

The strategy for attaining environmental security in the renewable energy sector

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Received: 22./03/2024

Accepted: 02./06/2024

Published:06./06/2024

Abstract:

The world witnessed great and profound transformation following the unprecedented economies development resulting notably from the evolution of the emerging countries' economies. In light of the environmental changes that are taking place in the world as a whole of climatic changes .due to the excessive consumption of energy conventional sources, which results in various forms of resource by meeting the current generations and preserving the rights of future generations. This study focuses on Algeria, with a view to reach the creation and the achievement of the sustainable development by promoting renewable energies, as one of strategic options to meet energy current and future needs, Algeria has immense natural resource in this respect and particularly solar energy ,and from the other hard to guarantee a gradual transition to clean and non-polluting energies and envirenomtal planning in the investment to the recourses renewable energies programs.

Keywords: -Environmental security -Environnement -Environnemental planning –Renewable energies - Sustainable développement .

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1. INTRODUCTION

first things first One of the most significant concerns for the security and survival of humanity is the preservation of the environment. The search for strategies to safeguard the environment and achieve environmental security has been prompted by the stark and ongoing rise in the risks associated with environmental pollution, which pose a threat to civilization and ultimately determine peoples' and nations' ability to maintain a clean and pollution-free environment, addressing current issues, particularly those that align with plans for renewable energy, which is regarded as one of the most significant energy alternatives globally and a crucial component of attaining sustainable development in order to protect the environment.

One way to protect the environment is through renewable energy, which is what many nations are aiming to achieve through international environmental awareness campaigns and the creation of substitute sources that can be continuously used without worrying about depleting their original supply. Because they replenish themselves, alternative energies like wind, solar, and geothermal heat are always present in the environment, regardless of human consumption.

Of course the topic is important because of the relationship that exists between alternative energies and ways to preserve and improve the environment, as well as ways to achieve environmental security. It is also important because of how these energies relate to the reality that is witnessed by traditional and renewable energy sources, as well as how they are used and impact the environment in the context of sustainable development.

In light of the aforementioned, we present the following issue:

-In the context of sustainable development, how much do renewable energy sources help to achieve environmental security?

The problem includes the following sub-questions:

-Which ideas about environmental security are the most crucial?

-In what ways does the connection between environmental security and alternative energy become apparent?

-What part do renewable energy sources play in Algeria's efforts to achieve environmental security?

In order to address the issue of environmental protection and achieving environmental security in the field of renewable energies, we chose the descriptive approach as our method of choice for studying phenomena and topics pertaining to human behavior and nature. It was used to divide the study and assisted us in analyzing and researching the state of the environmental dimension within environmental planning in Algeria.

The paper may be categorized into two sections. In the first section, we discussed the need for environmental security considering renewable energy sources. In the second section, we discussed the benefits of investing in renewable energy and how it affects Algeria.

2. Criteria for environmental security in light of renewable energy sources

Security is no longer just about feeling safe and protected in the conventional sense, it also refers to a state of mind in which one is at ease, unafraid of hurt or suffering. Environmental security, on the other hand, refers to living in an environment that does not adversely influence one's health or capacity to enjoy life, this is just one of the non-traditional characteristics of security.

Environmental security is the state of being comforted by one's surroundings and its resources, both now and in the future. Environmental conservation is now regarded as a major priority for the interests of the state, institutions, and individuals, and promoting awareness of it is no longer seen as an intellectual luxury or a propaganda technique the degree of environmental consciousness and protecting the environment in all of its forms.¹

2.1 Environmental security concepts

Without a doubt, the idea of the environment has grown to be one of the most prevalent ideas and is connected to the reality of development because it helps define boundaries and landmarks based on environmental factors,

¹-NAFAMohammed Abd El-Karim, National Security, Dar El-Shaab for Publishing and Printing, Cairo, 1982, p. 28.

allowing for the achievement of environmental security within the context of sustainable development.²

2.1.1-Environment: A group of natural, social and cultural systems in which humans and other organisms live and from which they derive their sustenance and in which they perform their activities³, is how the Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, 1972 defined the environment. The physical surroundings that humans inhabit, along with the water, air, soil, and living things that inhabit them, make up the environment. living arrangements and facilities he built to meet his requirements.

Additionally, the environment encompasses all of the elements that surround a living, breathing human being as well as everything that is inherent to and natural to the human being, such as the air and water he breathes, the food and clothing he makes from plants and animals, and the materials from which his factory, dwelling, and energy are formed. The human being exists in this environment, either on it, within it, or both.

As a result, the environment which includes all of the elements that make up the earth, water, and air as well as the plants, animals, and other microscopic organisms that exist there becomes the framework within which the human being lives and goes about his daily activities. This creates successive rings that in turn form a series of rings. None of them can be isolated from the others because they are all connected in some manner.⁴

2.1.2-Environmental pollution : The introduction of materials or energy into the environment, either directly or indirectly, by humans that results in harmful consequences that endanger human health, harm essential materials

²-MARZOUKI Omar and KASHROUDShahinaz, Environmental Security and Sustainable Development-Strategic Integration, Algerian Journal of Security and Development, Volume 08, Issue 15, July 2019, p. 33.

³-Dhiyab El-HafeezImad Mohammed, The Environment, Its Protection, Its Pollution, and Its Risks, 1st edition, Dar El-Safaa for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2009, p. 17.

⁴-El-HELOU MagedRagheb, Environmental Protection Law in Light of Sharia, University Press House, Alexandria, Egypt, 1999, p.34.

and ecosystems, undermine the values of enjoyment of the environment, or impede the conditional uses of the environment.⁵ It might The Stockholm Conference defined environmental pollution as human activity interfering with natural resources and energies in a way that puts human health, welfare, or natural resources at risk, or puts them in a situation where they could be exposed to risk, either directly or indirectly.

The distribution of the amount and type of air, water, and soil varies, and this variation is brought about by human industrial, agricultural, and urban activity. This variation is known as pollution. Any flaw in the food, water, air, or soil systems that harms people or other living things directly or indirectly or destroys property worth money is considered an environmental pollution⁶.

2.1.3-Environmental security: Creating a precise definition of the term environmental security has piqued the interest of international organizations. The term that "relates to the general safety of people from the dangers resulting from natural processes or processes carried out by humans as a result of negligence, accidents, or mismanagement"⁷ is among the most significant of these meanings.

Ensuring environmental security is a crucial component of comprehensive security, which encompasses all of an individual's basic needs, including personal safety, financial stability, access to food, family, and homeland protection, among other rights. Stated differently, security is the lack of fear in a given circumstance, financial stability, and the ability to meet one's basic requirements both personally and as a country, regardless of external or internal threats, external, and whether or not it poses an immediate threat.

⁵- KHALED MAHMOUD Abd El-Latif , Environment and Pollution from the Perspective of Islam, El-Sahwa Publishing House, Cairo,1981, p.14.

⁶ --NASSIRA Ghazali, Environmental Pollution and its Impact on Human Health, Journal of Legal and Political Thought, Volume 04, Issue 01, Laghouat University, 2020, p. 228.

⁷-Al-SHUJAIRI FayekHasem, Environment and International Security, El-Nabaa Magazine, Issue 72, 2004, p.70.

The most important components of the comprehensive security system are information security, air security, political, social, and economic security, among others. Comprehensive security is examined from the perspectives of its purpose, setting, period, and application. Security is fundamentally indivisible and the antithesis of fear in general. It is spread out over a considerable amount of space and time. People always need security, no matter how big the country is or how much time passes.⁸

2.2 Elements need to attain environmental security

Research and study centers capable of tracking environmental issues, diagnosing them, and analyzing them to find suitable solutions, as well as creating appropriate and effective laws⁹, legislation, establishing a legal foundation for environmental preservation and protection, high light the significance of an expert and specialized scientific framework.

2.2.1 The strategic link between environmental security and national environmental policy: The development of a national environmental strategy, whose approach is grounded in the analysis and study of the national environment, is essential to achieving environmental security at the national level. Plans, programs, controls, and deterrents that embody the role of effective environmental security in safeguarding against environmentally harmful products are also necessary.

This is demonstrated by international environmental agreements that are the state is a party to it and guarantees its execution through the agencies and organizations the state creates internally to guarantee national control, as well

⁸-El-SHEIKHLY Abd El-Qader, Environmental Protection in Light of Sharia, Law, Administration, Education and Media, 1st edition, Halabi Legal Publications, Beirut, 2009, p. 34.

⁹-Law No. 03/83, of February 5, 1983, relating to the environment, AOG, No. 06, issued on February 8, 1983, amended and supplemented by Law No. 10/03, dated June 19, 2003, relating to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development, AOG, Issue No. 43, issued on June 20, 2003.

as through the international authorities that form these agreements to monitor their implementation.¹⁰

2.2.2 One way to create environmental security is through environmental planning

Planning is regarded as a ground-breaking development mechanism and one of the most significant scientific methods for protecting the environment. It developed as a contemporary idea to create development plans from an environmental perspective, to offer protection for the environmental components, and to maintain the quality of the environment.

It is a complementary and integrated process with development planning processes. As a result, we discover that the majority of nations have moved past planning. As a result, conventional methods focus on environmental planning as a dynamic idea and method for creating growth plans.¹¹

2.2.3 Algerian environmental planning as a practical means of attaining environmental security

The Algerian legislature has enacted several laws pertaining to planning, and it has mandated that all state institutions and all sectors incorporate planning into the overall strategy for attaining sustainable development:

A/ Comprehensive environmental planning: It's regarded as such because it builds upon comprehensive central environmental planning, which includes the Ten-Year Environmental Strategy (2001–2011), the National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (2001–2004), and the National Plan for Action for Development.

B/ Local environmental planning: The Municipal Charter for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development, as well as Local Agenda 21, 2001/2004, which was suggested by the Municipal Charter for Environmental Action and Sustainable Development, both include local environmental planning as one of their mechanisms.

¹⁰-El-SHEIKHLY Abd El-Qader, op cit, p. 277.

¹¹-ADEL Abd El-Rashid, Arab environmental legislation and its role in laying the foundations for environmental planning, symposium on the role of legislation and laws in protecting the Arab environment, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, May 2007, p. 05.

Algerian environmental planning needs to provide the groundwork within a legal framework that ensures its efficacy in order to accomplish its objectives, transforming renewable energy sources into revenue streams in order to contribute to the transition to the so-called green economy.

3. The benefits of renewable energy investments and Algeria's experience with them

Since the early 1990s, the Algerian government has given the topic of renewable energy a great deal of attention, which is reflected in the institutional, legislative, and legal framework.

3.1 The institutional and legal framework:

Several presidential decrees and regulatory legislation, which we will list below, are part of the legislative framework that have established this investment in this industry.

The Directive Law for the Development of Scientific Research 1998/2002, which is regarded as the first real interest in renewable energy, is included in Law No. 11/98 of August 22, 1998. Article 8 of this law specifies the production, distribution, and storage of energy as well as the rationalization and diversification of its sources.

-Law No. 09/99¹², which deals with energy control; this control encompasses all practices and actions taken to use energy and lessen the environmental impact of the energy system.

-Considered the first legal framework pertaining to the sale of electrical energy derived from renewable sources, encouraging the use of renewable energy, and combining the environmental requirements defined by law, Law No.01/02 linked to electricity and gas¹³.

¹²–Law No. 09/99 of July 28, 1999 relating to energy control, AOG, No. 51, issued on August 2, 1999.

¹³–Law No. 01/02 of February 5, 2002 relating to electricity and gas distribution via canals, AOG, No. 10, issued on February 5, 2002.

-Law No. 03/10¹⁴, which addresses environmental protection within the context of sustainable development by utilizing the cleanest technology in conjunction with an ecological and sensible use of the natural resources that are now available.

- Law No.09/04, which is concerned with advancing renewable energy sources within the context of sustainable development¹⁵.

-Executive Decree 364/17, which establishes the Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy's authority, mandates the creation of strategies and work plans to advance this industry, suggests measures for incentives, and carries out the national program for the advancement of renewable energies, it also suggests initiatives and programs pertaining to the advancement of renewable energy, in collaboration with the relevant sectors.

-Regarding the institutional framework, the National Observatory for the Promotion of Renewable Energies, the Center for Renewable Energy Development, and the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, which was established in accordance with Decree No. 243/17of August 2017.

There are just a few of the organizations that the Algerian government has set up to handle the framework of protecting the environment and utilizing clean energy. In line with the establishment of a ministry focused on environmental issues and renewable energy, this sector will receive significant support for the creation of programs and real implementation.

¹⁴- Law No.10/03, dated June 19, 2003, relating to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development, AOG, Issue No. 43, issued on June 20, 2003.

¹⁵-See Article 13 of Law No. 09/04 of August 14, 2004, relating to the promotion of renewable energies within the framework of sustainable development, Issue No.02,issued on August 18, 2004..

3.2 The function of renewable energy sources as a substitute for development in order to attain environmental security

Numerous nations, both developed and developing, are looking for low-cost ways to keep up with the world's rapid economic growth while also protecting the environment. On the one hand, these countries want to find renewable energy sources and investments that can benefit the environment while also finding other forms of energy that possess continuity and renewal. and attaining both local and global environmental cleanliness.

According to its definition, the green economy is "an economy based on low carbon emissions, the use of all resources, and comprehensive social development, noting that growth in employment and income under the green economy is managed by investments made by the public and private sectors with the goal of preventing the loss of biodiversity and essential systems services as well as carbon emissions."¹⁶

Green energy, sometimes referred to as green energy is a category of resources derived from energy streams that naturally occur on a regular and automatic basis. These are unchanging, non-pulsating, limitless, and perpetually replenished natural resources found in the environment. Its primary sources are biomass thermal energy, wind energy, and solar energy; it's clean and produces little environmental pollution¹⁷.

Given that natural resources are the foundation of all development, it is imperative to protect their sources, which are represented by the environment. The environment is heavily burdened by pollution from human energy use, and in light of society's growing demand for resources, protecting the environment from pollutants is necessary because it involves While rational resource exploitation is essential to maintaining environmental

¹⁶-THABTI Habib and BERKANO Nassira, The Role of the Green Economy in Creating Green Jobs and Contributing to Reducing Poverty, International Forum on Poverty-Eradication Policies in Arab Countries in Light of Globalization, Algeria, 2014, p.92.

¹⁷-Ibrahim Mostafa and others, Economics of Environmental Resources, University House, Alexandria, Egypt, 2010, p.90.

balance in development policy, purposeful environmental resources also represent a significant aspect of human security¹⁸.

Regarding renewable energy and its role in achieving the economic dimension, less common sustainable economic sectors can also be encouraged, as can the emergence of new initiatives that align with sustainable development through incentives that support more sustainable patterns of production and consumption at the national level.

The contribution of renewable energy sources to realizing the social dimension. The need for infrastructure projects like health centers, schools, and public lighting, especially in remote and isolated desert areas, can be greatly reduced by relying on renewable energy sources like solar heaters, photovoltaic cells, and the process of recycling agricultural waste and turning it into organic fertilizer. However, if the project is designed using green building techniques, its energy is derived from renewable energy sources: sun, wind, and water¹⁹.

Regarding renewable energies and their role in achieving the environmental dimension, maintaining environmental security necessitates avoiding resource depletion. Sustainable development can only be achieved by protecting the environment through prudent resource use, increasing the area of clean energy reliance, restoring damaged environments, and embracing the pollutant restoration principle²⁰.

¹⁸-BEN QALOUSH Nawal, *Environmental Security and its Role in Achieving Development in the Southern Mediterranean Basin, Case Study of Algeria*, PhD thesis, specializing in Euro-Mediterranean Studies, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Oran 2, 2019, p.153.

¹⁹-TALBI Mohammed and SAHIL Mohammed, *The importance of renewable energies in protecting the environment for sustainable development, presenting the German experience*, *El-Bahith Magazine*, Issue 06, 2008, p.150.

²⁰-QUADI Abd El-Majeed and Others, *Environmental Economics*, Dar El-Khaldounia, Algeria, 2010, p.162.

3.3 The benefits and implications of renewable energy in the context of environmental preservation

Energy, whether as an economic resource or a source of national wealth, is seen as a key supply for a variety of human industrial or agricultural operations. The world's energy consumption is largely dependent on fossil fuels like coal, gas, and oil, but excessive use of these resources can have negative effects on the environment that extend beyond local and national boundaries. These resources also produce large volumes of greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming. Thus, it is necessary to look for alternative energy sources that can both meet society's requirements and protect the environment.

3.3.1 Renewable energy's benefits in the context of environmental preservation

Since pollution negatively affects the climate and many natural resources are non-renewable, their exploitation must follow regulations that preserve survival and do not cause imbalance or stunt growth, the environment has evolved into a factor in the rational exploitation of resources and a variable of sustainable development²¹.

Since it is clean, non-polluting, and ecologically friendly, renewable energy is seen as a promising source of energy for the future. It also plays a significant part in protecting the environment and is not regarded as a disposable resource.

The Algerian legislators set goals for the promotion of alternative energies, including protecting the environment by encouraging the use of non-polluting energy sources, in accordance with Law 04/09, which is related to the promotion of renewable energies within the framework of sustainable development, and its second article²².

²¹-QUAWI Abd El-Majeed, Introduction to Economic Policies, An Evaluative Analytical Study, Office of University Publications, Algeria, 2005, p.24.

²²- See Article 02 of Law No, 09/04 of August 14, 2004, relating to the promotion of renewable energies within the framework of sustainable development.

- Reducing gas secretions that contribute to heat loss in the fight against climate change.
- Supporting the national strategy to get the area ready by promoting the use of renewable energy sources and elevating their status.

Environmental pollution has become a penalty that humans pay in exchange for scientific advancement, as concerns about the environment and the sources of its contamination have grown in importance and sensitivity. In order to provide future generations with hope for the development of new energy produced from natural resources and an alternative to sources that contaminate the environment, it is vital to seek for sustainable and environmentally acceptable energy alternatives²³.

3.3.2 The effects of renewable energy on the environment

Given the observable changes in the global climate, careful consideration ought to be given to lowering the emissions of greenhouse gases that arise from the burning of fossil fuels, as these factors are intimately linked to global warming. Because its systems rely on local energy sources, it has become imperative to switch to clean alternative energy that is not depleted in any of its numerous forms. Being universally accessible, it is regarded as an endless supply that won't deplete local, national, or international environments²⁴.

Avoiding degradation and depletion of the ecosystems that sustain life on Earth's surface is the aim of protecting renewable resources. It maintains the vitality of the biosphere and the persistence of ecological processes, including the natural cycles of carbon dioxide and oxygen as well as the processes involved in the creation of soil and food recycling. These

²³-HAWALEF Halima, The importance of renewable energies in protecting the environment and their positive repercussions on the economy, Algerian Journal of Comparative Law, Issue 02,2015, p.306.

²⁴-ZOUIA Ahlam, The Role of Renewable Energy Economics, Master's Thesis, Farhat Abbas University, Setif, 2013, p. 144.

procedures are essential and provide a foundational framework, every human society²⁵.

The world, developed or developing, will face serious issues in the production of food, medicine, and raw materials for industry if these resources are used destructively and do not allow for their replenishment. Since renewable energy is clean energy, it is therefore crucial for environmental protection. It is a safe, sustainable, and multi-beneficial source that doesn't harm the environment.

Algeria's reliance on clean energy is having a limited impact on specialized national programs that produce electricity exclusively from clean sources. The national strategy developed an action plan in the 2020–2030 timeframe with the goal of producing 10,000 megawatts of electricity from renewable sources and 12,000 megawatts of electricity to cover local demand for export.

Regarding solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, and biomass energy, it should be noted that, in the context of the previously established target of reaching 100% in the year 2030, the energy generated from renewable sources only makes up 20% of total energy production. Solar energy²⁶ accounts for the largest share, considering that the government has. Since 2011, it has received the maximum attention in the context of utilizing international alliances to carry out energy-producing projects.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have studied the topic of how to use renewable energies to achieve environmental security. Specifically, we have discussed environmental planning, how to establish environmental security and how to

²⁵-AHMED Rashid and SABARINI Mohammed, *The Environment and Its Problems*, National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Kuwait, 1979, p. 208.

²⁶-MADAHY Mohammed and QASHI Youssef, *The reality of investment in renewable energy and its role in achieving global energy security*, Presentation of the case of Algeria, International Forum on Renewable Energy Strategies and its Role in Sustainable Development, Study of the Experiences of Some Countries, University of Blida, April 2018, p.14.

improve it in Algeria, how renewable energies can be used as a developmental alternative to achieve environmental security, and the benefits and drawbacks of alternative energy sources. The following are possibly some of the most significant findings that were obtained:

-Both the present and the future generations have a right to protect the environment, and the state and institutions of civil society share responsibilities for doing so.

- In the realm of renewable energy, environmental planning serves as a framework for establishing environmental security.

- In the context of sustainable development, one of the most significant development options for achieving environmental security is the use of renewable energies.

-Living things depend on their environment for survival, and as it continues to deteriorate, there are grave and immediate hazards to human, animal, and plant life as we know it. Since alternative energies are constant and non-toxic, they are crucial for preserving the environment.

These are possibly the most significant proposals that have been made:

- * Promoting strategies to attain environmental security in the field of renewable energies to protect our environment;

- * The need to establish a specialized environmental judiciary that hires professionals as a sign of concern for the environment.

- * Promoting scientific investigation of environmental pollution, particularly through research teams, group projects, conferences, and national and international forums. tackling climate change in a variety of ways, such as switching to solar and wind power, planting trees, and having a keen understanding of the challenge of environmental pollution.

- * Creating a broad and all-encompassing plan to safeguard the environment, which will play a significant role in the overall sustainable development plan; controlling the use of natural resources; and creating energy substitutes to ensure our survival and that of future generations.

- * In order to include the environmental aspect in sustainable development plans, it is imperative that the Supreme Council for Environmental Protection be established and that environmental education be taught at all educational levels.

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