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On 21 March 2024, the office of incumbent President Abdelmadjid Tebboune announced that the election would be held on 7 September. This announcement was unexpected, as the election had been anticipated to occur in December as they were in 2019. Tebboune later explained that the date was the optimal time to hold the election "because it coincides with the end of the summer vacations and the start of the new school year. On 11 July, Abdelmadjid Tebboune announced his decision to run for a second term.

Candidates needed signatures from 600 elected officials or from 50,000 members of the public to be listed on the ballot. For this election, there were around 24.5 million registered voters. This election was administered by the National Independent Electoral Authority, which was established in 2019 as a response to demands from pro-democracy protestors. Algeria's Interior Ministry had previously been in charge of elections.

Zoubida Assoul, a lawyer and former magistrate, announced her decision to run for president as the leader of the Union for Reform and Progress (UCP). A total of 34 people expressed their intention to run for the presidency, including Youcef Aouchiche of the Socialist Forces Front, Abdellah Hassan Cherif of the Movement of Society for Peace; and Sadia Naghza of the General Confederation of Algerian Enterprises. Prospective candidates were required to collect a minimum number of signatures to register their candidacy before 18 July. The number of candidates was subsequently reduced to 15.

On 1 August, the attorney general of the court of Algiers announced the opening of an in-depth preliminary investigation concerning the sale of sponsorships by more than 50 elected officials to candidates for the presidential election. The prosecution announced that all the candidates involved will be arrested on the basis of the anti-corruption legislation in force. Only three candidates were allowed to appear on the final ballot: Tebboune, Aouchiche and Cherif.

Overseas voting, covering around 800,000 Algerians, began on 2 September, while mobile polling stations servicing remote areas of Algeria began operating on 4 September. On 7 September, polling opened at 08:00 and was originally supposed to close at 19:00 before it was extended by an hour.

Despite being proclaimed the winner, on 9 September Abdelmadjid Tebboune joined Cherif and Aouchiche in criticizing the central election authority when it was revealed the real turnout/quota was only 23.3% instead of the 48% it had reported earlier. Algerian commentators speculated that Tebboune's decision to criticize the election authority after being declared the winner suggested that there was a dispute among Algeria's ruling elite.

On 10 September, Cherif and Aouchiche filed an appeal at the Constitutional Court of Algeria challenging the results. On 14 September, the court ruled that President Abdelmadjid Tebboune had won the election but found that his share of the vote was lower than initially announced, winning 84.30% of votes instead of around 95%. A record 15.72% of votes cast were invalid or blank.

President Joe Biden of the United States expressed his congratulations to Abdelmadjid Tebboune, the President of Algeria, following his re-election for a second presidential term.

In his message, President Biden remarked, "Our two countries collaborated during your first term to combat transnational crime, address violence, and mitigate regional conflicts, including through our efforts at the United Nations Security Council," the statement added.

Document n°.....

Part one: .....

A) – Reading comprehension

Activity one: Answer with yes, no or not mentioned, according to the .....

- 1)- Tebboune's selection of the election date was supported by his former political party, the FLN.
- 2)-. Conflicting reports about the election's turnout by the National Independent Electoral Authority led to criticism from the three candidates.
- 3)- The President of Algeria is elected using the two-round system; if no candidate had received a majority of the vote in the first round, a second round would have been held.
- 4)- On 13 July, Louisa Hanoune of the Workers' Party announced her withdrawal of her candidacy as president, citing "unfair conditions".
- 5)- Domestic turnout was estimated to be at around 48%, while turnout in overseas balloting was at 19.6%.
- 6)- On 8 September, opposition candidates stated they recorded instances of voter fraud and election violations.

Activity two: What or who do the underlined words refer to in the .....?

This election →	His →
Their →	

Activity three: Find in the text words, phrases or expressions that are closest and opposite in meaning to the following:

Synonyms	antonyms
Current/in power =	Late/late ≠
Popular public vote =	Previous/ prior ≠
Appropriate/proper/best =	Kept secret/ hidden ≠
To compete/to be a candidate =	Increased/ higher ≠
Period/phase/session =	Freed/liberated/ released ≠
A suffrage/poll/survey =	National/ native ≠
Designated/nominated/appointed =	Unmoved/ static ≠
In support of/ in favor of =	Limited ≠
Judge =	Loser ≠
Chairwoman/ head/ President =	Approve/ support ≠
Alliance/association/ cooperation =	Agreement/ accord/ concord ≠
Public prosecutor =	Supporting ≠
Inquiry / inspection =	Legal/ lawful/ correct ≠
Accusation/ legal proceedings/indictment =	
<i>An election, or a survey of people's opinions =</i>	
Privileged/ skilled =	
A request made to a court of law to change a previous decision =	

Activity four: Give a title to the .....