

THE CONTRIBUTION OF GREEN ECONOMY IN UNDERMINING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: AN ECONOMIC-ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:

Green economy is one of the major components in achieving sustainable development and an important step toward reducing environmental risks, combating pollution and depleting natural resources especially from an environmental perspective. Considering economic institutions as a major component of development, it has become of great importance to find a pattern that achieves harmonization between enhancing production capacities and preserving the environment from pollution through environmentally friendly resources. In this perspective, green economy is an ideal model to meet the modern challenges of adopting green growth.

key words: Green Economy, economy, pollution, environment, sustainable development.

Introduction:

Internationally, both international and internal laws and guidelines acknowledge the individual countries' right of fully exploiting its natural resources. However, in the light of the new international crisis of pollution and the challenges imposed to ensure the protection of the natural environment from pollution in its various aspects, countries around the world must unite to preserve energy sources and efficiency, to exploit and manage water and to create what is known as green jobs within the scope of green economy.

Green economy is based upon limiting the adverse effects of change Climate, global warming and environmental pollution. Algeria, like other countries of the world that are facing the current developments of the contemporary international reality, has led to a change in its economic orientations towards the green economy. By taking a number of measures in the field of environmental reform, Algeria is aiming to control the rationalization of the exploitation of natural resources and water supplies.

These efforts allowed the emergence the reciprocal relationship between the economy and the environment. The intervention of the factor the economic dynamic in particular is necessary to impose certain conditions concerning the exploitation of available resources, the disposal of the remnants of various economic processes, and achieving economic growth in line with environmental capabilities in terms of "protecting the environment from pollution."

With the intention of achieving economic development far from harming the environment, we can present the following research questions:

In the context of adopting a clean energy economy, and given the complementary relationship between the economy and the environment, what are the ways and mechanisms included in green economy towards reducing environmental risks? Does the implementation of this project really

contribute to achieving environmental development through environmentally friendly projects?

In order to answer the main questions and to be familiar with all its details, we have employed the descriptive and analytical approaches, respectively, where the descriptive approach appears by reviewing the various basic concepts related to green economy and its relationship to environmental protection. As for the analytical approach, we will highlight the pattern of environmental protection within the framework of economic development. Thus, we can divide the subject of the study into the two axes:

The first axis: a conceptual introduction to green economy

The second axis: the integrated economic-environmental relationship within the framework of pollution prevention

A CONCEPTUAL INTRODUCTION TO GREEN ECONOMY

The economic system, with its various activities, affects the natural environment in various ways such as emitting air pollutants, water, soil, and greenhouse gases, depleting the ozone layer, consuming non-renewable natural resources, and producing solid and dangerous waste. The concept of green economy has emerged in response to these multiple crises that calls for the transformation of the engines driving economic growth by focusing on public and private investments towards protecting the environment (newten, 2014, p. 03)

Firstly: Defining Green Economy

The United Nations defines green economy as: “a program based on improving human well-being and social justice which contributes significantly to driving environmental risks. (nations, 2014, p. 3)”The definition refers to the use of resources and environmental influences towards reducing environmental risks based on the adoption of this project. This can only be achieved by adopting environmental policies to limit climate changes (03).

According to Shapel, Green economy involves four types of energy: solar energy, wind energy, thermal energy, and geothermal energy (03). The process of economic development

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includes clean a production capacity that aims (cantarello, 2014, p. 3), through its services, to reduce environmental impact and improve the use of natural resources.

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), based on the decision of the United Nations Environment General Assembly, addressed the organization of Sustainable Development in 2012. It focused on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The conference resulted in a report that presents the importance of the green economy in protecting the natural environment within the framework of energy efficiency. This report was able to fully and unambiguously confirm the complete interdependence between the economy and the environment in the context of sustainable development. Thus, the adoption of economic policies to preserve the environment and limit its deterioration as a result of climate changes has become necessary in the modern age especially that current environmental challenges are no longer only threatening environment but also health and life in general (khebeh, p. 439).

The resulting document of the Rio + 20 Conference notes that the future we aspire to have exists within the framework of green economy, sustainable development and environmental protection. It is imperative in that the United Nations support countries interested in green economy by finding appropriate patterns, providing tools and methods, directing investments towards building natural capital and ecosystem services, and supporting their policies. This would inevitably contribute to the formation of income patterns in the context of reducing environmental risks (<http://alektesad.com>). In this perspective, green economy is defined as:

An economy based on the generation of low amounts of carbon, in which income and employment growth are driven by private and public investment in economic activities, assets, and infrastructure that enhance the efficient use of resources and

energy, within the framework of protecting the natural environment. (RadiKhanfar, 2014, p. 56)

It is also known as:

One of the new models of rapidly growing economic development, which is based mainly on good knowledge of the environment, and one of its most important objectives is to address the interrelationship between human economies and the natural ecosystem. (Youssef, 2014, p. 432)

The International Labor Organization also defines the green economy as a low-carbon economy. It is based on the rationalization of the use of energies and resources, and generates green jobs that will protect the environment from the risks of pollution (Youssef, 2014, p. 423). Therefore, the above-mentioned presentation indicates the importance of the availability of sectorial institutions whose mission is to help transition to a green economy, within the framework of pushing environmental risks according to the following:

- Generating renewable energy from environmentally friendly sources, such as generating electricity from solar energy. (bechara)

- Waste recycling and treatment within the framework of agreement programs, with the aim of protecting the environment from pollution, at the risk of paying financial taxes for violation of the commitment (mariem, 2015, p. 612).

- Paying attention to afforestation and organic farming and rationalizing water use

- supporting the residential, tourism and transport sectors with environmentally friendly means. (mouhamed, 2008, p. 426)

Consequently, we suggest the consideration of green economy as an efficient tool to protect nature and achieve investment at the same time. It is highly recommended to prepare environmentally friendly development programs aimed at pushing the risks of natural pollution.

Secondly: The Importance of Green Economy

We had previously indicated that the green economy is a driving engine for environmental and economic development. It presents development programs reduce environmental risks according to the following:

- Fight against environmental pollution, combating the lack of ecological diversity and the depletion of natural resources,

- Optimum economic exploitation of growth resources in accordance with vital environmental programs,

- Supporting the functions of green activities in various fields, and accompanying the smooth transition of the natural environment from traditional programs to targeted contemporary programs, (Abdel-Rahman, p. 12)

- Development assistance and support for greening activities in order to protect natural resources from extinction, (Bin Habib Abdel Razzaq, 2012, p. 161)

- Pushing environmental, economic and social resources towards a green economy based on protecting the environment from pollution. Preparing economic development programs based on green investments. (Khader, p. 11)

However, facing to these challenges is important, as it puts an end to the environmental deterioration imposed by the pace of production and consumption. This can only be achieved through a smooth transition to a green economy that aims to reduce carbon emissions resulting from the production and the consumption of energy. On one hand, environmental protection is reliant on organizations that are more conservative and innovative from an environmental point of view. Energy transition, on the other hand, (www.developpement_durable.gov.fr/snodd, 2013/2014) is reliant on a risk management system that can be achieved through:

- Building a new model for economic development,

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reducing carbon emissions from energy production and consumption, -

Rationalize the use of resources, and reduce the waste of vital resources, (Abdel-Rahman, p. 14)

-improve energy efficiency, alleviating poverty, especially in poor areas.

Most of these economic activities are environmentally friendly. These activities also contribute to improving public transportation, reducing water stress, improving food security, and mitigating land degradation and desertification. (Masdour, 2009, p. 317) A framework model in the field of environmental protection in the context of the transition to a green economy, and the United Nations Convention on Climate Change is a catalyst for growth in many sectors such as renewable energy generation and reducing greenhouse gases. (Mounira, 2011, p. 370)

Thirdly: Algeria's efforts towards the transition to a green economy to protect the environment

The protection of the environment from the standpoint of the green economy is a bet based on the control of policies, (Abdel-Ghani, p. 189) laws and tax systems that control the process at the international and local levels, including:

1-The Fund to Combat Desertification and Development of Pastoral and Steppe Areas

This fund was established by Executive Decree No.: 02-248 dated: July 23, 2002 within the Supplementary Finance Law for the year: 2002, which contributed to providing a development impetus to environmental activities by

- Identifying pastoral areas, eliminating random grazing,
- Combating desertification and land reclamation,
- Opening agricultural pathways and strengthening the protection of the incomes of livestock breeders.

2-The National Fund for the Preparation and Sustainable Development of the Region

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This fund was established under the Finance Law of 1995 in order to take care of the financial aspect of preparing the region and classifying activities, which contributed to:

- Establishment of public institutions with an estimated labor capacity of: 10 permanent workers in order to take care of productive activities,

- Establishment of public institutions with an estimated labor capacity of: 5 permanent workers in order to take care of the service aspect of the high type,

- Preparing studies in the area of preparing the territory and the environment, by research institutes or study offices,

- Establishing a special urban pattern for the coastal areas,

- Use of clean technologies. (Dahmani, 2016, p. 8)

3-Environment and Pollution Control Fund

This fund was established within the Finance Law of 2001 with the aim of reducing pollution and improving environmental and economic performance in terms of assisting institutions. It derives its resources from:

- Fee for polluting or dangerous activities at a rate of: 75%,

- Fee to encourage the emptying of health-related waste: 75%,

- the additional fee for industrial air pollution, with a value set at: 75 percent,

- The fee for premium and regular gasoline and lead is estimated at: 50 percent,

For these funds to take care of the process of providing subsidies in the field of supporting economic activities to protect the environment, according to the following:

- financing activities related to pollution control at the source,

- Providing financial support related to the transformation of polluting facilities into clean facilities based on modern technologies, (RadiKhanfar, 2014, p. 55)

-Supporting the financial activity aimed at protecting the environment from pollution resulting from economic activities, (RadiKhanfar, 2014, p. 57)

-Supporting investments based on modern technologies. (Hamza, 2012, p. 24)

4-The National Fund for the Protection of Beaches and Coastal Areas

This fund was established under the Finance Law of 2003 and is concerned with supporting the following activities:

-Strengthening research and studies in the field of the marine environment,

-Strengthening activities and protecting the natural environment from pollution,

Providing financial support for the activities of preserving coastal areas and restoring landscapes,

-Strengthening emergency programs in cases of sudden marine pollution.

Protecting the natural environment through the implementation of the green economy program to advance economic activity, towards removing all barriers is not an easy task. The process faces many difficulties, which calls for provoking a number of reforms that can be summarized as follows:

-Establishing an integrated legal system that encourages green investments based on environmental dimensions to control obligations and create incentives at the same time. (Jerio)

Rationing the consumption of natural resources that would preserve renewable resources and ecological systems, (Sabrina, 2015, p. 141)

-Imposing taxes for preserving the environment, which would support the protection system.

THE INTEGRATED ECONOMIC-ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONSHIP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF POLLUTION PREVENTION

The United Nations Environment Program stresses that it is possible to achieve compatibility between environmental sustainability and economic growth in light of the implementation of green economy. (YazidTaqqarat, 2017, p. 565)

Firstly: Environmental and economic indicators within the framework of the implementation of the green economy program

The research in this part calls for raising indicators of sustainable development in its economic dimension in order to protect the environment from pollution.

1-Economic Indicators:

Economic indicators aim to rationalize the efficiency of the use of energy resources, or reduce waste and pollution. However, it may look at the economic performance through a narrow perspective because the indicator does not reflect what drains the natural capital resources in production and consumption which is running out of natural resources or making the ecosystem unable to provide economic benefits. In the ideal situation, changes in regard to sustainability are controlled. Enriching economic development from the perspective of green economy necessarily leads us to talk about sustainable development because they are considered two sides of the same coin. In fact, green economy was suggested by experts as a proposal to enrich and achieve the process of sustainable development in the aspect related to prevention of pollution. This proposal is already taking a consensual approach at the international level. (Sabry)

2-Environmental indicators related to economic activity

This indicator targets the resource efficiency factor or the level of pollution at the economic sectorial level which is considered a factor affecting the environment. For example, non-renewable energy sources are factors responsible for increasing the percentage of carbon emissions and greenhouse gases. This would encourage green investments through the focus on clean energies instead. This calls for the implementation of the following measures:

-Operating clean energy as an important factor towards a smooth transition to a green economy,

The development of environmentally sound technology and the provision of access to it,

Reducing emissions that cause climate change,

-Sustainable transportation of the needs of individuals and societies in a safe manner, free from causing future environmental damage, (Bushehri, 2012)

-Rationalizing water management towards achieving sustainable development,

-Recycling of bio-waste through treatment,

-Working to achieve clean agriculture,

-Improving the economic and environmental situation and raising the health and social level.

3-Indicators of sustainability for biodiversity and natural resources

This indicator targets the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approved by the 193 UN Member States which has drawn up a program of indivisible global goals and targets in which biodiversity and natural resources feature prominently in many of the development goals and associated targets. This program is aimed to directly contribute to the priority of well-being and human development so that biodiversity occupies the center of many economic activities. Special focus is given to matters related to the cultivation of crops and livestock. This is considered an important step toward the establishment of an environmental green economy program. (RadiKhanfar, 2014, p. 57)

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide resources that directly support a range of economic activities such as agriculture and sustainable tourism. On this basis, there is a commitment to protect oceans and ecosystems, restore their condition, productivity and resilience to their previous era, and preserve biodiversity to allow its preservation for future generations. Intended to be used in a sustainable manner. (Bushehri, 2012)

Secondly: Environmental rehabilitation of institutions

Environmental rehabilitation is no longer confined to the industrial, commercial and administrative field only but has gone beyond to an environmental rehabilitation that respects the sound laws to protect the environment. Within the framework of various partnership and cooperation agreements with countries of the world, and with the aim of directing economic activity in line with the rules of environmental rehabilitation, it is necessary to implement the required specifications in order to start economic activities. This firstly necessities the commitment of service owners and producers of institutions to provide consumer materials that are not polluting. This can contribute greatly to changing the consumption pattern towards sustainability and environmental rehabilitation. (www.envmt-healthmag.com)

1-Defining the Environmental Rehabilitation Project

The environmental rehabilitation project is intended to rehabilitate economic and industrial institutions to compete at the global level with regard to quality, environmental safety and human health. In order to guarantee the success of the project, the owners of institutions and employers must change the classic pattern in economic transactions, and construct sustainable external markets that create an environmental presumption for the safety of the environment and human health. In this regard, many countries have included several specifications and conditions related to the product and production methods that are based on environmentally friendly specifications. Therefore, environmental rehabilitation is a distinctive sign that has been incorporated into the free trade agreements. Accordingly, we can define environmental rehabilitation as: (Mojahedi, 2011, p. 432)

A series aimed at preparing the institution to meet the requirements of the free exchange markets in particular, in the part related to developing its equipment and raising its competitive capabilities. Providing consumer materials that are not polluted with a commitment contract that is in line with the responsibilities of the producers. (Mounira, 2011, p. 370) Therefore, the process

of environmental rehabilitation depends on the extent of commitment to both material and non-material measures in the field of conforming to production standards and specifications, environmental safety and human health. (www.turess.com)

2-Environmental rehabilitation objectives:

We had already indicated that the process of environmental rehabilitation is a system based mainly on respecting the environmental dimension within the institution with the internal capabilities that aims to develop the means of production and improve quality. The main criterion for selecting products, in this case, is the consideration of the environmental and health safety by the virtue of the non-polluting industrial activity (Mounira, 2011, p. 347). This can only be achieved through:

- Disposing of industrial waste in accordance with a sound environmental model,

- Rationalizing energy consumption and controlling the frameworks of industrial establishments in the field of environmental rehabilitation,

- Extension of the environmental rehabilitation program to all institutions, towards the development of an accurate and comprehensive strategy for controlling the resources and raw materials used,

- Creating a competitive pattern among the producing enterprises in keeping with the environment,

- Commitment to environmental responsibility and modernization of production and control methods,

- Obtaining a certificate of conformity from the competent bodies in order to create a competitive advantage among production enterprises.

3-Operational framework for environmental rehabilitation in economic institutions

In order to create a functioning operational framework for the environmental rehabilitation in economic institutions, it is very important to be aware of the process of environmental

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rehabilitation that is designed to create a competitive environmental production pattern. It is also essential to harmonize between the environmental and economic patterns calls for standing on a set of important stations which we will list as follows:

A: cleaner production

The United Nations Program defines cleaner production as: “adherence to a sound environmental strategy in the process of economic production, towards refraining from threatening the safety of the environment and preserving human safety.” (Kassem, 2010, p. 4) This strategy enlightens the production process with many advantages, including:

- Cleaner production and sustainable development go hand in hand in protecting the environment from pollution,
- Rationalizing the exploitation of primary resources, towards reducing the negative environmental impacts,
- Keeping abreast of environmentally friendly production developments by modernizing storage methods and paying attention to maintenance,
- Establishing a preventive pattern that accompanies workers, employees and the environment alike, towards reducing pollution risks and improving the performance process.

The chances of implementing the practical success of the aforementioned offer are not easy. (Abdel Nasser Moussa, 2008) This is why it is necessary to control the activities and the cleaner production mechanism. This, in turn, calls for providing financial support, managing follow-up evaluation and review processes, and setting executive plans for the cleaner production process in the easiest ways and the least expenses possible.

B: Establishing an environmental management system

What is meant in this presentation by environmental management is the management that embodies the environmental concepts in productive institutions and society. in order to preserve the environment and improve product quality, this management

generally aims to optimize the use of natural resources at a production cost that is least said to be stable, comprehensive and appropriate, (Al-Dawi, 2017, p. 139)

The environmental management system is part of the ISO 14001 series of specifications within the processes of establishing sound environmental management with international standards, to be considered as a sound production environmental model to be emulated all over the world towards emphasizing:

- Adherence to environmental protection, human health and modernization of the production process,

- Monitoring the proper application of emerging environmental rules and the proper production process,

- Compliance with the provisions of the agreement subject to proper production,

- Strict adherence to and application of relevant environmental regulations and legislation.

Algeria occupies a number of institutions with the aforementioned specifications: 24 institutions within a year: 2008, which in turn we see as a very small number compared to neighboring countries.

It should be noted that, within the requirements of this paper, the implementation and operation processes may occupy a timespace in the short and long term. Therefore, the necessary support process for the environmental policy calls for careful planning according to the following: environment and responsibility, training, awareness and rehabilitation, communications, documentation of the environmental management system, document control, control in operations, and emergency preparedness and response. (Al-Dawi, 2017, p. 139)

The process of examination and analysis is one of the most important activities in environmental management towards developing a tight strategy for protecting the environment. Therefore, the process of adjusting and reviewing corrective and preventive measures, in case of non-conformity, requires responsibility and caution in order to keep pace with the review

process and set the objectives of the environmental policy. (Organisation, 2009, p. 31)

C: Eco Label

The meaning of the eco-label is directed to the media style from the producer to the consumer with the extent to which the product is suitable for the environment and its conformity with international standards towards the quality of environmental consumption. This may prompts producers to create a competitive atmosphere towards modifying industrial designs with environmentally friendly specifications, to allow the consumer to choose the safest product with more modern environmental specifications, (Abdel Nasser Moussa, 2008, p. 90) and to classify the eco-label as a catalytic criterion and a continuous path at the environmental level that creates a safe consumer environmental sustainability.

Conclusion:

This paper highlights the importance of the environmental dimension in the economic process in light of the economic transformations witnessed by the international community. It aims to provoke interest in an environmental quality of goods and services that keep pace with contemporary systems. The green option has become more than a necessity due to growing considerations on production institutions and the natural environment.

Obtaining a sound ecological economic model that focuses on resolving the product development equation and preserving the environment from pollution necessarily requires drawing the dimensions of a green economy. In itself, green economy aims to use resources efficiently through projects that support the efficient and clean use of resources and energy and prevent the loss of biodiversity. Green economy is a driver of economic growth which creates environmentally friendly green jobs in line with the global trend and conscious consumer demand.

We have tried to expose through this paper the issues related to the environmental dimension within the framework of adopting

and implementing green economy - pollution prevention as a model. The results and the recommendations can be summed up as follows: recommendations as follows:

1-Results

Green economy is expected, through this model, to result in protecting the natural environment from pollution and developing productive capacities requires rehabilitating institutions in accordance with preventive measures that are aimed to explore and expose the coherence of sound environmental production. It also contributes in improving environmental performance, reducing pollution risks, and treating Thaloth waste disposal to support low-emission production services,

The environmental dimensions of a consumer nature have created an ideal model for the functioning of economic institutions in accordance with international standards. The trend towards green economy would create the appropriate atmosphere in the legal and institutional aspects and preserve environmental resources and rationalize their exploitation.

2-Recommendations

This paper proposes that efforts toward the following should be made:

- Constitutionalizing the consumer environmental dimension in order to ensure the legislative framework for regulating the activity of economic institutions,

- Generalizing the green economy strategy to include all active institutions without exception,

- Focusing on building an environmentally friendly green production strategy towards supporting public sector projects,

- Ensuring environmental and social responsibility in economic institutions in order to achieve sustainable development,

- Encouraging national economic institutions to engage in environmental rehabilitation programs, in order to achieve economic quality by environmental standards,

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-Encouraging environmentally friendly productive initiatives by codifying the legal and procedural application of the green economy project.

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