



Sustainable Legal Protection of Wild Animals In Algerian Legislation

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Abstract:

This study examines the legal framework established by the Algerian legislator for the protection of wild animals, as a vital natural resource essential to ensure ecological balance and fulfill economic objectives. The study aims to demonstrate the legislator's adoption of a sustainable protection approach that integrates preventive protection—by regulating hunting activities in terms of time, location, and conditions, and specifying the species permitted for hunting to conserve endangered species, in addition to establishing a system of protected areas. Furthermore, the legislator adopts deterrence and penalty mechanisms under the Penal Code and the penal provisions of specialized laws. This is achieved by criminalizing acts of aggression against wild animals and classifying them as misdemeanors or felonies to ensure deterrence and maintain environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Wild Animals, Sustainability, Hunting, Protected Areas, Penal Protection.

Introduction :

The sustainability of life on this planet necessitates the stability of the ecosystem in all its components. Maintaining ecological balance is contingent upon the

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preservation of all biotic and abiotic elements, including living organisms such as humans, animals, and other microorganisms.

Faunal diversity serves as a true indicator of the planet's ecological integrity. Therefore, animal breeds and species, particularly wildlife, must be conserved and protected against extinction or any significant decline in their populations.

Wild animals, like other animal species, hold vital, economic, and social significance. This has rendered them targets for exploitation and utilization by humans without regard for the regulations that ensure the continuity of this renewable resource. Such practices have effectively led to a decline in the populations of certain breeds and the extinction or disappearance of others.

Algeria, like other nations, suffers from the regression of wildlife populations. This stems from a combination of factors, primarily poaching for consumption, the use of hides, commercial purposes, or trophy hunting. Furthermore, the habitats of these animals have deteriorated, becoming uninhabitable due to the destruction of their natural environments. Notable examples include deforestation, the depletion of water sources caused by unregulated drilling, and the spread of diseases among animal populations resulting from various forms of pollution, particularly atmospheric and waste-induced pollution.

Given the ecological and economic significance of wildlife, the Algerian legislator has enacted various provisions to ensure their sustainable exploitation as a natural resource for future generations and to maintain ecosystem continuity. This requires adherence to regulations governing the hunting of species designated for that purpose, while simultaneously implementing measures to conserve other species threatened with decline and extinction.

From the perspective of considering wildlife as an economic resource and a vital part of the ecosystem, a question arises about the nature of rules should be applied to provide adequate protection that balances ecological, economic, and social dimensions. This is what can be termed as '**sustainable protection**'. Accordingly: **"To what extent has the Algerian legislator established sufficient and sustainable legal protection for wild Animals?"**

To address the aforementioned problematic, we have employed a **descriptive method** to identify the various categories of wildlife, and an **analytical method** to examine the key legal provisions that establish different forms of protection for this resource.



In order to examine our research topic, we have systematically divided the study into two main sections. **The first section** focuses on **regulatory and preventive protection of wild animals**, which is subdivided into: the regulation of hunting to protect wildlife resources, and the system of protected areas as a framework for wildlife conservation. **The second section** addresses the **penal legal mechanisms** for the protection of wildlife, which is further divided into: penal protection for wild animals within the Penal Code, and penal protection for it under special laws.

Section One: The Regulatory and Preventive Protection of Wild animals.

The attainment of sustainable development necessitates the prior and effective implementation of preventive legal mechanisms, in order to prevent the degradation of animal resources, whether through a decline in their populations or their extinction. precautionary measures established by the State to ensure the protection, welfare, and conservation of animals, and to prevent harm, abuse, or exploitation before it occurs.

Regulatory legal mechanisms which are the binding legal rules that organize human interaction with animals to achieve the aim of avoiding harm in advance, rather than reacting after damage has occurred. In essence, the term describes a proactive legal framework designed to regulate conduct, prevent risks, and ensure the long-term protection and sustainability of animal life, particularly wildlife, within a legal system.

Subsection One: Hunting Regulations for the Protection of Wild animals.

The Algerian legislator, like other lawmakers, has paid attention to regulating the hunting and capture of wildlife to protect it from the threat of population decline and extinction¹. This has been achieved by establishing rules aimed at preserving these species. Although hunting is considered a right for every citizen, this has not prevented both the legislator and the administration from intervening to set regulatory frameworks that limit the random exploitation of wildlife in a way that aligns with the objectives of sustainable development².

The hunting regulations take into account several considerations, the foremost of which are the identification of animals that are allowed to be hunted and those that are prohibited, as well as specifying the time and location in which this activity may take place, and the necessary permits required for such activities.



First: Species Permitted for Hunting.

The Algerian legislator defines hunting as the act of searching for wild animals living on land, referred to as "chase" and pursuing, shooting, or capturing them³.

The legislator classifies animals into protected species, chase species, and rapidly reproducing species. Hunting is permitted on animals that fall under the category of "chase species" and "rapidly reproducing species," excluding protected species and other species identified through regulations.

About protected species, the legislator has prohibited the hunting of animal species listed in the inventory set out in Article 03 of Order No. 05/06, by using any of the methods customarily employed in the hunting of protected animals. The legislator has also prohibited the capture, possession, taxidermy, or commercialization of all or part of those animals. Furthermore, Article 08 of Order No. 05/06 prohibits any use, activity, construction, or the establishment of any facility not expressly authorized, in accordance with the designated areas and zones in which endangered animals live and which they have adopted as their natural habitats, pursuant to Article 06 of the same Order.

With regard to authorization, the legislator, under this Order, has prohibited the granting of any permit except where the purpose of capturing certain specimens is to conduct scientific research, breeding for the purpose of restocking, or possession by an institution for the public exhibition of such specimens.⁴

Second: Time and Place of Hunting

The right to hunt is subject to restrictions that determine the temporal scope of hunting, known as the hunting season. The Hunting Law 04/07 also specifies the locations (areas) where hunting is allowed, without leaving the matter entirely open. The details are as follows:

I. Determination of the Time for Hunting

Article 25 of Law 04/07 prohibits hunting at certain times, such as outside of the weekly holidays, outside of paid leave days, during snowfall, and during the closed hunting season, except for rapidly reproducing species as per applicable legislation⁵. Hunting is also prohibited at night, except during evening or dawn hunts, and during the breeding season of birds and animals. The practice of hunting is regulated in cases of natural disasters that may have a



direct impact on the wildlife, or when the protection of hunting grounds requires such measures⁶.

II. Determination of the Place for Hunting

Hunting is permitted in areas of public and private national lands that are open and managed for this purpose through a lease agreement for hunting activities. This lease, managed by the relevant hunting administration, typically lasts from one (01) year to nine (09) years, and hunters must pay a fee in exchange⁷.

Hunting is also permitted on private lands, either by the owners or by third parties, but only if they have obtained a hunting permit issued by the relevant administration⁸.

Hunting is prohibited in specific areas designated by the legislator, including cultural reserves, areas designated for wildlife protection, forests, brushlands, and reforested burned areas less than ten (10) years old, as well as in non-leased state-owned lands and snow-covered regions⁹.

III. Methods of Hunting

The legislator does not grant hunters full freedom in choosing hunting methods. Article 20 of Law 04/07 requires the use of legal hunting weapons such as hunting rifles, hunting dogs, trained birds of prey, horses, and traditional means like bows. The hunting authority may also authorize the use of ferrets¹⁰. Prohibited methods include motorized vehicles, traps, nets, snares, glue, narcotics, artificial lights, silencers, radio or other communication devices, explosives, etc¹¹.

IV. Licensing Requirements for Hunting

A hunting license is a mandatory requirement. It is an administrative decision confirming the hunter's eligibility and is issued by the Wāli, their delegate, or the district chief where the applicant resides¹². In addition to the license, a hunting permit is required for hunting in leased areas—whether leased by the administration or by an association the hunter is a member of. The permit is valid for one (1) year¹³.

Referring to the provisions of **Article 4 of Executive Decree No. 06-386**, the applicant for a hunting license who meets the conditions set forth in **paragraphs 1**



and 2 of Article 9 of Law No. 04-07 must register with the territorially hunting authority in order to undergo the training required to obtain the certificate qualifying them to hold a hunting license.¹⁴

Subsection two: The Protected Areas System for the Conservation of Wild Animals.

The Algerian legislator has provided for the possibility of designating certain areas or portions of the national territory as national wildlife reserves when the protection of wild animals becomes a matter of particular importance—especially for endangered species¹⁵. This approach aligns with the provisions of the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity, which emphasizes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including animal life in natural habitats. These are areas subject to specific measures that ensure the sustainable protection of wildlife resources¹⁶.

First: Definition of Protected Areas.

According to Article 14 of Law No. 03/10 on Environmental Protection within the Framework of Sustainable Development¹⁷, the Algerian legislator defines protected areas as "zones designated for the protection of biodiversity and shared natural resources."

Law No. 11/02 on Protected Areas further defines them as: "A territory comprising all or part of one or more municipalities, as well as areas of public maritime property subject to special regulations established by this law, intended for the protection of animals, plants, or terrestrial, wetland, coastal, or marine ecosystems"¹⁸.

From these legal definitions, it can be concluded that protected areas are natural or human-established spaces dedicated to conservation purposes. They serve to protect various living organisms, particularly species at risk of population decline or extinction. In addition to the strict conservation of nature and biodiversity, protected areas also promote the sustainable use of resources and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, in ways that are compatible with biodiversity protection.



Second: The Role of Protected Areas in the Conservation of Wildlife

Protected areas are among the most effective tools for conserving wild animal species and mitigating the impact of human threats on wildlife. They represent distinct natural communities that contribute significantly to conservation efforts and protected area networks. The effectiveness of these areas depends largely on sound planning and management practices, which take into account the following:

- Preservation of ecological and evolutionary processes that sustain biodiversity;
- Conservation of large, intact natural habitat complexes;
- Protection of ecosystem structure, function, and beauty, while enabling recovery from past degradation;
- Safeguarding the genetic diversity of exploited species, and providing essential ecosystem services such as freshwater supply, carbon storage, and soil stabilization¹⁹.

Protected areas designated for the conservation of wildlife are subject to various regulations. The administration has discretionary authority to impose any measures necessary for the preservation of wildlife. For example, the authority responsible for hunting may prohibit grazing or limit its scope in order to ensure the protection and reproduction of species, and to enable animals to settle and establish their habitat²⁰.

Thirdly: Classification of Protected Areas under Algerian Legislation

Pursuant to Law No. 11-02, the Algerian legislator has classified protected areas on the basis of their ecological characteristics and the objectives sought from their establishment into seven categories, as follows:

- **National Park:** A protected area of national importance characterized by biological diversity within one or more ecosystems, and open to the public²¹.
- **Natural Park:** A protected area intended for the sustainable use of natural environments²². Some legal scholars define it as a relatively large territory representing one or several ecosystems that have undergone little or limited alteration, where plant and animal species, sites, and habitats are of particular importance, and where public access is permitted for recreational and cultural purposes²³.



- **Strict Nature Reserve (Integral Natural Reserve):** A protected area established by law for the protection of rare species and species threatened with extinction. Such reserves may be located within other protected areas, and all human activities therein are subject to strict regulation²⁴.
- **Nature Reserve:** Established for the regeneration and protection of plant and animal species, within which all human activities are regulated²⁵.
- **Habitat and Species Management Area:** An area aimed at protecting the habitats of animal species and plant species, as they constitute the environmental medium in which such species live²⁶.
- **Natural Site:** A protected area comprising natural features of particular importance, such as waterfalls, craters, and sand dunes²⁷.

Section Two : Penal Protection of Wild Animals.

While preventive protection constitutes the primary legal basis, the realization of sustainability remains contingent upon the integration of penal mechanisms as a necessary complement. It is not assumed that the regulatory frameworks governing hunting or protected areas will be inherently observed; therefore, any infringement of these provisions necessitates deterrence and the imposition of sanctions. Consequently, achieving the requisite level of protection is unattainable without the enforcement of the penal provisions enshrined within both the Penal Code and specialized legislation.

In this Section, we shall address the **penal protection** of wildlife, beginning with the provisions of the **Penal Code (Subsection I)**, followed by those stipulated in **special laws (Subsection II)**.

Subsection One: Penal Protection of Wild Animals under the Penal Code.

Through the **Penal Code**, the Algerian legislator has established legal protection for animals. Perhaps the most significant and severe crime against animal safety is **killing**, even though it is classified as a contravention. Furthermore, the legislator has addressed the crime of **arson**, which directly impacts **animal habitats**. Each of these two crimes will be examined Separately.

First: The Offense of Animal Killing

The act of killing animals constitutes a criminal offense that results in the loss of wildlife resources. It has a significant and extremely serious impact, particularly on



endangered species. Accordingly, the Algerian Penal Code, like other legal systems, criminalizes such conduct and prescribes penalties for it, although it classifies it merely as a minor offense (contravention).

Article 443 of the Algerian Penal Code provides: "Shall be punished by imprisonment for a minimum of ten (10) days and a maximum of two (2) months, and a fine ranging from 8,000 to 16,000 Algerian dinars, or by one of these two penalties:

- Any person who, without justification, kills draft animals, riding animals, pack animals, horned livestock, sheep, goats, or any other animal, or guard dogs, or fish found in ponds, basins, or tanks, regardless of the location;
- Any person who, without justification, kills a domesticated animal located in a place owned, leased, or cultivated by the animal's owner."

The material element of this offense is constituted by the offender's act of aggression against an animal²⁸, resulting in the criminal outcome of the animal's death—regardless of the means used, whether by slaughtering, strangulation, fatal beating, or shooting. The object of this crime must be an animal. While the article lists certain animal species, it broadens the scope of the offense to include other species as well by employing the phrase "or any other animal," thereby covering both domestic and wild animals, including those inhabiting forests and wilderness, whether owned or not.

It is worth noting that the article merely classifies the killing of animals as a contravention and does not elevate the offense to a misdemeanor (*délit*), even in cases of the deliberate killing of large numbers of animals or the extermination of an entire species, which may lead to its extinction. This is despite the gravity of such acts of extermination, which undeniably disrupt the planet's ecological balance.

Second: The Felony of Burning Natural Habitats of Wild animals.

Animals live and reproduce within natural habitats that constitute their original ecosystems²⁹. These habitats vary widely and may include tropical or temperate forests, cold or hot deserts, wetlands, mountains, coral reefs, and others.

The destruction or degradation of these natural habitats directly affects the living and reproductive conditions of wildlife, leading to a decline in their populations and, in some cases, extinction. Among the most dangerous forms of destruction of animal habitats is the deliberate setting of fires, which can erase



entire ecosystems, leaving animals without shelter and potentially leading to the death of wildlife due to fire.

The crime of arson is addressed in Article 396 of the Algerian Penal Code, which states: "Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a term of ten (10) to twenty (20) years, anyone who sets fire to the following properties, if not owned by him:

– Forests, fields planted with trees, tree plots, or timber arranged in stacks or in the form of cubes..."

Furthermore, Article 396 bis stipulates: "Life imprisonment shall apply if the crimes mentioned in Articles 395 and 396 relate to property belonging to the State, local authorities, or institutions and bodies governed by public law."

I. Definition of the Crime of Intentional Arson

The crime of intentional arson is classified as a crime of general danger due to its unpredictable and potentially grave consequences. The individual who ignites the fire cannot control or limit its impact or determine the scale of the resulting destruction. This crime is defined as any act of setting or igniting fire by any means to property belonging to another. This includes both immovable and movable property, whether owned by an individual or another party.

II. Penalty for the Crime of Burning Habitats

This offense is classified as a felony (felony-level offense) and is punishable by temporary imprisonment ranging from ten (10) to twenty (20) years, without the imposition of a fine³⁰. The penalty may be either mitigated³¹ or aggravated³² depending on the nature of the property affected, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and the resulting harm.

Subsection Two: Penal Protection of Wild Animals under Special Laws

The penal protection of animals was not restricted solely to the **Penal Code**; rather, it extended to **specialized protective laws** that undertook the task of **criminalizing** harmful behaviours against them. Most notably, these include the **Environmental Protection Law**, as well as legislation governing **hunting and wildlife conservation**.



First: The Offense of Theft and Mistreatment of Wild Animals.

As previously noted, animals may generally be subject to ownership, particularly in the case of domesticated animals that are in the possession of individuals. However, with regard to wild animals, the legal status of ownership remains unclear, even when they are found on privately owned land. As a result, legal doctrine tends to classify wild animals as *res nullius*—movable property with no owner—which becomes the property of the first person who takes possession of it³³.

The crime of theft typically involves the surreptitious taking of property belonging to another, without their consent. However, the legal ambiguity surrounding wild animals makes it difficult to characterize their taking as theft, except in cases where specific provisions apply. For example, the theft of fish from ponds is explicitly criminalized under Article 361(3) of the Algerian Penal Code. Similarly, the taking of a wild animal obtained through an administrative license for possession, sale, lease, transport, or exhibition to the public, is punishable under Article 82 of Law No. 03-10 on Environmental Protection.

Law No. 03-10 on Environmental Protection also criminalizes any act constituting mistreatment of wild animals. It explicitly protects domestic, tame, or confined animals from any form of abuse, whether committed publicly or in secrecy—such as abandonment without necessity, cruel treatment, or exposure to harsh acts. This is punishable by imprisonment ranging from ten (10) days to three (3) months, and a fine from 5,000 DZD to 50,000 DZD. In the case of repeat offenses, the penalty is doubled³⁴.

Furthermore, Article 82 of Law 03-10 imposes a fine ranging from 10,000 DZD to 100,000 DZD for acts such as the mutilation, extermination, possession, taxidermy, transportation, use, display for sale, sale, or purchase—alive or dead—of protected wild animal species.

Second: Offense of Damaging Protected Natural Habitats

Environmental laws grant special protection to natural habitats, as they are considered ecosystems essential to sustaining all forms of life. Consequently, the Environmental Law criminalizes any destruction, pollution, or degradation of habitats containing animal species within protected areas, punishable by a fine ranging from 10,000 DZD to 100,000 DZD³⁵.



However, it is important to note that this protection is limited solely to protected areas. The Algerian legislator has not provided explicit legal protection for natural habitats or ecosystems more broadly.

Third: Hunting Offenses and Violations

To regulate the practice of hunting, the Algerian legislator has imposed numerous regulatory restrictions on hunters, especially concerning the conditions and methods of hunting. Violations of these rules are punishable under Law No. 04-07 on Hunting.

Hunting outside the designated areas and periods is punishable by imprisonment from two (2) months to three (3) years, and a fine ranging from 50,000 DZD to 100,000 DZD³⁶. The law also punishes hunting without a license, permit, or certificate³⁷—or using another person's license³⁸, or hunting without carrying a valid license³⁹—with imprisonment and/or fines.

Moreover, the law punishes illegal hunting methods involving prohibited tools with imprisonment ranging from two (2) months to three (3) years and/or a fine ranging from 20,000 DZD to 50,000 DZD⁴⁰. The unauthorized sale, display for sale, transport⁴¹, or trade of game animals—particularly outside the hunting season—is also punishable by imprisonment and/or fines⁴².

Fourth: The Misdemeanor of Hunting Endangered Species

Endangered species refer to wild animal species whose existence as a species or subspecies is at serious risk, potentially leading to extinction or disappearance. Consequently, these species are subject to special conservation and legal protection measures, including criminal sanctions.

Law No. 06-05, concerning the protection of certain endangered animal species, criminalizes the hunting of any endangered animal species expressly listed in Article 3. The offense is punishable by imprisonment ranging from one (1) to three (3) years, and a fine from 200,000 DZD to 500,000 DZD. Any individual who assists or participates in such acts is liable to imprisonment from one (1) to two (2) years, and a fine ranging from 100,000 DZD to 200,000 DZD.

Conclusion

The Algerian legislator has undertaken the responsibility of establishing legal protection for wildlife, stemming from its status as a vital natural element that



ensures ecological balance on one hand, and achieves economic objectives on the other. Consequently, a preventive protection approach was primarily adopted, followed by the institution of deterrence and penalty mechanisms in the event of regulatory violations.

The study has reached a set of findings as follows:

- The Algerian legislator has enacted several preventive mechanisms to protect wildlife resources, seeking to ensure their sustainability.
- The legislator has regulated wildlife hunting rather than leaving it unrestricted, through Law No. 04/07 relating to Hunting, and Law No. 06/14 concerning the protection of endangered wild animals.
- The law has strictly defined the designated areas and seasons permitted for hunting, due to their connection to specific biological conditions of wildlife, ensuring reproduction and protection during periods of vulnerability.
- The Algerian legislator has restricted the freedom to hunt by requiring a mandatory permit issued within a specific framework.
- To ensure the reproduction of wildlife, particularly species prone to decline or extinction, the legislator has implemented a system of "Protected Areas" as a method through which animals receive special protection to increase their populations.
- These protected areas are numerous and diverse, each governed by a specific legal regime according to the purpose of its creation; they have proven to contribute significantly to restoring ecological balance and preserving endangered wildlife.
- The Algerian legislator did not stop at establishing preventive legal protection, but further criminalized any breach of the regulatory rules aimed at animal protection.
- Through the Penal Code, the legislator has criminalized and penalized behaviors that threaten the safety of animals, notably the misdemeanor of killing an animal and the felony of arson affecting animal habitats.
- Several special laws have included penal provisions criminalizing assaults on animals—notably the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Hunting, and the Law on the Protection of Endangered Animal Species—imposing sanctions as a result of breaching regulatory provisions.

¹ Article 5 of Law No. 04/07 on Hunting, dated August 14, 2004, JORADP No. 51 of 2004.

سورة المائدة، الآية 96، "أَجَلٌ لَكُمْ صَيْدُ الْبَحْرِ وَطَعَامُهُ مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ وَلِلْغَنَائِةِ وَحُرْمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ صَيْدُ الْبَرِّ مَا دُمْتُمْ حُرْمًا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ"،



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Uhillah lakum saidul bahri wa ta'aamuhoo mataa'al lakum wa lissaiyaarati wa hurrima 'alaikum saidul barri maa dumtum hurumaa; wattaqul laahal lazeee ilaihi tuhsharoon ", Surah Al-Ma'idah, verse 32 . which means that "It is lawful for you to hunt and eat seafood, as a provision for you and for travellers. But hunting on land is forbidden to you while on pilgrimage. Be mindful of Allah to Whom you all will be gathered".

² The first article of Law No. 04/07 on Hunting.

³ The second article of Law No. 04/07 .

⁴ Article 04 of Order No. 06-05 on the protection and conservation of certain endangered animal species, dated July 15, 2006, JORADP No. 47 of 2006.

⁵ See Articles 63 to 65 of Law 04/07 relating to hunting.

⁶ Article 26 of Law No. 04/07.

⁷ Article 27, 28 of Law No. 04/07.

⁸ Article 36 of Law No. 04/07.

⁹ Article 30 of Law No. 04/07.

¹⁰ Article 19 of Law No. 04/07.

¹¹ Article 32 of Law No. 04/07.

¹² Articles 07 to 12 of Law 04/07.

¹³ Articles 13 to 15 of Law 04/07.

¹⁴ Executive Decree No. 06-386, relating to the determination of the conditions and procedures for obtaining and issuing a hunting license, issued on October 31, 2006, JORADP No. 70 of 2006.

¹⁵ Article 77 of Law No. 04/07.

¹⁶ Articles 08 and 09 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992. Algeria ratified the Convention by Presidential Decree No. 95-163 dated On 06/06/1995, OJAR No. 32 of the year 1995.

¹⁷ Law No. 03-10 of 19 July 2003, Relating to the Protection of the Environment within the Framework of Sustainable Development, OJAR No. 44 of 2003.

¹⁸ Law No. 11-02 of 17 February 2011, Concerning Protected Areas, OJAR No. 13 of the year 2011.

¹⁹ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/5/Rev.1, 2003, p. 17.

²⁰ Article 78 of Law No. 04-07 relating to Hunting.

²¹ Article 05 of Law No. 11/02.

²² Article 06 of Law No. 11/02.

²³ OUANAS Yahia, *Legal Mechanisms for Environmental Protection in Algeria*, PhD thesis in Public Law, Faculty of Law, Abou Bekr Belkaid University of Tlemcen, July 2007, p. 195.

²⁴ Article 07 of Law No. 11/02.

²⁵ Article 10 of Law No. 11/02.

²⁶ Article 11 of Law No. 11/02.

²⁷ Article 12 of Law No. 11/02.

²⁸ Ismail Naama Abboud, Abdul Hamdan Hamdan Alawi, *Substantive Criminal Protection of Animal Wealth in the Penal Code: A Comparative Study*, Journal of the College of Basic Education for Educational and Human Sciences, University of Babylon (Iraq), Issue 26, April 2016, pp. 507–508.

²⁹ An ecosystem represents a complex series of interrelated relationships existing between the living components of the system such as plants and animals, and the non-living components which include sunlight, air, water, minerals, and nutrients. See:

- Virginie MARIS, *La protection de la biodiversité : entre science, éthique et politique*, PhD thesis in Philosophy, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Montreal, 2006, p. 90.

- Article L. 163-3 of the Forestry Code: "The act of deliberately causing a fire in woods and forests is punishable under the conditions provided by the Penal Code."

³⁰ Article 396 of the Algerian Penal Code.

³¹ Article 398 of the Algerian Penal Code.

³² Article 399 of the Algerian Penal Code.



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³³ OUANAS Yahia, *Op.Cit.*, pp. 328.329.

³⁴ Article 81 of Law No. 03/10 on Environmental Protection within the Framework of Sustainable Development.

³⁵ Article 82 of Law No. 03/10.

³⁶ Article 85 of Law No. 04/07 on Hunting.

³⁷ Article 87 of Law No. 04/07.

³⁸ Article 86 of Law No. 04/07.

³⁹ Article 88 of Law No. 04/07.

⁴⁰ Article 90 of Law No. 04/07.

⁴¹ Article 93 of Law No. 04/07.

⁴² Article 95 of Law No. 04/07.