

Cultural Heritage Advisory Council in Executive Decree 21-124

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Abstract:

The legislator tried to find ways and bodies to protect cultural heritage of all kinds, whether the tangible cultural heritage or the intangible cultural heritage of the Algerian society. Therefore, the advisory council for cultural heritage was established in the executive decree 21-124 of March 29, 2021, in order to protect and preserve the heritage. Cultural

Key words: cultural heritage, advisory board for cultural heritage, historical monuments, archaeological sites, archaeological culture.

Résumé :

Le législateur s'est efforcé de trouver des voies et des organismes pour protéger le patrimoine culturel de toutes sortes, qu'il s'agisse du patrimoine culturel matériel ou du patrimoine culturel immatériel de la société algérienne. Ainsi, le conseil consultatif du patrimoine culturel a été institué par le décret exécutif 21-124 du 29 mars 2021, afin de protéger et préserver le patrimoine. Culturel

Mots clés : patrimoine culturel, conseil consultatif du patrimoine culturel, monuments historiques, sites archéologiques, culture archéologique.

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Introduction:

The world is witnessing at the present time and with the process of development and modernization a cultural conquest that has distinct peculiarities, so it was necessary to seek to find a harmonious link between the concepts of originality and modernity by preserving our cultural identity, highlighting its national character, and taking care of everything that constitutes our intellectual heritage. Intangible cultural heritage is an important factor in preserving cultural diversity in the face of increasing globalization. Understanding the intangible cultural heritage of different communities helps in intercultural dialogue and encourages mutual respect for the way of life of the other.

The importance of intangible cultural heritage does not lie in its cultural manifestation itself, but rather in the rich knowledge and skills that are transmitted through it from one generation to another, and the social and economic value involved in this transfer of knowledge is of interest to minorities as it does to large social groups, and it concerns developing countries. Just as it concerns developed countries.

The legislator was keen on any bodies that contribute to the preservation and display of cultural heritage, and therefore the goal was to establish an advisory council for cultural heritage under Executive Decree 21-124. The following problem arises:

How long can the effectiveness of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage be said in protecting and preserving heritage?

And to answer this problem, the descriptive approach of the executive decree was relied upon, in order to enrich and clarify the importance and role of this important council for the protection of cultural heritage of all kinds.

Accordingly, the topic was divided into two main points, namely:

The first topic: the legal conceptual framework of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage:

The legal conceptual framework of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage becomes clear by clarifying the definition of this Council as a first point, while the second point describes the tasks of

the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, and includes several areas in its various points, both tangible and intangible heritage.

Requirement 1: Introducing the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage:

The first article of Executive Decree 21-124 stated (25 صفحة ، 124-21) :
“An advisory council for cultural heritage shall be established for the minister in charge of culture, called in the body of the text“ the council ”.

How can the legislature, the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, be an advisory body? And the idea of advisory bodies appeared since time immemorial.

The state is linked to its various bodies with bodies that help it in making decisions, and the participation of the state's authorities in providing opinions and recommendations in order to find solutions to the various crises that the state is experiencing by studying the variables. (Ammar, p. 217)

In all fields, whether political, economic, social, and cultural, which made countries work to establish bodies that contribute to drawing public policies and participate in decision-making through the advisory function.

Consultation is one of the necessities of the modern administration to ensure its effectiveness and raise its level and the participation of all bodies in decision-making; in addition to that there are constitutional advisory bodies that enshrine the principle of democratic participation. Modern countries have confirmed the adoption of the idea of advisory bodies, and Professor Hamdi Amin Abd Al-Hadi "indicates that:" It is considered the most capable state apparatus to provide opinion and advice to administrative units operating in the country Public office affairs, whether from a legal or a technical point of view. The truth is that the sufficiency of management Depends to a large extent on the sufficiency of this advisory service, management involves human problems, and who Then it will be treated in a more humane manner. " (Abdel-Hadi, 1980, p. 482)

Mr. Suleiman Muhammad Al-Tamawi defined them as administrative bodies that originally assist the executive bodies. In this respect, they

are similar to the auxiliary technical bodies, but they differ from them in its function to a large extent, the administrative advisory bodies - according to the American name - are limited to Preparation, preparation and research, then providing advice to the administrative body that has the authority to issue the decision. (Al-Tamawi, 2000, p. 103)

Professor "Ahmed Boudiaf" also defines them as specialized bodies - or individuals - consisting of technicians with extensive experience who express unconfirmed and non-binding opinions to relieve the burden on management and an assistant. (Ahmed, 2011, p. 09)

Accordingly, Algeria has established consulting institutions based on the work of continuity in order to provide advisory opinions (Daoudi Kahina, 2018, p. 08), and this is what applies to the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage in Executive Decree 21-124.

As for the composition and management of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, Article 03 referred to the composition of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, as the Council consists of eleven (11) members appointed by the Minister in charge of Culture, as follows:

Seven (7) members selected by the Minister in Charge of Culture from among the university graduates and persons recognized for their competence and whose work contributed to the preservation and promotion of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage,

- a representative (1) of the Minister in charge of Culture,
- Three (3) members to be selected from among the accredited associations in charge of preserving the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The Council may seek the assistance of any person who would assist him in his work to be proposed for this purpose, especially from the ministers responsible, respectively, in religious affairs, the mujahideen and tourism.

If we notice that the Minister in charge of culture has wide discretionary power in choosing members, provided that they are competent in the field of cultural heritage.

The Minister in charge of Culture, according to the decision of the Council members, is appointed for a period of 03 years, subject to

renewal, and terminates their duties according to the same forms, and this is in accordance with Article 04 of Executive Decree 21-124.

In the event that the mandate of a member ceases to exist, before its expiration, he shall succeed him according to the same forms.

The Council is also headed by a figure appointed by decree based on a proposal from the Minister in charge of Culture in accordance with Article 05 of Executive Decree 21-124.

The management of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage is subject to various interests. According to Article 06 of Executive Decree 21-124, the interests of the Ministry in charge of Culture assume the administrative and technical secretariat of the Council.

Article 07 indicated that, within the framework of the exercise of his duties, the President of the Council shall assume the following:

- Council works management,
- Set the agenda for council meetings,

Present the work program and the outcome of activities to the council for approval.

The Council prepares a report every three (3) months on its activities and sends it to the Minister in charge of Culture in accordance with Article 08 of the previous decree, and the Council determines its internal system and ratifies it in accordance with Article 09 of the same decree.

The council also enjoys other interests represented in two (2) permanent committees that are to be formed from its members, and they are charged in particular with the following:

Material cultural heritage and archaeological research,
Intangible cultural heritage.

The council can set up special committees, if needed. (21-124.)

The council meets every three (3) months in regular sessions based on a summons from its president, and it can meet in extraordinary sessions based on a summons from the minister in charge of culture or from the president of the council, or at the request of two thirds (2/3) of it. (21-124. A. 1.)

Requirement 2- Terms of reference of the Advisory Council for Cultural Heritage:

Article 02 referred to the tasks of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, and included several areas in its various points, and it included tangible heritage and intangible heritage, in addition to its tasks between prevention and treatment. The following topics are explained regarding the protection, preservation and valuation of the tangible and intangible national cultural heritage presented to it by the Minister in charge of Culture.

In the field of protection and preservation:

The legal, institutional and regulatory system related to cultural heritage.

- Determining priorities in work programs in the field of cultural heritage,
- Projects related to the restoration, preservation and preparation of historical monuments and archaeological sites,
- Projects for the realization of memorials, statues and artifacts prepared to be placed in public spaces, Inventory of cultural property and classification of tangible cultural heritage and representative elements of intangible cultural heritage at the national and international levels, Promote partnership with civil society and cooperate with international bodies and organizations specialized in the field of cultural heritage.

* In the field of research and valuation of cultural heritage: Archaeological research projects and historical and anthropological studies.

- Research projects for submerged antiquities under water,
- Preventive research projects on antiquities,
- Valuing the economic dimension of cultural heritage through the exploitation of historical monuments and archaeological sites in particular, Encouraging publishing in fields related to cultural heritage,
- Evaluating the results of research in the tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

But the thing in which this article is criticized is its devotion to voluntary counseling, meaning that its opinions do not legally bind the minister, even if they often have an influence over him that derives from their self-worth as opinions issued by technical men with extensive experience in the issues on which they are asked to express an opinion. (Ahmed, *Advisory Bodies in the Algerian Administration*, previous reference, p. 91)

Accordingly, it follows from the tasks of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage that it includes, in its essence, gathering facts, planning, organizing, publishing facts, arranging data and putting them in the appropriate form to benefit from them, and it is one of the first duties of the advisory bodies that are concerned with the work of registration and statistics. (Qansawa, 1972, p. 107)

The second axis: provisions of the terms of reference of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage on heritage in Algeria:

Algeria has known civilization since ancient times in the various eras of human civilization. Remains and traces of human activity dating back to about 7000 years BC were found, and it came into contact with several civilizations recorded by history, such as the Phoenician maritime civilization. Then Algeria knew in the seventh century BC the local Carthaginian rule emanating from the Phoenician travelers, until it was occupied by the Romans in 42 BC and in 682 AD, then successive Islamic eras came between the Fatimids, the Banu Abd al-Wad and the Hafsids, and in the year 1518 it was subjected to the rule The Ottoman Caliphate, until the French colonialism came in the modern era in 1830 AD, then the Algerians' resistance continued until the Algerian revolution erupted on November 1, 1954 AD. And achieving independence in 1962. In the same year, Algeria joined the League of Arab States and the United Nations.

The Algerian culture has been affected throughout the ages by several factors:

- Neighborhood and culture affected by neighboring civilizations.
- Abrahamic heritage of Islam.
- Africa, the Arab world, Andalusia, Maghreb and Andalusian Judaism.

- Openness to the world and the revolution in communications.

These factors helped Algeria to create cultural issues with a global heritage character, especially the intangible cultural heritage.

1- The legal framework for protecting cultural heritage:

We adopt the legal framework for the protection of cultural heritage by addressing the legislative consecration and the importance that the legislator wants, whether for tangible or intangible **heritage**.

1-1- Legislative devotion to preserve and protect cultural heritage:

The 2003 Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Heritage, ratified by Algeria in 2004, seeks to achieve the following objectives: Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.

- Respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the groups, groups and individuals concerned. Raising awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of intangible cultural heritage. International cooperation and international assistance

The Algerian legislator secured the protection of cultural property through Law No. 98-04 of 06/15/1998 relating to the protection of the Algerian cultural heritage (98-04, p. 44), as Article Two of this law included the following:

“The cultural heritage of the nation is, in the concept of this law, all cultural real estate property and real estate by appropriation, and the saying on the land of national property real estate and within it that is owned by natural and legal persons belonging to the private law, and which is also present in the underground layers of the internal and regional national waters inherited from the various successive civilizations since The prehistoric era to the present day, and it is part of the nation’s cultural heritage as well as the intangible cultural property resulting from social interactions and creations of individuals and groups through the ages, which still express themselves from ancient times to the present day. Cultural properties include the following:

Real estate cultural property,
- movable cultural property,
Intangible cultural property.

The aim of protecting intangible cultural property According to Article 68 of Law No. 98-04 relating to the protection of the Algerian cultural heritage, the aim of protecting intangible cultural property is to:

The study and preservation of traditional cultural materials, which means in particular the following:

- Establishing data banks and data banks on the intangible cultural heritage, by means of identification, codification, classification, collection and registration by all appropriate means and on possible supports, for persons or groups of persons or groups possessing the intangible cultural heritage

- Scholars and the competent institutions study the material obtained to deepen knowledge, and uncover social and historical personal references.

- Preserving the integrity of traditions by taking care to avoid distorting them when transmitting and disseminating them.

- The collected traditional and folk culture materials are subject to conservation procedures appropriate to their nature so as to preserve our memory in all its forms and pass it on to future generations, Spreading the traditional and popular intangible culture by all means, such as: exhibitions, the establishment of museums, various events and publications, and all forms of communication and its various means.

As for classification and inventory, according to Article 106 of Law No. 98/04 mentioned above, cultural property legally registered in the General Inventory of Cultural Property mentioned in Article 7 of this Law, movable and real estate property by assignment, and real estate proposed for classification and classified or registered in a list Additional inventory previously published in the Official Journal of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Natural sites classified according to the law on environmental protection are excluded from the general inventory of cultural property.

The Ministry in charge of culture, according to Article 07, prepares a general inventory of classified cultural property, registered in an

additional inventory, or property developed in the form of preserved sectors.

The registration of these cultural property is carried out on the basis of lists established by the Ministry in charge of culture and published in the Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

The general list of cultural property is reviewed every ten (10) years and published in the Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. (Sabaa Bouabdallah)

1-2 the importance of tangible and intangible cultural heritage:

Algeria is considered one of the most important countries that possess a heritage and cultural heritage, at the level of the Arab, Islamic and even global countries, and it is the heritage that has accumulated throughout the stages and centuries that Algeria has gone through, not to mention the succession of civilizations on it, from Amazigh and Venetian to Byzantine, Roman and finally Islamic Which made her a reflection of her past, present and future.

And UNESCO has defined cultural heritage or cultural heritage as "the inheritance of the material and intangible possessions that belong to a group or a society that has legacies from previous generations that remained until the present time and then they were given to future generations." (The United Nations Educational)It meets in the fact that it collects the national collective memory, because the heritage necessarily requires that it include mentioning the significance of transmission and continuity, which is at the core of the meaning of the heritage in terms of language and convention. And from there it remains alive in the conscience of human minds.

And since Algeria's accession to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and other relevant conventions, and those who follow the Algerian legislation find that the legislator has provided for the protection of cultural heritage since independence through Order 67-281 related to excavations and the protection of historical and natural places and monuments, (67-281)and has It has been amended by Law 98-04 related to cultural heritage and the second article defined it as: "... all cultural real estate, real estate by appropriation, and movable, located on the land of real

estate of national properties and within them, owned by natural or legal persons belonging to the private law, and also present in the classes Groundwater, inland and regional national waters, inherited from various successive civilizations from prehistoric times to the present day.

Accordingly, from the above it is understood that the Algerian legislator tried to give an accurate definition of cultural heritage in its various elements, whether it is real estate or movable, whether it is tangible or intangible, and whether it is public or private. (Sweilem, 2018, p. 242)

The third article of Law 98-04 referred to three sections: (98-04.) Real estate cultural property. Movable cultural property.

Intangible cultural property.

This tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Algeria made it a tourist destination par excellence, to discover the valuable monuments and monuments that this country abounds in, and its richness in economic establishments and social, cultural and scientific institutions qualified it to be the mainstay of the cultural and tourism activity of the city, and earned it an important position at the level of the national tourism product, and In addition to that, it gave her distinguished international fame.

As a result of the important archaeological sites available in our country, many of them have been classified by the UNESCO as a global and human heritage, such as Tassili, Tipaza, Jamila, Timgad, M'zab Valley, the Kasbah neighborhood, and other areas and sites that have made Algeria a destination for expatriates from Various regions of the world, and thus become one of the important tourist poles, as the vast amount of heritage components and cultural expressions can form a basis for a strong tourism renaissance, but this requires more work and the development of capabilities and employing them positively within the framework of an integrated cultural tourism project aimed at Protect this heritage.

This cultural diversity would contribute to the development of the tourism sector, given that cultural tourism is the main component of tourism on the one hand, and often the main motivation for this tourism is culture, by visiting archaeological sites, historical

monuments and museums, and participating in exhibitions and festivals.

Cultural tourism depends on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and Algeria is one of the countries rich in cultural heritage.

The role of archaeological sites, the creation of some artistic and literary activities, and the participation of their people in tourism, as it is the main actor in the success of tourism in any country. (Bouatih)

2- Mechanisms for preserving cultural heritage:

Mechanisms for preserving cultural heritage emerge through government agencies and the creation of specialized agencies to preserve heritage.

2-1- The role of Algerian government agencies and their link to cultural action:

Governmental bodies in Algeria play an important role in preserving the intangible heritage by:

Allocating specific grants to local communities and preserving and developing heritage.

Supporting and launching cultural activities for the benefit of youth.

Spreading cultural and artistic education.

Research in the cultural and artistic field.

- The cultural act abroad ... etc.

Establishing a center for intangible heritage in Africa in Algeria:

On 11/03/2014, a center for intangible heritage in Africa was established in Algeria, Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO and Algerian Minister of Culture, signed an agreement to establish a regional center for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in Africa. Strengthening the capacities for the preservation and preservation of the heritage and cultural heritage in the region will be sponsored by UNESCO, Bokova said: "This center will enhance our efforts to place culture at the forefront of sustainable development in the absence of culture, especially in the absence of intangible cultural heritage. In all its diversity, there will never be room for achieving social integration, social justice and sustainable development. "

For her part, the minister said that Algeria is committed to taking an active role in preserving cultural heritage in Africa, stressing that she

dedicates this center to Africa in general by saying, "This center we dedicate to Africa because we want to honor our continent and its heritage."

Cultural that has its roots in the depths of distant history. We would also like to honor those societies that have been able to preserve uninterruptedly this heritage and turn it into a cultural capital, while providing the best protection opportunities for it. "

2-2- Organs and bodies have been established to protect cultural heritage:

From Law 04/98 Article 87 provides for the establishment of a national fund for cultural heritage in order to finance all operations of: Maintenance, preservation, protection, restoration, rehabilitation and reclamation of real estate and movable cultural property Maintenance, preservation and protection of intangible cultural property. (Sabaa Bouabdallah M. F., 2019)

Protection of folkloric creations and literary and artistic works by decree 05/03:

The legislator, through Order 05/03, sought to protect the traditional cultural heritage works in general, and this is what Article 2 of it referred to. (05/03, 44)

The authors of innovative works in literature, arts and sciences shall enjoy, regardless of the value, type, purpose of their composition, or the method of expression used in them, as stipulated in Article 3 of Ordinance 05/03 of the Algerian law.

Article 5 of the same decree stipulates that traditional cultural heritage works are considered protected works, and therefore the provisions stipulated in the Copyright Law shall apply to it. (Linda, 2013, p. 182)

Thus, we find that the Cultural Heritage Consultative Council will focus the field on intangible cultural heritage, i.e. what is transmitted orally or expressed dynamically, such as languages, dialects, customs, traditions, rituals, beliefs, folk practices, celebrations, folk and religious feasts, professions, crafts, games, Riddles, puzzles, proverbs and folk tales, singing and all kinds of music ... just to name a few.

"The forms of intangible cultural heritage are not limited to one particular aspect, and many of them contain elements from multiple domains:

Oral traditions and expressions, including language as the bearer of intangible cultural heritage: the field of oral traditions combines various forms of expressions such as folk proverbs, mysteries, myths, hymns, poems and hymns.

Performing arts: The performing arts include music in both parts of playing and singing, as well as dance, theater acting, simulation, melodic poetry, and others.

Social practices, rituals and festive events:

Social practices, rituals and ceremonies are traditional practices that structure the lives of groups and are important because they emphasize the identity of those who practice them.

Knowledge and practices related to nature and the universe:

This field includes the body of knowledge, practical knowledge, practices and perceptions produced by the human group in its relationship with the natural environment. These modes of perception of the universe are expressed through language, oral traditions and also through rituals and practices that express the spiritual aspects of a culture.

Practical knowledge related to the craft:

The International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage focuses its attention on encouraging craftsmen to continue their activities and to communicate their knowledge and skills, in particular within the human group to which they belong.

Without forgetting the role of the electronic environment in assisting the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage to preserve and maintain various types of cultural heritage, as the electronic environment is one of the latest interactive audio-visual media technology, because of the advantages it has that employs image, sound, real-time and communication with the other, as it contains traditional media. Therefore, Algerian websites contribute to the promotion of the Algerian cultural heritage through the documentaries that are broadcast on their websites.

The audio-visual media are an important source of guidance and education in any society, and they have a great impact on the audiences of different and different recipients in their interests,

orientations, and intellectual, academic and social levels, and no one denies the wide spread of media broadcasts, whether radio or satellite, or on websites on all levels. And with the tremendous scientific and technical developments, the revolution of communications, the Internet and satellite channels, and the world's entry into the stage of globalization as a cultural, political, economic and social system, the coming influences were exploited via the Internet and peoples' satellite channels to increase awareness of heritage and heritage. For the young generation and the help of political organizations and countries with the need to benefit from the service of society, especially in the field of tourism, and what many individuals and institutions in all their fields and specializations directed to this interactive environment to create sites for them, evidence of the success of this method that provides the best.

In fact, talking about cultural heritage with its customs, traditions, arts, literature and the like, such as poetry, singing, music, proverbs, various occasions, and the inherited methods of performance it includes, reflects the achievements of the civilizations of countries and the evidence they bear of their human progress, and all these images reflect the cultural heritage that It imposes the necessity of promoting it on the Internet, whether through individuals or official bodies, in order to increase its popularity.

Conclusion:

In the last, it can be said that there is a legal will to try to cover all areas to preserve and protect cultural heritage, whether tangible cultural heritage or intangible cultural heritage.

There is no doubt that there are other legacies that will be added to the list in the future, as their countries seek to present them to UNESCO with the aim of recording and documenting them at an international humanitarian level for the purpose of preserving and protecting them .. and they deserve to be perpetuated and revived, because the beautiful heritage radiating beauty and originality, such as peoples thriving with creativity , Worth life.

Accordingly, the following results are concluded, which are:

1- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Council expresses its advice in the advisory field, and this is for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.

2- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board endeavors to respect the intangible cultural heritage of the groups and groups concerned and the individuals concerned.

3- Raising awareness of the Cultural Heritage Advisory Council at the local, national and international levels of the importance of intangible cultural heritage and the importance of mutual appreciation of this heritage.

4- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board takes the necessary measures to ensure the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territories.

5- In the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage, the Framework of Safeguarding Measures, to define and define the various elements of the intangible cultural heritage present on its territory, with the participation of the relevant groups, groups and NGOs.

6- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board shall draw up one or more lists to inventory the intangible cultural heritage present in its territories. These lists are regularly updated.

7- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board adopts a general policy aimed at highlighting the role that the intangible cultural heritage plays in society and integrating the preservation of this heritage in planning programs.

Therefore, we conclude from the following set of suggestions, which are:

1- Promotion of the Cultural Heritage Advisory Board as a decision-making institution whose role is not limited to the advisory field, and this is to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage.

2- The advisory opinion of the cultural heritage must be made binding, that is, to make consulting the opinion that is applicable.

3- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board endeavors to preserve traditions and oral expressions, including language as a medium for expressing the intangible cultural heritage.

- 4- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board must codify the arts and traditions of performing performances.
- 5- The Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage shall study various knowledge and practices related to nature and the universe.
- 6- Preserving the cultural heritage advisory board for skills related to traditional craft arts.
- 7- The Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage shall work to find in-depth research, a scientific approach and a creative vision for transferring heritage from the consumed memory to the productive future.
- 8- The Cultural Heritage Consultative Council must identify specific crimes in connection with the assault on cultural heritage, because it is not mentioned in the general nature in the Copyright and Neighboring Rights Protection Act of 2003, and it does not constitute adequate protection for the intangible cultural heritage at the national level, in addition to Put a specific definition for it.
- 9- The necessity of the keenness of the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage to enact a law specialized in protecting the intangible cultural heritage in Algeria.
- 10- The endeavor of institutions to cooperate with the Consultative Council for Cultural Heritage in various fields and all segments of society to protect cultural heritage and work to document it.
- 11- The Cultural Heritage Advisory Board shall encourage the conduct of scientific, technical and artistic studies, as well as research methodologies for the effective safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, especially the intangible cultural heritage at risk.

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