Organic Agriculture in Algeria: Between Ensuring Environmental Protection and Supporting the Sustainable Development Objectives.

الزراعة البيولوجية في الجزائر بين تكريس حماية البيئة ودعم أهداف التنمية المستدامة

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Abstract:

The agricultural sector represents a central pillar of the Algerian economy, contributing to development policy through the sustainable use of resources and the preservation of ecological balance. Organic agriculture plays a significant role in promoting food sustainability and addressing climate change within the context of digital transformation challenges. Therefore, the general objective of this study is to find out the extent to which the effectiveness of organic agriculture in reconciling agricultural policy and environmental legislative policy in Algeria. It concludes that legislative intervention is necessary to control the role of organic agriculture in a way that achieves the environmental and developmental dimension, in addition to the priority of strengthening the legislative aspect with an institutional and human regulatory framework that responds to the dimensions of organic agriculture.

Keywords: Organic Agriculture; Algerian Economy; Agricultural Policy; Environmental Policy; Environment, Sustainable Development.

الملخص:

يعد القطاع الزراعي من الرّكائز الأساسية للاقتصاد الجزائري من خلال تنفيذه للسياسة التنموية للدولة بالعمل على ضمان استغلال الموارد المتاحة والحفاظ على توازن النظام البيئي، وتكفل الزراعة البيولوجية ذلك الدور بمساهمتها الفعالة في تحقيق الاستدامة الغذائية ومواجهة آثار التغير المناخي، مع مراعاة ما يفرضه واقع وتحدّيات التّحول الرقمي. وعليه إنّ الهدف العام لهذه الدّراسة هو معرفة مدى فاعلية الزراعة البيولوجية في التوفيق بين السياسة الزراعية والسياسة التشريعية البيئية في الجزائر. وقد تم التّوصل إلى ضرورة التدخل

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Organic Agriculture in Algeria: Between Ensuring Environmental Protection and Supporting the Sustainable Development Objectives.

التشريعي لضبط دور الزراعة البيولوجية بشكل يحقق البعد البيئي والتنموي إلى جانب أولوية أن يعزز الجانب التشريعي بإطار تنظيمي مؤسساتي وبشري يستجيب لأبعاد الزراعة البيولوجية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الزراعة البيولوجية، الاقتصاد الجزائري، السّياسة الزراعية، السّياسة البيئية، البيئة، التنمية المستدامة.

Introduction:

The agricultural sector functions as a fundamental economic foundation which supports Algeria's national economy. The government has developed an agricultural policy which supports this sector because it serves as one of the fundamental economic supports for Algeria. The Algerian government uses organic farming to protect the environment because it matches the requirements of sustainable development which the policy needs to achieve.

The evaluation of this agricultural policy's success and its ability to merge environmental protection needs with sustainable development goals requires a first step to study how well the policy has been executed and its ability to support agricultural development based on upcoming agricultural policy prospects.

This research study seeks to answer the following central question:

Is organic agriculture capable of achieving environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development requirements in Algeria?

This principal question gives rise to several subsidiary inquiries, most notably:

Sub-questions:

– Does agricultural policy ensure the realization of environmental legislative policy in Algeria?

– To what extent is organic agriculture effective in achieving environmental policy in Algeria?

– What is the current status and future outlook of organic agriculture in achieving sustainable development objectives in Algeria?

Research Hypotheses:

To examine this topic, the following hypotheses are formulated:

– Algeria has adopted organic agriculture with the aim of preserving the environment and achieving sustainable agricultural development.

– The current state of agricultural policy in Algeria necessitates intervention to enhance and develop the performance of organic agriculture in order to realize sustainable development objectives.

Research objectives:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

– To define with precision, the concepts of agricultural policy, organic agriculture, and environmental policy.
– To know the existing status of implementing the organic agriculture mechanisms within Algeria and to review its contribution to achieving sustainable development objectives.
– To identify the means capable of developing the role of organic agriculture in Algeria so as to ensure environmental protection and attain sustainable development objectives.

Methodology:

This study seeks to address the principal research problem and its subsidiary questions through reliance on both the analytical and descriptive approaches.

Structure of research:

In order to achieve the intended objectives of this research, and in adherence to the adopted methodological framework, the study is organized into two main sections.

The first section examines the role of organic agriculture in achieving the objectives of agricultural policy in Algeria. This section is further divided into two subsections: It includes an analysis of the concept of agricultural policy and the concept and objectives of organic agriculture.

The second section addresses the role of organic agriculture in achieving the objectives of environmental policy in Algeria. Its first subsection encompasses the concept of environmental policy, and the second subsection is about the role of organic agriculture in environmental protection, and its role in achieving sustainable development objectives.

I. The Role of Organic Agriculture in Achieving the Objectives of Agricultural Policy in Algeria

Understanding the role of organic agriculture in fulfilling the objectives of agricultural policy in Algeria requires, first, an examination of the concept of agricultural policy in Algeria, and second, an analysis of the concept and objectives of organic agriculture.

I.1 The Concept of Agricultural Policy

The following presents selected and significant definitions of agricultural policy in Algeria:

Some scholars define agricultural policy as a selected set of agricultural reform methods and means by which maximum welfare for those engaged in the agricultural sector may be achieved. Through such

policy, the state intervenes to direct, promote, and protect agricultural activity from imports.[1]

Others also view that Algerian agricultural policy is embodied in an integrated system of measures and legislative enactments adopted by the government with the aim of achieving specific objectives set out in agricultural development plans. These objectives generally seek to encourage increased production in order to attain food security, maximize self-sufficiency, enhance export revenues, and intensify efforts to narrow the gap between food demand and domestic production.[2]

In light of this conception of Algerian agricultural policy, it becomes necessary to define organic agriculture as a mechanism for achieving agricultural policy objectives in Algeria, which will be examined in the second subsection.

I.2 The Concept of Organic Agriculture and Its Objectives

In what follows, we seek to define the concept of organic agriculture and to identify its objectives.

I.2.1 The Concept of Organic Agriculture

Organic agriculture can be conceptualized as a comprehensive framework for agricultural stewardship and food production that harmonizes optimal ecological methodologies, secures an amplified degree of biotic diversity, conserves natural resources, and implements stringent standards for animal welfare and manufacturing protocols, thereby Addressing specific consumer preferences for products made from natural ingredients and processes.[3] It is additionally delineated by some as an agronomic modus operandi endeavoring to yield victuals devoid of synthetic compounds, industrially synthesized fertilizers and insecticides, or genetically or chemically transfigured substances.[4]

Organic agriculture—alternatively designated as biological or ecological agriculture—is typified as ecologically friendly cultivation that eschews the employment of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. More

1- Talbi Badr al-Din and Laassas Assia, "The Reality of the Agricultural Sector in Algeria," Ma'arif Journal, Akli Mohand Oulhadj University, Bouira, vol. 12, no. 23 (1 December 2017), p. 48.

2- Haouchine Ibtissam, "Agricultural Policy in Algeria and the Extent of Its Effectiveness in Achieving Food Security," Journal of Administration and Development for Research and Studies, University of Blida 02, vol. 3, no. 2 (1 December 2014), p. 102.

3- Aichoun Sabrina et al., "Organic Agriculture as a Tool for Achieving Sustainable Agriculture in Algeria," Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on: The Economics of Agricultural Production under the Specificities of Agricultural Regions in Algeria and the Arab Countries, 30–31 October 2019, Martyr Hamma Lakhdar University, El Oued, p. 639.

4- Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Guide to the Transition to Organic Agriculture in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, available at:
https://www.mewa.gov.sa/ar/Ministry/Agencies/AgencyofAgriculture/OrganicCompain/PublicationsDocs/
(accessed 23 January 2026).

precisely, it can be construed as a manufacturing paradigm predicated upon crop rotation, the recycling of agricultural detritus, green manure, the rational use of agricultural machinery, and ecological strategies for pest mitigation.[1]

Agroecological agriculture enables governments to achieve more sustainable food and agricultural systems in practical terms by enhancing ecological functions, thereby increasing resource-use efficiency while simultaneously strengthening resilience and ecosystem management. This contributes to ecological balance and justifies the development of cross-sectoral cooperation in response to the adoption of integrated approaches advanced by the Sustainable Development Goals.[2]

As mentioned above, it may be inferred that definitions of organic agriculture are numerous and marked by subtle distinctions reflecting the perspectives of jurists, scholars, institutions, and other definitional authorities. Nevertheless, all such definitions converge on a shared objective which is the development of sustainable food systems.[3]

I.2.2 The Objectives of Organic Agriculture

– In contemporary agrarian practices, organic agriculture leverages a multitude of methodologies and technological advancements to fulfill its aims of ensuring sustainable superior-caliber food provision. This is accomplished via the eradication of contaminants, the critical conservation of the ecological sphere, and better management of agronomic technologies.[4]

– Organic agriculture provides an overall comprehension of the functionality of agricultural frameworks and their ramifications on both ecosystems and human well-being. Its intent is to harness extant resources via technological means in a fashion that preserves ecological equilibrium and steadily propels the metamorphosis toward an ecologically friendly production system.[5]

1- Aichoun Sabrina et al., op. cit., p. 639.

2- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, available at: Users/bureau/Downloads/%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85%D8%A9%20faw.pdf (accessed 26 January 2026).

3- Committee on World Food Security, Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition, High Level Panel of Experts Report No. 14, available at: https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/HLPE/reports/HLPE_Report_14_AR.pdf (accessed 24 January 2026).

4- "The Importance of Organic Agriculture, Its Techniques and Fundamental Principles," Comprehensive Encyclopedia Magazine, 18 August 2020, available at: https://www.magltk.com/organic-agriculture/ (accessed 22 February 2026).

5- "Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Practices: Steps toward a Green Future," (accessed 24 January 2026).

Accordingly, organic agriculture aims to establish a sustainable management system that preserves natural systems and their cycles, enhances the health of soil, water, plants, and animals, and maintains equilibrium among them. Organic agriculture contributes to the conservation of biodiversity and constitutes one of the most significant mechanisms capable of ensuring its effective protection through the optimal application of agricultural practices that have demonstrably safeguarded diverse species of flora and fauna. This, in turn, ensures the sustainability of ecosystems by maintaining their balance and providing natural food production.[1]

– The systematic and precise management of agricultural operations, resulting in the production of healthy, high-quality food products through the use of organic materials and the avoidance of chemical substances. This, in itself, constitutes environmental protection by preventing or mitigating environmental pollution.

– Increasing interaction between producers and consumers, in addition to providing employment opportunities across various sectors.

Based on the clarification of the concept and objectives of organic agriculture, its contribution to the realization of agricultural policy within the country becomes evident. This renders it a genuine necessity as it constitutes a sustainable system that preserves ecosystems through the protection of the environment in all its components and ensures the sustainability of its resources by adopting mechanisms that safeguard both public health and the environment.

II. The Role of Organic Agriculture in Achieving the Objectives of Environmental Policy in Algeria

Understanding the role of organic agriculture in achieving the objectives of environmental policy in Algeria requires a description of the concept of environmental policy as the first subsection, followed by an analysis of the role of organic agriculture in environmental protection as the second subsection, and the third one is an examination of its role in achieving sustainable development goals.

II.1 The Concept of Environmental Policy

The Algerian legislature has adopted an environmental policy grounded in the protection of the environment within the framework of

1- Nouara Siyari and Huda Jebli, "Smart Agriculture as a Future-Oriented Strategy toward Agricultural Development and the Promotion of Food Security (Challenges and Prospects)," Al-Basa'ir Journal for Research in Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, Morsli Abdallah University Center, Tipaza, vol. 2, no. 1 (16 June 2023), p. 31.

sustainable development. In particular, this policy seeks to achieve the following objectives:

– defining the fundamental principles and rules governing environmental management;

– promoting sustainable national development through the improvement of living conditions and the assurance of a sound living environment;

– preventing all forms of pollution and environmental damage by safeguarding environmental components; rehabilitating degraded environments;

– promoting the rational ecological use of available natural resources, as well as the adoption of cleaner technologies; and strengthening information dissemination, awareness-raising, and public participation, alongside the involvement of various stakeholders, in environmental protection measures.[1]

Accordingly, environmental policy may be defined as a set of procedures and measures that determine the manner in which environmental strategy is implemented, by specifying the actions undertaken by public authorities to protect the environment in accordance with legal provisions. Its purpose is to address environmental damage, prevent environmental problems, and reduce environmental risks. Environmental policy thus constitutes both a mechanism and a method for evaluating outcomes in light of previously established objectives while clarifying the parameters for corrective action and development.[2]

Having defined the concept of environmental policy in Algeria, this research further requires an examination of the role of organic agriculture in environmental protection, followed by its role in achieving sustainable development objectives.

II.2 The Role of Organic Agriculture in Environmental Protection

The Algerian legislature has defined the environment in terms of its various elements and components, including abiotic and biotic natural resources such as air, atmosphere, water, soil and subsoil, flora and fauna, including genetic heritage, as well as the interactions among these resources, in addition to natural sites, landscapes, and landmarks.[3]

In light of this definition, it becomes evident that organic agriculture serves environmental policy in Algeria through the following means:

1- Law No. 03/10 of 19 July 2003 concerning the Protection of the Environment within the Framework of Sustainable Development, Official Gazette No. 43 (20 July 2007), Art. 2, p. 9.

2- Massoudi Moulkheir and Aissaoua Wahiba, "Environmental Policy in Algeria: Mechanisms for Achieving Sustainable Development," Afaq Journal of Sociology, Ali Lounici University, Blida 02, vol. 8, no. 1 (1 July 2018), p. 243.

3- Law No. 03/10 concerning the Protection of the Environment within the Framework of Sustainable Development, op. cit., Art. 4, p. 10.

– responding to societal expectations regarding health and the environment;
– suggesting behavioral changes that contribute to respect for natural ecosystems;
– seeking an overall balance and coherence among the components of the ecological system;
– reducing environmental impacts and contributing to the mitigation of global warming;
– encouraging recycling;
– conserving natural resources;
– preserving biodiversity;
– contributing to the achievement of food security.

Accordingly, organic agriculture protects the environment and supports the natural balance of ecological systems by prohibiting the use of synthetic chemical substances and facilitating biological methods of prevention and control. It therefore constitutes an approach that safeguards the environment and maintains ecological equilibrium, enabling the sustainable utilization of available resources while ensuring their preservation to meet the needs of future generations.[1]

II.3 The Role of Organic Agriculture in Achieving Sustainable Development Objectives

In the report entitled "Our Common Future and Sustainable Development", as defined by the World Scientific Committee for Environment and Development in 1987, sustainable development is considered "satisfying today's requirements without diminishing succeeding generations' capacity to fulfill their own requirements.[2]"

Development, in general, constitutes a fundamental pillar for achieving the economic and social growth of countries and advancing their progress. Accordingly, sustainable development represents one of the necessities that must accompany such development and ensure environmental protection in a balanced manner, safeguarding natural resources and sustaining life on Earth. In other words, environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development requires the utilization of existing resources

1- "Characteristics and Advantages of Organic Agriculture," available at: https://agriculturemono.net (accessed 20 January 2026).
2- Moussaoui Miloud, Legal Protection of the Environment from Pollution under Sustainable Development, 2021 ed., Dar Al-Khaldounia, Algeria, p. 161.

without depletion while preserving them to meet the needs of future generations. [1]

As a country that has adopted an environmentally oriented development policy, Algeria has accorded significant attention to its vital sectors, among which the agricultural sector occupies a central position. Since 2000, it has implemented agricultural plans and policies aimed at securing sustainable food self-sufficiency for the population and achieving sustainable agricultural development.[2]

An examination of the current state and potential of the agricultural sector in Algeria indicates the capacity of organic agriculture to serve agricultural development in particular and sustainable development in general, thereby contributing to the realization of its objectives. Algeria's distinguished geographical location has endowed it with diverse characteristics across its national territory, most notably the availability of varied natural resources and endowments, including soil and favorable climatic conditions. These factors facilitate the contribution of organic agriculture to sustainable development through the rational exploitation of available resources without depletion and the preservation of such resources for future generations.

In addition, Algeria possesses significant agricultural land resources, which constitute the foundation of agricultural production and a driving force for sustainable development. The returns of the traditional agriculture have encouraged the state to adopt a sustainability-oriented approach by channeling revenues to support organic agriculture. In this context, Algeria can advance its agricultural sector and integrate the developmental dimension by converting several products to organic ones.[3]

Through the strategic objectives of agriculture in general and organic agriculture in particular, Algeria seeks to achieve food self-sufficiency, i.e., full reliance on its own resources and capacities to produce and meet its food needs, thereby attaining food security in a general comprehensive sense. The adoption of a developmental dimension contributes to the realization of sustainable food security, enabling the preservation of resources, revenues, and financial assets. On this basis, both organic agriculture and sustainable development constitute the pathway toward achieving sustainable food self-sufficiency in a manner that ensures the

1- Kassi Si Youcef, "The Legal Framework for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development between Concept and Dimensions," Professor Researcher Journal for Legal and Political Studies, Mohamed Boudiaf University, M'sila, vol. 2, no. 4 (1 December 2017), p. 267.

2- Sofiane Hanan, "The Role of Agricultural Policies in Ensuring Sustainable Food Self-Sufficiency and Achieving Sustainable Agricultural Development in the Algerian Economy," Farhat Abbas University, Sétif 01, vol. 1, no. 1 (30 June 2016), p. 110.

3- Bougtou Hakim and Mohamed Amine Mostafaoui, "The Agricultural Sector in Algeria between Reality and Expectations," Al-Mishkat Journal in Economics, Development and Law, Belhadj Bouchaib University, Ain Témouchent, vol. 5, no. 2 (29 December 2020), p. 23.

rational use of natural resources, environmental protection from pollution, the promotion of social justice, and the safeguarding of the needs and rights of future generations.[1]

It is worth noting that notwithstanding the significance of organic agriculture and its recognition as an effective mechanism for implementing agricultural policy in Algeria, while simultaneously supporting environmental policy through adherence to environmental protection requirements within the framework of sustainable development objectives, the reality demonstrates that organic agriculture in Algeria is experiencing slow growth compared to other countries both globally and within the Arab region. This situation underscores the necessity of intervention through sound agricultural policy planning that ensures the rational use and valorization of available resources while safeguarding the needs of future generations.

Despite Algeria's efforts to promote the agricultural sector and adopt organic agriculture in a manner that reconciles environmental protection requirements with the imperatives of sustainable development, some observers attribute the limited effectiveness of organic agriculture in achieving the goals of both agricultural and environmental policies to the absence of enabling conditions and to various challenges. These may be summarized as the lack of a clear national standard for organic agriculture. Expert reports further indicate that Algeria faces significant environmental risks and major natural disasters, notably floods, desertification, and earthquakes, in addition to the resulted environmental pollution from various sectors including agriculture.[2]

Among the principal challenges confronting organic agriculture in Algeria is the impact of climate change on the water sector. Climate scientists have concluded that climate change accelerates water evaporation as a result of rising temperatures and declining precipitation levels. This adversely affects the hydrological cycle and exacerbates acute water scarcity, leading to deficits in the provision of potable water and water resources required by various sectors, foremost among them agriculture. In addition to climate change, other factors have exerted pressure on the water sector, including demographic growth, economic activity, methods and mechanisms of water

1- Temmar Toufik, "Organic Agriculture as a Pillar for the Sustainability of Food Security," Journal of Contemporary Economic Studies, Mohamed Boudiaf University, M'sila, vol. 2, no. 3 (15 June 2017), p. 88.

2- Halima Bousbaki and Lakhmici El-Ouaer, "Climate-Smart Agriculture as a Mechanism for Reducing Unsound Agricultural Practices in Algeria," Journal of Financial, Accounting and Administrative Studies, Larbi Ben M'hidi University, Oum El Bouaghi, vol. 9, no. 2 (31 December 2022), p. 1140.

resource management, as well as levels of awareness and the culture of rational water consumption.[1]

The limited and insufficient awareness of the nature of the organic agriculture system, coupled with the lack of precise conceptual clarity, has further reduced its effectiveness, despite its orientation within a coordinated national policy designed to support the agricultural sector. This is viewed in the absence of adequate training and research for stakeholders involved in organic agriculture, resulting in the weakness of the local market for organic agricultural products.

This situation necessitates support for the use of modern technologies and the cultivation of high-quality varieties adapted to the national environment, alongside the imperative of reducing agricultural production costs. Priority should be accorded to investment incentives that strengthen market support and access, ensure awareness, and disseminate information in the field of modern agriculture. All such measures must be regulated within a legal and institutional framework capable of achieving the objectives of organic agriculture and ensuring its environmental sustainability.[2]

Moreover, these constraints are partly attributable to the recent adoption of such agricultural systems by the government, thereby requiring the promotion and acceleration of these models to ensure food sustainability and to give effect to both national agricultural and environmental policies. The lack of scientific research in the field of organic agriculture constitutes one of its most major challenges. Given that scientific research forms the foundation of success in any domain, and considering the close linkage between the agricultural sector in Algeria and scientific research, it is imperative to accord priority to this field with the government establishing specialized research centers dedicated to sustainable organic agriculture.[3]

Based on what is mentioned earlier, the effective performance of the organic agriculture system in Algeria requires that all relevant stakeholders possess the necessary expertise and specialization, and that concerted efforts be directed toward establishing the scientific and technical standards necessary to ensure the adoption of an agricultural model compatible with Algeria's environmental characteristics and components. This entails identifying the means, mechanisms, and technologies employed within the agricultural

1- Abdelhakim Mihoubi, Climate Change (Causes, Risks and the Future of the Global Environment), 2011 ed., Dar Al-Khaldounia, Algeria, p. 208.

2- Mohamed Lamine Alloun and Halima Attia, "An Analysis of the Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the Development of the Algerian Economy: A Case Study of the Agricultural Sector in the Wilaya of Biskra," Nour Journal of Economic Studies, Nour El-Bachir University Center, El Bayadh, vol. 2, no. 3 (1 December 2016), p. 161.

3- El-Mahi Thouria, "Agriculture between Development Requirements and Sustainability Challenges," Journal of Commercial and Management Sciences, Higher School of Commerce, Algiers, vol. 19, no. 1 (31 January 2024), p. 108.

sector so as to reconcile respect for Algeria's environmental particularities with the priority of utilizing available natural resources without depletion while preserving the needs of future generations. On this basis, the government may achieve self-sufficiency and sustainable food security.

Conclusion:

The research investigated organic agriculture practices which exist in Algeria through the combination of environmental defense systems with sustainable growth promotion initiatives. The first section presented an analysis of organic farming as a tool to fulfill Algeria's agricultural policy targets while explaining agricultural policy concepts and organic farming objectives. The second section studied how organic farming practices help Algerian environmental policy achieve its targets through three main subsections which explained environmental policy, organic farming benefits for environmental defense and sustainable development targets achievement.

With regard to the sections analysis, it is concluded that organic agriculture serves as a vital component which advances Algerian agricultural policy goals and enables environmental protection through sustainable development approaches. The large value which organic agriculture holds becomes clear because it supports the main agricultural focus which Algeria has established for its entire farming industry.

It should be noted that despite the need for organic agriculture, the reality has proven that the is a low growth in of the organic agriculture in Algeria compared to the rest of the world and even the Arab countries, in addition to the limited performance of this mechanism. This requires intervention by the government to put into effect this agriculture and improve its performance.

Recommendations:

The research suggests various strategies to control and develop organic agriculture operations in reconciling the requirements of environmental protection with the sustainable development goals namely:

– The legal framework which governs organic agriculture operations in Algeria needs both modernization and specific regulatory direction.

– Providing a defined regulatory and institutional framework through which the system of organic agriculture is implemented in Algeria.

– Supporting scientific research in organic agriculture together with agricultural production training for all involved parties will help advance organic agriculture practices.
– The scientific and technological aspects of organic agriculture need to receive more support.
– Rationalizing and optimizing the use of available resources.
– The principle of environmental protection needs to serve as a basis for all organic agriculture decisions which also support sustainable development.
– Organizations need to create monitoring systems which will help them achieve better organic agriculture results through continuous evaluation.
– The establishment of incentive systems will help farmers adopt organic agriculture methods which will generate financial returns and achieve desired agricultural goals.
– Successful international organic agriculture practices serve as models to promote organic agriculture adoption through their demonstrated benefits.
– The agricultural sector in Algeria needs scientific and technological solutions for reform which should operate under a development plan that meets the government goals for modernizing every sector while considering Algeria's natural environment characteristics. The method which bases itself on scientific and technical standards will solve organic farming obstacles while achieving its core mission and enhancing both environmental and developmental aspects and maintaining alignment between agricultural and environmental policy.

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