

# Algerian National Assembly elections

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**STEP organization for  
Democracy and Elections**



It is a national independent non-profit organization that monitors the general elections in the Kurdistan Region and Iraq and volunteers to raise awareness in the areas of elections, democracy and good governance.



**Kurdish Institute  
for Elections (KIE)**



It is an independent non-profit organization, founded in mid-2002 by several lawyers and lawyers, seeking to spread civil awareness of voters and participate in the amendment of the general election law and monitor the elected councils of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region.

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## General Information:

- 🕒 Country Name: National Democratic Republic of Algeria
- 🕒 Geographical location: African continent
- 🕒 Capital: Algeria
- 🕒 Area: 2,381,741 sq km
- 🕒 Population: 46,851,044 people
- 🕒 Official languages: Arabic and Amazigh
- 🕒 Currency: Algerian Dinar (DZD)
- 🕒 Official religion: Islam/Maliki's Sunni religion
- 🕒 Administrative division: 69 provinces (Wilayat) and 1541 municipalities.
- 🕒 Independence: Algeria gained its independence in 1962 after 130 years of French colonial rule.
- 🕒 Borders: Mediterranean Sea, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Nigeria, Mali and Mauritania.
- 🕒 System of governance: Semi-presidential
- 🕒 Constitution: The 2016 Constitution of the National Democratic Republic of Algeria.
- 🕒 The lower house of parliament: the National Assembly of Algeria
- 🕒 The Upper house of parliament: the People's Assembly of Algeria



Algeria Flag



On July 2, 2026, elections were held for the Algerian National People's Assembly, the lower house of the legislative branch, alongside the Algerian Council of the Nation. Voter turnout remained low, failing to reach 21%, even lower than in the 2021 elections, despite the participation of some parties that had boycotted the 2021 elections, such as the Socialist Forces Front and the Rally for Culture and Democracy.

On Monday, July 6, 2026, the Algerian Constitutional Council announced the final results of the National People's Assembly (parliament) elections, in which (23) lists won the parliamentary seats.

The National Liberation Front (FLN) came out on top again with 90 seats, but 8 fewer than the results of the 2021 elections. The Movement of Society for Peace (MSP) also lost 22 seats, and the same is true for the independent lists, which declined significantly, as their representation decreased from 84 seats in the previous council to 32 seats.

The representation of women in parliament declined sharply in the elections, with only 23 women elected to the National People's Assembly, equivalent to (5.65%) of the total 407 seats.

- **Electoral Environment: Key Statistics and Information:**

To provide an overview of Algeria's legislative elections, the following are the most important statistics and information relating to the electoral process.

Registered Voters: A total of 24,727,041 voters were registered, including:

- 23,872,756 voters residing inside Algeria.
- 854,285 Algerian voters residing abroad.

- **Total Votes Cast:** A total of 5,053,603 ballots were cast, including:

- 4,962,433 votes cast inside Algeria.
- 91,170 votes cast abroad.

- **Voter Turnout:** Overall turnout reached 20.43% of registered voters.

- 20.79% inside Algeria.
- 10.67% among voters residing abroad.

The turnout among expatriate voters was particularly low.

- **Certification of Election Results**

The Constitutional Council is responsible for certifying and announcing the final election results after examining all appeals submitted against the preliminary results.

- **Electoral Law**

The elections were conducted under the Organic Law on the Electoral System (2021), as amended in 2026.

- **Election Administration**

The elections were administered by the National Independent Authority for Elections (ANIE), established in 2019.

The Authority is an independent institution consisting of 20 members, each serving a non-renewable six-year term.

- **Parliament**

The Algerian Parliament consists of two chambers:

1. National People's Assembly (Lower House): Term of office: Five years
2. Council of the Nation (Upper House): Term of office: Six years, Half of its members are renewed through elections every three years.

- **Number of Parliamentary Seats**

The National People's Assembly consists of 407 seats, distributed as follows:

- 395 seats allocated to constituencies within Algeria.
- 12 seats representing Algerian citizens residing abroad.

### • **Electoral System**

Elections to the National People's Assembly (NPA) are conducted under the proportional representation (PR) list system. Seats that remain unallocated after the initial distribution are assigned using the largest remainder method, in accordance with Articles 194–198 of the Electoral Law.

### • **Electoral Threshold**

The Electoral Law establishes a 5% national electoral threshold, meaning that each electoral list must obtain at least 5% of the valid votes cast nationwide in order to qualify for seat allocation in the National People's Assembly.

*(Electoral Law, Article 194)*

### • **Electoral Constituencies**

The country is divided into 77 electoral constituencies, consisting of:

- 69 constituencies within Algeria.
- 8 constituencies representing Algerian citizens residing abroad.

This distribution follows the administrative reform that increased the number of Algerian provinces (Wilayas) to 69, with each province constituting a single electoral constituency.

### • **Distribution of Parliamentary Seats**

The National People's Assembly comprises 407 seats, distributed as follows:

- 395 seats for constituencies within Algeria.
- 12 seats for Algerian citizens residing abroad.

The number of seats allocated to each constituency is determined according to its population size. Consequently, the Province of Algiers, being the country's most populous province, is allocated the largest number of parliamentary seats.

Nevertheless, every constituency (province) is guaranteed a minimum of three seats, regardless of its population. This provision ensures representation for sparsely populated Saharan provinces and newly established provinces with relatively low population densities.

### • **Voting Hours:** Polling stations remain open for 11 hours, from 8:00 AM until 7:00 PM.

• **Voter Card:** Pursuant to Article 72 of the Electoral Law, the National Independent Authority for Elections issues and delivers a voter card to every citizen registered in the electoral register.

• **Voting Method:** Legislative elections employ a semi-open list electoral system. Voters cast their ballot for an electoral list while also indicating their preferred candidate on that list. If a voter selects the electoral list without indicating a preferred candidate, the ballot remains valid, and the vote is counted solely in favor of the electoral list.

### • Proxy Voting

The Electoral Law permits proxy voting for the following categories:

- Patients hospitalized or receiving medical treatment at home.
- Persons with disabilities or physical incapacity.
- Employees working outside their province of residence or whose work requires continuous travel.
- University students studying outside their home provinces.
- Algerian citizens residing abroad.
- Members of the National People's Army, security forces, customs service, and prison service who are on official duty on election day.

*(Electoral Law, Articles 157–168)*

### • Eligibility Requirements for Voters: A voter must:

1. Be at least 18 years old on polling day.
2. Possess full legal capacity.
3. Be registered in the electoral register of the municipality where his or her legal residence is located.
4. Not have engaged in activities contrary to the national interest during the Algerian War of Independence.
5. Not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor unless legally rehabilitated.
6. Not have been declared bankrupt unless judicially rehabilitated.
7. Not be under judicial guardianship or legal interdiction.

*(Electoral Law, Articles 50–51)*

### • Eligibility Requirements for Candidates:

According to the Electoral Law, a candidate for membership in the National People's Assembly must:

- Hold Algerian nationality.
- Be at least 25 years old on election day.
- Have completed national military service or have been legally exempted.
- Not have been convicted of a felony or a custodial misdemeanor, except for unintentional offenses, unless legally rehabilitated.
- Demonstrate compliance with tax obligations.
- Not be publicly known for associations with suspicious financial or business networks or for exerting direct or indirect influence over voters or the integrity of the electoral process.
- Not have served as a member of Parliament for two consecutive or two non-consecutive terms.

*(Electoral Law, Article 200)*

### • Requirements for Electoral Lists:

To be accepted, each electoral list must satisfy the following conditions:

- The list must contain two additional candidates beyond the number of seats allocated to the constituency when the number of seats is even, and three additional candidates when the number of seats is odd.
- At least one-third of the candidates on each list must be women.
- At least one-third of all candidates must hold a university degree.
- At least half of the candidates must be under 40 years of age.

*(Electoral Law, Article 191)*

### • Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council is an independent constitutional body entrusted with safeguarding compliance with the Constitution. It has jurisdiction over the validation of referendums, presidential elections, and legislative elections, and is responsible for announcing the final election results.

Accordingly, the Constitutional Council is the competent authority for adjudicating appeals submitted against the preliminary results of presidential and legislative elections.

The Council consists of 12 members. The President of the Republic appoints four members, including the President and Vice-President of the Council. The National People's Assembly, the Council of the Nation, the Supreme Court, and the Council of State each elect two members to serve on the Constitutional Council.

### • Campaign Finance, Election Expenditure, and Oversight

The Electoral Law devotes 37 legal provisions to regulating campaign finance. These provisions define:

- Sources of campaign funding;
- Spending limits;
- Mechanisms for monitoring campaign financing;
- Procedures governing campaign expenditures.

Oversight is carried out by a committee chaired by a judge from the Supreme Court of Algeria. Compared with the provisions contained in the Iraqi Electoral Law, this framework represents a more advanced and robust approach to regulating campaign finance.

### • Independent Election Monitoring Authority:

Pursuant to Article 194 of the Constitution, an independent election monitoring authority is established. The Authority consists of:

- Judges appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council; and
- Members of civil society organizations appointed by the President of the Republic.

Its responsibilities include:

- Monitoring all electoral processes;
- Submitting recommendations regarding electoral legislation and administrative procedures.
- Organizing training programs for political party leaders on election observation;
- Providing guidance on the proper legal drafting of electoral appeals.

### • Electoral Offences:

The Algerian Electoral Law contains a comprehensive chapter devoted to electoral offences and their corresponding penalties.

Chapter Eight of the Electoral Law comprises 38 articles (Articles 276–313), which define electoral crimes and prescribe the applicable legal sanctions.

### • Major Political Parties Contesting the 2026 Elections:

#### 1. National Liberation Front (FLN)

The National Liberation Front (FLN) remains Algeria's historic ruling party and represents the country's traditional political establishment. It is generally regarded as being closely aligned with the governing authorities.

The party's Secretary-General is Abdelkrim Ben Mbarek.

#### 2. Movement of Society for Peace (MSP)

The Movement of Society for Peace (MSP) is Algeria's largest Islamist opposition party. It is led by Abdelali Hassani Cherif, who contested the most recent presidential election against incumbent President Abdelmadjid Tebboune.

#### 3. Socialist Forces Front (FFS)

The Socialist Forces Front (FFS) is Algeria's oldest opposition party.

It is a centre-left, social democratic party known for its strong advocacy of democracy, secularism, and the cultural and linguistic rights of the Amazigh (Berber) people.

The party is headed by Youcef Aouchiche.

#### 4. National Democratic Rally (RND)

The National Democratic Rally (RND) is a conservative nationalist and centrist political party. It supports liberal economic policies and the free-market economy and has long been regarded as the "second pillar of the ruling establishment."

The party fully supports the political programme of President Abdelmadjid Tebboune and constitutes one of the principal components of the presidential alliance.

Its Secretary-General is Mustapha Yahi.

#### 5. Future Front (Front El-Moustakbal)

The Future Front is a centrist nationalist party that presents itself as a reform-oriented alternative representing youth and political renewal, positioning itself between the traditional ruling establishment and the hard-line opposition.

The party is led by Fateh Boutbig, who also headed its electoral list in the 2026 legislative elections.

Final Results of the 2026 National People's Assembly Elections

On Monday, 6 July 2026, the Constitutional Council officially announced the final results of the National People's Assembly elections.

A total of 23 electoral lists secured parliamentary representation.

Final results of the Algerian National People's Assembly elections 02-07-2026	
Winning Lists	Seats
National Liberation Front	90
National Democratic Rally	73
Future Front	59
Movement for a Peaceful Society	43
National Construction Movement	38
Independent Lists	32
Voice of the People	17
Socialist Forces Front	12
Freedom and Justice Party	6
New Dawn Party	6
Dignity Party	5
Rally for Culture and Democracy	4
Justice and Development Front	4
Workers' Party	3
New Generation Party	3
Hope of Algeria Movement	3
National Unity and Development Party	2
Renaissance Movement	2
Algerian Renewal Party	1
Republican Alliance Party	1
New Algeria Front	1
Good Governance Front	1
Free Citizen Front	1
Total	407

**Conclusions:**

**First:** Voter turnout in the 2026 legislative elections reached 21.24%, representing the lowest participation rate in the history of Algeria's general elections. This exceptionally low turnout reflects widespread public disappointment with the country's political process. Furthermore, the authorities' exclusion of approximately 30% of opposition candidates before election day appears to have contributed significantly to voter disengagement.

**Second:** Women's parliamentary representation declined sharply. Only 23 women were elected to the National People's Assembly, representing 5.65% of the Assembly's 407 seats. The principal reason for this decline was the amendment to the Electoral Law adopted in April 2026, which reduced the gender quota in candidate lists from 50 percent to one-third. As a consequence, the number of female candidates dropped to 2,320, compared with more than 8,300 in the 2021 legislative elections.

**Third:** The National Liberation Front (FLN) once again emerged as the largest parliamentary party, winning 90 seats. However, this represented a loss of eight seats compared with the 2021 elections. The Movement of Society for Peace (MSP) also suffered significant losses, while the performance of independent lists declined substantially, with their representation falling from 84 seats in the previous parliament to only 32 seats.

**Fourth:** The Movement of Society for Peace (MSP), Algeria's largest Islamist opposition party, lost 21 parliamentary seats between the 2021 and 2026 elections, declining from 64 seats to 43 seats. Likewise, most parties outside the ruling establishment experienced notable electoral setbacks, while the representation of independent candidates also fell considerably.

**Fifth:** Nationalist parties—both traditional and newly established—strengthened their parliamentary presence. The National Democratic Rally (RND), a conservative nationalist party closely aligned with the government, increased its representation by 15 seats, rising from 58 seats in 2021 to 73 seats in 2026. Similarly, the Future Front gained 11 additional seats, reflecting growing electoral support.

**Sixth:** The number of parliamentary seats won by each political party does not necessarily reflect its actual electoral strength or level of popular support. This is because Algeria's electoral system allocates seats by electoral constituency (province) rather than according to each party's overall.

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