



State Efforts to Achieve Economic Security in Algeria: Indicators, Policies and Challenges

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Abstract :

The study aims to evaluate the reality of economic security in Algeria by addressing the most important indicators that give a clear and real indication of its various dimensions, the food, health, poverty, employment, environmental and social protection dimensions, as well as the various mechanisms and measures taken by the state to achieve it. On all its dimensions, in addition to the most important obstacles that prevented it from being achieved, the descriptive approach and the forward-looking analytical approach were relied upon to study and survey all the axes of the study. The study concluded that the measures and mechanisms taken led to improvement; however, they were insufficient to achieve the desired results, and this confirms their weak effectiveness.

Key Words: Security, Economic security, Food security, Health security, Social protection, environmental security.

JEL Classification : I18, I28, I31

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Introduction :

Economic security is one of the most difficult economic issues that countries of the world, regardless of their degree of progress, seek to achieve. It is one of the challenges they face and which receives the attention of economic experts, because of its great impact on the development and well-being of societies. Therefore, various countries seek to Develop strategies and plans to achieve the highest levels of economic security, Algeria, like other countries in the world, seeks to achieve economic security in all its dimensions, and has made significant efforts to do so by adopting many policies, measures and programs, especially in light of the crises it is witnessing on various dimensions: environmental, health, poverty, employment. From here, the research problem crystallized: **What is the role of the state in achieving economic security in Algeria?**

To answer this main question, it is necessary to answer the following sub-questions:

- What is meant by economic security?
- What is the economic security situation in Algeria?



- What are the most important measures taken to achieve economic security in the country?

To answer all the questions, we will start from the following hypotheses:

- Algeria seeks to achieve economic security through a set of policies and measures adopted.
- Despite the efforts made by the state, Algeria has not reached the desired level of achieving economic security.

The importance of the study stems from the fact that the issue of economic security is one of the most important economic issues that depends on a set of dimensions that have a significant impact on the economy of any country on the one hand, and on the other hand that economic security is sought by countries at various levels to achieve it, and Algeria is one of them, and also for the effects Negativity and the serious repercussions of not Achieving economic security at all levels; therefore, all countries and Algeria seek a set of measures and policies to achieve it or achieve significant percentages of it.

The research was divided into the following axes:

- The theoretical framework of security and economic security.
- An evaluation study of the reality of economic security in Algeria
- mechanisms and programs adopted to achieve economic security in Algeria.

I. The theoretical framework of security and economic security:

1. The nature of security and economic security

1.1. Security:

a. Security from an Islamic perspective: The concept of security is mentioned in the Holy Quran in the Almighty's saying:

God Almighty said:﴿Let them worship the Lord of this House, who has fed them, [saving them] from hunger and made them safe, [saving them] from fear﴾.)Surah-Quraysh ,alaya3-4(

God Almighty said: ﴿[Having been told], "Enter it in peace, safe [and secure]﴾ (Hijr, alaya46), and in the saying of the Messenger, peace and blessings be upon him: Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "Whosoever begins the day feeling family security and good health; and possessing provision for his day is as though he possessed the whole world"

From the above, we notice that security is non-fear, meaning achieving security is eliminating fear of all risks and threats from all aspects: economic, social, political, health, nutritional, at the individual and societal levels, whether in the present or the future.

b. Security from the thinkers perspective: Security is defined as a person's reassurance of the absence of physical threats, the guarantee of his rights, and his freedom from restrictions that prevent him from fulfilling his spiritual and moral needs and his sense of social and economic justice . (Musaa Ahmed, Volume 2, Issue 2,2016) . Security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. However, security and power would be synonymous terms if security could be



attained only through the accumulation of power (Marcos-Degaut, 22 November 2016) . Jackson defines security (Jaraya-Sadiq, Issue8-January2014,) as a person's feeling in the environment in which he lives without fear of being exposed to physical harm, and of social and economic justice, the manifestations of which are individuals' access to equal opportunities for growth and development and the availability of the minimum requirements for a decent living.

c. Security is also defined from the point of view of the state: The goal of the state in exercising its activity is to create conditions in which its people can reach the maximum level of satisfaction of their needs, and the functions of the state are determined by protecting independence, preserving internal security, satisfying the needs of the people, and achieving their well-being, through the exercise of its various activities. Political and economic, social and all these functions, with the activities leading to them, represent a formulation of the various and complex needs of society and reflect its common interest and at the same time represent the material manifestation of the functional behavior of the state (Ismat-Adly, 2001,p.34., p. 33) Henry Kissinger also defines it: it is any behavior through which a society seeks to assert its right to survive (Ismat-Adly, 2001,p.34.). Ismat Adly also defines it as the daily effort issued by the state to develop and support its main political, economic and social activities and to ward off any threat, obstruction or harm to those activities (Ismat-Adly, 2001,p.34.). Thus, security can be defined as the sum of activities carried out by the state through its agencies in order to provide the conditions that lead people or societies to reassurance and stability, satisfying their needs, ensuring their rights to live in dignity in their homeland, and making them feel free from any threat or danger, whether economic, social or Political, present or the future.

Security consists of basic dimensions:

- Providing public tranquility: by maintaining a state of calm on roads and public facilities, by taking the necessary precautions to prevent accidents and various attacks on people, funds, installations and facilities.
- Providing the requirements for a decent living for community members, such as food, clothing, education, health, transportation...etc
- Maintaining public health: This is by protecting community members from diseases, preventing the spread of epidemics, and taking precautions against everything that might affect public health (providing potable water, providing the necessary sanitation, and other works necessary to preserve the health of the people

1.2. Economic Security:

The United Nations defines economic security as "having the material means to live a stable and saturated life. Economic security is represented by having enough money to satisfy basic needs, which are food, shelter, health care, and education (Hussein-Abdul-Muttalib, 2010,).

The International Committee of the Red Cross also defines: economic security as the state that enables individuals, families or local communities to meet their basic needs and cover obligatory expenses in a sustainable manner, given functional needs, the environment and prevailing cultural standards Food, basic shelter, clothing and



hygiene supplies are major needs, and related expenses are unavoidable, as are costs, including taxes, related to minimum means and activities to support livelihood, health care and education (International-Committee-of-the-Red-Cross, P 01-2020) Economic security (Saeed-Ali-Hassan-Al-Qaliti, Issue 6, 2016, p. 6) is also defined to include protection and guarantee measures that qualify a person to obtain his basic needs of food, housing, clothing, and treatment, especially in circumstances in which he faces a natural disaster or economic hardship, and to guarantee a minimum standard of living. These economic measures are what ultimately contribute to creating "security Economic security for people", which involves a psychological dimension to the human being in addition to the material dimension provided by economic security The social groups most in need of economic security are the elderly, the infirm, the disabled, children, people suffering from extreme poverty, and the unemployed due to reasons beyond their control. Accordingly, economic security can be defined as the sum of measures and activities undertaken by the state and its agencies that lead to ensuring and meeting the basic needs of individuals and peoples, and providing them with a decent means of living such as food, housing, clothing, and treatment, and securing them in a sustainable manner, in addition to functional, environmental, and social needs. It can also be said that economic security relates to the extent of the state's ability to provide and provide decent livelihoods for its people, which can only be achieved by implementing multiple, continuous, and comprehensive development programs that extend to different aspects economically, socially, culturally, and politically. Thus, economic security is considered Part of the comprehensive development system The country seeks to eliminate poverty, hunger, unemployment, and improve the standard of living of individuals in terms of education and health...,etc.

2. Dimensions of economic security:

Economic security consists of several dimensions that can be summarized as follows:

Fig. 1 : « Achieving economic security »



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the above



2.1. Work and Employment:

Work is considered the cornerstone of achieving economic security for individuals and societies alike, as work represents the primary source of income for any individual, which enables him to meet all his basic needs of food, clothing, and housing, as well as luxury goods, and thus achieve the means of a decent living. The economic aspect also matters. A means of achieving belonging and exploiting the individual's abilities, skills and competencies, thus achieving belonging and social stability for the individual. Therefore, achieving economic security for society depends on following the necessary policies and strategies that lead to creating job positions and reducing unemployment rates.

2.2. Food security: (.worldbank.):

Food security is considered one of the most important elements of economic security, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has defined it as “providing food to all members of society in the quantity and quality necessary to meet their needs on an ongoing basis, for a healthy and active life.” In order to achieve food security, it must be achieved on all of the following dimensions:

- Food availability: This means the presence of sufficient and continuous quantities of food of appropriate quality, either through local production or import.
- Accessibility: This means obtaining these foods in sustainable ways that do not conflict with the enjoyment of other human rights. It also means having sufficient income to provide adequate food, ensuring access to it, and focusing national policies more on income, spending, markets and prices in achieving security-related goals. Nutritional.
- Stability of supplies: This means that adequate food must be provided at all times, so that food is not interrupted or its quantities decline in emergency situations such as political instability, bad climate disturbances, or economic factors.

2.3. Health security:

The health risk has become the most harmful to the economic security of any country, especially after the effects that the Corona pandemic caused on the social side and the severe repercussions on the economies of countries, which led to many bodies and countries striving to take a set of measures in the health system to provide Health security in Its societies, and thus it can be said that providing health security is part of any country's economic security strategy.

The World Health Organization defined it through the World Health Report, “A Safe Future: Global Health Security (The-World-Health-Organization, P IX - 2007-) in the 21st Century” in 2007, as the totality of necessary activities prepared in a planned or proactive manner and directed to reduce wounds or burns that pose a threat to the general health of the population in Different regions and across different borders.

Thus, health security in any country is based on two important factors: providing health care to individuals and spending on it (health spending). The health care factor is the provision of all means and resources, health technology, and health services necessary for individuals' health care, which are available to all members of society from health institutions. And competent workers responsible for health



care for citizens, including doctors, surgeons, and nurses. As for health spending, it is represented by the contribution and financing of the health sector, and it depends on the state's situation. It requires financial resources to finance the health sector, whether from the public sector or the private sector (Ammar-Loussif, Volume 7, Issue 3, 2021).

2.4. Social insurance or social protection:

Marshall defines it as a government policy that includes a set of programs and systems directed at achieving public assistance, social insurance, social security services, housing, and others.

Townsend (Muhammad-Khalifa-Majros, 2003,P3-4.) also defines it as a group of income methods adopted by industrial, professional, voluntary, and governmental organizations to achieve social purposes that would achieve equality, social justice, equal opportunities, secure income, and raise the standard of living and social life for individuals.

Social insurance takes several forms, including:

-Insurance or social security: (Atallah-Hadda, 2014, p37,) This insurance is based on achieving social goals, which is to protect the weak class in society from dangers to which they are exposed that have nothing to do with their will or ability to protect themselves, such as illness, death, disability, work accidents, etc Retirement, etc., and is usually supervised by the state in the funds affiliated with the social security system, where it determines the amounts that are deducted from workers' entitlements and is borne by the employer to cover the expenses of these risks.

Social security includes ensuring minimum income, social insurance approach, assistance for people with particularly difficult circumstances by State subsidy, insurance system and voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals (International-Labour, Vol. 3 - 2014)

Cooperative or mutual insurance: Through it, a group of people who share a common interest are insured of their own free will to insure against a risk or group of risks that they face within the framework of a cooperative association, where each person plays the role of insurer and insured at the same time.

Takaful insurance: It is a gathering of a group of people who are exposed to similar risks, where the subscription is paid by each person, and these subscriptions, in turn, are allocated to pay compensation to the people who were affected by the risk, and thus they are interdependent with each other to protect themselves (Atallah-Hadda, 2014, p37,)

2.5. Eliminating poverty:

The World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen (United-Nations, Copenhagen) in 1995 identified three basic issues that must be taken into account in order to create an international community that enables the building of safe and just societies that provide opportunities and high standards of living for society, namely the eradication of poverty, the creation of job opportunities, and social integration. The World Bank defines poverty, in its 1990 Development Report (The-World-Bank, 1990, P 5), as the inability to achieve the minimum standard of living.



When defining poverty, policy makers define poverty lines, where families and individuals are considered poor if their income or spending is less than the poverty line expressed by the level of income, and this level of income or spending is considered the dividing line between the poor and the non-poor. (Somchai-Jitsuchon, 2001, Vol. 16 No. 4)

Thus, the problem of poverty is perceived in societies as a significant decline in the per capital income rate or the national income rate, or both, to the point where the income level reaches insufficient, which leads to reaching the extreme levels of poverty and reaching a state of malnutrition and then famine.

Also, poverty may result from the great disparity in incomes for members of society. There must be justice in the distribution of incomes. The “World Development” report for the year 2006 issued by the World Bank is entitled: “Equity enhances the strength of growth in order to reduce the number of poor people.” He emphasizes that justice must be an integral part of any successful strategy for reducing poverty numbers anywhere in the developing world. Thus, reducing and combating poverty is one of the most important components of achieving economic security. As poverty spreads, malnutrition spreads, leading to the spread of diseases and epidemics. Social ills and crimes such as theft, fraud, and murder also spread, leading to a state of insecurity in societies, including both economic and social insecurity.

2.6. Environmental security:

Means the environment in which a person lives and carries out various economic, social, cultural and other activities, and in which he obtains all the necessities of his life, such as water, food, air...Etc., and any individual or community has the right to live in a health-safe environment, to maintain their health and live in peace from diseases and epidemics spreading in their environment, an environment free of all obstacles to human life, this on the partial dimension.

Among the most important definitions (Sonia Bayzat, Issue 30, June 2014,) that have been established for environmental security is that it relates to the general safety of people from dangers resulting from natural processes or processes carried out by humans as a result of negligence, accidents, or mismanagement.

The definition of environmental security is based on the premise of securing the environment, which depends on a series of stages to ensure the maintenance and safety of the ecosystem. This dimension extends in the context of sustainable development, and this dimension assumes that securing the ecosystem is what achieves environmental security for societies.

Thus, environmental security is at the micro level, which consists of protecting the individual and his family from environmental pollutants and their effects on them.

Environmental security is at the level of the total dimension of protecting the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, and the environment from pollution and extinction. Therefore, preserving the environment, or what is called environmental security, has become a necessary and inevitable requirement for achieving economic security for any country. Environmental security means following all policies and strategies that

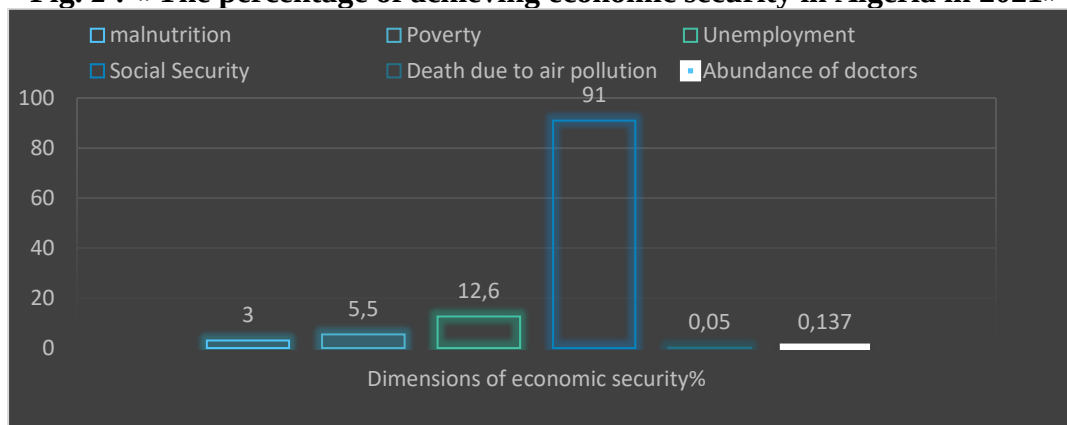


will raise all problems caused by societies and their negative impact on the environment.

II. an evaluation study of economic security in Algeria:

The following figure shows the rates of achieving economic security in Algeria for the year 2021 according to various dimensions:

Fig. 2 : « The percentage of achieving economic security in Algeria in 2021»



Source : prepared by the researcher based on sources; World Bank, National Office of Statistics.

1. Food security:

Algeria ranks 58th in the world in terms of achieving food security in 2020 (economist-impact, 2020,p 27), with a malnutrition prevalence rate of 3% of the population in 2021 (.worldbank.org). It is known that eradicating poverty and hunger is closely linked to enhancing food production and agricultural productivity, as agriculture constitutes the primary source of food security where we find Algeria ranks 31st globally in 2020 (.worldbank.org)in terms of agricultural production, producing the equivalent of 41million quintals of grain in 2010-2017 (Ministry-of-Agriculture-and-Rural-Development), but it is noted that agricultural production has witnessed a noticeable deterioration in recent years.

Agricultural land, good soil and water abundance constitute an obstacle to agricultural production. Algeria is one of the most water-scarce and drier countries, according to World Bank statistics (World-Bank).

In terms of agricultural land, Algeria accounts for 19.5% of the total area in 2021 (Ministry-of-Agriculture-and-Rural-Development, Agricultural statistics, 2021). It is small compared to the total area that has adversely affected agricultural production.

The 2030 (organization-food-and-agriculture) Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes trade as key to food security and nutrition food ", where international agro-food trade can assist in the availability of diverse foods and contribute to their price stability, Algeria's food imports amounted to 10,369 million \$. with 26.75% of total imports for 2022 (Bank-of-Algeria, 2022 P33), making consumer prices more vulnerable to price fluctuations in international markets The annual average consumer price index was the highest for the last 10 years, 9,70%



)Bank-of-Algeria ‘Annual Report 2022, Economic and Monetary Development, ‘ 2022p. 33(. which hinders the achievement of the goal of food security in Algeria. This adversely affects the availability in markets of low consumption (Bushwait Fayrouz, Volume Five, Issue 2, August 2019,) and also affects consumer behaviour not only economically but also on the social and health side.

2. Work and Employment:

According to the latest statistics, the unemployment rate reached 12.6% for the year 2022 (.worldbank.), with the largest percentage of men benefiting from job positions at a rate of 10.3%, compared to women at 21.8% (.worldbank.). This is not only related to the creation of temporary job opportunities that were created recently, the unemployment grant, but also to the activity that the private sector has been experiencing recently it occupies 65% of the workforce (Office National desStatistiques).

We also note that according to statistics, those with university degrees represent the largest percentage of unemployment in the country, as the number doubles annually due to more university graduates joining the world of work, which ranges annually between 200,000 and 250,000 male and female students. There is no doubt that unemployment in Algeria has a direct impact on achieving economic security in general. Unemployment helps in achieving famine and malnutrition and therefore has an impact on achieving food security, and thus not achieving economic security.

3. Poverty:

The rise in prices and the rise in the unemployment rate to 14% led to the impoverishment of societal segments in Algeria. According to the latest sustainable development statistics, Algeria ranks 149th globally according to the poverty index with a rate of 5.5%. The report also stated that about 30.74% of the total population suffers from extreme poverty in Algeria (United-Nations, Second Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report, 2023, p.30), which has suffers from great challenges in eradicating poverty and hunger.

However, amid the recent continuous of high prices for essential goods, a large proportion of society’s members may be pushed into poverty. The general price increase index is 9.3% from the year 2021 to 2022 (World-Bank, Consumer Price Indicators,), especially since the large proportion of society’s middle class members are low-income, as the average per capita income ranges from 12, \$950 for the year 2022 (.worldbank.), which weakened the purchasing power of many families will increase the poverty rate in the future in a frightening manner.

4. Health:

Algeria’s health system is ranked 70th in the world and fourth in Africa according to the health status assessment index for the year 2023 (Health and health systems ranking of countries worldwide in 2023), with one Algerian doctor for every 30,000 people. It is worth noting that Algeria has many medical frameworks that aim to protect the citizen’s health. In 2021, the number of doctors is about 17.3 One doctor per 10,000 people is about 83,713doctors, and the number of midwives and nurses per 10000 people is estimated at 15.6 (World-health-



Organization, 2023 ;P 85)Regarding the number of hospitals and medical centers in Algeria, statistics indicate that the number of hospitals in Algeria is about 314 hospital institutions, including 16 university hospitals, and approximately 9,789 multiple clinics (National-Office-of-Statistics) As shown in the following table :

Table 1 : « Medical frameworks and structures in Algeria 2023»

number of doctors		midwives and nurses/10,000	hospitals and medical	clinics
17.3doctor /10,000	83,713	15.6	314	9.789

Source: National Office of Statistics, World-health-Organization

In addition to the private sector, there are 11 591 specialist doctor clinics, 8 848 general medicine clinics, and 8 266 dentist clinics, in addition to 11 825 pharmacies (Office National des Statistiques). However, more attention must be given to the process of providing health services in terms of quality of health services, as health services are still inadequate. It does not meet the needs of the Algerian citizen.

Statistics indicate that Algeria has maintained a good level of investment in the health care sector despite the financial conditions it is suffering from, as total government spending in the health sector amounted to about 122 billion DZD for the year 2021. As for the negatives of the sector, it must be noted in particular. To high mortality rates of about 5 deaths per1,000 people (165,684 people) in 2021 (.worldbank.), especially mothers, 760 women. As for the mortality rate of children under the age of five, it is 22 children per 1,000, and the neonatal mortality rate is 16 children (per 1,000) (World-health-Organization, 2023 ;P 85), which reflects the general aspect of the health sector in Algeria.

5. Social insurance:

Social insurance in Algeria includes two means, one of which is represented by social security structures, as five social funds in Algeria supervise the management of social security systems: the National Social Security Fund for wage-earners, the National Social Security Fund for non-wage workers, the FundNational Retirement Fund, National Unemployment Insurance Fund, National Fund for Paid Holidays and Unemployment resulting from bad weather conditions for the construction, public works and irrigation sectors. The social security coverage field was 91% of the total population to include more than 39 million social insurers, including 13.4 million social insurers and 25 million rights holders, besides beneficiaries of the payment system by others in the field of health treatment (The social aspect is one of the most important axes of public policy of the Algerian state. , 2019,)

The second means of achieving social security in Algeria is represented by social assistance, in which it provides assistance to people who cannot pay social insurance premiums. The document explained that about 270 thousand disabled people benefit from social assistance at a cost of 14 billion dinars per year, in the field of caring for elderly people, she also indicated that the state grants a special card to these people, whose number approached 130,000 in 2018, to give them



priority in public spaces, while it pays a lump sum solidarity grant to needy elderly people. The number of beneficiaries of this measure approached 300,000 people in 2019. (The social aspect is one of the most important axes of public policy of the Algerian state. , 2019,)

In addition to the financial subsidies provided by the Social Activity and Solidarity Authority: a monthly grant of 1,000 Algerian dinars is paid to adult disabled persons who do not have any financial resources, without forgetting the role of the National Agency for Social Development of the Ministry of National Solidarity in this (Jadil Saeed, Volume 9, Special Issue, 2023,), whose role is to supervising programs of associations, charitable institutions and cooperative societies, the lump-sum solidarity grant program that is granted to needy groups, the collective development program that works to improve the living conditions of population groups located in isolated areas, the activity and social integration program allocated to the unemployed and unqualified groups.

6. Environmental security:

Algeria's environment suffers from several problems, the first of which is air quality, which is threatened by pollution due to the transportation sector and industrial contaminants, as the percentage of air pollution in Algeria reached 33 micrograms/m³ in 2021, which led to the alarming spread of asthma and allergies, as well as Among the forms of pollution that can harm the health of citizens is water pollution and sources of potable water, as well as food. The percentage of diseases resulting from water pollution increased from 13.75 to 15.02 cases per 100,000 individuals for the year 2022. 26 cases of typhoid fever, dysentery or diarrhea caused by enteritis were recorded, 0.25 cases per 100,000 individuals for the month of September 2021. Malaria 1292 cases in 2022 (Institut-National-de-Santé-Publique, ,2022, P10), there were 3.87 cases of viral hepatitis per 10,000 individuals (Institut-National-de-Santé-Publique, ,2022, P10), all are diseases caused by water pollution. Environmental and ocean pollution, Algeria witnessed significant cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis, 10.30 cases per 100,000 individuals (Institut-National-de-Santé-Publique, ,2022, P10), and this is the result of the abundance of waste and dirt in cities and districts. Also among the forms of pollution that can affect the health of citizens is coastal and marine pollution. Algeria suffers from contamination of its shores and seawater as a result of plant pollutants and sewage.

III. Mechanisms and programs adopted to achieve economic security in Algeria.

1. Achieving food security:

To strengthen agriculture's role in achieving food security, Algeria has recently launched self-sustainment programmes, the most important of which were:

- The National Agricultural Development Plan (2000-2009), as a mechanism for the renovation and rehabilitation of the agricultural sector, was established by State bodies in 2000 and was financed through the National Fund for the Control of Agricultural Production, The National Fund for Agricultural Cooperation, whose overall objectives were to restructure and protect the agricultural field and natural resources, while encouraging agricultural investment and supporting peasant



investors in order to develop food industries and improve productivity. (El-Mahi Thouria, Volume13, Numéro1, 2021)

_ The Agricultural Renewal Policy (2009-2014), adopted by the State in 2009 to correct the failures of previous agricultural policies, which included work to promote sustainable national food security and the need to transform the agricultural sector into a real driver of inclusive economic development, through rural renewal and improvement of the standard of living and production in rural areas; In order to arrange activities to support agricultural investment and increase production at all levels and achieve sustainable food security, several support funds have been activated to achieve the objectives of agricultural and rural renewal, Among them is the National Fund for Agricultural Production Control, which was reactivated within the framework of the Agricultural Renewal Program pursuant to Resolution No. 010 dated January 15, 2009 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as the National Fund for Agricultural Investment Development, which was established pursuant to Order No. 95-52 containing the Supplementary Finance Law of 1995, These funds provide financial support for the development of agricultural production, in addition to some support agencies that provide support to the investor, the National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANGEM), and the National Agency for Youth Employment Support (ANSEJ). (Soulih, n° 23, 2018)

2. Work and employment realization:

The state has introduced many mechanisms and programs for employment, including the programs of the Social Development Agency, as well as the subsidized employment contract, in addition to agencies that support investment and entrepreneurial businesses (the National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment ANSEJ, the National Unemployment Insurance Fund CNAC, the National Agency for Investment Development) ANDI, the National Microcredit Management Agency (ANGEM) (Fatima Bou Salem, Issue 2, 2017):

- Programs of the Social Development Agency: It supervises a group of programs, some of which are directed to individuals and some of which are directed to the development and creation of development projects, represented by the social network device, which contains a lump-sum grant for solidarity, as well as a grant for compensation for activities of public benefit, the neighborhood cell program, and also the operating program and the integration represented by pre-employment contracts, the program of paid employment positions with local initiative, and the program of public utility works with intensive use of labor.

-The Vocational Integration Assistance System: It aims to encourage the vocational integration of young people seeking work and to encourage all forms of activity and other measures aimed at promoting youth employment, through institutions that employ young people within the framework of this device that takes care of the monthly wages and social security contributions. Within three merger contracts; Integration contracts for degree holders, professional integration contracts, training/integration contracts-Supported



Employment contract: It is one of the mechanisms to assist with professional integration and is based on employing young, novice job seekers in institutions, whether directly or after the end of the professional integration period, while institutions benefit within the framework of this contract from the state's contribution to the position's wages, and subsidies. Taxes and discounts on warranty subscriptions.

Through the state's new reforms in the field of employment, we note that unemployment rates have changed downwards in recent years from 14% in 2020 to 12.6% in 2022 (.worldbank.), where 821 jobs were created during the period (2021-2022), but despite efforts and policies to eliminate unemployment, they were considered unsuccessful, as unemployment is temporarily addressed, only alleviating unemployment.

3. Eradication of poverty:

Algeria has adopted a number of policies to combat poverty, including those affecting the economic and social aspects through the development of a national strategy in 2000 and a national plan to combat poverty and marginalization, prepared by the Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity in 2001.

With the aim of helping the unemployed, then developing a micro-loan program that stipulates providing loans at a rate of 25% of the total amount of investment, and developing a national program for rural agricultural development by helping rural residents improve their living conditions and creating the appropriate conditions for their settlement in rural areas by providing them with electricity. And Roads, providing health and educational facilities, thus achieving food security for the country, in addition to the Zakat Fund, which is supervised by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments which works to collect charities and distribute it to poor families.

Among the social programs for national solidarity and the fight against poverty in Algeria is the development of an action plan that includes improving the conditions for children's education, especially in remote and poor areas, improving aid measures, national solidarity and neighborhood intervention, and establishing emergency aid centers for the benefit of people in temporary need, along with providing compensation to those with income Limited and disabled people, a lump sum solidarity grant, a compensation grant for beneficial activities, a grant for families who adopt under sponsorship, also projects to provide social housing in addition to free education for all educational levels. (Haroush Rafiq, December 8-9, 2014)

4. Health security:

To reform the health system and improve its performance, Algeria followed the contractual system (Rashidi Dalila, Volume 10, Issue 2, 2023,) to cover the costs of health services and successive governments have focused on it since the end of the 1990s in their programmes It is the system of payment by others and the system of healing, Where the contractual relationship lies between three parties with a tripartite relationship, the first relationship between the social security bodies is the social security funds, treatment providers and health services of health professionals,



doctors, private persons, generalists, specialists, pharmacies, contractual treatment structures, The second relationship between social security agencies and social insurers, and the third relationship between treatment providers and insurers.

A ministerial decision was issued in 2002 specifying the nature and amount of financial resources resulting from the private activities of public health bodies, which refers to people paying the costs of treatment, hospitalization, and supplementary examinations, whereby insurers who benefit from incomplete coverage contribute 80% in specific percentages to the costs of treatment.

Despite the efforts made to improve the health coverage system, there is still a significant shortage in the provision of health services provided by the public sector. This is due to poor reception and care for patients, which leads many patients to resort to private sector structures to receive the necessary treatment services in exchange for the high prices imposed by comparison with social security coverage, which increases the burden on members of society, especially middle- and low-income ones, and thus does not achieve economic security. Also, the issue of health security has not yet reached its peak. As the state has not yet achieved real control over the deprived groups that do not benefit from social security coverage for health services and therefore do not benefit from health services, not to mention that there are a large number of private health structures and specialist doctors who are not contracted, which increases the difficulty of obtaining Health services.

5. Achieving social security:

In order to achieve social security, Algeria has resorted, in its experience, to many programs directed at protecting individuals from poverty and deprivation. Social security is considered one of the most important institutions concerned with achieving social security in Algeria, as social security institutions cover risks, insurance for... Illness is for insurers and their families can benefit from treatment (treatment, surgery, medications, hospital stay, biological and radiological examinations, mineral water treatment) free of charge or for a partial fee. Social Security also covers maternity insurance expenses and all medical expenses for pregnancy and childbirth, as well as insurance expenses. On partial or total disability work due to illness, death insurance expenses for those with rights, social security institutions also cover old-age and retirement insurance expenses, as well as unemployment compensation expenses for workers who were laid off due to circumstances outside their scope.

The field of social security coverage reached 91% of the total population, to include more than 39 million social insured people, including 13.4 million social insured people and 25 million entitled people (The social aspect is one of the most important axes of public policy of the Algerian state. , 2019), and beneficiaries of the system of payment by third parties in the field of health treatment. Algeria has implemented several programs to comprehensive social protection and expand the scope of Coverage, however, is still weak especially social security programs, where covering the risks of sickness, maternity leave, treatment expenses, and medicines is only partial coverage, estimated at 80% of the total expenses, which are related only to locally produced medicines, and this is not to mention the groups working in the



informal sector, which creates a deficit for the vulnerable groups of society due to a shortage in Social protection.

6. Achieving environmental security:

Algeria has striven to combat and mitigate environmental pollution, through several national bodies: the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy in conjunction with other ministerial bodies, the Ministry of the Interior, Local Communities and Territorial Development, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the Ministry Justice in addition Other public institutions: Biological Resources Development, National Coastal Conservation, National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, National Observatory for Cleansing.

The state has ratified many international and regional environmental agreements, and enacted a set of laws and decrees aimed at protecting and protecting the environment from all forms of pollution, regulating various environmental aspects and procedures for its protection, with penalties and fees imposed on those responsible for polluting it, the first of which was the related law Environmental Protection of 1983, then Law 01-19 of December 12, 2001: relating to waste management, control and removal, Law 01-20 of December 12, 2001: relating to territorial preparation and sustainable development, Law 02-02 of February 5 2002: Relating to the protection and development of the coast, the law relating to the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development in 2003, Law 04-20 of December 24, 2004: relating to the prevention of major risks and the management of disasters within the framework of sustainable development, Law 11-02 of February 17, 2011: Related to protected areas within the framework of development sustainable Law No. 07-06 of May 13, 2011: relating to the management, protection and development of green spaces, for Executive Decree No. 14-264 of September 22, 2014 relating to the regulation of marine pollution control and the development of plans)Ministry-of-Environment-and-Renewable-Energies(.

The responsible bodies also treated wastewater and reduced the severity of coastal and marine pollution, despite their limited capacity to do so. The volume of treated water at the level of these stations reached 1.2 million cubic meters during 2020, and the implementation of the National Sanitation Network Program witnessed an increase. In network length of 21,000 km in 1995To 41,000 km in 2011.This has ensured that about 86% of the total population is connected to the network.

Conclusion:

Despite what the state has done to achieve economic security in Algeria, the results are relatively weak compared to the figures achieved. This is due to a number of reasons, including:

_ One of the most important obstacles to achieving economic security in Algeria is the deteriorating economic base, as Algeria suffers from high indebtedness, as estimates indicate that public debt reached 50.9% of the gross domestic product at the end of 2022, and this is due to the production of hydrocarbons and its export revenues, as it has formed the basis of the country's economy. sector Hydrocarbons



account for 19% of GDP, 93% of product exports, and 38% of budget revenues between 2016 and 2021 (.worldbank.).

_ The matter does not stop at the size of the debt and the almost absolute dependency on the revenues of the fuel sector, but rather goes beyond that to the weakness of the structures of all economic sectors, including the agricultural sector, the health sector, the environment, social protection and employment, which has been reflected in the achievement of economic security in all fields. Food, health, poverty and work, security social, environmental.

_ The lack of clarity and comprehensiveness of the economic policies pursued to revive and diversify the Algerian economy and eliminate foreign dependence represented in the export of fuel, rehabilitation to local production and exploit comparative advantages to be more effective and competitive.

_ The lack of qualified and technical labor in all fields. This is due to the difference in education programs from the needs of development, and their focus on the theoretical aspect, which has become necessary to review educational curricula and formulate them in accordance with the requirements of economic development and achieving economic security in all fields.

_ The weakness of the social protection system, as the level of services provided is weak and does not rise to cover all segments of society.

_ The absence of a clear environmental policy and the preference for the economic development aspect and economic interests over the environmental aspect, which led to environmental degradation.

Suggestions: In the field of requirements necessary to achieve economic security in Algeria, attention must be paid to requirements on all dimensions: economic security, food security, health security, poverty eradication, education and social development, elimination of unemployment, and all of this requires focusing on the requirements of the country's economic development, And whatever the proportions and degree of depth of economic security in its various dimensions in Algeria, the attempt to achieve it must be based on several considerations that come as follows:

-The state intervenes in achieving the country's economic security by controlling the legal and regulatory framework for consumer protection, protecting the national economy, and setting strict standards for oversight at all levels. Agricultural, food, health, employment, education, environmental, and accelerating the development of mechanisms at all levels to accomplish this.

- Shifting towards a more diversified economy and towards employment-intensive sectors to increase job opportunities, which is extremely important given the increasing unemployment rate in society.

- Taking the necessary measures to promote domestic and foreign investment, lift investment restrictions, establish incentives, and improve the business environment that will increase the volume of domestic and foreign investment at all levels, food, agricultural, health, environmental...etc.

- Revitalizing the economy, diversifying the approved economic base, and accelerating the pace of its growth, leading to achieving sustainable development in all areas of employment, health, industries, and food industries.



- Formulating a more comprehensive and sustainable social protection policy to enable the poor and the low-income group to advance to decent livelihoods.
- Stimulating foreign investment, raising the pace of private investment and directing it towards sectors with added value and intensive employment, leading to sectoral development and providing suitable job opportunities for all segments of society.
- Re-giving and reinvigorating the importance of the concept of human capital in the comprehensive and sustainable development of the country, in order to eliminate illiteracy and school dropout, expand the field of higher education in a manner that integrates with the professional aspect, improve the quality of higher education services and link them to the needs of the labor market.
- Developing health infrastructure to meet more comprehensive and efficient health services for all segments of society and at all levels, while ensuring easy access to all regions of the country.
- Developing the food production sectors and achieving sectoral integration between the food industries and the agricultural sector, while rehabilitating the food industry institutions in a way that amounts to providing the necessary and sustainable food to the Algerian consumer.
- Strengthening legislative measures to limit the aggravation of environmental deterioration, while enriching the environmental awareness of all segments of society and factory owners, and integrating achieving and maintaining environmental security within the country's development policies.

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