

## Environmental requirements for a clean economy

المتطلبات البيئية للاقتصاد النظيف

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### Abstract

The growing international interest in a clean green economy as an effective tool for sustainable development would enable countries to achieve optimization in the exploitation of their resources and protect them from current and future crises (financial crises, food crises, environmental crises...) on the one hand, and the limited results achieved in economic growth And social development policies in the field of creating job opportunities, reducing poverty and settling environmental imbalances under the current economic model on the other hand.

The An attempt to build a green economic model that includes the mechanisms to be adopted in various fields to adopt the green economy as a mechanism to achieve sustainable development, starting from taking sustainable measures for solid and liquid waste, exploiting renewable energies, protecting tourism from environmental deterioration, adapting and applying legislation and laws, adopting the environmental tax system, pricing materials and environmental services, in addition to studying the mechanisms of sustainable responsible financing for development projects and others, as well as the involvement of various agencies and parties from the private sector, local groups and civil society in the process of transitioning towards a green economy.

**Keywords :** Legislative laws - clean economy - green economy - environment - sustainable development

### ملخص

ان تزايد الاهتمام الدولي بالاقتصاد الأخضر النظيف باعتباره أداة فعالة للتنمية المستدامة من شأنها تمكين الدول من تحقيق الأمثلية في استغلال مواردها وحمايتها من الأزمات الحالية والمستقبلية (الأزمات المالية، الأزمات الغذائية، الأزمات البيئية...) من جهة، والنتائج المحدودة المحققة في النمو الاقتصادي ولسياسات التنمية الاجتماعية في مجال إحداث فرص الشغل وتقليص الفقر وتسوية الاختلالات البيئية في ظل النموذج الاقتصادي الحالي من جهة أخرى.

فمحاولة بناء نموذج اقتصادي أخضر يتضمن الآليات الواجب تبنيها في مختلف المجالات لتبني الاقتصاد الأخضر كآلية لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة بدء من اتخاذ التدابير المستدامة للنفايات الصلبة والسائلة، استغلال الطاقات المتجددة، حماية السياحة من التدهور البيئي، تكييف التشريعات والقوانين وتطبيقها، تبني النظام الضريبي البيئي، تسعير المواد والخدمات البيئية، إضافة إلى دراسة آليات التمويل المسؤول المستدام لمشاريع التنمية وغيرها، وكذا إشراك مختلف ولأطراف من القطاع الخاص والجماعات المحلية والمجتمع المدني في عملية التحول نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** القوانين التشريعية - الاقتصاد

النتظيف - الاقتصاد الأخضر - البيئة - التنمية

المستدامة

## **1-Introduction**

In order to achieve the objectives of the general economic system, the political decisions focused on strengthening the compatibility between the environment and business management and anticipating the dangers before they occur. The material returns of industrial societies canceled from their calculations the right of future generations of depleted and inexhaustible resources and to live within a clean environment. (Dr. Abdul Qader Muhammad Fahmy, 2008,).

The state's interventional function, especially the economic one under the Slogan of protection, made it concerned with stimulating scientific research for clean technology, monitoring budgets to finance studies producing renewable energy, and setting general frameworks for the establishment of an economic base whose main pillar is not to be polluting. (Muhammad Mahmoud al-Rubi Muhammad, p. 80)

For this reason, a national high school for renewable energies, environment and sustainable development was established, and at its level academic training is conducted in this field, especially electrical engineering, intelligence network, measurement, new and renewable energies, environment, public health and green economy.

The legislator has also worked for years to include the environmental standard in the legal texts regulating economic activity and made it the cornerstone for its launch.

## **2-The first topic: economic development and environmental intervention**

The environment and development are among the requirements of human rights based on the concept of environmental economics in an attempt to rational and clean exploitation and the search for a renewable alternative from natural resources (Dr. Ahmed Jalal, p. 26., 2017, ).

Therefore, we find that the Algerian legislator has suspended the establishment, development and development of investment projects on strict environmental requirements in order to implement them. Rather, he categorized them within the limits at which the development project depends, in addition to activities organized in the concept of the 2015 law and other legal texts related to economic development.

### **3-The first requirement: the idea of environmental security**

The idea of sustainable development was born as an international reaction to the serious violations that affected the environment as a result of disrupting the ecological balance of irresponsible human systems, especially industrial ones, bearing in mind that the concept of environmental security differs in its impact on developing countries that must not compromise between economic growth and environmental protection. (Development, in its broad concept,).

#### **Section one: Advocacy to protect the environment in the business sector:**

The historical tracing of Adam Smith's studies shows his interest in human practices in his book *The Wealth of Nations*, given that economics is entrusted with the study of human activity in satisfying various needs through the equitable distribution of natural resources.

The pragmatism required in the businessman requires him to move the economic project professionally to manage his commercial enterprise by interacting with influential and pressure groups such as environmental protection bodies (Sinan Al-Mousawi, pp. 37-38).

Therefore, the continuous development dimension is the integration of quality elements in the formation of non-polluting materials, which comes from rational and alternative uses of energy and the exploitation of pure technology. (Dr. Pioneers of Zaki Al-Taweel, p. 27., 2000,).

However, the development of the idea of a green economy has gone through conflicting arguments, as follows:

The trend that supports clean development, whose features were drawn by the United Nations Environment Program and a group of industrialized countries, led by European countries led by Germany, and thinkers interested in green change.

The trend rejecting the green economic approach was expressed by the Rio +20 Conference in 2012, citing capitalism disguised as sustainable development, while the goal is to deepen debts between the public and private sectors and consumer markets or to concentrate the ownership of new technology by its makers.

The neutral trend includes all developing countries, as expressed by the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Joseph Deiss previously

expressed concerns that the green economy is just new conditions that hinder the progress of developing countries towards development and the possibility of them benefiting from clean technology..

The search for sustainable growth and its criteria was the subject of the World Resources Report published in 1992, which deals with the study of sustainable development, including the aspect concerned with a balanced economy between rationalizing the use of depleted energies and storing for future generations. (Abdel Latif Mustafa and Abdel Rahman Sania, p. 164).

In 1972, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm gave ecology a broad understanding, so that it became denoting more than just natural elements, but rather made them as a stock in the material and social resources available at a time and place to satisfy human needs and aspirations (Qasim Al-Khatib,pp. 9-17.).

The task of the government sector is to create conditions by enacting laws, setting a sound policy, reforming prevailing policies, encouraging initiatives, developing a spirit of innovation and leadership, redirecting investments, and providing support and other measures necessary to raise the green economy. While the business sector undertakes With the task of targeted production of clean quality, whether in the design of goods or the adoption of environmental management systems and the reorientation of investment options and other preparation of projects and participation in decisions (Jaber bin Khalfan bin Salem Al-Hatali, p. 114, 2014)

Algeria has a legislative affair in this field, taking into account the degrees of interest between developing and developed countries ( As for the developed countries, , p. 71). And we find the World Bank and the Nutrition Organization, in turn, ended with the same values in prioritizing prevention over treatment because its dimensional costs are cheaper when the environmental standard is set in economic policies as a preliminary step and preparation for an alternative, complementary economy that does not detract from the sources of development and does not negatively affect the environment.

In confirmation of this view, interest in a knowledge economy that aims to increase the choices before society is a necessity to achieve comprehensive development based on a non-polluting economy. (Dr. Faten Abdel Awal,p.

13., , 2019, ). Evidence that the science of environmental economics is intended to find economic solutions for the purpose of optimal use of environmental resources with the aim of maximizing profit and satisfying human needs at the lowest economic and environmental cost. (Mustafa Youssef Kafi,p. 77.).

The environmental impact in determining economic goals that may affect employment and employment, investments may stop for violating environmental rules, which reduces the rate and process of employment, and such requirements can increase the demand for equipment, equipment and environmental technology, and that Create new job opportunities for research competencies.

Environmental protection measures can also affect the stability of the price level because it is related to the following dimensions: removal of waste, waste and harmful resources - protection and purification of water and air, and noise control - development of environmentally clean technology. Thus, a clean economy is costly, with the potential to be counterproductive. The development of a new technology to protect the environment is likely to achieve technological superiority and precedence, and consequently, to gain wide markets for disposal in this field in the medium and long term. (Ahmed Jala, pp. 24-32, 2017).

### **The second section: the impact of the environment on international security**

The international institutional blocs or the numerous agreements that support the environment have translated the magnitude of the regressive effects in favoring the economy and its growth at the expense of the right of future generations to inherit and live in a clean environment. This is because the internal environmental deterioration has escalated to reveal the participation of the international community in making rapid progress to find urgent and comprehensive global solutions.

Although it may be limited to 100 multilateral agreements and protocols signed by many countries, it is noticeable that these international conferences and agreements have transformed contemporary environmental issues into a new field of conflict between the North and the South, which negatively affected international security and stability.

The traditional conflict over the south's accusation of the north's countries for bearing the burden of global environmental deterioration is still ongoing, which is the result of the irrational exploitation of energy and the depletion of natural resources.

The thoughtless tampering with global resources is based on two factors:

In the expansion of the industrialization area due to the excessive exploitation of primary resources, the majority of which are expected in developing countries, in an effort to excel at the medium and long levels. (Dr. Hamad bin Muhammad Al Sheikh, p. 16, 2007.).

- While the second factor is the negative effects of foreign investments in front of the weak competitiveness of developing countries, which increases the poverty gap and high unemployment rates. The issue is dangerous for the deterioration of the environment in two respects: the poor move desperately to live at the expense of environmental damage, while the financially comfortable follow consumption patterns that may take into account, according to their awareness and culture, maintaining a sound environmental situation.

Globally, the concept of international security is heading towards the goal of economic well-being, which inevitably affects the irrational deductions of natural resources (Hamza Al-Jabali, p. 192).

**The second requirement: Environmental management is part of the economic project**

Attention to the environment and its preservation in order to achieve sustainable development is by systematically addressing all aspects of economic and human activity in society. We find that national accounting aims to put on the horizon expressive variables in the state and development of the national economy to give decision-makers a basis for action. The national accounting system is the set of accounts that countries carry out periodically to follow up the development of their economy, and the economic value of natural resources is usually integrated into the national accounting system. (Suad Ibrahim Al-Salmouni, , p. 172).

The issue that requires environmental planning related to all developmental and life sectors, followed by a deterrent executive strategy keen on the safety and purity of the ocean.

### **Section one: environmental management objectives**

The environmental policy, when translated into government plans, seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- \* Determine the reality and state of the environment internally and the reasons for its deterioration, and evaluate the effectiveness of intervention measures to protect it.

- \* Thinking about urgent plans to avoid aggravating the situation in unusual circumstances or due to the negativity of the previous measures and finding their futility

- \* Institutional organization and harnessing of qualified human resources and being guided by the experiences of countries involved in the same situation.

Sensitizing and increasing environmental awareness among the workers of the economic institution and providing incentives to encourage initiatives.

Governmental and private financial allocations within the economic institution as a development of scientific research in support of a clean economy

- \* Strengthening the environmental control system within the economic institution, and non-arbitrary governmental follow-up to track the application of environmental standards and standards in force locally and internationally.

### **The second subsection: Motives of environmental governance in the economic establishment**

Adopting good governance in its environmental aspect within production facilities, especially industrial ones, is considered the most important basic pillar of our time, provided that these requirements fall either voluntarily or in response to external pressures.

As for the subjective motives for adopting environmental rationalization within the economic institution, in the realization of the latter, is that the amount of profits that can be achieved when it is incorporated into its plans with environmental guidance and the cost in evaluating the product will reap financial savings that facilitate the process of marketing quality, healthy and ocean-friendly materials and services.

In order to achieve these good goals, attention must be paid to the following:

- \* Non-exhaustible use of depleted natural resources and their replacement whenever possible with their renewable counterparts.

Reducing the amount of waste and the risks resulting from it, which leads to improving human health at work and society

Government intervention with emergency and remedial schemes that must be implemented within all economic institutions, whether public or private

- \* Activating the role of organizations and unions to care for the environment and protect the consumer to play the basic and truthful roles against the violations of the capital campaign and polluting projects

- \* Tax incentives linked to clean economy projects.

- \* Increasing operational efficiency, reducing waste and preventing pollution

As for the external pressures, they are legislatively embodied by the intervention of pressure groups, whether local or even international, environmentally active and calling for sustainable development based on protecting the right of future generations to natural resources and maintaining international peace and security.

Therefore, the government plays an important role in developing environmental legislation to enhance environmental performance and make it more committed and caring for environmental considerations, and its failure to comply with what is stipulated entails legal accountability. (Mustafa Youssef Kafi, pp. 174-182).

Moreover, the inequity in foreign investments within the developing countries has not been matched by real benefits for the benefit of the latter, as capital holders choose a market within countries where competition with their products and services is less while facilitating the establishment of their economies within these countries, which are in dire need of financing channels to achieve national savings . After reducing the supplies from developing countries of aid, grants and arbitrary requirements for international financial institutions to lend.

Also, welcoming foreign investments was attached to illusory hopes for economic well-being and for helping developing countries to progress



by entering the arena of international competitiveness in quantitative and qualitative terms through technology transfer and even its industrialization. (Suleiman Omran Al-Hadi, pp. 5-6, 2009).

However, the reality is that the future state is a market flooded with foreign production and services, which has received support, incentives, and an abundance of natural resources, without the other party achieving development for its national economy, were it not for the protective measures taken by some countries such as Algeria.

**The second topic: the legal follow-up to integrate the environment into the economy in Algeria**

The unprecedented negative social, environmental and negative effects resulting from the steady pace of capitalist production must prompt the question of the ability of capitalism to continue with that rising pace of production. And the lack of justice in general and economic ones in particular, the rampant corruption and the disintegration in social relations On the one hand, and the environmental destruction in terms of pollution of water, air and soil, the elimination of bio-environmental diversity, global warming, and so on, on the other hand, do not seem to be sufficient reasons to deter capitalism from continuing its pace of production. (Ahmed Firas Al-Oran, p. 104)

**The first requirement: Institutional building for clean economic operations**

The establishment of a national high school for renewable energies, environment and sustainable development is nothing but a confirmation of the linking points between the three elements translated by the organization of the year 2020 and at its level academic training in this field, especially electrical engineering, intelligence network, measurement, new and renewable energies, environment and health public and green economy (See Article 5 of Executive Decree No. 20-152)

The Algerian legislator also did not fail to facilitate the process of environmental research by establishing a center for this specialization in the year 2020, and at the top of his interests is ensuring technological monitoring and contributing to the development of information management tools in the field of pollution and assessment of environmental and health risks. Several sections show the sober approach, when one section is

devoted to environment and health, and another to environmental innovation and ecological management of waste. (See Articles 2 and 9 ).

We can enumerate the tasks entrusted to the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energy as follows:

The executive process of the applicable laws and legislations, decisions and directives of the competent minister, the proper functioning of centralized and decentralized structures, institutions and bodies placed under guardianship, and proposing the necessary amendments.

\* Carrying out, through inspections, for the account of the central administration, to provide the data bank with information related to its tasks.

\* The General Inspectorate intervenes on the basis of an annual program of evaluation and monitoring, which it prepares and presents to the competent minister. In addition, it has the authority to carry out any investigation mission that is necessary due to a special situation. (Articles 3 and 4 of Executive Decree No. 21-548 ).

Also, the establishment of the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council assigned tasks to preparing studies and opinions in developing a proposal for training programs at the level of higher education as well as multidisciplinary vocational training in line with the new reality of digitization and sustainable development. (Article 71 of Executive Decree No. 22-15).

The continuous development dimension means offering a qualitative quantity without harming the environment in a situation that requires international integration to combat mobile epidemics due to irrational uses of energy and technology. The underdevelopment is due to the difficulty of achieving a balance between the environment and the economy due to the high costs of clean activity.

Therefore, the strategic vision for the costs of environmental activities within the institution is to prepare policies for the use of modern accounting systems concerned with preserving the environment and calculating its costs and identifying products harmful to the environment and society, which ensures the continuity and sustainability of the company in the long run, which in turn will positively affect future profits and protect the environment. It enhances the sustainable development process (Dr. Muhammad Hazem Ismail Al-Ghazalip. 171.)

As for the tasks entrusted to the Energy Systems Industry Corporation, they are represented in particular by preparing studies, designing, engineering, manufacturing and renewing the energy system. (See Article 5 of Presidential Decree No. 22-91 ).

**The second requirement: environmental planning**

Initiating the national plan for environmental activity and sustainable development is a feature of any project. addition (. See Articles 2, 6 and 11 ).

The legislative service in Algeria initiated the establishment of the multisectoral committee in charge of prevention and control to confront health threats with epidemiological capacity and public health urgency with an international dimension. The international community, especially if the causes are mobile, and the dissemination of information regarding these incidents among the sectors responsible for monitoring, ports and land border posts, and because it is an advisory body, it proposes all measures to establish the legal and financial framework that contributes to the fight, stimulates the accompanying scientific activities and enhances the awareness-raising process (See Article 3 of Executive Decree).

It also identified serious measures for the exploitation of a nuclear radiation facility with the possibility of a serious danger to people or the environment within the vicinity of the exploitation. Nuclear or the fall of space equipment containing radioactive materials, and nuclear accidents that occur outside the national territory. For this purpose, the Atomic Energy Governorate ensures vigilance against radiological and nuclear dangers, in coordination with the interests of other relevant sectors.

Regarding nuclear activities, Law 19-05 regarding their peaceful uses was monitored for them, with the need to provide measures to protect people, property and the environment. An independent administrative authority was established with the Prime Minister called the National Authority for Nuclear Safety and Security. ( See Articles 1, 2 and 5 of Law No. 19-05 ).

Moreover, the environmental crises and the spread of epidemics were a reason for refining ideas towards a materialistic view of choosing alternative energies as a mechanism to preserve the environment and an extension of commercial competition and a reason for the continuity of

energy supply in sufficient quantities and acceptable prices in light of crises. And it became important to enter into companies that allow the development of methods for obtaining energy from clean sources, while transferring this technology to all partners in order to achieve sustainability in the supply of energy. Note that the clean energy alternative is a complementary source of the depleted traditional energies, and its realization is in the hands of the owners of technology and knowledge, and those countries are rich in the sources of these energies.

Accordingly, the National Energy Council was established in 1981 (Decree No. 81-92 of May 9, 1981) It is concerned with preparing national plans and programs in rationalizing the economy's uses of permeable resources. And through it the reference to the energy alternative in an indirect expression of the medium and long-term policies. It is noticeable that this decree came with the terms new and alternative energy without specifying its nature, whether it is depleted or renewable. However, the generality of the text bears both. The text also recommended the necessity of training technicians and specialists in this field.

Legislative awareness of this issue is touched by the establishment of a governorate for new energies that are likely to be depleted or inexhaustible materials (See Decree No. 82-215 of July 3).

Through the development of the material with human capabilities to achieve this goal whenever it comes to nuclear, solar, thermal, ground, air and biomass materials.

In order to work on the original possession of knowledge without importing it, and to work alongside national institutions and bodies by providing financial aid.

Subsequently, an Agency for Energy Development and Rationalization was established in 1985 in order to study any proposal or receive any technology that would save energy use. (Decree No. 85-235 of August 25).

Then, the National Energy Council was recalled in 1995 to embrace the task of rational control of energy reserves and link it to the idea of sustainable development (See Article 02 of Presidential Decree No. 95-102).

The legislator also established the National Energy Council and made one of its tasks related to energy security the creation and development of

new and renewable energies and the study of the energy dimensions related to the environment. (See Article 2 of Presidential Decree No. 22-112).

**The second requirement: the environmental dimension in investment activity**

Environmental requirements or those critical to public health formed a pillar in the successive legislation after Algeria entered the market economy, so that economic institutions and individual commercial initiatives stop at the red borders of the environment or regulated activities, which in turn we find a guard and keen on the availability of these principles.

**Section one: Environment corner for investment and industrial activity**

Environmental requirements are not an innovation of the latest law regulating investment, as Legislative Decree No. 93-12 related to investment promotion, linked the latter's achievement to the necessity of respecting the rules regulating regulated activities, and the necessity of a permit that includes a set of information, including the conditions for preserving the environment, which is also Activities that benefit from significant tax benefits, as described as priority activities. (Article 4 of Legislative Decree No. 93-12).

It should be noted that until the Environmental Protection Law No. 83-03, there was no link between investment and the environment. (Law 63-277 )For this law to come and promote real development with the dimensions of a clean economy. (Law No. 03-83 of February 5,).

The link between the environment and the economy was rooted in Ordinance 01-03 related to the development of investment, as amended by Order 06-08, whereby every investment activity stops at the limits related to the environment and regulated activities. (Article 4 of Ordinance 01-03 )The idea extends to all economic goals that are polluting, causing epidemics, or working to spread them. To confirm the foregoing in the new investment promotion law for the year 2016 in its third article, which is a copy of its previous counterpart.

The legal rules regulating mines comply with this. (Article 149 of Law 10-01 ) (fuel) (Article 3 of Law 05-07 ), water, electricity and gas, and clean activities benefited from distinct tax concessions.

Then the study of the impact on the environment must contain a description of the equipment and security arrangements placed in the facility to limit the effects of major accidents in order to preserve the health and security of people and protect the facilities and the environment. (See Articles 14, 16)

Investments with clean dimensions and using technological technology, especially if they aim at preserving the environment, protecting natural resources and saving energy, have been allocated to important tax advantages (Article 10).

Moreover, the owner of any industrial project is obliged, while developing a study of the impact on the environment, to present an analysis of the possible alternatives for the various options adopted at the economic, technological and environmental levels. (See Article 06 of Executive Decree No. 07-145). The legislator also did not fail to oblige the owners of industrial establishments to prepare internal plans for intervention with the aim of protecting workers, residents, property and the environment. (See Articles 2 and 11 ).

There is a richness of legislation in combating radioactive dangers resulting from industrial use, as radioactive waste must be disposed of within facilities that respond to technical requirements that prevent disasters on the environment and health. (see Article 3 of Presidential Decree No. 05-119).

The Minister of Public Works, Territory Development and the Environment is entrusted with ensuring, within his powers, that the classified facilities conform to the legislative and regulatory texts and identify the list of hazardous substances harmful to humans and their environment. (See Articles 3 and 4).

The legislator also set the provisions of industrial estuaries in 2006 by defining them for any direct or indirect flow, flow, extrusion and accumulation of a liquid resulting from an industrial activity. (See Articles 2, 5 and 6 of Executive Decree No. 06-141 ).

The legislator also cordoned off the emissions polluting the atmosphere, which are gas residues, smoke, steam, and liquid or solid particles emitted into the atmosphere from fixed sources, especially industrial establishments. (See Articles 2 and 4 )

Therefore, not all wastes can be recycled because of the materials they contain. As for hazardous wastes, they are materials that, because of their components, are likely to harm public health or the environment. (See Article 03)

To achieve these goals, the National Environment Fund was established in 1998, which introduced several amendments (Executive Decree No. 98-147) Its resources are devoted to working on special technologies) (See: Executive Decree 01-408 ) Its expenditures are also allocated to urgent interventions in the event of accidental pollution, with the exception of marine pollution (See: Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 06-237 ).

A clean economy requires the use of fostering technologies, which is why the National Center for Cleaner Technologies was established with the mission of disrupting the pioneers of pollution with an international reach. (See Articles 5 and 6 of Executive Decree No. 02-262 of August 17) (The task of studying major technological risks was entrusted to the Natural Disasters and Major Technological Hazards Fund.) (See Articles 33 and 34 of Law 04-02)

In 2015, the legislator concluded setting the national plan for environmental activity and sustainable development by defining the priority environmental activities, and the human and material means allocated to carry out the activities related to the environment and to determine the costs of environmental damages. (See Executive Decree No. 15-207 )

The Finance Law of 2009 concerned itself with defining a list of polluting and hazardous activities to the environment, and it was subject to a fee based on the list of establishments classified for environmental protection, thus placing dealers before the fait accompli to select the economic services they engage in. (See Article 205 of Law No. 01-21)

**The second subsection: Restricting commercial activities to environmental rules.**

This is related to non-free commercial activities that require approval or a license for implementation, due to considerations including public health, respect for the environment, protected sites and areas, the living framework of the population and the protection of the national economy, since 1997 (See Article 2 of Executive Decree No. 97-40 ).

The procedure for the activities legalized by Law 04-08 relating to the exercise of commercial activities has not changed. (Article 25 of Law 04-08 of August 14, 2004 )The license or approval was stipulated before engaging in the activity, but the amendment of this law in 2018 mitigated its burden by employing it as a post-measurement. (Law No. 18-08 of June 10, 2018,).

The latest law regulating regulated activities took into account the following issues and considerations:

Preserving the natural wealth and public property that constitute the national wealth - public health - environment (See Executive Decree No. 15-234 )

The same is true when the legislator regulated non-permanent commercial activities by Law 04-08 ( Articles 18, 19 and 20 of Law 04-08), and stipulated that they are practiced within commercial spaces, the regulations of which were issued to ensure the necessity of respecting the rules of health and the environment, especially since they are organized activities, to be emphasized in 2009 by Executive Decree 09-182 specifying the places of exploitation (See: Article 28 of Executive Decree 09-182 ).

Even after repealing the previous decree and invoking a new decree regulating these activities in 2012, environmental and public health considerations have not changed ( (See Article 36 of Executive Decree No. 12-111 ))

The most important text regulating non-continental commercial activities was in 2013, which in turn obligated the legislator to subject the practice of these commercial activities to environmental and health security rules and made them a mandatory rule, not optional (See paragraph 2 of Article 7 of Executive Decree No. 13-140 ).

### **Conclusion**

There is an international consensus on the need to put environmental precautionary measures in economic plans and follow them seriously to achieve sustainable development, which can only be achieved by applying traditional theories in the equitable distribution of resources among the countries of the world and the allocation of production to reduce the economic gap between developing and industrialized countries

Developing countries should also work on studying educational frameworks for the environment, reviewing specializations at the university



level, and giving priority to modern technologies that create productive tools that are more environmentally friendly and achieve the goals of economics in satisfying human needs.

As for Algeria, as an economic front that attracts foreign capital, it must take seriously the environmental concerns in its economic projects by giving more space to the private sector to invest in renewable energies and searching for solutions to revive pure technology that helps advance a clean economy.

Finally, it has become necessary for developing countries to be manufacturers of clean technology to reduce their import costs and avoid bargaining their monopoly.

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