..... The studied quantum

Axis of Health..... Prevention is better than cure

Axis of National Education..... The future for science and work

Axis of Higher Education..... Efficiency for serving development

Axis of scientific research..... Bet on comprehensive renaissance

Axis of formation..... The need of labor market

Axis of employment..... Rational absorption of unemployment

Axis of wages and pensions..... Equation of purchasing power and renting mass

Foundation of the mosque..... Beacon to guard values

Axis of family..... Tranquility and compassion

Axis of social solidarity..... Corporate Algeria

Axis of young people..... Wealth of present and bet of future
 Axis of Sports..... Yes for all and the elite is national
 Axis of Culture..... Scale development and urbanization indicators
 Axis of Media..... Media in the service of development
 Axis of information and communication technologies..... Positive coping and adjustment
 Axis of civil society..... The animated-self
 Axis of the collective memory..... The footprint and the pride of exploits
 Axis of organized crime and terrorism..... ((He secured them from fear)) Quran
 Axis of Foreign Relations..... Positioning and a new approach
 Axis of the army and the national security..... Professionalism and neutrality
 Conclusion..... We serve you as we serve the homeland

*** Preamble:**

Algeria is the land of Islam and the Algerian people are Muslims who have strong roots in Tamazight which is a natural extension of the Arab Maghreb belonging to the Arab and Muslim world that is collaborating with the African, Mediterranean and international fields. Algerians won their independence through a series of sacrifices and presented millions of martyrs during their long struggle, and finished their series of heroism with one and a half millions of martyrs during the Great liberation revolution which has become a reference for the free people in world.

*** Who are we?**

From the womb of the struggle of the Algerian people and the depth of their suffering, bitter struggles and experience in democracy, pluralism and reforms the Green Algerian Alliance was born, carrying the banner of peaceful change to complete the project of November proposed to establish a democratic, social and sovereign state of Algeria within the framework of Islamic principles, with the peaceful and democratic means, through the will of the free and mastering Algerian people.

Green Algerian Alliance was founded according to a mature political vision opened to all the people of Algeria who are convinced of its major principles to embody its objectives within this ambitious program:

*** Our principles:**

1. Islam is the state religion.
2. Arabism and Tamazight are the heart of national identity in the framework of Islamic principles
3. Statement of November 1st 1954 is referencing framework of the Algerian state.
4. The Republican democratic regime.
5. The Constitution and the rule of people with full respect for their will.

6. Peaceful transfer of power.
7. Individual and collective freedoms.
8. Pluralism, human rights and the rule of law.
9. National sovereignty and territorial integrity.
10. Respecting the international covenants and conventions on the basis of the balance of interests.

*** Our objectives**

The Green Algerian Alliance works to embody its objectives by steps and stages to complete the construction of the Algerian social democratic and sovereign state within the framework of Islamic principles, according to the statement of November 1st 1954 within the framework of the components of the Algerian people and their components of Islam, Arabism and Tamazight with their national dimensions, and that is with the cooperation with all the faithful ones interactively and open-mindedly to the Maghreb, Arab, Islamic and international fields. The main objectives of the Green Algeria Alliance in the following major issues:

1. Strengthening the pillars of national unity and protecting it.
2. Strengthen the pillars of state of right and law.
3. The constitutional reform.
4. Protecting the components of national identity and adopting it in the upgrade and development of the society.
5. Completing the path of national reconciliation and developing mechanisms for incorporating it.
6. Consolidating citizenship, spreading the individual and collective liberties and promoting the human rights.
7. Liberalizing the political competition, protecting the will of the people and contributing in the national development.
8. Promoting the reform of the legislative and legal systems.
9. Liberalizing the political competition, protecting the will of the people, contributing in the national development and supporting the efforts of the media and audiovisual opening- up.
10. Deepening the reforms in all fields.
11. Strengthening the status of Algeria regionally and internationally.

12. Fighting corruption in accordance with international standards.
13. Fighting against poverty, unemployment and marginalization, with the priority of paying attention to the youth.
14. Achieving the sustainable development and gaining the economic bets.
15. Promoting the public and private sectors within an integrated economic vision.
16. Restitution for the Algerian frame and the national competencies
17. Defending the dignity of women and empowering them to assume their place in the society in order to achieve the family cohesion.
18. Investing in humans and taking care of talents and competencies.
19. Developing the educational system according to future vision.
20. Supporting the social solidarity and spreading 'doing good' in the community.
21. Communicating with our communities abroad.
22. Embodying the Arab Maghreb Union, the Arab-Muslim integration and the African and international cooperation.
23. Supporting the Palestinian case financially and politically and standing-by-side the just cases in the world, as well as supporting the right of peoples in freedom, justice and self-determination.
24. Formulating the Foreign Relations according to a new approach that takes into account the balance of interests, the respect of privacies, achieving development and protecting environment.

Within this broad vision the Green Algerian Alliance poses its promising electoral program in order to lay a basis for a new phase moving toward the legitimacy of the people, the quality of the programs and the effectiveness of achievements with the clear move from the narrow partisan spirit to the spaciousness of joint broad action in order to complete the path of the Algerian state and the service of the country and citizens.

*** Algeria today:**

Elements of strength:

1. Strategic, attractive and charming location.
2. Green indicators on the macroeconomic level.
3. Mining and oil enormous wealth.
4. Diversity of the Algerian climate.

5. Human wealth as strong youth.
6. Weak external debt.
7. Medium infrastructure (transportation, dams ...)
8. Considerable exchange reserves.
9. Acceptable political stability.
10. A Clean environment and a promising market.
11. Breathtaking coastline and considerable sea wealth.
12. Huge tourist capabilities.
13. A virgin agricultural area.

Elements of weakness:

1. Unstable legislative and legal system.
2. A weak growth rate.
3. Pockets of dilated poverty.
4. Degraded buying power.
5. Unbalanced concentration of population.
6. Modest national productive fabric.
7. A fragile Investment system.
8. A Complex investment environment.
9. Weak development indicators (on the microeconomic level).
10. A rife financial corruption.
11. High unemployment rate.
12. Growing housing crisis.
13. Expensive food dependency.

*** The curbing obstacles to economic development and developing:**

- 1 - The absence of a clear economic and long-term policy.
- 2 - Poor infrastructure.
- 3 - The instability of the legislative and legal system.

- 4 – The administrative, financial and political corruption.
- 5 - Lack of transparency and mismanagement.
- 6 - Rampant bureaucracy and inflation of the parallel market.
- 7 - Poor service and the administrative bureaucracy.
- 8 - Poor organization of the currency market and the stock market and the chaos of trading them.
- 9 - The absence of the economic data and accurate statistics.
- 10 - Importing control over production and the lack of competitiveness.
- 11 - Overlap between strategic and marginal across privileged non-competitive procedures.
- 12 - The absence of a national plan for investment that dealers could use to diversify the economic activities and their integration for dumping and saturation.

*** Five priorities (2012/2017):**

If we have a majority in parliament: we will focus on the completion of five major priorities that inaugurate a new era of the green Algeria:

1- Political priority: A new constitution

We will announce the transmission of Algeria to a different republic of Algeria with a new constitution, because we consider the Council as a constituent council that is given its powers by the amendment of the constitution and it draws by the will of people the parliamentary system in preparation for the completion of national reconciliation efforts placed the conditions of amnesty and end the transition in addition to devote efforts to re-establish the state of institutions and the society of knowledge under Algerian social, democratic and sovereign state within the framework of Islamic principles on the basis of full citizenship and equality in front of the law for all citizens and bridging the trust between them and the institutions of the state and its loyal men.

2- Cultural Priority: Human being First:

The wealth of society is not based on what it stores from natural and material resources only, but with the owned human resources too and that the human element is the basis of the revival and the material development of society. Therefore, the successful policies of economic and social development are based on good exploitation and investing the human element in the society as well as knowing how important and needed it is to culture efficiency and positive characteristics through the system of education and educating in order to achieve the comprehensive development through quality education based on the activation of implicit of the

individuals and opening the way to highlight the capabilities and express their potential and creativities by embodying the education project for the effectiveness, which establishes the birth of conscious elite that contributes in building a state-of-class creative by applying a national strategy that strengthens the ability to self-creativity, and turns the results of sciences and technology into productive and real power, and applies the scheme to strengthen the nation and citizenship based on competent with promoting education as a basis for human society that is more sustainable.

The national challenges related to the loss of confidence and global pressing transformations require the development of educational systems as a radical development that copes with the accelerated knowledge and technical challenges in the information revolution and achieving the desired progress, and contributing in building the human being and retaking the lost confidence in addition to fixing the value of the pride of belonging and looking forward to spread the use of Arabic language on the level of all political and economic institutions and upgrading the Tamazight language in its civilizational context in what leads to emancipation and progress. Therefore the Green Algerian Alliance considers education, building human beings and retaking confidence as the first priorities for urgent reform.

3-Social Priority: Productive society:

We will develop a growth strategy to take into account the specificity of the areas and the needs of the population, and contribute to support the Algerian economy in the light of global competitiveness and we will focus on four priorities:

- Agriculture and food industries.
- Advanced technologies, renewable and alternative energies, chemical and petrochemical industries, metal and mechanical and digital industries.
- Establishing a sophisticated infrastructure and an attractive investing environment.
- Medicinal and pharmaceutical industry integrated with sophisticated medical services.

4-Economic priority: Developing economy:

We will create a ministry that gathers all powers related to the development of economy, industry, promotion of development and preservation of the environment to be called the ministry of economy and sustainable development and to have the mission of advancing the economy with a new approach as a priority for the government in the short and long terms, with devising a capable strategy of valuating the local economic resources and achieving the full employment with creating an

industrial solid fabric that integrates the public and private sectors as they are the national productive sectors with the need to evocate the agricultural sector to achieve food security. We will also work to adjust the monetary policy and we will combine between the banking system and Islamic banking and we will head steeply towards the abolition of interest on loans for young people and replacing them with the rates of participation. We will create a national cooperative bank for goodwill loans and supporting the small and medium enterprises relying on savings of Zakat and the fight against unemployment's fund with addressing the pockets of poverty to help all the projects and accompanying the young contractors as basis for the establishment of their own institutions by facilitative procedures guaranteed by the State, and we will liberate the cash market on the ladder of the banking reform which will result in:

Islamic bank institutions, charitable funds for investing money and the Algerian Zakat Bank. We will go to amend the law of money and credit, and reviewing the Algerian dinar exchange rate on the basis of purchasing power on the scale of foreign exchange reserves and gold. We will launch a new law for the upside collection for the benefit of producers and redistributing the tax rates in order to achieve the fiscal balance justice.

5- Priority of Foreign Relations: Active diplomacy:

We will seek to reflect the Maghreb unity and build the Maghreb of peoples according to a new approach, based on an economic vision that is established under which free trade areas on the border with Maghreb neighboring and abolishing visas between them and we will create three spaces which enable Algerians abroad to contribute to the renaissance of their country:

1. First space for the scientific partnership.
2. Second space for the economic cooperation and investment.
3. The third for cultural and touristic communication.

And proposing a new vision for the foreign partnership based on the localization of technology and strategic partnership through re-evocating of negotiation on the amendment of the current partnership agreements, including the Partnership Agreement with the European Union.

To achieve these five major priorities, we suggest the following program and measures:

Development objectives in the Green Algerian Alliance's program

The Green Algerian Alliance depends in its economic program on a special theory that distinguishes it from the greed of theories of liberalism that exploit human beings, assault the environment and concentrate wealth in the hands of a few VIP persons as well as the socialist trends which are anti-initiative and traumatic for natural

disposition, that eliminate effectiveness and affect the interests of a few categories of senior officials in the institutions. The economic theory of the Green Algeria Alliance is based on values, moral orientation, civilized dimensions and humanitarian interests which believe in economic freedom within a social and solidarity framework that achieves the integration, solidarity and harmony between the public and the private interests through realizing the meaning of succession in the earth and embodiment of the concept of the honesty in dealing with the self, others, and the surroundings at every level of economic activity.

Axis of Human resource...Human being then human being human being

Human being is the center of every development and he is its goal... He is the first economic value; and the scientific and knowledge tool that achieves by it the development plan; being the capital, which all main lines intersect at him 'referring to human being' in economic, social, political and cultural programs ... Therefore we will work on the gradual transition with Algerians starting from the social protection to the human development by changing the traditional ways of thinking, as no sense in any change that does not directly affect humans: ((God does not change what in people until they change what is in themselves)) Quran.

Human development and raising the efficiency of human capital are the first mainstay of development and the cornerstone in progress and getting out of underdevelopment, that is why we will invest in human resources to rebuild confidence in preparation for the re-formation of the middle class.

And given that the economic theory of Green Algerian Alliance considers that the human being is the center of development and its target so it works to satisfy the needs of citizens according to the scale of priorities and its own pyramid of needs, based on orders of necessities, widgets and improvements so the theory works gradually and with progress to achieve the necessities of life for everyone in the community without exception, to save his/her religion, self, mind, descendants and wealth through the provision of a minimum of food, drink, clothing, housing, treatment, transportation, education, security, religious and civil education, freedom and dignity then expanding to widgets to what makes life more comfortable and raises the critical situations for people permanently in various fields, then moving on to improvements in what makes life with joy and good view and in what makes the Algerian society distinct with civilizational elegance in the individual and collective life as well as in the private, public, material and moral ones among other communities, in what makes it a desirable society in integration and approaching.

Axis of correcting the path of development.... Development is cultured not imported

Development is not imported but cultured. The civilizational dimension, cultural heritage and the social structure occupy the forefront of it, before the legislations and laws, as backwardness is not solely due to lack of funds required for investment, but

due to other important factors that are summarized in a series of structural, local and institutional impediments in addition to external factors related to the pattern of international relations that link developing countries to developed countries. There are non-economic and non-material very important aspects in the development process, particularly culture and pride of belonging subsidized to the social relations associated with the justice of the distribution in the social side, the one associated with freedoms and the democratic system of governance in the political side, and relations between the ruler and the ruled ones, then between people themselves in the cultural aspect and the system of values and principles prevailing in the society.

Axis of the constitutional reform.... Pluralistic constitution and parliamentary regime

Any achievement of any real political reform cannot be realized without substantial modification to the Constitution, as it is the supreme text, which simplifies its spirit on the laws, dominates the system of society and the nature of governance, draws the major policies, defines the powers and establishes the basic concepts of the state of right and law.

It is the premise that people are of the owner of authority and the constituent power ... The upcoming constitutional reforms must achieve their ambitions through:

1- Emphasizing on the identity of Algerian people and their basic elements and supreme values, as well as fixing the basic pillars of the state and promoting the principles of Algerian people and maintaining the identity constants (Islam, Arabism and Tamazight).

2- Establishing the specific endocrine elements to Article 178 in the current Constitution, namely:

- The republican character of the state,
- The democratic system based on pluralistic parties.
- Islam as the state religion.
- Arabic as the national and official language.
- Fundamental freedoms and human and citizen rights.
- The safety and unity of the national territory.
- The national flag and anthem as the symbols of the revolution and the republic.

3. Explicit call to the adoption of a parliamentary system with Algerian specificities.

4. Promoting the principle of civilizing the regime (the state of right and law).

5. Clear and practical separation between the authorities.

6. Identifying the presidential terms by only one that is renewable once.
7. The government emerges from the parliamentary majority and it implies its program.

First: The political system

8. Address the imbalances related to the nature of the Algerian political system ...
Allowing the embodiment of the principle of balance among powers.
9. Expanding the powers of the prime minister, so as to enable the application of his government program.
10. Accountability of the prime minister and ministers in front of the Parliament.
11. Adopting a parliamentary system in one room.
12. Expanding the powers of parliamentary committees in the investigation.

Second: Rights and freedoms

Providing all constitutional, political legal and field guarantees that achieve the integrity of the elections ... And end the reluctance of the Algerian voters through:

13. The popular elections and referendums are the only way to involve people in decision-making and electing and resigning their rulers.
14. Peaceful transfer of power is done by people and democratically through the ballot box.
15. Assigning the task of supervision and control over the various stages of the electoral process to the judicial system or a national specialized and neutral committee, and quoting that the electoral fraud is a political crime no statute of limitations.
16. Supporting the judicial control by providing all kinds of popular control transparently.

Third: Constitutional control

17. Expanding the notification process to the National People's Congress and the Prime Minister.
18. Electing the Chairman of the Board by the deputies themselves.
19. Allowing individuals to notify by raising the case of unconstitutionality in front of the courts.
20. Establishing a High Council of Justice.

Fourth: The independence of the judiciary

21. Independence of the judiciary (an independent judicial authority).
22. The validity of the judiciary's budget estimation is of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Council.
23. Establishing a constitutional court.
24. Separating the judiciary from the executive branch.
25. Assigning the responsibility in the judiciary, promotion and insulation of the Supreme Council of Judiciary through election by the judges themselves.

Axis of the legislative system.... Leading and representative parliament

The role of the legislative authority is in ensuring the development of the legislative system to be a framework and reference for building the state of right and law... In what serves the interests of the nation and preserves the unity and sovereignty of the state, protects all citizens, saves intents and totalities and the rights, avoids the members of the nation dangers and distractions... All that cannot be done except when it is elected by representatives with integrity, and ensuring its consistency with the nation's identity and principles, and not to contradict with the elements of their identity, in order to achieve harmony of legislation and laws with the religion of the nation and its inspiration to stability, freedom, dignity and its right to the comprehensive and positive development.

26. Adopting the rules of legislative democracy, where the nation's will prevails over other, with the rejection of any orientation that may confiscate this constitutionally guaranteed right.
27. The rule of law in the context of right, justice, citizenship and equality in front the law.
28. Ensuring the election of an independent legislative authority that legislates for the interest of people outside of any order and embodies the principle of sovereignty of people, where the nation is the owner of decision exercised by those selected. It has the right to resign them via the free and transparent ballot.
29. Inspiring the legislation from the elements of the national identity of its three dimensions of Islam, Arabism and Tamazight, in an open-minded spirit to the requirements of the times and benefiting from the experiences of others.
30. Legislation for a sophisticated management system stems from it an administrative body adheres to the authenticity and that is open to the modern times and serves the interests of people and nation.
31. Legislating an administrative law, with an administrative judiciary.... that embodies the good governance of the interests of the state and the dignity and security of citizens and safeguards their freedoms and preserves their rights.

32. Removing the contradictions that impress the current texts, which are the product of years of national tragedy and the fruit of the transitional stages.
33. Ensuring public and individual freedoms for all, without distinction, exclusion or differentiation.
34. Deterring whatever insults human rights or wastes the dignity of citizens from injustice or abuse.
35. Fighting against all forms of corruption, bribery, embezzlement of public money, organized crime and disruption of public order and public sentiments of the nation by activating the current laws or proposing new laws that resist to the super-richness and punish the illegal gain.
36. Embodying the principle of "no crime, no punishment and no security measure except with in a legal text"... And "every person is innocent until proven guilty by a fair judicial decision issued by an independent judiciary".
37. Drafting of legislation that protects the poor and vulnerable classes and those with special needs... to be associated with fair tax system that can achieve the social justice and reserve the individual and collective rights.

Axis of the public administration... Modern management and professional public service

Algerian administration still manage the country's affairs with the bureaucracy accumulating of problems that increase the sufferance of the society and deal with the citizens with arrogance that makes it lose the confidence of each of the closer ones, which has made a gap between the citizens and the state and shook the confidence of people in their rulers therefore the management needs today a comprehensive reform aims at:

38. Promoting the State's agents and administrative staff and benefiting from the new global experiences in the affairs of administration, management and modernization, including the electronic management.
39. Amending the Municipal and the State Act to achieve the balance of powers between the electors and the administrators in what provides cooperation and harmony that help to achieve the local development.
40. Cleansing the administrative structures and developing them to suit the national and international variables.
41. Opening the way for the young Algerian framework to take advantage of efficiencies and rejuvenating the management as well as encouraging openness to modern management methods and paying attention to the frameworks and protecting them from the authoritarian pressure and the party extortion.

42. Taking the management away from political volatilities and fortifying its agents with regulations and transparent systems.

43. Fighting against bribery and favoritism with the commitment to the concept of public service.

Amending the basic law for officials at their different rank in a manner that preserves the dignity and achieves modernization and civilized governance for the interests of citizens.

Axis of justice.... Justice is the basis of governing

Justice in the service of the citizens and the community is in the service of development. This is the goal which the Green Algerian Alliance seeks to incarnate but that will not be achieved except with the adoption of the state of law based on the rule: «Justice is the basis of governing» with the independence of the judiciary completely from the legislative and executive branches as well as cleansing this body from each what disgraces its prestige and taking away its staff from every conflict or suspicion that will deplete its credibility or distort its reputation, including the following:

44. Completing the justice reform efforts, developing the judiciary and recycling the judiciary.

45. Adapting the legal system to conform with the new reality in what goes along with national interests and the international obligations, such as modifying and adapting (Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, Civil Law, Commercial Law, the Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure...)

46. Upgrading the human element in terms of selection, training and professional skill especially in areas in which the Algerian judiciary is still not controlling accurately, which requires updating with the technological and information developments.

47. Reconsidering the provisions related to economic crimes.

48. Activating the deterrent mechanisms stipulated in the laws, such as the law of the suppression of the illicit use of narcotic drugs and the psychotropic substances.

49. Looking for a new management style with low cost and fast separation in disputes under litigation.

50. Legalizing severe sanctions against persons and bodies that hinder the implementation of the provisions of the judiciary.

51. Simplifying the litigation procedures and bringing the administration of justice closer to the citizens with the provision of material and human necessary means for them and improving the conditions of litigants' defense and fortifying lawyers and the judiciary and enabling them with tools that facilitate their tasks.

52. Providing the necessary framework for the effective implementation of the provisions of justice, continuing the efforts and reforming prisons – in what makes them a rehabilitation tool for prisoners to re-integrate them into society and providing take-off conditions of the deviation.

53. Going until the end with the national reconciliation including the approval of organizing the amnesty, which no oppressed ones remain without having his right and with vouching all victims of the national tragedy.

Axis of economic vision and approach.... Addressing the imbalances

This axis addresses the economic imbalances causing the lack of development and partnership because of the inappropriate environment and the heavy surrounding investment at all of the legislature, banking, and management levels that have contributed to the aggravation of social problems and caused a slowdown in the pace of development and complicated the citizens' living but the various policies of economic could not liberalize from the generating economy based on the fuel earnings in what have made the economic cycle as a hostage of social tensions, especially those relating to the implications on the standard of living, the purchasing power, housing, employment, unemployment, celibacy, spinsterhood, immigration, and other aspirations of young people and their hope for a better future.

The Green Algerian Alliance adopts principle of the market economy based on the individual property, liberalization of the initiative and the protection fragile classes with humanitarian margin and seeks to regulate the dynamic market in the context of social Algerian characteristics, in order to achieve increasing in the welfare of people, reducing unemployment, narrowing the circles of poverty, equitable distribution of wealth, and increasing the rates of income and savings to rebuild the middle class.

54. The Green Algerian Alliance depends to embody its theory of economic development on a special concept of movement of funds and different benefits by clarifying the legal ways to win them with full transparency and for all people and saving them from damage and looting as well as transferring them without offset, with their stability and freedom of disposition by their owners with justice in gaining and spending them as well as ensuring circulating them with the widest range among people.

55. In this context, The Green Algerian Alliance considers property, earning and trading of wealth as legitimate, guaranteed, protected and safeguarded rights if they were gained in legitimate and legal ways within the framework of transparency, clarity away from usurious exploitation, monopoly, corruption, and trading with harmful commodities or theft, violation, embezzlement and gambling in what guarantees the rational use of wealth and non-disabling it with granting the implicated rights for the benefit of the state and society.

56. It works to reduce the dependency of the fuel by expanding the economic base and diversifying the sources of income, through the support of private investment by focusing on the establishment and rehabilitation of small and medium-sized enterprises and productive families, and in particular in agriculture, food industry and services.

57. The Alliance defends the strategic public sector and works to protect it, including what guarantees for the state its right to maintain the social balance, protect the fragile class, and ensure the future of generations in wealth and their rights in welfare with the rule of the national economic decision.

58. It guarantees, in parallel with that, integration and harmony of the public sector with the private sector being the national productive sector of wealth and the contributor to absorb unemployment as well as reducing the import bill and narrowing the circles of poverty.

59. The Alliance considers citizens as its big capital and they are a resource for the state not a burden, if the state gains their confidence and if the national policy directs them in the right direction to be productive citizens, as the state should make transparent economic policies for them and liberalize their initiatives to be one of the most important pillars of the social development.

60. The state is the only responsible for the collection of taxes, but the responsibility beyond the authority to establish a fair and transparent tax system to the duty of gaining the confidence of citizens in their state through the services provided by the government to the citizen versus what the citizen pays to the government from solidarity taxes to be a resource of improving services, raising the quality and serving investment, so the Alliance proposes the unification of taxes and levies types or the adoption of the principle of progressive taxation and relative collection to be a driving force for investment and production associated with the system of transparent and stable laws.

61. The Alliance believes that the reform of the financial and banking sector is a priority according to international standards that ensure to every citizen the right in transparent dealing with public and private banking institutions, as a partner in development not as a customer, the fact that banking institutions are essential contribution to the capital that is a tool to serve the economy, trade and sustainable development.

62. The Alliance believes that transparency is the most important legislative means and procedural ways to eliminate corruption, favoritism, nepotism, the fight against organized crime, addressing the parallel market and enabling the public opinion from its right in knowing the facts of its own country.

63. The Alliance does not recognize the granted privileges to any citizen except on the basis of equitable law that makes citizens equal in rights and duties or on the basis of

heavy investments that intervene in strategic sectors identified by the state, especially in the large south and inland states with adopting a unified principle for all.

64. The Alliance works on bridging the gap between the members of all people by redistributing the income, reviewing the tax system, standardizing the collection and deductions and reconsidering the current tax policy and the national wage network.

65. The Alliance considers that the scourge of the state structures is the parallel administration and the corresponding decisions that is why it works on the unity of resolution and imposes the rule of transparency in distribution, management and public transactions and it carries the responsibility for the bureaucrats and managers of the public affair.

66. The Alliance works on activating the supervision and inspection bodies at all levels to protect the public money and rationalizing it and involving the associative movement in this noble national endeavor.

67. The Green Algerian Alliance works to encourage the establishment of Islamic banks away from the usurious transactions, in response to the wishes of large segments of the demands and aspirations of Algerians in clean banking transactions.

68. The Alliance watches the commitment of public and private investors, as well as the foreign direct investment in all social responsibilities of employment, transferring of funds transparently, transferring of profits, transferring of technologies, and protecting the environment and other direct and indirect effects.

69. The Alliance works to ease the tax burden and quasi-tax on middle-income people, and proposes legislations related to low-income people, and encourages mini-projects to protect the family and child care and aging in corporate environments within the an economic family fabric.

70. It works to reduce the regional imbalances in development, achieve the equitable distribution of wealth, develop the special funds and activate the south fund and the high plateaus fund, with giving a special importance to the border states.

71. It takes care strongly of the environment and cleanliness of the surrounding with more orientation towards the manufacturing and optimal control in the modern technologies guaranteeing for clean industries and more focus on sustainable development programs with mandatory of industrial investment files passing on the preservation of the environment and preparing the region's body.

72. It pays attention to the field of the countryside to revive the rural development and encourage the reconstruction of the Algerian countryside by providing the necessary facilities of decent living and especially the road network, water, electricity, gas, housing, school and the community service with achieving the goal of green vital and effective countryside.

73. It injects in the economic cycle all development projects related to food security, including livestock, poultry, bees and the protection of livestock with developing it, breeding it and linking it to the industrial cycle, thus contributing to achieve food security and diversify the meals of individuals.

74. The Alliance proposes establishing a special national fund youth (generations Fund) and creating a "grant unemployed" of work and allocating a part of the privatization funds and Zakat to absorb unemployment, move the employment and investment and fight against poverty and marginalization.

75. The Alliance mobilizes all available investment energies to implant in young people the spirit of optimism and value of work with making both of them a civilizational value, a source of good livelihood and liberation and human dignity.

76. The Alliance does its best to link the university, scientific research centers and training institutions with the economic, agricultural, developmental, local and national fabric with also the mobility of the market economy, especially in the sectors of farming and food, pharmaceuticals industries.

77. The Alliance works to bring about legislation of grant unemployment for job seekers with qualifications, as it is also keen to ensure that specialist training in various professions to non-qualified in what responds to the requirements of the labor market.

78. The Alliance pays all its efforts in order to open soft loans and good loans, without interest, for young entrepreneurs, small farmers, productive families and families affected by the national tragedy as well as the graduates of vocational training institutes.

79. The Alliance works to enact the cooperative insurance system that expresses the solidarity of the different segments of society with the unemployed, those who missed the age of marriage and the other promising projects, especially small farmers, traders, fishermen, trunk traders and the like.

In order to reflect this economic approach, we recruit the pro- procedures.

Axis of infrastructures... The way to the development is by developing the way

80. Giving the utmost importance to habilitate the commensurate infrastructure with an ambitious economy and sustainable development by developing the largest budget of hydrocarbons gains to modernize the infrastructure that ensures attracting heavy investment and serious partnership.

81. Developing a clear and audited strategy for the qualification process for senior positions and in the specialized areas (appointing managers with the adoption of international standards).

82. Updating and modernizing the structures according to modern requirements in the areas of planning and management.
83. Developing the system of habilitation and training programs, in response to the real needs of economic planning.
84. Re-reviving the role of professional associations, especially the National Association of ways.
85. Renewing the philosophy of the conduct of companies, offices of studies and the national and regional laboratories.
86. Enabling the completion bodies from acquiring the competitive tools especially the modern management mechanisms, incentives wages and allowances in line with the efforts, and the real market data.
87. Developing effective and efficient mechanisms to implement the plan of periodic maintenance of the installations.
88. Giving priority to the configuration process to the most recent approved maintenance methods internationally.
89. Supporting the gear hangars with the latest means and equipment.
90. Encouraging the private investment, in what gives the priority to specialized frames to create small and medium-sized enterprises with graded-quality rankings.
91. Working on the restructuring of the follow-up and supervision bodies in what agrees with the size of the real needs.
92. Creating structures of planning and follow-up depending on the national frameworks that gained sufficient field experience, with friction with the foreign expertise, shall develop a data bank about what has been done to be as a reservoir for the experiment of future projects (recorded obstacles, used materials and techniques) with setting national competencies and expertise contributing to the achievement of different levels.
93. Reconsidering the role of the National Agency for highways by merging the agency in charge of exploitation under its banner to become one agency and give it the real commercialization by expanding its tasks to the fields of studies, engineering, and quality control.
94. Supporting the central and leadership structures with the field competencies to avoid repeating the past experiences.
95. Re-reviving the National Institute to improve the frameworks' performance.

96. Establishing higher institutes and institutions of the composition along the lines of the Higher Institute for the conduct of major projects, the National Laboratory for major projects...

97. Strict scrutiny in the preparation of the book burdens for major projects to ensure the training and transferring technology to foreign companies, according to the real requirements, with rigor in the selection of the elements involved in the training.

Axis of energy and mines: Chance of lunching ... Service for infrastructure

98. Assessing the energy and mines path since the nationalization and developing a stable legal system that adjusts this strategic resource and values the exploitation of invaluable energetic depleted resources.

99. Studied Openness to more foreign partners to take advantage of the competitive privileges granted by the international companies and accounting the implications of any uncontrolled policy.

100. Reviewing the environmental impact of the oil and gas industries by reducing the release of greenhouse gases.

101. Conserving the use of energy and economy in the policy of producing and exporting the natural gas in order to preserve the available reserves.

102. Reducing the consumption of liquid fuels for the national consumption of natural gas.

103. Avoiding any policy aimed at rapid depletion of oil reserves.

104. Developing the fuel reserves and improving the terms and conditions of the exploitation of reservoirs... by intensifying the efforts of research, exploration, recovery and re-evaluation by inserting the modern technologies as well as developing the renewable energies and solar energy in public rural and desert lights.

105. Increasing the capacity of oil refineries within the framework of the integration of refining mechanisms with the requirements of the international market in terms of quality, as well as the new European standards.

106. Developing a program for the development of the petrochemical industry, depending on the international partnership, on the basis of the exchange of experience which is the only way to raise funds and technological support.

108. Reconsidering the national policy of flooding the local market with vehicles, which increase the domestic consumption of fuel and raise the level of pollution.

109. Valuating the petroleum resources in manufacturing industries to meet the national demand and reduce the import of its products.

Axis of economic growth: For a growth strategy

110. Simplifying the procedures for establishing economic institutions, especially small and medium-sized ones.
111. Investing in the knowledge economy as a way of optimal integration in the course of the global economy and promoting the productive economy by using the modern applications of information and communication technology by increasing the size of the flow of the internet and reducing the costs of using it.
112. Caring of the circumstantial and macroeconomic information and statistics and developing the databases by resorting to periodic surveys and statistics to ensure the credibility of information, its regularity and actualizing it periodically to enable the institutions from making the right decisions in its light.
113. Investing in human resource by developing the education programs, training, configuration and control with adapting the programs to the needs of economist dealers by merging them in their preparation, and also working on the connecting link between the business and configuration sectors by encouraging, fiscal, regulatory and flexible dilutions.
114. Giving full attention to the development of south areas and the high plateaus by changing their funds to governorates. Their programs to be determined by specialized boards involve in their work the experts and the local elected ones according to local development multi-year schemes, and inventorying the management role in helping to implementation.
115. Strengthen consultation and expanding the circle of decision-making by configuring the appropriate frameworks for dialogue between professionals, social and economist partners, academics and the frameworks' sector in the form of supreme councils or dialogue, consultation forums involving all sectors.
116. Reducing the number of decision-making bodies for the restraint of expenses on one hand and warding off the conflict or contradiction on the other hand as well as for shorthand of the time and effort.
117. Enhancing the competitiveness of the Algerian economy ranked globally in low ranks by the elimination of major obstacles (lack of information, lack of accurate statistics, lack of transparency, lack of access to funding sources, the complexities of the bureaucracy, the pressure of taxation, weak infrastructure base, lack of flexibility of the legislations, the prevalence of bribery and corruption...)
118. Removing restrictions that constrain the private sector activity and avoiding discrimination between it and the public sector at the level of funding and administrative facilities and establishing worthy traditions of deals and contracts of transparent base in the first place as transparency is indicator of the integrity of the economic conditions for the foreign investors and it is one of the largest guarantees to attract foreign investments.

119. Establishing new cities surrounded by economic and service activities to untangle the isolation and contribute in solving the problem of congestion in old cities, gathering energies and ensuring their integration, and using them to the fullest extent (media and university cities, technological poles)

120. Paying attention to institutions' arboretums, which are arisen at the level of universities and training centers and establish accompanying bodies to ensure the exit of students to the practical life with mature projects (project holder student)

121. Integrating the parallel activities in clear legal and fair methods, within the circle of the formal sector, by creating appropriate spaces for the exercise of such activities, and removing as much as possible from administrative restrictions and tax burdens in what gives the labor market greater impetus.

122. Encouraging the service sectors such as insurance, tourism, hospitals, schools and all that offers added service to the citizens as they are sectors mainly absorb labor.

123. Reducing the proper time between the time of the enactment of laws and what is related of executive decrees and consolidating the method of applying them in order to avoid conflict, injustice and closing the doors of bribery, nepotism and administrative corruption...

124. Activating the role of the banking system of the actual contribution to accelerate the rotation of the wheel of development and investment and setting a goal to achieve a growth rate estimated at 8 percent between the years 2012 - 2017.

Axis of fiscal policy: Rationalization and transparency

125. Reviewing the adjust resources fund function by changing it to:

- A public investment fund.
- Sovereign fund that works on the level of global financial markets.

126. Simplifying the tax system and stepwise going to the concept of progressive tax by reducing the segments leader taxation of income (wages and profits) and moderation in the standard of deduction tax as dedication of the principle of justice and reducing the number of environmental taxes by review the basis of imposing them by simplifying or unifying them, in an effort to increase their profitability and allocating their revenues to achieve their actual goals.

127. Eliminating the tax evasion by adopting a number of forms, depending on the case, for conditioned taxing amnesty based on the waiver of the State for the penal ranked for the delay and arbitrary fines and exempting for some, conditional scanning and scheduling the taxing debt within reasonable period and providing incentives for committed taxpayers.

128. Increasing the cost-effectiveness of regular collection by expanding and diversifying the economic activity that is income-generating despite the fuel to fight the tax evasion (by exploring and eradicating its deep causes), reducing the burden of taxation itself by simplifying its mechanisms and reconsidering the tax arbitrary, as it has become means for bargains, bribery, corruption, purchase of receivables, and an outlet for tax evasion.

129. Converting the petroleum collection to income-generating levy by adopting the idea of (depleted wealth in the service of standing wealth) by directing reasonable ratio of oil rents to complete the infrastructure and modernizing it with maintaining the investment character on the uses of hydrocarbons' revenues and allocating a part of the collection for the development of research and application in the field of new and renewable energies and manufacturing industries.

130. Covering the general budget of the conduct by regular collection revenues only.

131. Directing the largest budgets of preparation, in each financial law, to build a lasting economic base and develop the infrastructure for the benefit of attracting investments and promoting both national public and private sectors as they are national productive sectors.

132. Developing strict measures to ensure the gradual adjustment of the level of deficit in the state budget at the level of 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) by issuance an organic law in this regard.

133. Reducing the number of special funds and reviewing their functions by excluding them from being only receptacles for hoarding the public money, storing it, or spending it in tiling and decorating the facade.

134. Rationalizing the government spending to ensure full transparency in spending by stopping the waste of public money in useless activities and narrowing the scope of these activities to the minimum possible level.

135. Activating the role of the accounting council in achieving a field observation, in addition to notebook surveillance, and liberalizing the Parliament from restrictive control node.

136. Rehabilitating the elected People's Councils in the field of the public finances control and contribution of the local development.

137. Reducing the cost of achievement for government projects, by specifying their maturities accurately, with quality assurance in order to avoid the high maintenance costs with ensuring compliance with the environmental requirements and international specifications and standards.

138. Reconsidering the mega projects, which their incomes are not balanced with their expenditures, and re-evaluating the priorities to respect the cultural norms of the nation.

139. Reducing the burden of public services, without impacting negatively on their kind and size, by making it easier to collect them and exploiting their potential human and material resources.

140. Reforming the local finance in order to provide the financial resources to local communities, and in this framework we will work to direct estimation budgets from the Treasury public as a subsidy from the state to remote municipalities, that suffer from isolation and marginalization to advance them developmentally according to the number of population, area and levels of human development to eradicate poverty, combat unemployment and reduce the internal migration.

141. Reviewing the customs system in what makes it a tool to combat drug, money laundering, parallel trade and economic crime to protect the national production and deal efficiently with the developments in the international market and the World Trade Organization.

142. Protecting the users of the tax administration and supporting their number and composition with rehabilitating them economically, legally and administratively and activating the information network to adjust carding the ones who are subject to tax and their incomes.

143. Adjusting the national carding for importers and exporters and activating coordination between the competent departments of the economic control: Commerce - taxes – Customs and putting them under judicial control.

Axis of monetary policy: Professional banks and diversity of banks

The monetary policy aims in the Green Algerian Alliance's program to achieve the monetary independence and stability and ensuring the necessary and permanent liquidity for the development financing. To achieve that, this policy functions on the gradual liberalization of the National Department of Finance from the negative effects of the finance circle that is prevailing globally which is based on usury, fraud and monopoly, which has made the whole world exposed to collapse through the gradual introduction of the system of Islamic participation which proved its steadfastness in the face of the global financial crisis and it enjoys investment formats and methods to turn and run the funds negating the usurious exploitation and in which can achieve the interest of all parties contributing to the investment process and while the society reaches by applying it to the maximum efficiency in allocation and usage of available financial resources. To achieve this economic vision, the Green monetary policy is based on a network of banking institutions that form the regulatory framework to it, namely: the Central Bank, the commercial banks, specialized banks and banks of foreign trade and the credit specialized institutions in addition to a range of

complementary institutions including: Refinancing banks, clearing financing banks , cooperative financing institutions, fund of major projects , the audit of investment , banking training centers, scientific research banking centers, Sharia Supervisory Board.

To achieve integration with the monetary policy, the fiscal policy ensures in the program of the Green Algeria by doing the necessary measures and financial measures based on its economic principles in order to adjust, collect and develop the financial resources efficiently and good allocating them in the areas of multi-purpose spending for achieving the economic stability, the equitable distributing of wealth and accessing via spending and private funds and complementary tools to what is customary and positive in the traditional economy and one of those special tools are the Zakat revenues and other various institutions of solidarity, including the financial tools based on the property (bonds speculation, renting contracts and participation bonds) also including the financial tools based on indebtedness (good intention loan, bonds, and bonds of tooling).

As the monetary policy of the Green Algerian Alliance operates to:

144. Enable the Bank of Algeria from required independence in the field of perception and management of the monetary policy, which its goals should remain confined to the price stability, preventing of inflation and ensuring the external value of the national currency.

145. Follow-up the Bank of Algeria annually on the performance of levels of inflation and price stability.

146. Encouraging the microfinance-oriented to the rural and household activities as well as the productive families.

147. Encouraging banks, after diversifying them, including Islamic banks and developing, modernizing and encouraging them to spread by increasing their branches and windows, in what make them closer to the sectors of economic activity and creating windows for the Islamic banking.

148. Including the Islamic banking system in the banking work system in general by reviewing the Code of Money and Loan and other relevant legislations to provide an opportunity for hesitant savers for reasons related to religious conviction.

149. Encouraging the economic institutions to issue Islamic bonds and trading them in the stock market.

150. Urging the conventional banks to open windows or branches that provide for the marketing of Islamic financial products, taking into account the requirements of the tax treatment for this type of products.

151. Reviving the spirit of entrepreneurship among the managers of the financial institutions and promoting the initiatives for them with uprooting the bureaucratic mentality in them and working to establish the Islamic banking dealing.
152. Developing a transparent and flexible system for the conduct of the hydrocarbon sector.
153. Developing the work of the Algerian Stock Exchange and activating the movement of capital.
154. Gradual elimination of parallel cash market and absorbing the excess liquidity in the financial market.

Axis of Zakat and endowments: Contribution to solve the dilemma of poverty

155. Transferring the Zakat Fund to the institution of Zakat standing alone as (the Zakat cooperative Bank) taken into account in its establishing and conducting the contribution to reduce the patch poverty and fight the moral and social corruption.
156. Taking into account the Islamic legitimate controls that govern its performance and those assigned to it with making it mandatory, not optional.
157. Discounting its proceeds of the tax base for profit institutions.
158. It organizes the collection methods, so as to ensure a continuous flow of the enterprise resources.
159. Adjusting the lists of beneficiaries in coordination with the concerned authorities of the social, youth and development affairs.
160. Considering the minimum monthly wage as a measure to determine the groups concerned to take advantage of them (the ones without income, low-income, insolvents, the eight varieties known in the Islamic jurisprudence 'Fiqh').
161. The need to permit it to conduct it by the provisions AQAH (by the verification of the actual incomes for individuals and coordination with the interests of the tax in respect of institutions.
162. Legislating legal rules that organize this sector, in line with the developments of the times.
163. Retrieving the stolen endowments by individuals or institutions, including the prisons confiscated by the colonial authorities)
164. Counting with statistics the endowment properties and documenting them in a final and permanent manner.
165. Using the endowment resources in what they have been endowed for.
166. Establishing an independent body to invest the endowments' funds.

167. Motivating people to contribute in the enrichment of endowment, by all available means.

168. Periodic review of decades of exploitation in order to actualize them.

169. Placing endowments under the tutelage of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, in coordination with the State Property Commission.

170. Allocating a part of its proceeds for its maintenance, protection, employment, and ensuring when necessary.

171. Activating the mechanisms' claim of the Algerians endowments abroad, even for their symbolism and historical implications of being a property of the nation, especially in Palestine and specifically in Jerusalem and the Maghareba Quarter...

Axis of investment and partnership: Attraction requires a favorable environment

So far, and outside the hydrocarbon sector, the general atmosphere is still an expelling factor of the foreign investment, which is a real node that can be overcome by:

172. Diagnosing the objective and artificial difficulties that limit the flow of foreign productive investment on the level of infrastructure, real estate and loans...

173. Developing a specific time calendar and practical mechanisms to contain these difficulties and get rid of their accumulated effects.

174. Providing the investment conditions with the stability of the legislative and legal system, security, transparency, facilities, simplicity of procedures and all the other attractions that allow attracting foreign investment.

175. Focusing on the productive investment which meets the vital needs of Algeria and allows the access of real and plentiful job opportunities.

176. Working with the approach (Made in Algeria) rather than (Imported by).

177. Linking between the foreign investment and technology transfer in the framework of partnership based between the national institutions (public and private) and the foreign party.

178. Considering the domestic investment as the greatest guarantee to attract foreign investments.

179. Facilitating the procedures (the declarative system).

180. Developing a national industrial scheme in accordance with capabilities and the higher interests of the country in order to be a directing framework for investment.

181. Establishing free zones and points.

182. Encouraging the national industrialists to be locomotive for the economy and a catalyst-handling to promote the small and medium-sized enterprises.

183. Linking the tariff reductions' grants with the level of investments and the concerned countries with Algeria.

Axis of Water and Irrigation: ((We made from water every living thing)) Quran

184. Water is a strategic wealth that life cannot be without it "We made from water every living thing" Quran. Therefore the Green Algerian Alliance adopts:

185. Strict interest in the national map of the dams, water barriers, groundwater, wells and communities of water to ensure a green Algeria with ensuring an urban sophisticated system cares in everything that is linked to social well-being of the clean environment, green spaces, network of roads, water, sanitation and hygiene public... To parks, forests and resorts... To ensure the social welfare, integrated development and regional balance with working to provide the basic necessities for every citizen as well as preserving the environment.

186. Working to increase the storage vessels of large and medium-sized dams and also the water barriers...

187. Expanding the network of sea water desalination plants, taking into account preserving the environment by finding solutions of deposited salts which are currently re-casted into the sea in what may adversely affect the fishery wealth in the long term.

188. Rationalizing the use of water generally in the aspects of economic used (watering, cleanliness, industry and surplus) with the higher technical interest of recycling the used water and fighting wastefulness by sensitizing and educating the public opinion with using all available means from schools and mosques to the audio-visual media and modern means of communication, in order to build conviction for everyone that water is a scarce resource that should be preserved.

189. Periodic and efficient renewing of the transport and distribution network with fighting against water spills that affect highly cost-effective distribution of water bodies that may affect the health of citizens because of water pollution exposure.

190. Using modern technology in the management and transfer of water and discovering the defects and leaks and treating the drinking water with recovering and recycling the wastewater.

191. Vouching for the human element of those who deal with the world of water, in terms of continuous training, physical and mental stimulation and putting them in the form of modern technologies in the global level and encouraging the spirit of their creativity... with taking advantage of the Algerian specialized competencies and opening the way for the serious contributions expressed by the private sector.

192. Enacting laws that achieve these goals and implying them strictly and reviewing them periodically.

193. Developing a new strategy for the management of water resources by the optimum exploitation of the surface waters in the north by dams and existing water barriers while working on the completion of other projects under the financial abundance, available human capacities and the gained experiences... In the south we can exploit the big stock groundwater by digging more wells and transferring water over long distances.

194. Periodic maintenance of dams and water barriers by removing the silt and deposited mud which the remarkably reduce the absorptive capacity of the dam or water barrier... as well as working on the maintenance of devices and equipment by providing the material means and investing in training and taking advantage of advanced technology.

195. Optimal use of energy operating dams and wells using the 'gravity' in the transfer of irrigation water and eliminating the leaks in transport and pumping networks by adopting the modern technology in the used equipment and the means of control... and also by promoting the night irrigation in the dry months and days in which the temperature is more than 37 degrees in the shade to avoid evaporation and encourage the use of unwanted herbicides in what save a huge amount of irrigation water.

196. Using the modern irrigation methods such as drip irrigation, small sprinkler irrigation and axial spraying, with avoidance of flood irrigation which wastes large amounts of water and that comes only by supporting means, equipment and modern methods of irrigation (irrigation techniques).

197. Launching awareness and sensitizing campaigns include peasants and farmers to encourage them to protect water resources from waste and pollution as well as protecting the facilities from vandalism and neglect.

198. Providing the appropriate legislative framework and the institutional arrangements related to the updating of management of irrigation schemes.

199. Strict review for the policy of concession granted to investors in mineral water, spring water and the rest of what goes into packaging trade and gaseous treatments.

Axis of environment: Healthy environment and green Algeria

200. Discussing the problem of solid waste by adopting a long-term action plan to retrieve the environment greenness.

201. Developing a regulatory framework that frames the process and to be built on the method of conducting that guarantees disposal of waste quickly and at low cost.

202. Preventing the dump vacating at random by accurate and thoughtful choosing for the sites of vacating and burial or incineration.

203. Providing the bodies in charge of the waste conduct with technical and appropriate material means.
204. Balancing between the waste incinerations and burying after the retrieval operations.
205. Integrating the private sector in the collection and removing of solid waste.
206. Promoting the recovery of recoverable waste for recycling, and valuing it.
207. Being skin to deal with solid risky waste such as medicines and pharmaceutical or radioactive materials in a manner that protects from risks.
208. Reconsidering in the polluting industries by putting them away from urban areas.
209. Equipping factories with anti-pollution.
210. Preventing factories from discharging the liquid residues
211. Dealing with the industrial wastewater with preventing its usage, if not then disinfecting, recycling and retrieving it.
212. Increasing the processing plants and raising the efficiency of the existing ones.
213. Preventing the discharge of wastewater to the sea or groundwater reservoirs.
214. Fighting pollution in cities and urban areas by putting away the locations dedicated to burning of solid waste.
215. Reconsidering the way of exploiting quarries near urban areas
216. Preserving the vegetation meaning the forests and existing woodlands and increasing their area.
217. Preserving the pastoral and vegetal areas and renewing its vegetation cover.
218. Developing the green spaces and taking them into account in any new urban expansion.
219. Caring in clean energies as they are eco-friendly products.
220. Promoting the culture of environment at schools, media and mosques' levels.
221. Taking care of vegetation and green dam (or what is left of them) by expanding them and developing the steppes by organizing grazing, organizing the land reclamation, taking care of vegetation mat and reforesting with graded percentage annually for the damaged forests and arid areas.
222. Increasing the acreage of drought-resistant trees and anti-bias soil.
223. Putting barriers and protective screens of the phenomenon of sand encroachment.

Axis of Agriculture: Integrated cultivation into the development cycle

The Green Algerian Alliance proposes a new approach to the world of agriculture based on the principle of complementarity development by developing the economic sector industrially and agriculturally and putting both sectors in front of winning the bet of self-sufficiency between the years 2012 to 2022 by developing a law framework that brings together all the stakeholders in the development sectors related to food security in the comprehensive development path accompanied with the scientific research, technological development and administrative organization activating for agriculture and developing for the food industry to provide local production and reduce the imported food bill gradually.

This approach to a better Algeria requires in particular:

224. Organizing the agricultural property by applying the conditional ownership.
225. Reviewing the executive legislations and decrees related to the world of agriculture.
226. Reconsidering the method of funding, supply and agricultural support for the lands' valuation.
227. Focusing on agricultural priority options (milk, grains, legumes etc...)
228. Taking care of farmers in insurance, health, education, training and supervision.
229. Putting catalytic actions to support the products and reform the agricultural surroundings, divans, patterns of production, storage, marketing and business climate.
230. Discussing the possibility of establishing a higher council for farming with partners.
231. Exempting the agricultural production means of taxes.
232. Renewing the seed stock and redistributing them.
233. Working towards reaching the food balancing... between domestic production and imports.
234. Increasing the utilized agricultural area and encouraging the ground serving.
235. Increasing the agricultural sector's contribution to the gross domestic product to reduce the food dependency to the outside at the level of strategic crops, specifically grains (domestic production: 4.2 million tons, compared to the market need: 10 million tons).
236. Increasing the irrigated areas and developing and diversifying crops in order to achieve the self-sufficiency during the ten-year period between the years 2012 - 2022.
237. Reconsidering the proportion of allocated lands to a periodic comfort.

238. Avoiding any formalities to preserve the fertility of the available lands and using them rationally (combating the erosion, desertification and the cement crawling...)
239. Increasing the productivity of available resources (agricultural lands, pastures, forests and vegetation)
240. Raising the level of production of olives, palm trees, legumes, citrus fruits and other food products that are wide-consumption.
241. Increasing the national productivity and improving the breeds.
242. Bringing together the key actors in the development of the agricultural economy.
243. Developing villages and rural areas and advancing the sustainable development.
244. Diversifying the economy of rural areas to reduce the rural exodus.
245. Protecting, enhancing and rationalizing the use of natural resources.
246. Rationalizing the subsidies directed to revive agriculture and reconsider the huge financial allocations that are pumped into this sector.
247. Addressing the legal and administrative obstacles related to the agricultural real estate.
248. Developing and rehabilitating the agricultural labor force.
249. Compulsory of the labor accompaniment by specialists in order to lay the foundations for scientific farming that enables to raise production, productive capacity and optimal utilization of available resources.
250. Finding a strong authority that imposes discipline in agricultural activity.
251. Providing a protectionist policy for the benefit of the local products in the face of the imported products.
252. Improving the productive capacity of the seeds' varieties which are most in demand.
253. Caring about the breeding of new improved varieties more adapted to the environmental center (establishing a regular agricultural production begins to ensure the provision of seeds for farmers)
254. Encouraging farmers to adhere strictly with the scientific methods proposed by the technical institutes in the agricultural field (linking the agricultural support from the state side with the products based on technical real accompanying for investments)
255. Increasing and modernizing the surplus storage capacity of production and improving the storage methods and fighting the scarcity.

256. Real seeking to increase the collection centers of plant and animal products (especially grains, milk, potatoes...) to limit the food estimators' waste and reduce the proportion of peasants' losses.
257. Setting the subsidized prices according to the season of the surplus production for the peasant strategic materials which the state provide them to farmers when market prices declined, and converting these products into the strategic reserve for emergencies and vagaries of the market.
258. Finding a specialized brokerage (technicians, engineers, offices of consultants and peasant consulting) and we link between management and farmers to facilitate the procedures of support and accompaniment, away from the bureaucratic hurdles.
259. Facilitating and supporting the projects of the food industry, especially owners of small and medium-sized enterprises, contractors and livestock, poultry and bees breeders... in order to increase the agricultural sector's contribution in the gross domestic product.
260. Enabling farmers to fulfill their role in the process of economic, agricultural and rural development by the assistance, counseling and accompaniment.
261. Special attention to the development of two main agricultures which are dates and olives, as they are one of the most promising and stable crops, which can provide a global competitive markets for them.
262. Promoting the scientific research aimed at improving the agricultural and animal breeds in order to increase the agricultural profitability, breeding and breed's diversity.....
263. Addressing the legal status of the disputed agricultural lands in order to facilitate their circulation and exploitation, especially the public lands and the ones of the al-arsh 'throne'.
264. Protecting the farmers through reforming the agricultural cooperation institutions and insurance, especially the social insurance and protection against pandemics, natural calamities and disasters.
265. Supporting loans given to farmers to the maximum extent borne by the public treasury and putting the sort ranging from strategic to marginal support.
266. Developing appropriate mechanisms to protect the agricultural product from damage when production and storage in a manner that preserves the interests of the farmers.
267. Organizing the wholesale markets for fruits and vegetables to protect farmers and consumers from speculation.

268. Habilitating and configuring the peasants to work on the activation of the agricultural extension system for the daily accompaniment of farmers.
269. Providing promotions to farmers for the use of intensive crops and semi-intensive to raise the yield.
270. Supporting the input prices of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, providing and distributing them within the required deadlines and facilitating the access to them.
271. Expanding the agricultural reclamation land areas and setting a goal of reclamation of million hectares in the next ten years.
272. Establishing the rural population by the provision of housings and granting small loans without interest and providing living conditions by providing road, water, electricity and dismantling of isolation.
273. Supporting the livestock and promoting the activities of the production of animal feed and giving promotions to ranchers and conservators of the national breeds and spreading the milk production to reach three million dairy cows in the next ten years.
- 0.274. Supporting the prices of electricity in the desert agricultural areas.
275. Promoting and diversifying the food crops for the development and diversification of the Algerian table.

Axis of Industry: Utilizing the potentials

276. Developing a manufacturing policy that is capable of technology transfer and stopping the policy of consumption of the ready product that serve the interests of foreign companies and its usage is less or non-existent for the national economy.
277. Concerning for the rebuilding of a national industry that is commensurate with our bet on the national product sector (public and private) that is able to accommodate the greatest competition of specialized labor and contribute to the production of permanent wealth.
278. Putting an end gradually to the dependency of foreign industrial products to address the parallel market.
279. Re-valuating the local resources of raw materials.
228. Optimum benefiting from the Algerian universities and the competent national laboratories to achieve the desired integration between the practical and scientific poles (industry and university).
281. Adopting the option of local manufacturing for export for all products that can be manufactured domestically or in partnership with abroad.
282. Concerning to attract the foreign industrial investment and technology transfer.

283. Linkage between the policy of industrialization and the requirements of environmental protection.
284. Rehabilitating and modernizing the industrial medium and small existing units, in the context of the scheme to support the institutions that are experiencing difficulty with activating their productive activity.
285. Revitalizing the public capital in the field of industrial domestic and foreign partnership.
286. Adopting the protectionist policy if necessary, preventing unequal competition and refraining from opening up to foreign products without restrictions or being misled by the arguments of globalization.
287. Adopting a flexible collective system for the benefit of the local industry.
288. Diversifying the local industrial production to include the widest possible range of products.
289. Reconsidering the policy of financial recruitment for bank deposits.
290. Betting on the manufacturing, food industries and everything related to the priorities of citizens by producing the goods with wide consumption.

Axis of small and medium-sized enterprises: Solution is today before tomorrow

291. Mini, small and medium enterprises are the locomotive of all progress, therefore we bet on reaching an integrated development fabric that achieves a growth rate of up to 10 % over the next ten years.
292. Providing an advanced and encouraging infrastructure.
293. Facilitating the procedures for establishing a contract notification according to prior book conditions.
294. Facilitating the procedures for the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises according to an integrated vision to prevent economic decline and centralized saturation by establishing nurseries for these institutions in all the cities and adopting 'a single window'.
295. Accompanying these institutions for headquarters, financing and accessing the market by giving them an encouraging percentage from the public transactions.
296. Helping the successful organizations in improving the quality of their products by qualifying their workers and enabling them to obtain raw materials exempted relatively from customs and taxes.
297. Facilitating the procedures for obtaining loans to facilitate their finance and protect this sector of the traders who seek the rapid profit illegally.

298. Adopting strict arrangements in following the programming bankruptcy to evade debt payment.

299. Enabling the institutions of the necessary industrial property to embody the various projects.

300. Habilitating labor to provide workers that help these institutions to succeed.

301. Ensuring an acceptable level of the national market to promote their products.

302. Reorganizing the developmental spaces of establishing exhibitions for young contractors.

303. Developing a serious accompany system to follow the development of the institutions.

Axis of the prices and national market: Roofing and fighting against speculation

304. Creating a national network of wholesale markets and rehabilitating the neighboring, weekly and covered markets.

305. Linking the housing projects by the commercial construction.

306. Completing national, commercial, new, regional and local structures which should be subject to control and deal with transparency, relations and clear roles for each intervener.

307. Reworking functions, powers and roles of the special national bureaucracy for all people to ensure abundance, balance of the market and prevent speculation.

308. Activating the Competition Council and addressing the modes of domination.

309. Simplifying the procedures for the establishment of consumer protection associations at the level of all quarters and expanding their powers and activating their activities.

310. Reconsidering the policy of supporting extensive material consumption in a manner that preserves the purchasing power and roofing their prices.

311. Addressing the problem of the black market in order to ensure the integration of the youth in the official market by exempting them from the previous taxes and integrating them into the normal economic cycle.

312. Promoting the food industry in Algeria and protecting the national production.

313. Enabling consumers to obtain after-sales services easily and without burdens assumed by vendors themselves.

314. Drying up on the black market, the parallel trade and speculation in price by finding alternative solutions.

315. Stimulating the national producers to reconsider the margins granted to them.
316. Eliminating the recorded scarcity in some of the basic supported materials by adopting a modern storage policy, establishing a competitive system and strict regulation to the modes of monopoly, storage and distribution with the logic of a new market.
317. Monitoring the observance in prices under the influence of supply and demand by controlling the amount when it comes to the supply products with wide consumption.
318. Dealing with regulated prices by regulatory bodies and fighting all forms of collusion or failure by tightening sanctions and pursuing judicially the conniver.
319. Activating the role of follow-up the market bodies to provide accurate statistics that enable in anticipating any scarcity of goods and intervening of the state to protect the market from volatility.
320. Creating a body to monitor the national market fluctuations and rationalizing consumption in educating citizens throughout the year.
321. Reconsidering in relations of the producers with wholesale and consumption markets.
322. Involving the representatives of traders in social dialogue as a suggestion power, particularly if it came to the development of legislations and laws related to the market, food security and consumer protection.
323. Follow-up the global commodity indices and adjusting the odds reflections on the national market prices, especially during the stressful seasons (the school year, the month of Ramadan...)

Axis of Foreign Trade: The bet of exporting and competitiveness

324. Our bet is to modify the balance between exports and imports in preparation for the entry into the World Trade Zone.
325. Reviewing the decisions of exporting in the light of every change in the macroeconomic trends (the balance of trade, balance of payments, surplus and deficit in the state budget, taxes, duties, customs procedures, competitive quality, standard specifications, world prices and means of rising different currencies) and taking possibilities of the volatility of the oil market into account.
326. Personalizing the strategic tools in the different export communications, whether in the governmental bodies or by the private sector.
327. Inventorying the international interactions in the export markets such as determining the role of international trade and caring about marketing researches,

information technology, using internet in making deals and preparing an electronic index of exportable goods.

328. Using the electronic commerce in implementing the export quotas and communicating with the global markets.

329. Supporting the small and medium-sized enterprises which own the development of the foreign trade sector in similarity to what some developing countries do.

330. Looking for an economic partnership in order to strengthen the agriculture and industry sectors and expanding investment to bridge the gap of financial and material means.

331. Forming 'interest groups' to defend the right of acquiring the industrial and commercial knowledge as well as 'the right of market' in bilateral exchanges.

332. Building a well-defined strategy for exporting in terms of diversification of the export basket and achieving competitiveness that re-considerate the economic and social sides while do not neglect the actual overlap between the national market and foreign counterparts.

333. Activating procedures and adopted methods in the program of rehabilitation and developing exports apart from fuels by the state.

334. Involving vital sectors such as tourism and our community abroad for example in the development of exports.

335. Activating the economic partnership and increasing its contribution to the improvement of basic sectors in the economic projects directed to the support of foreign trade.

336. Activating the export culture among the economic Algerian operators who tend to import due to its rapid profitability and lack of its risk compared to export (reconsidering the business records carrying the activity of import / export).

337. Coordinating between the commercial agencies and exporters to strengthen the market opportunities for some products (especially of natural origin such as: vegetables, fruits, dates and olives) and following more effective marketing methods based on study and research and gathering information on new markets for our national products.

338. Orientating to the Maghreb, Arab and African regions for exchanges.

339. Getting rid of dominance patterns of management and administrative value.

340. Addressing the problem of rising production costs due to the deterioration of the value of the national currency, inflation, the global monetary fluctuations and weakness of competitiveness.

341. Adopting rational governance in the exporting enterprises (marketing strategy)
342. Delivering products conform to international standards, in terms of quality and price.
343. The need to employ technical and technological innovations to increase the budget of research, development and remote design.
344. Promoting the share of exports of non-hydrocarbon and supporting them to take their place in the international market and earning permanent customers (possibility to start to open large areas for local markets through Algerians dealers residing abroad).
345. The need of diversifying the sources of national income... by exploiting all the available economic resources in order to reduce dependence on petroleum taxes which fund imports.
346. Taking into account the impact of the variable income on imports.
347. Controlling the evolution of consumption to limit support to low-income people while working to raise the productivity of the Algerian individuals.
348. The need to direct importing and orienting it on how to ensure the achievement of the desired objectives as much as possible.
349. Adopting an economic policy that will support the national production, including the promotion of exports apart of the hydrocarbon sector and the creation of alternatives of imported goods gradually with the protection of infant industries.
350. Encouraging the foreign investment by reducing the obstacles faced by it and encouraging it to establish joint projects that will provide expertise to the local investor and increase the chances of development.
351. Enhancing the competitiveness of national products in the domestic market in facing their counterparts imported from abroad by improving quality, intensifying the productive efforts and reducing the cost of production.
352. Addressing the parallel market and organizing the industrial groups according to the type of activity.

Axis of sea fishing and fishing resources: Contribution to the diversity of food

353. Putting this sector in the service of food security.
354. Raising the number of landing sites by expanding the fishing ports and completing a large number of shelters and landing beaches.
355. Continuous training and rehabilitation for workers in sea-fishing by organizing training sessions and direct configuration by the representatives of sea-fishing.
356. Promoting the establishment the industry workshops of fishing boats and tools.

357. Supporting and guaranteeing the bank loans destined for fishing and aquaculture.
358. Supporting and encouraging the activities surrounding the sea fishing from cooling, converting, preparing and storing.
359. Promoting aquaculture in marine basins, ponds, artificial lakes and dams.
360. Following up the study of biomass for sea depth for a good knowledge of fishing resources and the national stockpile for fishing with protecting and developing it.
361. Providing the fishing tools and maps with training fishermen to use them.
362. Spreading the culture of food security related to water aquaculture.

Axis of Tourism: The possible solution

363. Developing a national tourist map that tourists could discover with it the beauty of Algeria.
364. Exempting the tourist industry from the tax on profits.
365. Encouraging the private investors to move towards this sector.
366. Developing the system of tax exemptions or reductions of all kinds.
367. Providing the banking facilities, especially in relation to the interest rates.
368. Owning the real estates devoted to tourism investment.
369. Exemption from the registration rights in the event of the establishing touristic companies or increasing their capital.
370. Providing the administrative facilities for serious investors.
371. Providing a tourist culture devoted to areas with touristic attraction.
372. Establishing new institutes for training in the field of hoteling, general tourism and cultural tourism with creating escorts and tour guides.
373. Expanding the facilities with reviewing prices and the tourism cost.
374. Encouraging partnership with various countries to gain experience and exchange the tourist patterns.
375. Establishing a tourist channel concerned of the promotion of tourist product and the national space.
376. Active participation in international tourism fairs.
377. Encouraging local tourism, including the family one and students' tourism (backpack tourism)

- 378. Paying attention to tourist product of religious character (historical religious, mosques sites, palaces and landmarks)
- 379. Adopting a code of ethics for tourism of various kinds.
- 380. Encouraging local groups to evaluate the available tourist sites they have.
- 381. Signing tourist exchange Moorish Arabic and Islamic contracts with supporting them by governments.

Axis of housing: The studied quantum

- 382. Purging the sector of real estate promotion from speculators.
- 383. Counting the residential facilities and digitizing them (inserting them into the computer by developing a comprehensive survey policy of all housings built since the beginning of independence to the end of 2012 in under Pentecostal of Independence).
- 384. Reconsidering the books of the conditions specifying modes of design in what is commensurate with the culture of Algerian society in terms of the number of rooms and spaces' account.
- 385. Considering the surrounding as an integral part of the housing so to oblige the workers with the conforming initialization to the conditions.
- 386. Eliminating the distorting hostels of the urban fabric in a lot of cities.
- 387. Giving citizens the opportunity to choose the location and quality of housing.
- 388. Facilitating the initiative of self-construction and the rural housing by a support from the state.
- 389. Opening the way for accredited studies offices to participate in the design of the quality of housing preserving the cultural patterns to various destinations of the country.
- 390. Directing the consumption of real estate.
- 391. Specifying the prices of the property based on accurate national carding.
- 392. Reconsidering the criteria of benefiting from state's support.
- 393. Preparing a national matrix for the residential real needs, studying the possibility of achievement in the real time and place, studying the files transparently and distributing current and programmed hostels for all housing seekers in various types in accurate table systems that considers the social justice in the distribution, where every seekers finds the same housing benefiting according to a calendar time to be opened and closed every five years.

394. Making national carding for the beneficiaries of state's subsidies in the field of housing and actualizing them to reduce the repeating of benefits (inserting them into computers)

395. Encouraging investors to create accomplishing institutions and accompanying them to raise the national capacity of achievement.

396. Encouraging investment in all related to building materials as cement, iron, bricks, sand, gravel, copper and marble... and others.

397. Unifying the price per square meter for all formulas of construction funded from the public treasury with the distinction between urban and villages and the countryside and cities and the interior municipalities (remote ones) and the price per square meter in the deep Algeria and the Sahara.

Axis of Health: Prevention is better than cure

We will work to cover the basic themes of health, namely: prevention, treatment, medication and equipment, through:

400. Empowering patients in the hills and south of the specialized treatment through the equitable distribution of specialized human resources through the amendment of the legislation related to civil service by providing incentives include the provision of functional hostels for specialists doctors and to change their ownership to them 'doctors' after seven years of service with compensation for transport and improving wages and holidays and for those stimulus to be circulated to all who wish to work in the concerned areas.

401. Continuing to achieve healthy structures of hospitals and health centers, especially in the highlands and the south and encouraging the private investment in the health sector.

402. Tightening the control with respect to the conduct of health institutions, as well as their maintenance and restoration.

403. Providing the means and tightening the control for the good reception of patients with good taking care of them.

404. Rationing the prices of health services and compensating citizens on the basis of real values.

405. Encouraging the local pharmaceutical industry by preventing the import of medicines that are made locally with the condition of achieving abundance and facilitating the process of registering the new varieties.

406. Tightening the control on medicines, especially the imported ones by strengthening the framing and processing of the National Laboratory for Drug Control.

407. Compensating medicines by the reference price to protect the insurers, with updating the list of medicine.

408. Improving the preventive system by strengthen the processing and framing of the relevant structures.

409. Spreading the health monitoring especially in the schools' atmosphere, the business and labor ones with make that control compulsory for all.

410. Providing a safe and healthy environment by:

- Maintaining networks (potable water, cleansing, roads and lighting)
- Promoting the hygiene and public health through the sanitation of dirty water, solid waste, streets cleanliness and public places.
- Activating the role of the national committee to combat transmitted diseases by water.
- Protecting the environment by preserving the natural resources, green spaces, water resources and vegetation.
- Supporting offices of hygiene at the municipal level materially and humanly to perform their real role and empowering them with their legal powers, which were robbed due to bureaucratic actions.

411. Anti-pollution reasons by:

- Cleaning housing, residential neighborhoods and their surroundings by the concerted efforts of neighborhoods' dwellers, local associations and municipal services, health, education and coordination among them in order to raise awareness, education and alert continuously with enacting deterrent laws in this area and organizing motivational competitions at the local level to promote the best neighborhoods and cities.
- Supporting and promoting the national committees to combat chronic and infectious diseases and their causes, through practical schemes.
- Supporting and encouraging associations concerned with health, environmental and surrounding protection and enabling them to disseminate the health awareness by the dialogue campaigns, school days, awareness-raising and others.

412. Including specialized programs which care about health, prevention and health care in general and the health awareness and consumer protection in the network programs for the Algerian television channels.

413. Adopting a special strategy to diet and physical activity to promote health and protect it through:

- Reducing the risk factors associated with chronic diseases caused by unhealthy diets and physical inactivity.

- Combating and preventing smoking in public places.

- Promoting researches in the field of dietary and physical activity.

- Fight against the harmful practices in the field of nutrition.

414. Taking the possible precautionary measures which protect from the adverse effects of climate change (heat waves, floods, droughts ...)

415. Developing the social security system and updating it to go along with modern developments.

416. Revising the organizing and conducting laws of the private health sector and private clinics.

417. Regulating the pharmaceutical market and encouraging the pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceuticals and medical gears.

418. Developing the quality health services for all citizens, taking into account:

- The burden of chronic diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, etc...

- Increasing demands for health services.

- Increasing costs of personal care.

419. In regards to private health programs, we suggest care with promoting:

- Maternal and child health.

- Strengthening and upgrading the medical school.

- The health of adolescents and adults (by preventive and therapeutic services).

- Psychological and mental health.

- Early detection of chronic diseases.

- Taking care of aging through a range of targeted services.

- Prevention of AIDS disease.

Axis of National Education: The future for science and work

420. Considering the baseband compulsory education as a real space to build the students' personalities, derived from the essence of our Islamic culture and ancient history of civilization (that's what all students less than 16-year-old must have)

421. Correcting laps of the current reform process, inspired by the report and recommendations of the National Commission for the reform of the educational system.
422. Correcting the field and methodological imbalances resulting from the application of these reforms on the basis of the labor market and creative education.
423. Adopting an approach that combines cost and yield in what is characterized with continuance and effectiveness, as we cannot continue to adopt a purely quantitative approach.
424. Desisting from adopting the pedagogy of success rather than expense of pedagogy's efficiency.
425. Clarifying the lines between the three phases of education (primary, secondary and high school education) as each level has its objectives, characteristics and pathways with reconsidering the coefficient transfer between the three phases.
426. Dealing with high school education as a conduit to the university not as an incubator for pupils that miss the qualifications to run for the baccalaureate exams.
427. Rehabilitating the technological education which has become a pale shadow of the former technical education, with the need for valuating the technical equipment stacked in the workshops.
428. Reconsidering the curriculum, evaluation methods and pedagogical time by adapting all of them with the goals established for each phase and introducing the computers instead of the wallet.
429. Focusing on the quality of education by upgrade its means and goals including responding to national needs and not submitting for large numbers.
430. Reconsidering the school guidance controls by submitting them to objective criteria.
431. Developing a new approach to conduct the public examinations, especially the baccalaureate exams.
432. Valuing the human potentials that are available in the sector, within the framework of ongoing training policy with clear targets and milestones.
433. Clarifying the role of the social and economist partners in support of the educational system (parents of pupils associations, unions of 'Batrona') by clarifying the powers and duties of each party, to serve pedagogy and protect pupils.

Axis of Higher Education: Efficiency for serving development

Higher Education has an indispensable role in identifying ways in which generations learn how to address the complexity that is the contemporary life is characterized with and that achieve the sustainable development.

Universities and institutions of higher education prepare highly qualified graduates and responsible citizens in their power to meet the requirements of human activity in all fields.

Universities also contribute in the advancement of knowledge and provide communities with the necessary specialized expertise to assist in the field of human, cultural, social, and economic development as well as the protection of community values and upgrading them through the training of young people with values that form the basis of democratic citizenship.

Considering the breadth of change in our time and its accelerated rhythm so society turned to to knowledge increasingly; and Higher Education and Scientific Research have become the two key factors in the cultural, social and environmental development for individuals and communities, and the periodic reform of the system of higher education has become one of the necessities required by these knowledge accelerated changes. Therefore our program concerns of:

434. Standardizing the universities' system and certifications, giving them the maximum of transparency, such as the adoption of balances system and the assignment of a supplement to the certificate that shows clearly the quality of knowledge and skills acquired by students.
435. Facilitating the human mobility and integrating the workers in the labor market.
436. Valuating the gains' students wherever they are in the Algerian and international academic institutions.
437. Developing the tools of academic and professional reliance of certificates.
438. Laying the foundations and mechanisms of assuring quality.
439. Focusing on creativity, invention and operation with establishing the principle of competitiveness among institutions, universities and the students themselves.
440. Upgrading the social dimension of higher education.
441. Strengthening the administrative and managerial capacities of universities.
442. Directing the universities' spending.
443. Introducing the information and management systems.
444. Upgrading and strengthening the links between universities and their environs.

445. Facilitating the student mobility within the country and in Maghreb, European and global levels.
446. Focusing on employment.
447. Establishing the principle of competitiveness among institutions and universities etc...
448. Applying the global systems for scientific certificates, education and administrative management.
449. Providing the academic institutions and research centers with the latest means to achieve the two fundamental tasks of any university, represented in education and scientific research.
450. Changing the traditional view of the separation of the functions of education from the scientific research tasks.
451. Democratic managing of universities which guarantees the assignment of responsibilities to competent ones and altering them to renew the dynamics of development of higher education and scientific research.
452. Activating the human resources from professors, administrative and superintendent crews by continuous training.
453. Adopting the international standards in valuation and material and moral evaluations of research and researcher.
445. Purging universities from inferiority in all its various forms to complete the reform efforts.
455. Activating the mechanisms of known independence universities in European and American universities that distance universities from practices that hamper development.
456. Encouraging the important strategic specializations of the Algerian state by increasing the grant for students (in these specializations)
457. Establishing robust frameworks to ensure the quality and recognition of qualifications.
458. Providing information to protect students from a lack of educational resources and from the bad forms of education.
459. Providing the officials, of the policy-making in governmental and institutional levels, with necessary information and skills to move smoothly in the new environment of higher education.

460. Updating the educational programs on a regular basis in order to preserve the acceptable standards.

461. Recognizing the qualifications, certificates of higher education or foreign Degrees and matching them to facilitate the return of the national competencies abroad.

462. Fighting all forms of corruption in the university surrounding and in particular with regard to university services by transferring the services' budget to considerable grants that preserve the dignity of students and allow them to dispense the 'free' feeding to cut off all what is linked to corruption.

463. Maintaining the elements of the nation... and the elements of its national identity.

464. Introducing computers and the fruits of communication revolution as a condition for the scientific attainment and communicating with the world (open universities).

Axis of scientific research: Bet on comprehensive renaissance

465. Attributing the accomplishment of universities' structures to strong companies with international standards where each company takes the completion of a share that contains a number of laboratories and research centers with close universities geographically, taking into account their compatibility with international standards in the field of achievement.

466. Acquiring the latest advanced technologies in scientific research, while ensuring their consistency and including the process of formatting the technicians of maintenance in the book of conditions.

467. Adjusting the modes of technical cooperation in order to allow university researchers to spend a certain time in the research centers to devote themselves to accomplish specific research projects or vice versa by allowing the permanent researchers to teach at universities and supervise the students' researches during a specified period.

468. Concerning for the activation of international cooperation in the field of academic scientific research to ensure communication of the Algerian academic professors and researchers with their counterparts in the world, which will contribute to upgrade the national research topics to the level of international research, as well as raising the education level in our universities.

469. Achieving independence in the field of scientific research by diversifying the trade agreements and scientific cooperation to include Asian research centers as well as the Western European universities with which we have economic and trade strong relations.

470. Establishing risk fund to fund researchers in the context of establishing their own institutions to convert their inventions and converting them into industrial production.

471. Encouraging researchers to establish mini projects (nurseries) for experiments and for local industry based on local technology.

Axis of formation: The need of labor market

472. Developing the policy of formation by studying its operational configuration (the relation of formation with the labor market)

473. Controlling the policy for the geographical distribution of the new centers, in order to attract the largest possible segment of trainers.

474. Focusing on specializations that enable trainers to create their own small and minimized institutions.

475. Creating professional trainers whom centers are in need for currently.

476. Taking into account the specificities of the regions in opening the specializations.

477. Rehabilitating the agricultural application of training (field).

478. Encouraging the training of adults of both sexes and facilitating the procedures associated with this process.

479. Encouraging the home disciplines (cooking, sewing and housekeeping)

480. Opening suitable specialties for the labor market and its current needs.

481. Achieving coordination between the sectors of education and vocational training to ensure that the access of students who are dropouts from education to vocational training directly.

482. Encouraging the private training institutions, outside the field of informatics and administrative disciplines which dominate currently their orientations.

483. Focusing on the needs of the labor market so that disciplines prevail that provide working positions smoothly.

484. Permanent retraining the labor at the enterprises' level, especially in the context of accommodating new technologies.

485. Enabling the broadest possible segment of employees from controlling the principles of informatics which are indispensable in our time.

486. Reconsidering in the direction of training institutes and linking them with services with a focus on specialties which are most in demand.

Axis of employment: Rational absorption of unemployment

Unemployment is a real challenge, in front of every government; therefore it needs to develop a new approach based on the principle of valuing the value of jobs as the best

way to achieve citizenship. Waiting for the embodiment of this approach, by current solutions in the short and medium terms, we suggest:

487. Getting rid of the temporary employment policy and refraining from considering the public service sector as the most important sector for employment.

488. Dealing with the problem of unemployment as the first challenge facing any new government that carries a real reform project.

489. Urging the foreign institutions to invest in Algeria especially that are available to a broad consuming market in our country such as the cars' industry (assembling, spare parts industry, training) and requiring the continuing dealing with them by achieving productive activity for them in Algeria.

490. Providing fiscal and administrative facilities for national and foreign investors who find the bureaucratic economies heavy where procedures become complicated and overwhelmed by personal considerations as to provide permanent jobs.

491. Encouraging the private sector to invest in the productive fields rather than being concentrated in sectors with low-employment and low-risk.

492. Providing transparency in the conduct of the bodies in charge of employment, ensuring openness to youth and facilitating the procedures to take advantage of their services.

493. Urging banks to provide financial facilities to borrowers in the context of the establishment of small enterprises and even medium ones to expand the development fabric and absorb unemployment.

494. Providing collective motive to private institutions that provide additional working positions in exchange for all the new jobs that they bring.

495. Drafting a national plan at the level of sectors which promise to provide many job opportunities in the short-term and working on applying it within specific deadlines (milk production, oil production, textile, leather, paper and its derivatives, forestry, environment and construction...)

496. Including jobs of a social nature in a new perspective that gets rid of the vision based on broad thick employment (provisional) which does not meet the need of anyone (instead of four temporary positions equivalent to a total of the minimum wage, it can be sufficient to have one permanent work)

497. Uniting all employment bodies and intervening devices in the job in a single device or a single body and a single system with strengthening them with suitable structures and sufficient frames.

498. Establishing a national fund of employment while Zakat resources to be one of its sponsors.

499. Revising legislation related to work and giving the labor inspectorate wider powers with material and suitable human means.

500. Integrating activists in the parallel economy, after settling their legal positions, within the Sharia economy and encouraging unemployed ones to register themselves.

501. Helping the unemployed ones with a monthly grant called ‘unemployment grant’ equal to 50 percent of the national guaranteed minimum wage versus them presenting public utility services.

Axis of wages and pensions: Equation of purchasing power and renting mass

502. Addressing the case of contradiction between the purchasing power and the increase in wages.

503. Working to set the status of proportionality between the paid wages in the economic enterprise and the public function with the prevailing wages in the labor market.

504. A serious design for the national network of wages so as to take into account the principle of equity between employees, and to be easy to apply, and commensurate with the level of living.

505. Reconsidering the modalities of disbursement of solidarity and social solidarity money and orientating them more towards social development.

506. Raising the women’s grant staying at homes to half of the secured national minimum wage.

507. Raising the proportion of pension compensation for those who have worked more than 32 years, from 80% to 100%.

508. Maintaining the 60-year maximum limit for compulsory retirement and 55 years for women.

509. Reducing the duration of work to 25 years for the national education and mines sectors.

510. Reducing fees on the added value in the wages of workers of public and private sectors.

511. Developing a new vision based on an economic approach for support, increase and a gradual rising for wages and grants.

512. Supporting the national fund for retirement by increasing the proportion of support from 2% to 3%.

513. Linking the account pot with five years currently with the change that occurs on the minimum limit of wages.

514. Ensuring the right of retired in the privileges of the sector which had belonged to before retirement.
515. Reviewing the base minimum wages.
516. And also the grant of unemployment to the some extents.
517. And the grant social network.
518. And the grant of contracts before employing.
519. Financing the fund generations with the proceeds of Zakat of ore and quorum of debtors every ten years and to be directed to the recovery or financing the investment youth projects and contributed to marriages and hostels oriented for making a new family.

Foundation of the mosque: Beacon to guard values

The religious establishment is like a castle to strengthen faith in the hearts of believers and establish their identity and education on values, morality, patriotism, defending the country and being proud of citizenship and belonging. Therefore we will do the following:

520. Paying attention to the imam, teacher and preacher as they are the focus of the Dawah construction.
521. Upbringing members of the community on morality and appropriate behavior of the pre-school level to post-graduation.
522. Memorizing the Noble Quran for each one who is capable of memorization and encouraging the memorizing the whole Quran.
523. Taking care of the composition of the imams very well, especially in doctrine, jurisprudence, public speaking, reciting and contemporary affairs of life with protecting them physically and morally.
524. Taking a good care of higher education and scientific research in order to create professionals and scientists in various Sharia disciplines.
525. Establishing a commission for Fatwa to be a reference for citizens and the state's bodies.
526. Taking care of the worship facilities in construction, architecture and maintenance... and prestige...
527. Protecting endowment properties and developing them so as to provide resources for financing facilities of worship and charity.
528. Organizing the Zakat fund by converting it to a cooperative bank and separating it from the mosque with giving greater transparency to run it until it does its role in

rounding between the layers of society and contributing to the efforts of combating poverty and absorbing unemployment.

Axis of family: Tranquility and compassion

529. Adopting a social solidarity policy, stemming from our religious and moral heritages in the context of rehabilitation of the values of solidarity and compassion.

530. Activating the Personal Status Law and re-drafting it for the purpose of bridging the gaps contained therein, in what achieves harmony between its legitimate and legal aspects to take into account the happening developments and address the emerging issues in the community for the benefit of the families.

531. Imposing legal controls on the informational networking sites and tightening sanctions on violators who prove their involvement in order to protect childhood and preserve the morals of society.

532. Adopting a national, practical and clearly defined policy that provides for the family to exceed the fiscal predicaments that families face currently.

533. Removing the obstacles that stand in the way of associations and organizations with the family and social nature and enabling them from facilities that serve families.

534. Providing financial and fiscal assistances conditioned for those wishing to marry, with the judicial strictness in the dissolution of marriage contracts.

535. Controlling the deviant environments and contributing the society in control and vigilance with activating the role of public morality police.

536. Compelling families with the duty to ensure the ethical and emotional educations for children, under the controls imposed by the Code of Rights of the Child.

Axis of social solidarity: Corporate Algeria

537. Protecting the society from disintegration and preserving families from the dissolution of families' relations, in order to effectuate the principle of social solidarity.

538. The Actual ensuring of vulnerable groups such as children: by ensuring the custody... and requiring parents to perform their legitimate duties towards their children ... and making them judicially accountable, if necessary, on any default or negligence that may cause harm to them 'their children'.

539. Establishing special orphanages that oversee, educate, direct and spend on orphans until they reach adulthood... in what saves them from the evils of homelessness and loss... and ensures their normal growing up... and in parallel of that we must encourage associations concerned of this category and support their activities.

540. Putting a special arrangement for the ones with unknown percentages: By nursing them socially and spreading the jurisprudence of (nursing mothers) and caring for them psychologically, intellectually and financially... and saving their dignity... as they are our brothers in religion and our partners in the country... and making them feel any inferiority to be forbidden.

541. Widespread paying attention to the ones with special needs without failure or delay... with encouraging the associations concerned about them... which have a correct and scientific vision in how to integrate them economically and socially.

542. Discussing the phenomenon of divorce and giving the necessary attention for divorced and widowed women by caring about them psychologically, morally and financially... as with the absence of the legitimate breadwinner, the state becomes directly responsible for their care... and providing a decent and safe life for them.

543. Paying attention to the ones afflicted with disasters by providing them with decent living requirements...until the end of the disaster's causes or the emergency circumstance that occurred to them.

544. Protecting the society from deviants and Making sensitization and awareness campaigns to eradicate all forms and manifestations of deviation and perversion and providing the continuous accompanying reasons for this category... in reform, educationally and professionally... and for the state to be responsible for them as far as the responsibility of their parents and their families.

545. Directing a part of the shares of Zakat to the poor and needy ones where the state commits to assume its full responsibilities towards them by virtue of it being the one with the power guaranteeing of social justice and the capable one of providing the necessary resources to ensure a minimum income for these two groups to mobilize all the solidarity capacities.

546. Reconsidering the way in which Zakat is collected now, the endowment resources allocated for this purpose, donations and voluntary contributions of whatever nature are in cash or in kind and allocations from the state budget.

547. Encouraging benefactors to contribute in the social care as well as the civil society groups.

Axis of young people: Wealth of present and bet of future

Young people are the wealth of present and the corner of future if the absent confidence is placed in them and assumed their rightful place and if they overcome the glorification case into reality of incarnation and instead of promoting the conflict of generations, we have a wide and deep space that is promising of working and competing for serving the homeland in order to achieve renewing, continuity, mutual respect and communication among generations, through:

548. Formulating a national vision to serve as a code of conduct based on the consideration of energies and aspirations of the young generation that are among the most important factors contributing in solving the problems of Algeria in general and youth in particular, as youth is like a pulling locomotive, rising ability and a moving power of that ensure the renewal of future.

549. Planting the values of effectiveness, yield, self-reliance and belonging to the country with the refrain from dealing with the immediate concerns of young people in a manner of painkillers, patching and migrating ambitions.

550. Providing a healthy and positive atmosphere to achieve a breakthrough towards future.

551. Counting the youth energies (renewing bank of Information).

552. Inventorying the financial and material potentials from various sources, which should be utilized in productive ways instead of consuming them in a vacuum.

553. Opening workshops of listening, talking, communicating and dialogue at various levels among young people and the state's institutions and its sectors to establish a framework that is later translated into policy and practical programs.

554. Considering the job position as a normal right of every young man who is able to work when reached the legal age to prove himself, face the reality of life, contribute in the development and carry the responsibility for rights and duties that are shared by young people and the state by its institutions.

555. Involving the young people in everything related to the present of the nation and its future with having confidence in them, their abilities and their skills with giving them opportunities to conduct the affairs of the state and society.

Axis of Sports: Yes for all and the elite is national

556. Strong attention to the school sports by forming the competent staff and selection based on specific standards and targets.

557. Reviewing the weekly time amount allocated for school sports.

558. Caring about the sport structures.

559. Caring about the school sport as it is a real reservoir for the elite.

560. Embodying the sports equality and enrolling people with special needs with the 'big sport family'.

561. Involving this group in all sports with a popular character.

562. Practicing the elite sport and representing Algeria in international events and Olympics.

563. Providing sports facilities that take into account the architectural standards for easy access and use.
564. Develop a joint agreement between the Ministries of (Youth and Sports, Labor and Social Affairs, National Education) that accommodates various sports for this category.
565. Circumstantial exercising that encourages sport in work being to ensure the protection of health.
566. Providing sport structures for the world of work (lightweight structures).
567. Allocating part of the budget for social services oriented to institutions to practice sports in open spaces to achieve the principle of 'sound mind in a sound body'.
568. Creating sport associations to ensure developing and expanding the practice of female sport.
569. Exploiting the sports' facilities for exercising the feminist sports within clubs and training centers for women (especially for females).
570. Expanding women's sports practice with giving a fiscal cover for associations that are available on the branches for females.
571. Integrating the feminine element in decision-making positions and also at the highest bodies of sports at all kinds.
572. Special caring about the sport's elite
573. Providing featured assistance from the state.
574. Providing facilities of the use of sport structures.
575. Taking into account the right of university studies and professional integration.
576. Adjusting the insurance laws against threats that the elite athletes are subjected to during competitions and training.
577. Providing the medical, social and professional protection during career and after.
578. Organizing ways to take advantage of financial incentives and rewards.
579. Providing the human, material, documentation and financial potentials for all athletes.
580. Granting incentive awards to value the scientific products related to sports.
581. Providing financial subsidies to various feasibility studies.
582. Upgrading the production of specialized books in the world of sport.

583. Issuing a journal of sports science.
584. Regulating the manner of dealing between the concerned ministries and the various conducting bodies according to a specified conditions book.
585. Completing sports projects in line with the requirements of the different levels of sports.
586. Building sports neighboring structures of small and medium-level in neighborhoods and remote areas (requiring an acceptable cost and ensuring a wide activity).
587. Develop a national industry of sports' equipment.
588. Being keen to special creation of table needs, so as to ensure vouching the elite sport and the high level.
589. Opening branches of specialist training for people with special needs.
590. Caring about the sport in the great south (competent framing, institutions and equipment, financing, re-considering the competitions' system).

Axis of Culture: Scale development and urbanization indicators

In order to build and consolidate the culture of reshaping the mind and behavior of the individual and society, we propose the following:

591. Raising the degree of readability by supporting the book in publishing and distributing, developing the investment in the field of publishing, reconstructing libraries and expanding the reading spaces.
592. Scaling the fragile visual culture which depends on images, video clips, vulgar publicity, typical guidance of consumer's taste and the promotional meaningless advertising.
593. Promoting the cultural diversification by including all the arts (poetry, story, drawing, image, songs, theater, film, sculpture, architecture, and other folk arts...)
594. Encouraging the translation, from and into our language, in pursuit of openness, interaction and innovation, and for introducing out culture with the need to take into account what must be translated.
595. Activating the houses and palaces of culture through the disseminating, processing and strengthening them to be a space for creativity and talents.
596. Rehabilitating the status of Arabic as the official language of the state and the language of people.
597. Avoiding the manifestations of cultural conflict, without the exclusion of any cultural original component, as our heritage is diverse and rich, but this diversity

should not turn into a means for the dissemination of separation and a concern of marginally disagreements.

598. Being keen to the policy of cultural training for children, by spreading nurseries, and formatting the supervisors on them with providing them with deliberate programs for breeding the culture and technical and intellectual skills in children and developing the care centers for children and adapting those centers to these objectives, as well as encouraging and monitoring the production of children's toys and creating spaces for the development of talents and discovering them... with training them to read and teach them the sense of art and savoring the beautiful things and discovering them with the ability to note and express their feelings and thoughts.

599. Promoting literacy efforts by giving utmost importance to its programs in terms of approach, content and the financial support.

600. Caring about clubs and cultural associations with strengthening the training and activities centers for the framing of youth and their guidance, education, honing their skills and developing their talents.

601. Activating the role of theater and cinema with establish local, regional and national competitions in this context with a better introduction to the theatrical product in particular.

602. Activating the school culture and encouraging its creators to participate in the Arab and international competitions to introduce the national culture and enable it to compete and to have an international glamor.

603. Encouraging the tourism culture through paying attention to antiquities and the geographic peculiarities with introducing the beauty of nature and planting the culture of tourism that allows the discovery of the others and accepting them.

604. Utilizing the modern communication means in the dissemination of culture and promoting it with facilitating the ways of accessing it and interacting with it.

605. Liberating the intellectuals from dependency by reconsidering his position and protecting the intellectual property, copyrights, related rights and refraining from exploiting, marginalizing or confining him, creative as the creators are not followers of anyone.

Axis of Media: Media in the service of development

606. Being open to the communication revolution.

607. Developing the information system, means of communication and all means.

608. Audiovisual opening and editing it for the private sector. -

609. Establishing a higher council for media (to be quoted in the constitution).

610. Developing a supreme body for the ethics of profession.
611. Reconsidering the law of publicity radically.
612. Fair and transparent distribution of publicity in the light of the changes and challenges.
613. Freeing the media from the pressures of public and private advertisers.
614. Putting the advertising market in the service of development.
615. Special attention to the young people media (social media) and blogs.
616. Removing the criminalization of journalist and imam and pushing towards professionalism and expanding the ranges of freedom of expression with the ethics controls of the profession and protecting journalists from arbitrariness.
617. Devoting the rights of journalists and ensuring their freedom in the context of the performance of their tasks.
618. Encouraging the electronic journalism and publicizing it.
619. Licensing the private satellite channels.
620. Licensing the local radio stations.
621. Ensuring freedom of media without dropping the responsibility of journalists in the event of mistakes and excessing.
622. Activating the code of ethics in terms of the media professions (the credibility of the news, avoiding defamation and intimidation, respect for privacy and security of persons, preserving the morals of society...)
623. Non-use of government advertising as a way to influence the independence of the private press.
624. Reconsidering the status of the public press with non-discrimination between it and the private press in terms of advertising resources.

Axis of information and communication technologies: Positive coping and adjustment

625. Simplifying the administrative procedures by reducing the list of required documents with the launch of the process (20 out of 20)
626. Providing a free number that is supported with custom contact center as well as an electronic portal (idara.dz) to obtain information and reporting everything related to mismanagement.

627. Encouraging the development of applications on mobile phones (due to their plenty) through structuring the requests issued by the public administration.
628. Inserting the mobile banking services (e-payment, sending or receiving money...) through the mobile phones.
629. Launching special gates for some sectors that allow citizens to submit petitions and complaints to governmental concerned agencies in order to be taken into account, such as (rakaba.dz for transport by metro, buses and airplanes...), (rakaba.dz for trade, and specialized in prices, quality...), (islahat.dz for different services, such as preparing reports and requesting maintenance related to road, electricity, gas, water and telephones).
630. Improving the quality of life of citizens through the economic development.
631. Increasing the share of information and communication technologies in the gross domestic product.
632. Increasing the share of generated employment by information and communication technologies, compared to the total number of the workforce.
633. Simplifying the administrative procedures and the rapid response capacity of public administration to citizens' requests due to the electronic services via the internet.
634. Promoting the use of information and communication technologies in public administration by reconsidering their function and organizing them and providing finest electronic services for citizens, with allocating (ID permanently) for every citizen, allowing him to access the government services (civil status, education, health) where this identifier to be employed in creating a national database untied for all citizens, exploited by the administration.
635. Creating a reliable environment leading to promote the use of electronic services, within appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks.
636. Suggesting an institutional organization affiliated to the Presidency of the Republic that ensures the effective implementation of e-governance measures through the effective leadership and ongoing monitoring.
637. Promoting the use of information and communication technologies in the institutions aiming at improving the performance and competitiveness of institutions and increasing their efficiency with improving their relations with customers and partners and enabling them with new sources of income.
638. Providing sites on the internet (domain name DZ) for a total of 20% of the companies and helping them to use mail and e-calendar in their internal and external relations.

639. Paying particular attention to companies working in the field of information and communication technologies in order to create the appropriate conditions for the intensive development of industry information and communication technologies with the intensification and continuity of efforts to establish informatics barns and special incubators for harboring the emerging companies.
640. Helping and supporting 250 companies specialized in the development of content and services to raise the level of their products by providing important incentives.
641. Particular attention to companies that offer remote services for foreign companies with focusing in the short term on call centers.
642. Disseminating computers and internet.
643. Ensuring citizens' access to computers and internet to enable them to access to direct public services and educational electronic content and internet.
644. Paying attention to smart phones and tablets that have the connection of 3G/4G to address the shortage of computers and ADSL, and for that process to be associated with configuration and training programs to accelerate the widespread use of information and communication technologies at all layers of society.
645. Providing WIFI networks for universities, high schools and other schools.
646. Holding devices fairs oriented for teachers, students and pupils, launched by companies supported by the Public Service Fund.
647. Training in the field of information and communication technologies.
648. Supporting the building of the information community in the field of education by including the information and communication technologies subject in the curriculum and using it as a means of teaching.
649. Enhancing the training of engineers and technicians in the field of information and communication technologies.
650. Enhancing the skills of officials in the e-government.
651. Disseminating the education of information and communication technologies on the widest layers of society.
652. Strengthening the infrastructure for the rapid flow networks.
653. Providing the same stream capabilities in all parts of the country with a commitment to quality and safety in accordance with international standards, and to be associated with the support of 'Etisalat Algazaier' is to raise the level of the national network (backbone) as well as the local loop connected to the customers.

654. Using the wireless technologies (WiMax and G4) to ensure the rapid flow in remote areas.

655. Providing the rapid flow services by encouraging the partnership between 'AlgérieTelecom' and distributors of internet services to be able to increase the number of participants in the DSL service, ranging from dealing formats as sell wholesale/retail, with the adoption of other formats, such as to dismantle the current network in order to avoid monopoly.

656. Allowing the three fixed and mobile telecommunication companies to provide offers of 3G/4G as well as the wireless solutions of WIFI in public places (universities, railway stations, hotels...) to provide a rapid flow across the whole national territory.

657. Determining the minimum speed of the Offers to 1 m/b in the second, in order to provide offers of ADSL with speed of 20 m/b in the second with monthly subscription of 3000 DA, and to achieve this goal Algerian telecom will implement a new policy for pricing in consultation with the power settings, mobiles' dealers, and distributors of internet services.

658. Establish a national center for information and three regional centers and within a year, a wide process to be launched to improve the image of Algeria on the web page by creating the maximum possible number of domain names of DZ and developing the admins DZ.

Axis of civil society: The animated-self

No democracy without a strong civil and independent society that refuses containment and distances from the political recruitment and propaganda.

659. Ensuring the independence of the sum of the components of civil society from power and political parties.

660. Protecting them from anything that might adversely affect them, or change them from their vital role

661. Ensuring the freedom of movement and activity in the framework of the law which guarantees the right of being socially a real actor for anyone who wishes.

662. Establish national and local associations, as soon as the notification (control legislation modes)

663. Projecting justice and transparency on the contributions of the state on the basis of (contract / program).

664. Making the resolution of activity and associations' dissolution in the hand of competent judiciary.

665. Protecting associations and associative movement from the arbitrariness of management by determining its powers and moving towards professionalism in specialized areas.

666. Facilitating the establishment of professional clubs.

667. Upgrading the associations of heritage and crafts as well as the traditional industries and productive families... by giving them special privileges.

Axis of the collective memory: The footprint and the pride of exploits

Algeria's history is a heritage of the nation and the mirror of generations and legal and authentic property of people and it is not for monopoly or confiscation, counterfeiting or denial.

It is with its content of events and men... and it is subject to interference... and distortion with the attempt to blur the collective memory for us to be without history... without memory... without extension ... and for this reason we adopt remembering this memory, reviving it, protecting it and cherishing it.

668. Criminalizing colonialism and certainly to have a text of legislation that condemns its crimes.

669. Seeking persistently to recover the stolen archive of Algerian state, valuing what is it existent of it, enabling researchers and readers to view it and working on publicizing it with modern ways.

670. Rehabilitating the teaching of history subject in Algerian schools and valuating its laboratories.

671. Converting the national events to inspire occasions, not just routine recall moments that devoid of any meaning.

672. Mainstreaming the museums observed for national history as to appropriate with the specificity of each region or city and activating their activity within a comprehensive cultural perspective.

673. Salvaging what is left of the living memory by recording in audio and video.

674. Maintaining the historical monuments, saving them and introducing them culturally and in tourism and education.

675. Encountering the campaigns of counterfeiting the national memory.

676. Activating the role of media in the rehabilitation of collective memory.

677. Activating the role of the mosque in the renewal of our memories particularly the religious one.

678. Encouraging the writing of national history in both individual and collective efforts.

Axis of organized crime and terrorism: ((He secured them from fear)) Quran

679. Prevention is better than cure and the promotion of virtue and prevention of vice is an important pillar of our religion.

680. Achieving the security and tranquility for citizens with eliminating terrorism and organized crime.

681. Providing a decent living for citizens by protecting them from criminal exploitation.

682. Deepening the national reconciliation and educating citizens to close their doors in front of the 'seduced ones'.

683. Good composition of the judicial police officers and supporting them with the sophisticated means.

684. Educating citizens in contributing to the fight against organized crime.

685. Supporting the religious and civil educations as well as the religious guidance to strengthen the religious faith.

686. Opening the way for imams and counselors to address all forms of extremism and fanaticism in religion.

Axis of Foreign Relations: Positioning and a new approach

687. Valuing the cultural and historical depth of the nation and the state... which is connected to the depths of the distant past... with boast of belonging to this nation, its history and glory.

688. Strengthening the strategic location of the Algerian state, which is distinguished geographically along the African, Arab, Islamic extensions.

689. Being opened to the widest range on the Euro- Mediterranean countries.

690. Strengthening the privileged position of the liberation revolution... that contributed with its giving to enrich the liberation movements in the Third World... and enrich the memory of yearning people for freedom.

691. Valuation the huge material resources... and the constantly developing human resources.

692. Deep reading of the rapid changes that the world is facing in general... and the Arab region in particular.

693. Enhancing the propensity to endeavor the regional and territorial coalitions in light of the huge global challenges.
694. Deepening and strengthening the link to the internal stability and the requirements of local development... with the economic and security interactions that affect the world.
695. Supporting the integration effort between the foreign relations... with dictated terms of maintaining the economic and strategic interests of nations.
696. Positive interaction with the large movement that characterizes the planet... that is dictated by modern means of communication which practically have eliminated the geographical boundaries... opening the way for a new and untested type of integration and communication remotely.
697. Appreciating the spiritual and cultural linking among the Algerian people with the Muslim world... and what the holy issue of Palestine imposes us from the victory and support attitudes.
698. Strengthening the internal front and consolidating it towards the international issues... and removing any conflict among the political forces towards it... as the unity of the attitude is a part of the unity of perspective.
699. Rejecting any foreign interference in the internal affairs... by supporting political, economic, social and cultural options... that serve as a repelling wall in the face of any threats aimed at our national unity... and under any title.
700. Prioritizing our foreign relations... to serve our national interests firstly... and that do not contradict with our principles confirmed by the values of liberation revolution... and were strengthened by the data of our cultural and civilizational heritage... with giving particular importance to relations with the neighboring countries of the Maghreb first... followed by countries with which we share the cultural and linguistic values in the Arab and Muslim worlds... in addition to the countries that represent a vital economic field for us...
701. Working on the development of regional belonging to Algeria and strengthening it by activating the Arab Maghreb Union, because it represents a strategic choice for the associated countries and it contains the ingredients for success and development... In the context of working to solve the problems that limit the activation of this union especially the issue of Western Sahara which we see as the issue of decolonization that will not find an honest solution except with the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people.
702. Contributing to the containment of the hotbeds of tension and instability... especially those that may arise on our southern borders... and preventing its extension to us in any way.

703. Supporting the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the African Union... so that they can reflect the objectives that they were established for.

704. Retaining a vital role of the Algerian diplomacy... by contributing in solving internal conflicts... or those that arise between countries... by recruiting its revolutionary inspiration and the credibility of its diplomacy known for its competence.

705. Habilitating the Algerian diplomatic corps that reflects the outer face of Algeria... and that is keen on its interests and its reputation... in the context of giving particular importance to the consular work that approaches the Algerian immigrants, fumbles his problems directly, and checks his rights and interests away from any personal or categorical accounts.

706. Supporting the popular, parliamentary and party diplomacy to play its role as an important tributary of governmental diplomacy, in view of what is characterized by its flexibility that may lack in the previous mentioned one.

707. Working on activating the membership of Algeria in various international bodies and organizations, with dispensing any symbolic participation... and expanding the circle of support for issues adopted by the Algerian state and renouncing the policy of 'the vacant chair'.

708. Supporting the Palestinian cause, as a central issue in the life of every Muslim, and facing the Judaization policy adopted by Israel... and rejecting any compromise or negligence in the historical rights of the Palestinian people... with reviving the claim of retrieving the Maghreb endowments from the Algerian descent in Jerusalem.

709. Adopting the initial issues... and adopting the principle of equality, reciprocity, mutual respect and common interests with respect to any external party.

710. Lack of separation between the national security and foreign relations of the Algerian state... in light of what is being plotted from ethnic machinations that reach the limit of demanding for separation sometimes... and under various pretexts... which may begin in simple introductions... but they may finish as facts that cannot be controlled in terms of implications.

711. The official and popular communicating with Algerian roots communities as they are a part of our history and our heritage... and it is prohibited to forget or deny them.

712. Seeking for the return of Algerian immigrants from those with calibers, experiences and scientific, technological and financial potentials... and giving them a chance to contribute to the national development, economically and culturally.

Axis of the army and the national security: Professionalism and neutrality

713. Enabling the national people's army, and other security institutions, and joint consumption of the necessary means to perform the tasks entrusted to them by the constitution.

714. Renovating and modernizing the national people's army foundation and the various security agencies in order to achieve professionalism in the highest sense.

715. Reviewing the National Service Act in order to enable the national people's army of optimal utilization of human resources that are abounded in Algeria and shortening the period of national service.

716. Laying the rules and foundations for an appropriate sophisticated military industry as what it takes to ensure the national security of Algeria including the nuclear industry for peaceful purposes.

717. Paying attention to the social aspects of the members of the military, national security and various bodies related to that sector in order to achieve the job stability and ensure a comfortable retirement...

Conclusion: We serve you as we serve the homeland

If Algerian people recommend the Green Algerian Alliance's list, we pledge to proceed immediately to the embodiment of the five priorities identified in this program:

New Constitution: establishes a parliamentary system, a state of institutions and community of rights and duties.

Human being First: by rebuilding confidence, liberating initiatives and recovering rights.

Productive society: by develop the strategy of the advancement within an integrated vision aiming at the social welfare.

Developing economy: aiming at serving citizens, improve their living framework and facilitating their lives.

Effective diplomacy: with knowledge economic vision that opens spaces of cooperation and partnership.

Because we see it as the economic and development take-off switches towards a better Algeria, we all cooperate to complete its construction to be greener and greater prosperity....