

# **Judicial jurisdiction of the State Council in light of the provisions of the 2020 Constitution**

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## **Abstract:**

In the 2020 constitutional amendments in Algeria, the founders of the constitution approved the creation of an administrative appellate court, and thus the contract of the administrative judicial structure (administrative courts, administrative appellate courts, Council of State) was completed, as the legislator needed to redistribute judicial jurisdiction among the three judicial bodies, to ease the pressure on the Council of State, and devote itself to exercising its advisory and judicial powers, which prompted us to ask about the judicial jurisdiction of the Council of State in light of the latest legal amendments. To address these issues, we decided to divide the plan into two axes: On the first axis, we addressed the organization of the judicial bodies of the Council of State, while on the second axis, we addressed the judicial jurisdiction of the Council of State. This research uses a descriptive analytical approach, as well as an inductive approach, by extrapolating legal texts related to the judicial functions of the Council of State. The 2020 constitutional amendments and the accompanying legal amendments that will strengthen the principle of two-tier litigation in administrative matters, are considered one of the most important basic principles of the judiciary, and enshrine legal protection and supervision of the work of public institutions and administrative administration, and

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embody the principle of legitimacy. The establishment of administrative courts of appeal has significantly contributed to the harmonious redistribution of judicial jurisdiction among Algeria's administrative judicial structures. The research recommends the importance for the legislative authorities to amend the internal regulations of the Council of State, to adapt to recent legal amendments, including the 2020 constitutional amendments, Organic Law No. 22-11 amending and supplementing Law 98-01, and Law 22-13 amending and supplementing Law 08-09, including the Codes of Civil and Administrative Procedure.

Amandemen konstitusi 2020 di Aljazair, para pendiri konstitusi menyetujui pembentukan pengadilan banding administratif, dan dengan demikian kontrak struktur peradilan administratif (pengadilan administrasi, pengadilan banding administratif, Dewan Negara) selesai, karena legislator perlu mendistribusikan kembali yurisdiksi yudisial di antara tiga badan yudisial, untuk mengurangi tekanan pada Dewan Negara, dan mengabdikan dirinya untuk menjalankan kekuasaan penasihat dan kehakimannya, yang mendorong kami untuk bertanya tentang yurisdiksi yudisial Dewan Negara sehubungan dengan amandemen hukum terbaru. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini, kami memutuskan untuk membagi rencana menjadi dua sumbu: Pada sumbu pertama, kami membahas organisasi badan-badan yudisial Dewan Negara, sementara pada poros kedua, kami membahas yurisdiksi yudisial Dewan Negara. Amandemen konstitusi 2020 dan amandemen hukum yang menyertainya yang akan memperkuat prinsip litigasi dua tingkat dalam masalah administrasi, dianggap sebagai salah satu prinsip dasar peradilan yang paling penting, dan mengabdikan perlindungan hukum dan pengawasan terhadap pekerjaan lembaga publik dan administrasi administrasi, dan mewujudkan prinsip legitimasi. Pembentukan pengadilan banding administratif telah memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap redistribusi yurisdiksi yudisial yang harmonis di antara struktur peradilan administratif Aljazair. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pentingnya otoritas legislatif untuk mengubah peraturan internal Dewan Negara, untuk beradaptasi dengan amandemen hukum baru-baru ini, termasuk amandemen konstitusi 2020, UU Organik No. 22-11 yang mengubah dan melengkapi UU 98-01, dan UU 22-13 yang mengubah dan melengkapi UU 08-09, termasuk Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Perdata dan Administratif.

**Keywords:** *Administrative judiciary; Algeria; Constitution of 2020; Council of State.*

## Introduction

Algeria explicitly adopted the dual judicial system by the constitutional amendment of 1996, through Article 152, which established the creation of the Council of State, and two years later, Organic Law 98-01, amended and supplemented, was issued, including the jurisdiction, work, and organization of the Council of State. The issuance of the 1996 constitutional amendments is considered a turning point in the development of Algerian administrative law in general and the administrative justice system in particular, as the founders of the constitution affirmed in Article 152 the duality of the judiciary in Algeria, and according to the constitution, established an administrative justice structure independent of the ordinary judicial structure, while from a legal point of view, the legislator enacted many legal texts governing administration, such as the Municipal Law, the State Law, and the Administrative Civil Procedure Law, to affirm the independence of administrative law rules from civil law.<sup>1</sup>

This paper discusses the establishment of one of the most governing principles of the Algerian judicial system, namely the principle of two-tier litigation in “administrative matters.” This principle was established for the first time in the 2020 constitutional amendments, which set out in Article 165, paragraph 3, as follows: “The law guarantees two-tier litigation and defines the conditions and procedures for its application”.<sup>2</sup> In 2022, Algerian lawmakers established six administrative courts of appeal in Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Bechar, Ouargla, and Tamanrasset, to relieve pressure on the Council of State and strengthen the principle of litigation at two levels in administrative justice. Law No. 08-09, which includes the Administrative Civil Procedure Law, was amended by Law 22-13.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to Algeria, the administrative judiciary in Jordan has also experienced the same. In fact, after litigation in the administrative courts switched to two levels represented by the Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court instead of one level represented by the Supreme Court of Jordan (previously), confidence has returned to the administrative courts through the handling of cases by two judicial bodies so that one of the guarantees of a fair

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<sup>1</sup> Samia Abdellaoui, "Constitutional Amendments in Algeria: Getting Through the Bottleneck." *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice* 19, no. 3 (2023).

<sup>2</sup> Sonia Nadia Mouassa, "The principle of two-level litigation in administrative matters in practice (Study in Light of the recent legal amendments)." *مجلة العلوم القانونية والاجتماعية* 9, no. 4 (2024), p. 247-264.

<sup>3</sup> Samia Abdellaoui, "Between Reality and Aspiration: A Critical Review of the Principle of Judicial Independence Considering the Algerian Constitutional Amendment of 2020." *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice* 20, no. 3 (2024).

trial is that the case is handled by more than one judicial authority and at more than one level.<sup>4</sup>

The topic of the judicial jurisdiction of the Council of State is considered one of the very important topics in the field of specialized legal studies, especially with new legal amendments, such as the 2020 constitutional amendments, Organic Law No. 22-11 which amends and supplements Organic Law 98-01, as well as Law 22-13 which amends and supplements Law 08-09.

The research paper's problem revolves around the judicial jurisdiction of the State Council under the provisions of the 2020 constitutional amendments. To answer this issue, we follow the following plan by discussing two important points namely the organization of the judicial body of the Algerian Council of State and the judicial jurisdiction of the Algerian Council of State. The conclusions in this study include the most important results and recommendations.

## **Method**

This research is a desk research by collecting legal materials related to the Judiciary of the Council of State in Algeria. We relied on a descriptive-analytical approach, as well as an inductive approach, by extrapolating legal texts related to the judicial functions of the Council of State, analyzing them appropriately, and drawing conclusions. The data is analyzed through the content analysis method of the texts of the laws and regulations discussed in this study.

## **Discussion**

### **Organization of the Judiciary of the Algerian State Council**

The judicial bodies of the State Council are represented by chambers and sections, while the provisions of its jurisdiction are divided into provisions specific to the functioning of the judiciary in its normal establishment, and provisions specific to the functioning of the judiciary in its extraordinary establishment, while also describing the role of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the judicial field.<sup>5</sup>

In the judicial jurisdiction of the State Council in normal cases, each of the five houses of the State Council decides the cases specified in Articles 9 and 11 of Organic Law No. 98-01, as amended and supplemented, and Article 34 of the same

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<sup>4</sup> Tareq Al-Billeh, "The Situations Related to the Functioning of the Administrative Judiciary in Jordan for the Year 2020: A Step Forward." *International Journal for Court Administration* 14, no. 3 (2023).

<sup>5</sup> Ahmed Hamza, and Ahmed Abderrahman Bensalem. "the specialized commercial court in algeria: legislative development in line with the requirements of commercial life." *مجلة الرسالة للدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية* 9, no. 4 (2024), p. 161-175.

organic law indicates that a case cannot be decided unless at least three members are present, and the same article adds that, if necessary, the President of the State Council may preside over any of the houses.<sup>6</sup>

### **1. Establishment of the State Council under normal circumstances**

Article 14 of Organic Law 18-02 mentioned above<sup>7</sup> provides that, in order to carry out its judicial functions, the Council is formed in the form of chambers, which may be divided into sections, and Article 17 refers to the internal regulations regarding the determination of the chambers and sections and their scope of work. The number of chambers and sections of the Council consists of five (5) chambers,<sup>8</sup> Chamber members include: Chamber President, along with department heads (minimum of two departments in each chamber), and advisors.<sup>9</sup> The members of the department are represented by the president and his country advisor.<sup>10</sup>

### **2. Chambers and Sections of the State Judicial Council**

At the head of each assembly is a president who assumes the task of coordinating between the sections of the same assembly, presiding over its sessions and managing its deliberations, as well as determining the issues to be discussed at the section level, since the same assembly forms a group of sections as sub-cells. The Algerian administrative legislator imposed such an organization and division to enable the assembly to control its work and organize its tasks in a specific manner, as the Council of State is currently organized.<sup>11</sup>

As we have previously mentioned there are five tribunals that specialize in two or three disputes, and the following is a definition of each tribunal's jurisdiction.<sup>12</sup> First: Public works contracts; Second: Cases relating to public services, taxation and banking disputes; Third: Administrative and town planning matters; Fourth: Matters relating to real estate; Fifth: Stay of execution and urgent cases.

The Council convenes on the days and times specified by order of the

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<sup>6</sup> Rachid Kheloufi, *Administrative Disputes Law, Organization and Jurisdiction of Administrative Judiciary*, (Algeria: Office of University Publications, 2002), p. 202.

<sup>7</sup> Organic Law No. 18-02, dated April 03, 2018, amending and supplementing Organic Law No. 98-01, including the jurisdiction, work and organization of the Council of State, Official Journal No. 15 of 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Organic Law No. 18-02, dated April 03, 2018, amending and supplementing Organic Law No. 98-01, including the jurisdiction, work and organization of the Council of State, Official Journal No. 15 of 2018.

<sup>9</sup> See: Article 44.

<sup>10</sup> See: Article 47.

<sup>11</sup> Francesco Tamburini, "Who Controls the Past Controls the Future: How Algeria Manipulated History and Legitimated Power Using its Constitutional Charters and Legislation." *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 57, no. 2 (2022), p. 226-246.

<sup>12</sup> See: Article 44.

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President of the Council, where the judges must attend the hearing at the specified time. If they encounter an emergency that prevents them from attending, they must notify the head of the section or chamber by the fastest means of communication, to initiate the substitution procedure. The same applies to the head of the section, heads of chambers, deputy governors of states, and secretaries of sessions, since in the event of force majeure that prevents them from attending the session, they must notify their immediate superiors to initiate the procedure for their replacement, in order to ensure the smooth running of the session of the Council of State, which is the highest judicial body in the hierarchy of the Algerian administrative judicial structure.<sup>13</sup>

The chairperson ensures that the session runs smoothly and that members of the section or assembly wear official attire and enter the session room in an orderly manner according to rank and seniority, with the senior State Counselor sitting on the right, the Junior State Counselor sitting on the left, and the Chairperson sitting in the center, and they exit in the same order. The Chairperson also organizes the discussion, divides the turn to the members, and is the last person to express his/her opinion, the Rapporteurs write a report and submit it to the Secretary of the Session immediately after the report is pronounced, and the Chairperson of the Session signs the attendance list together with the Secretary of the Session.<sup>14</sup>

#### a. Establishment of the State Council in extraordinary circumstances

In exceptional circumstances, the Council of State convenes a session consisting of all the merged houses, especially if the decision issued is likely to lead to a reversal of judicial interpretation.<sup>15</sup> The members of the joint assembly are: President of the State Council and his deputy; Heads of chambers, deans, and heads of departments; State Advisors-Reporters related to the file; State Governors and Assistant State Governors in charge of the file.<sup>16</sup>

#### b. How the State Council Works in Exceptional Cases

The Council of State prepares a calendar of cases submitted to it when the Council of State convenes in the form of a joint chamber, in the presence of the Governor of State and his assistants, who present his memorandum, and such cases

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<sup>13</sup> See: Articles 56-59, Internal Regulations of the Council of State.

<sup>14</sup> See: Articles 61-65, Internal Regulations of the Council of State.

<sup>15</sup> Organic Law No. 98-01 of May 30, 1998, including the jurisdiction, work and organization of the Council of State, as amended and supplemented, Official Journal No. 37 of 1998.

<sup>16</sup> See: Article 32 of Organic Law No. 22-11 of June 9, 2022, amending and supplementing Organic Law No. 98/01, including the jurisdiction, work and organization of the Council of State, Official Journal No. 41 of 2022.

shall not be heard unless at least half of the members are present.<sup>17</sup>

### **3. Role of the Prosecutor's Office**

#### **a. Establishment of State Governorships in State Councils**

State Governments<sup>18</sup> The State Judicial Council consists of the State Governor and assistant State Governors, and the State Governors generally cover two interests, namely notification and legal aid.<sup>19</sup> There are several duties assigned to state governors, which we summarize in a few points namely: exercising peaceful authority over judges in the local government; assuming the office of president of the legal aid office; monitoring the performance of duties and coordinating the work of offices affiliated with the local government. Distribute employees and assistants to these departments, and exercise peaceful and disciplinary authority over them.<sup>20</sup>

#### **b. The role of the Public Prosecution Service in the field of justice**

The Governor of the State performs the duties assigned to him under Organic Law 98-01, as amended and supplemented, the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, and special laws,<sup>21</sup> and the role of the Governor of the State in the Council of State is very important, therefore, the Algerian legislator emphasizes the obligation of the Governor of the State to submit a written report, which is a reference for the consideration of the administration of justice, within one month from the date of receiving the file from the reporting judge, provided that he returns the file and the attached documents to the relevant judge after the expiration of this period.<sup>22</sup>

During the session, the State Governor will: present his written report, which includes a presentation of the facts, law, and issues raised, as well as his opinion on each issue raised, as well as proposed solutions to resolve the dispute, and conclude with specific requests. Further present his oral comments on each issue before closing the pleadings.<sup>23</sup>

### **Judicial Jurisdiction of the Algerian Council of State**

Having discussed the performance of the judicial body of the Council of State in the first section, in this section we will discuss the scope of its judicial

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<sup>17</sup> See: Article 32, Organic Law No. 22-11.

<sup>18</sup> Article 70, Internal Regulations of the Council of State.

<sup>19</sup> Article 73.

<sup>20</sup> See: Article 71.

<sup>21</sup> See: Article 15, Organic Law No. 22-11.

<sup>22</sup> See: Article 897, Law No. 08-09, dated 02/25/2008, including the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, amended and supplemented, issued in the Official Journal, No. 21 of 2008.

<sup>23</sup> See: Articles 898-899.

jurisdiction. The Council of State replaced the administrative chamber of the Supreme Court under Article 152 of the 1996 constitutional amendments and Law No. 98-01 as amended and supplemented. The Council of State is the body that evaluates the performance of the administrative judicial bodies.<sup>24</sup> The Council of State also performs and has a unique advisory role regarding draft laws and orders.<sup>25</sup> With the evolution of the advisory function of the State Council in comparative legal systems, the fact that legal texts and orders of a legislative nature are subject to consultation of the State Council is mandatory for the executive branch. Thus, the Supreme Court does not have the same jurisdiction as it.<sup>26</sup>

Within the jurisdiction of the Council of State as a judge of first and last instance, the Council of State has the primary and final authority to hear: challenges to the annulment of decisions issued by the central government, national public bodies and national organizations, as well as challenges relating to the interpretation and examination of the validity of decisions where the dispute falls within the competence of the Council of State.<sup>27</sup>

It should be noted that this jurisdiction was exercised by the Council of State from 1998 until 2022, when it was withdrawn from it and handed over to the Algerian State Administrative Court of Appeal upon its creation, in accordance with the provisions of Organic Law 22-11 and Law 22-15, in line with the provisions of the 2020 constitutional amendment.

### **1. Jurisdiction of the State Council as appellate judge**

With the establishment of six administrative appellate courts, the State Council was given appellate powers. With this procedure, the legislator provides an opportunity for litigation at two levels in administrative matters, which allows for the correction of errors that may have been made by the judges of the administrative appeal courts, and in this regard, the judges of the Council of State are entitled to deal with the case based on facts and law, and if the judgment is overturned, it is decided by a final decision that cannot be appealed, which is the decision of the Algerian administrative jurisprudence, which has decided the following legal principle: "... It is not permissible to appeal the decision of the

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<sup>24</sup> Tareq Al-Billeh, "Disciplinary measures consequent on the judges' misuse of social media in Jordanian and French legislation: a difficult balance between freedom of expression and restrictions on judicial ethics." *Kutafin Law Review* 10, no. 3 (2023), p. 681-719.

<sup>25</sup> Tareq Al-Billeh, "Jurisdiction Regarding Administrative Proceedings in Jordanian and French Legislation: Views on the Administrative Judiciary in 2021." *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law-Revue internationale de Sémiotique juridique* 37, no. 1 (2024), p. 189-215.

<sup>26</sup> Boualem Larbi Benali, ". The legality of legal texts issued without consulting the Algerian State Council, a comparative study." *أبحاث قانونية وسياسية* 8, no. 1 (2023), p. 212-241.

<sup>27</sup> See: Article 09 (repealed) of Organic Law No. 98-01.

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Council of State itself by way of cassation”.<sup>28</sup>

The general principle of appeals before the State Council is that the jurisdiction of the State Judicial Council is limited to decisions issued by the Algiers Municipal Administrative Court of Appeal, to the exclusion of other courts; cases, annulments, interpretations, and checks on legality; and administrative decisions issued by central administrative authorities, national public bodies, and national professional organizations.<sup>29</sup>

In order to receive an appeal before the State Council, a series of conditions and controls set out in the Civil and Administrative Procedure Law must be met, the most important of which are:

- a. The decision: The subject of the appeal before the State Council must be a judgment or decision of the court, meaning that it is an act of the court.
- b. The judgment must be preliminary.
- c. For an appeal to be admissible before the Council of State, the disputed decision must have been issued by the Algiers State Administrative Court of Appeal only.
- d. Respect the deadline: two months, counting from the date of the official notification of the decision.
- e. Register it with the Secretariat of the Council of State through a petition that fulfills all the conditions established in the Civil and Administrative Procedure Code.

## **2. Competence of the State Council as a cassation judge**

The State Council is authorized to hear cassations relating to judgments and decisions that have been rendered by administrative judicial bodies, as well as cassations granted to it under special texts, such as decisions of the Supreme Audit Agency.<sup>30</sup> Court decisions that can be appealed in the State Council are decisions that have obtained permanent legal force, while decisions that can be appealed for deficiencies are decisions issued by administrative judicial bodies that have permanent legal force, and also by the Supreme Audit Agency.<sup>31</sup>

### **a. Judicial body that makes the final decision**

The administrative judicial body that makes the final decision is the Administrative Court: This is the basic structure in the pyramid of administrative

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<sup>28</sup> Decision issued on January 20, 2004, File No. 011052, State Council Journal for the year 2006, Issue 08, p. 175.

<sup>29</sup> See: Article 10, Organic Law No. 22-11, op. cit. Article 902 of Law 22-13.

<sup>30</sup> Article 09, Organic Law No. 22-11, op. cit. Article 901 of Law 22-13.

<sup>31</sup> Rachid Kheloufi, *Administrative Disputes Law, Organization and Jurisdiction of Administrative Judiciary*, p. 317.

justice structures, and is the first level of litigation in administrative matters and has general jurisdiction over administrative disputes, nullification and interpretation suits, and legitimacy assessments, and full judicial suits related to administrative decisions issued by states and municipalities, public agencies of an administrative nature, and regional professional organizations.<sup>32</sup> Thus, the decision of the administrative court can be appealed to the administrative court of appeal, and can be appealed in cassation to the Constitutional Court.

Administrative courts of appeal through administrative courts of appeal were recently established in the Algerian administrative judiciary, and when looking for its constitutional basis, we find Article 79 of the 2020 Constitution, as the Algerian legislator was determined to strengthen the administrative judicial structure by establishing administrative courts of appeal to ease the pressure on the Council of State. Indeed, six (06) courts of appeal were established as a first stage in each of Algeria, Oran, Constantine, Ouargla, Tamanrasset, and Bechar, which means that the constitutional founder approved them in 2020, and they were implemented in 2022, two years after the issuance of the 2020 Constitution. Thus, the administrative appellate courts are a boon for the Algerian judiciary in general and the administrative judiciary in particular, pending the generalization of administrative appellate courts at the level of the 58 states in the future.

#### **b. Supreme Audit Agency**

The Supreme Audit Agency is regarded as a high institution that conducts post-audit supervision over state finances and local administration,<sup>33</sup> and its decisions may be appealed before.<sup>34</sup> The Supreme Audit Agency studies such appeals by forming a joint session of all chambers except the chamber that issued the subject matter of the appeal, and renders a decision that can be appealed to the State Council, by the provisions of the Civil and Administrative Procedure Law.<sup>35</sup>

The State Council is also authorized to hear cases assigned to it under specific texts,<sup>36</sup> including: decisions of the Competition Council,<sup>37</sup> decisions of the

<sup>32</sup> See: Articles 800-801 of Law 22-13.

<sup>33</sup> See: Article 02 of Order 95-20, dated July 17, 1995, relating to the Audit Court, issued in Official Journal No. 39 of 1995.

<sup>34</sup> Messaoud Chihoub, *General Principles of Administrative Disputes, Part Two, Theory of Jurisdiction*, (University Publications Office), p. 125.

<sup>35</sup> See Article 110 of Order 10-02, dated September 26, 2010, amending and supplementing Order 95-20, relating to the Court of Auditors, issued in Official Journal No. 50 of 2010.

<sup>36</sup> See: Article 11 of Organic Law No. 22-11, op. cit. Article 903 of Law No. 22-13 of June 12, 2022, amending and supplementing Law No. 08-09 containing the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, issued in Official Journal No. 48 of 2022.

<sup>37</sup> See: Article 70 of Law 08-12 of June 25, 2008, amending and supplementing Decree 03-03, relating to competition, issued in Official Journal No. 36 of 2008.

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Authority Board,<sup>38</sup> and decisions of the National Appeals Committee for Court Bailiffs.<sup>39</sup>

Finally, it can be said that the Council of State has some judicial and advisory jurisdiction, as it is considered a judge of appeal and a judge of cassation by the provisions of Organic Law 98-01, as amended and supplemented, and Law 22-13, as amended and supplemented by Law 08-09, including the Code of Civil and Administrative Procedure, in addition to the jurisdiction assigned to it by specific texts.

**Conclusion**

With the help and guidance of Allah, we have completed this paper entitled: Judicial Jurisdiction of the Council of State Under the Provisions of the 2020 Constitution, and this research shows that the Council of State has judicial jurisdiction (appeal - cassation), in addition to its advisory function. Since 2022, the State Council has exercised its judicial jurisdiction in only two areas: appeals and cassations, to devote itself to its basic role of unifying administrative judicial interpretations, in addition to its advisory jurisdiction in draft laws and orders. The creation of the administrative court of appeal is an important advantage for the Algerian administrative judiciary, as the Algerian legislator, through its creation, has finalized the contract of administrative judicial bodies (administrative courts, administrative courts of appeal, Council of State).

The 2020 constitutional amendments and the accompanying legal amendments that will strengthen the principle of two-tier litigation in administrative matters, are considered one of the most important basic principles of the judiciary, and enshrine legal protection and supervision of the work of public institutions and administrative administration, and embody the principle of legitimacy. The establishment of administrative courts of appeal has made a significant contribution to the harmonious redistribution of judicial jurisdiction among Algeria's administrative judicial structures.

The most important recommendation reached from this research is to request the legislative authorities to amend the internal regulations of the Council of State, to adapt to recent legal amendments, including the 2020 constitutional amendments, Organic Law No. 22-11 which amends and supplements Law 98-01, and Law 22-13 which amends and supplements Law 08-09, including the Codes of

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<sup>38</sup> See: Article 22 of Law 18-04 of May 10, 2018, setting out the general rules relating to mail and electronic communications, issued in Official Journal No. 27 of 2018.

<sup>39</sup> See: Article 63 of Law 23-13 of August 5, 2023, regulating the profession of judicial officer, issued in Official Journal No. 52 of 2023.

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Civil and Administrative Procedure. Further requests the legislative authorities to also issue a special organic law for the administrative appellate court.

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