

Legal Protection of Vulnerable Groups: Examining the Role of Association in Accordance with Law 12-06 relating to Associations

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Received: 10/07/2025 ; Accepted:14/02/2026 ; Published: 28/04/2026

Abstract

The protection of vulnerable groups is one of the most important issues addressed contemporary legal systems, including contemporary legal systems, and this study aims to shed light on the various groups that suffer from legal Vulnerability which exposes their rights to violation.

Since protection is no longer the exclusive domain of the state, this study highlights associations as one of the most important civil society organizations, on the one hand, and as a complement to the state's efforts, on the other.

The study relied on the descriptive-analytical approach by Examining the legal framework, regulating associations, protecting vulnerable groups, analyzing relevant constitutional and legislative texts while comparing them with some international standards.

Among the most important recommendations is the need to strengthen the legal framework regulating cooperation between national and international associations and bodies.

Keywords: Vulnerable groups, Association, Legal protection

Introduction:

Protecting vulnerable groups is one of the important issues that receives increasing attention in various contemporary legal systems, and perhaps this is due to the legal social and even economic vulnerability that these various groups suffer from, which makes them more bound to the violation of their basic rights. Providing this protection is no longer limited to state intervention alone. Rather, associations, as a component of civil society, have become a complement to the state's efforts to establish effective and comprehensive protection for vulnerable groups.

The Algerian legislator has enshrined this approach by emphasizing the vital role of associations, particularly under Law Number 12-06 on associations, along with a number of constitutional and legislative texts that pay special attention to vulnerable groups, in line with the Algerian state's international human rights obligations.

This study aims to: define the concept of vulnerable groups and the specificities of their legal protection, in addition to highlighting the concept of the association and its characteristics that qualify it to intervene in the field of protection

It focuses on demonstrating aspects of institutional integration between national and international associations and bodies.

The importance of this study lies in highlighting the legal and institutional role associations play in protecting vulnerable groups and shedding light on their relationship with

national and international bodies, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the multi-stakeholder protection system.

Based on the above, the study addresses the following problem: To what extent has the legal and institutional framework in Algeria contributed to enabling associations to protect vulnerable groups, through their integration with national and international bodies?

To address this problem, a descriptive- analytical approach was adopted by describing the legal framework regulating associations and the protection of vulnerable groups, and analyzing relevant constitutional and legislative texts.

This study was divided into two main sections, through which several important points were examined as follows:

Section I: Vulnerable Groups and Associations: Defining the concepts and legal foundations for intervention

A) The Concept of Vulnerable Groups and the Specificities of Their Legal Protection

B) The concept of associations and an explanation of their characteristics that qualify them to protect various vulnerable groups.

Section II: the Role of Associations in Protecting Vulnerable Groups: towards Institutional Integration between Associations and National and International Bodies

A) Achieving Integration between National Institutional Mechanisms and Associations

B) Achieving integration between international mechanisms and non-governmental organizations

Section I: Vulnerable Groups and Associations: Defining the concepts and legal foundations for intervention

To understand vulnerable groups and their relationship with associations, it is necessary to define concepts that are a basic starting point for understanding legal protection mechanisms, especially when it comes to vulnerable groups that require special protection that goes beyond general rules. In this context, associations emerge as a pivotal contributor in the protection system, due to their legal and regulatory specificities that qualify them to intervene alongside state institutions.

A) subtitle: The Concept of Vulnerable Groups and the Specificities of Their Legal Protection

There is no unified and comprehensive definition of the term vulnerable groups. However, there are criteria and concepts based on them to define this category, and they use international law that vary according to the context (human rights, human rights during armed conflicts - social protection...).

Vulnerable groups constitute one of the issues that has received attention from national and international legislation, given the social, economic or legal fragility they suffer from that makes them more vulnerable to violations of their rights. This situation necessitated the establishment of special legal protection that takes into account the specificity of the situations of these groups and guarantee treatment aimed at achieving actual equality. This requires understanding the concept of vulnerable groups and the various groups to which they belong.

1- Defining vulnerable groups:

Among the concepts that use the term is "certain population groups are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations for economic, social, political or historical reasons.

Therefore, international law guarantees a special protection for it.¹

It is also called "the vulnerable group" and is a population group characterized by characteristics that make it more vulnerable to falling into poverty than other residents of the areas targeted by the project. These groups include the elderly people with intellectual and physical disabilities, children and youth at risk, former combatants, internally displaced persons, returning refugees,

individuals and families infected with HIV/AIDS, religious and ethnic minorities and, in some communities, women..."²

Based on what mentioned above, it can be said that the term vulnerable groups is not a strict legal term used to define those who need special protection in order to enable them to better enjoy their rights.

2- Establishing the protection of vulnerable groups internationally

We previously mentioned that protecting vulnerable groups constitutes one of the most important concerns to which the legal system has paid increasing attention, given the multiple forms of marginalization, exclusion and discrimination to which these groups are exposed, as a result of social, economic, health or age factors. This section highlights the international protection of these groups.

International protection for these groups has witnessed remarkable development. After they were recognized as public rights, special mechanisms were also established to protect them, whether through international agreements or UN agencies.

Therefore, attention to these groups has become linked to achieving social justice, promoting human rights, and ensuring actual equality.

The rights of vulnerable groups have been recognized under a set of international legitimacy documents and agreements, the most important of which are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities....etc.

These documents, agreements, and others serve to enshrine the principle of equality and non-discrimination, while granting special protection to vulnerable groups to ensure their effective enjoyment of human rights.

It is no secret that it has contributed to establishing an international obligation on countries to take legislative and institutional measures and mechanisms to protect these groups.

International protection for vulnerable groups relies on a variety of mechanisms, including contractual mechanisms represented by agreements, most notably the global agreements established by the United Nations, regional human rights mechanisms, and UN oversight mechanisms,³ in addition to international judicial mechanisms, which together aim to ensure effective protection for vulnerable groups and enhance their enjoyment of human rights.

Below, the mechanisms of some agreements and instruments to protect vulnerable groups are studied according to some categories.

2.1- Children: Children have received special international protection through the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁴ which emphasizes the need to protect children from all forms of exploitation, violence, and neglect. It also obliges states to take appropriate measures to ensure children's safe development.

2.2- Women's: Protection has been strengthened through the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ which stipulates equality between men and women in all fields, in addition to combating violence against women and ensuring their participation in public life

2.3- Persons with disabilities: The international community adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁶ which emphasized their integration into society and ensuring their access to education, work and health services without discrimination.

2.4- Older persons: International interest in protecting the elderly has increased, especially with their global increase. International organizations have called for the need to provide them with health and social care. Although there is still no binding UN convention specific to the elderly at the UN level, there are some important international instruments used to protect them, such as the American Convention on the Protection of the Rights of the Elderly,⁷ and the Madrid International Plan on Aging,⁸ They are also included in international legitimacy documents.⁹

2.5- Refugees: The refugee category enjoys special protection under the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,¹⁰ which stipulates that they must not be returned to countries where they may be at risk, in addition to guaranteeing their basic rights.

2.6- Migrants: The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families recognizes the need to protect them from exploitation and discrimination and to guarantee their rights to work and a decent life,¹¹ taking into account their legal status.

These agreements have resulted in committees that are considered among the most important bodies concerned with following up on the implementation and application of the provisions contained in the agreements.¹² They represent the United Nations oversight mechanisms and their tasks are to monitor the commitment of member states to what is stated in the agreements.

Most committees have established working mechanisms, and committees may participate in approving some mechanisms, such as the mechanism for submitting reports, receiving complaints, and issuing recommendations and a fact-finding mechanism that distinguishes some committees, such as the Committee for Persons with Disabilities.¹³

On the other hand, international judicial mechanisms, headed by the International Court of Justice, are considered to have the right to decide on the various violations to which various vulnerable groups may be exposed.

In sum, international protection for vulnerable groups has developed through the adoption of a set of agreements and mechanisms aimed at guaranteeing the rights of these groups. However, this protection is linked to the extent of countries' commitment to implementing these texts on the ground.

3- Constitutional Protection of Vulnerable Groups

When referring to Algerian legislation, specifically the Algerian Constitution, we find some legal texts that address certain groups that are usually classified as vulnerable or in need

of special care and protection. Similar to the family in general, and children in particular, this category enjoys international and domestic protection, and the Constitution affirms the care of abandoned or children of unknown parentage.

The current constitution also requires parents to ensure the upbringing of their children. On the other hand, children are obligated to do good to their parents and help them. It also approved punishment for all forms of violence against children, their exploitation and abandonment.

It is no secret that the constitutional founder guaranteed protection for the elderly and young people, considering that the elderly belong to the vulnerable group and need special care and protection,¹⁴ and the young person needs care and encouragement in addition to being protected from social ills.¹⁵

It also focused on ensuring the integration of groups with special needs into social life.¹⁶

Among the vulnerable groups mentioned in the Constitution, we find "women", as they are guaranteed protection from all forms of violence in all places and circumstances.¹⁷

B) subtitle: The concept of associations and an explanation of their characteristics that qualify them to protect various vulnerable groups.

Associations are one of the most prominent civil society mechanisms in which the legislature has played a complementary role to the state's efforts to achieve social and legal protection, particularly for the benefit of various vulnerable groups. It is considered a key contributor due to its legal nature and distinctive characteristics. Below, we will first examine the concept of the association, then highlight the characteristics that distinguish it and enable it to contribute to the protection of various vulnerable groups. First Branch: The Concept of Associations

Referring back to the Algerian Constitution, we find that it enshrines the right to establish associations.¹⁸ It did not stop there, but also granted it a special protection by acknowledging the necessity of supporting it with an organic law instead of the regular law. Unfortunately, until now, the organic law for the association has not been issued.

1- Definition of the association:

The legislator defined the association under Article 2 of Law 12-06 relating to the association in force, where the association is defined as "the gathering of natural or legal persons on a contractual basis for a fixed or indefinite period. These persons participate in harnessing their knowledge and means voluntarily and for an unprofitable purpose in order to promote and encourage activities, especially in the professional, social, scientific, religious, educational, cultural, sports, environmental, charitable and humanitarian fields."¹⁹

The association is the mediator between the individual and the state, It is sufficient to raise the individual's personality as the basic Criteria in building society by spreading awareness and disseminating general knowledge and culture, and then educating the citizen on the culture of democracy and consensus within a framework of free and constructive dialogue and mobilizing individual and collective efforts to bring about more social and economic development together and working by all legitimate means to ensure transparency and influence in public policies , deepening the concept of social solidarity , assisting the government through the expertise provided and voluntary projects to perform Better for public

services and urging the proper distribution and direction of resources and the rationalization of public spending.²⁰

Based on the above, associations are considered among the most important organizations in every country, and their importance derives from the human nature of their activities. They are also a multi-faceted entity that thus accommodates various categories and activities of society, due to their distinctive characteristics.

2- Characteristics of the association as a social representative, qualified to protect various vulnerable groups:

The association has a number of distinctive characteristics that enable us to say that the association has general characteristics that are suitable for different associations and some special characteristics that may be suitable for one type over another. This is due to the multiplicity and diversity of the fields in which it operates and the categories that may be the subject of its activity. In the exhibition, the general characteristics related to the association are displayed. The characteristic of free voluntary volunteering: It is considered the most prominent characteristic that distinguishes the member who established or joined the association, as he volunteers of his own free will and with complete freedom. This stems from the inherent human nature of every individual in society.²¹

2.1- Organizational characteristic: Associations are official organizations concerned with providing direct or indirect services to satisfy the needs of society and achieve social welfare for citizens.²²

2.2- The characteristic of not seeking to achieve profit: Free volunteering requires not waiting for any profit from his activity as a member of an association. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the association, as we mentioned in its definition, does not seek material profit as a basic purpose of existence, and is limited to providing services that meet the needs of citizens. The association goes beyond the nature of the economic market and competition.²³

2.3- Independence, This means that the association must not be subject to or affiliated with other institutions, groups, or individuals, such that it is easy to control it and direct its activity.²⁴

Therefore, any link that places the association in a state of subordination to that institution must be weakened and broken, especially its subordination to the state, which may be a fundamental factor that weakens the credibility of its activity and its position as a social mediator.

3- Types of associations and their relationship to the protection of vulnerable groups:

When studying the types of associations, we find a difference in monitoring the criterion for classifying the types of associations. Some have adopted the regional criterion, dividing them into a national state municipality. They have also been classified according to the public benefit criterion into ordinary associations and others of public benefit. On the other hand, they have been classified according to the field in which this association is active (economic, social, religious....) Or according to the social group that you are active in to protect or defend (children, the elderly, women, youth, the disabled)

Perhaps what is highlighted in this study is the last classification of all its types, as associations, according to Law 12-06, can be active in the field of vulnerable groups in society. This type of association provides social services to the various groups mentioned above, which

lack guarantees that help them continue in life.

It should be noted that associations of a social nature have the right to benefit from the public benefit or public interest.²⁵

We will have an association that protects a vulnerable group if the conditions and procedures for establishing the association stipulated by law are met. Referring to Law 12-06 relating to the association, we find that the legislator stipulated a set of conditions and procedures that must be met and followed in order to achieve the purpose of establishing an association.

The legislator, in Law 12-06, stipulated a set of conditions that must be met by all associations regardless of their activity. These conditions relate to the persons established in accordance with Article 4, in addition to objective conditions stipulated in Article 6.

There is no doubt that the association must not aim to achieve profit, and the purpose of its establishment must not violate the association's bylaws, public order, public morals, or applicable laws and regulations.

An association cannot engage in an activity that violates applicable laws, otherwise its work will be illegal.²⁶

It is well known that the establishment of the association is subjected to formal legal procedures represented by convening the association's founding general assembly, depositing the establishment permit with the public authorities, receiving the receipt for registering the establishment permit from the administrative authority, and then finally declaring the association.²⁷

By fulfilling the various conditions and procedures stipulated by law, we will be facing an association that has acquired a legal personality and is practicing the activity for which it was established. Below, associations for the protection of vulnerable groups in Algeria are highlighted.

It is well known that there are countless associations active in the field of protecting various vulnerable groups - whether national, interstate, state or municipal - such as associations active in the field of protecting children's rights, combating violence and exploitation, and defending the least able groups in society such as the elderly and youth in difficult situations and various socially disadvantaged groups. Their role is embodied in developing awareness-raising and guidance projects and networking with government agencies and international organizations.

In addition, there are associations that combat violence against women and children and defend their legal and social rights, such as the Wassila Network project, which includes multiple institutions targeting women victims of violence and children. It was established as a state association in December 2009 under the name: Association for Supporting Women and Children Victims of Violence "Wasila Network/AVIFE".²⁸

By referring to the website of the Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities, you can find out the number of associations active among various vulnerable groups, although the list was published in 2016 and needs updating.²⁹

4- Challenges facing associations for the protection of vulnerable groups:

Associations, regardless of their nature, face challenges that limit their activity and may even limit their establishment. This may be due to several legal obstacles of an administrative nature related to granting an association's registration receipt

Although the legislator, under Law 12-06 relating to the association, subjected national associations to the establishment permit system, which requires submitting to the relevant authorities the desire to form the association, taking into account that this desire respects the legal conditions stipulated in Law 12- 06 relating to the association. However, by referring to the last paragraph of Article 8, we find that it gives the administration the ability to make a decision to refuse or accept the delivery of the association's registration receipt, and this is what takes the association's founding declaration from being a notification to a license, which may sometimes be an obstacle hindering the association's registration and thus preventing it from obtaining the registration receipt.

Especially if we know that the association's receipt of registration is what gives it legal personality and thus the ability to carry out its work.³⁰

Section II: the Role of Associations in Protecting Vulnerable Groups: towards Institutional Integration between Associations and National and International Bodies

Protecting vulnerable groups is a fundamental challenge that can no longer be addressed through state intervention alone, perhaps due to the complexity of the issues associated with it. This has given rise to the need for the principle of institutional integration, which calls for concerted roles and coordination of competencies between official institutions and non-governmental bodies. The principle of integration is a legal and practical option that aims to unify efforts between various actors, primarily associations, on the one hand, and national and international bodies, on the other, with the aim of achieving effective and comprehensive protection for these groups.

A) subtitle: Achieving Integration between National Institutional Mechanisms and Associations

It is known that the state establishes institutional mechanisms to protect various vulnerable groups. Among these institutions we mention:

- 1- Directorates of Social Activity and Solidarity (DASS), which represent the Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and Women's Issues at the state level.³¹
- 2- Childhood emergency centers and institutions that work to care for abandoned or unknown children.
- 3- The National Authority for the Protection and Promotion of Children)³² established pursuant to Article 11 of Child Protection Law Number 15-12.³³ Executive Decree No. 16 – 334 specifying the conditions and methods for organizing and operating the National Authority for the Protection and Promotion of Children.³⁴
- 4- Child protection cells at the state level,
- 5- Listening and psychological support cells,
- 6- Youth and integration institutions,
- 7- The Ministry of Youth, which works to protect and supervise youth through an electronic platform that provides a set of activities and services targeting youth.³⁵
- 8- National Employment Agency (ANEM)³⁶ seeking to assist with professional integration.
- 9- Human rights institutions represented by the constitutional advisory body, the National Council for Human Rights.
- 10- Judicial and security institutions represented by the Public Prosecution (Prosecutor of

the Republic) and security services (police – National Gendarmerie).

11- Health and psychological institutions represented by hospitals and health and psychological clinics.

All these institutions, bodies, and cells constitute a national social protection network for various vulnerable groups and groups in difficult situations.

Associations are a complementary partner, whether through notification, cooperation, field partnership, joint awareness campaigns, or rapid intervention in cases of danger. They also have the ability to accompany victims before security agencies or notify the Public Prosecution in the event of crimes against vulnerable groups. This perhaps reflects the complementary nature between the state and associations in protecting vulnerable groups.

B) subtitle: Achieving integration between international mechanisms and non-governmental organizations

Algerian associations play their role in protecting vulnerable groups not only at the national level, but their contribution extends to the international level through interaction with international human rights committees, within implementing international obligations ratified by Algeria.

It is worth noting that a set of conditions must be met for an association to cooperate with non-governmental organizations and to carry out its activities at the international level, imposed by the organizations and mechanisms with which it will cooperate. For example, the United Nations requires that a non-governmental organization obtain consultative status granted by its Economic and Social Council.

Committees provide international associations, like various human rights protection mechanisms, with an important and diverse role. Examples of these include what the Committee on the Rights of the Child provides, as a human rights protection mechanism, to international associations or non-governmental organizations, so to speak, to submit parallel reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in addition to activating the complaints procedure. The parallel reports sent to the Committee contribute to:

1- Develop appropriate recommendations on the situation of children's rights in the territory of the State party: the Committee examines each report and provides the State party with its concerns and recommendations³⁷

2- Monitoring implementation: The international non-governmental organization has an important role to play in monitoring the status of children's rights in the country. It works to monitor the extent of the country's commitment to the provisions of the Convention and also follows up on the extent of the government's implementation of the committee's recommendations and the challenges facing the realization of children's rights in general. All of this enables the international non-governmental organization to prepare a parallel report that helps protect children's rights.

3- Mobilizing opinion and support for change: The parallel report procedures require a detailed analysis of children's rights issues and the provision of vital programmatic information to mobilize opinion and support based on evidence and proof, which contributes to achieving an improvement in children's enjoyment of their rights on the ground and thus improving their lives and futures.³⁸

On the other hand, it can be said that the Algerian constitutional founder kept pace with the protection of vulnerable groups that had been established internationally by devoting it to advisory bodies such as the Supreme Council for Youth, the National Observatory for Civil Society, and the Human Rights Council, the latter of which was entrusted with powers ranging from prevention, evaluation, and participation. Monitoring potential violations before they occur is considered a preventive mechanism. Studying the extent to which the state's public policies are compatible with basic rights enables the advisory body to assess the human rights situation and thus propose possible solutions, and perhaps all of this will only bear fruit through the involvement of civil society and youth in public debate.³⁹

In sum, despite all that has been observed in our record of the importance of the fire at the international and national levels, it is not mandatory to follow its recommendations and outputs, and its parliaments are ineffective in protecting vulnerable groups.

Conclusion

Finally, the study demonstrated that protecting vulnerable groups is no longer the sole responsibility of the state, but rather the product of institutional integration that brings together public actors and associations, within the framework of a legal and regulatory partnership aimed at achieving more comprehensive and effective protection.

It has been shown that associations, by virtue of their proximity to vulnerable groups and their organizational flexibility, constitute an essential mechanism in monitoring violations, raising awareness of rights, notifying, accompanying, and cooperating with the competent bodies.

The study also showed that Algerian legislation has provided a legal framework that allows associations to contribute to the protection of vulnerable groups, both at the national level and through openness to international mechanisms and institutions. However, the effectiveness of this role remains dependent on the activation of institutional cooperation and coordination mechanisms.

It also explained that establishing effective protection for vulnerable groups remains dependent on the extent of the transition from the logic of unilateral intervention to the logic of institutional integration, and this achieves the basic goal of preserving human dignity and guaranteeing the basic rights of all groups of society.

This study reached the following recommendations:

- The need to strengthen the legal framework regulating cooperation between national and international associations and bodies;
- The necessity of activating institutional notification and coordination mechanisms to ensure the speed and effectiveness of intervention;
- Encouraging international partnerships for Algerian associations in the field of protecting vulnerable groups;
– Establishing a culture of participatory work between the state and civil society.

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²¹ See Fadli al-Sayyid Ali, *The System of Associations' Work in Algerian Legislation*, Master's Thesis in Law, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, 2008-2009, p. 10.

²² See Mohammed Abdullah Maghazi, *The Right to Form Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations*, Dar al-Jami'a al-Jadida Publishing House, no edition, Alexandria, 2005, pp. 19-46.

²³ The same reference .

²⁴ Mohamed Ibrahim Khairi El-Wakil, *The Role of Administrative and Constitutional Judiciary in Establishing Civil Society Institutions*, Part One, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, no edition, Cairo, 2009.

²⁵ See:

Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 93-156 dated 17 Muharram 1414 AH, corresponding to July 7, 1993, concerning granting associations and organizations of a social nature the privilege of using properties belonging to the national domain, Official Gazette No. 45, 1993.

Article 3 of the same decree also stipulates that, for the purposes of this decree, associations of a social nature are those legally established and operating primarily in accordance with their fundamental legal objective of carrying out activities aimed at the integration and protection of persons with disabilities or those who are professionally disadvantaged.

²⁶ Ouinas Yahya, *Civil Society and Environmental Protection (The Role of Associations, NGOs, and Unions)*, Dar Al-Gharb Publishing and Distribution, Oran, Algeria, 2004, p. 33.

²⁷ See Articles 2 to 18 of Law 12-06 relating to associations, above-mentioned.

²⁸ Réseau Wassila, *Association Against Violence Against Women and Children*, Available at: <https://reseauwassila-avife.com>. Date d'accès: 13-12-2025.

²⁹ See Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities, the thematic list of accredited national and local associations, Available at: <https://www.interieur.gov.dz/images/pdf/listeassossociation-ar.pdf>, Accessed on: 11-12-2025.

³⁰ See Hila Hanane, "Civil Society Organizations and Their Role in Protecting Rights and Freedoms," doctoral dissertation in law, Ahmed Draia University, Adrar, 2020, p. 96 et seq.

³¹ See the Ministry of National Solidarity Family and Women's Affairs, *Family and Women's Issues. administrative management*, Available at: <https://www.msnfcf.gov.dz/#>, Accessed on: 18-12-2025 .

³² See the National Authority for the Protection and Promotion of Childhood Organization of the Authority, Available at: <https://www.onppe.dz/ar/2016-12-19-09-44-36/16-334>, Accessed on: 12-12-2025.

³³ Law No. 15-12 of July 15, 2015, concerning the protection of children, Official Gazette No. 39 of 2015.

³⁴ Executive Decree No. 16-334 of December 19, 2016, specifying the conditions and procedures for the organization and operation of the National Authority for the Protection and Promotion of Childhood, Official Gazette No. 74 of 2016.

³⁵ The Ministry of Youth's digital platform, Youth Activities Platform of the Ministry of Youth, Available at: <https://youthconnect.mjeunesse.gov.dz/>, Accessed on: 20-12-2025

³⁶ National Employment Agency, under the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security, Available at: <https://www.anem.dz/#/>, Accessed on: December 19, 2025.

³⁷ -United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Committee on the Rights of the Child "Human Rights Monitoring", Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/ar/treaty-bodies/crc>, Access date: 11-01-2026

³⁸ See Damond Barrett on behalf of the Child Rights Support Strategy, Preparing a report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child "Set of Preliminary Documents, 2007", Available at: https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/3460/pdf/3462_0.pdf, Accessed on: 17-02-2020, p. 16.

³⁹ See Article 211 to 214 of the 2020 Constitutional, above-mentioned