

Environmental Responsibility in Algerian Companies: The Role and Impact of Public Policy Interventions

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Send Article Date: 05 /08/2025

Date of acceptance of the article: 21/11/2025

Abstract:

Many Algerian companies continue to face significant challenges in fulfilling their environmental responsibilities. This issue has gained increasing importance in the context of globalization and the global push toward sustainable development. The environmental responsibility of Algerian firms is now a growing concern, not only for regulators but also for broader society. In response, the Algerian government has implemented various policies and instruments aimed at reinforcing environmental accountability within the business sector. The findings suggest that public policies play a key role in shaping and promoting environmental awareness and compliance among Algerian enterprises. While progress remains limited and overall performance is still below international standards, there are encouraging signs—particularly among large companies—which appear to have become more conscious of the importance of acting as environmentally responsible stakeholders.

key words: Environmental Responsibility; Public Policies; Responsible Enterprise; Sustainable Development; Algeria

المخلص:

تواصل العديد من الشركات الجزائرية مواجهة تحديات كبيرة في الوفاء بمسؤولياتها البيئية. وقد اكتسبت هذه المسألة أهمية متزايدة في سياق العولمة والدفع العالمي نحو التنمية المستدامة. أصبحت المسؤولية البيئية للشركات الجزائرية الآن مصدر قلق متنامٍ، ليس فقط للجهات التنظيمية، ولكن أيضًا للمجتمع بشكل عام. ونتيجة لذلك، قامت الحكومة الجزائرية بتنفيذ مجموعة من السياسات والآليات التي تهدف إلى تعزيز المساءلة البيئية داخل القطاع الاقتصادي. وتشير النتائج إلى أن السياسات العامة تلعب دورًا رئيسيًا في تشكيل وتعزيز الوعي البيئي والامتثال لدى المؤسسات الجزائرية. وعلى الرغم من أن التقدم لا يزال محدودًا، وأن الأداء العام لا يزال دون المعايير الدولية، إلا أن هناك مؤشرات مشجعة – لا سيما بين الشركات الكبرى – التي بدأت تُظهر وعيًا متزايدًا بأهمية التصرف كمؤسسات مسؤولة بيئيًا.

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الكلمات المفتاحية : المسؤولية البيئية؛ السياسات العامة؛ المؤسسات المسؤولة؛ التنمية المستدامة؛ الجزائر .

Introduction:

Sustainable development requires companies to integrate environmental values into their economic missions. Although this approach is relatively recent, it is increasingly essential for ensuring the long-term viability of businesses, whether they operate locally or globally.

Companies are at the heart of sustainable development challenges, as they consume natural resources, use energy, generate waste, and provide working conditions for their employees. Their operations and activities have significant social, environmental, and economic impacts.

However, many companies in Algeria face major challenges regarding environmental responsibility. First, there is a lack of awareness and training on environmental responsibility issues, making it difficult for firms to implement concrete policies and actions in this field. It is therefore crucial for Algerian companies to become aware of and adopt responsible policies and practices to contribute positively to the country's sustainable development. This effort requires collaboration between public policies and corporate initiatives in order to promote a more balanced and environmentally respectful economic development model. Indeed, the state plays a key role through the implementation of various public policies aimed at encouraging Algerian companies to voluntarily adopt environmentally friendly practices.

This context has led us to formulate the following research question:

What is the impact of public policies on the commitment of Algerian companies to environmental responsibility?

Our hypothesis is as follows:

Public policies have a direct and positive impact on the environmental responsibility awareness of Algerian companies.

The importance of this topic is particularly evident in the fact that corporate environmental responsibility has become a growing concern in Algeria, especially in the current context of globalization and sustainable development. It should also be noted that the Algerian government employs various means and policy instruments to ensure and strengthen companies' accountability toward environmental protection.

To address this topic, we adopted a descriptive method to define and contextualize the variables of our research, followed by an empirical and analytical approach for the practical component of our study.

Our article is structured into three main sections, each addressing a specific aspect of the topic.

- ✓ The first section explores environmental policy in Algeria.
- ✓ The second section examines the role of responsible company in sustainable development.

- ✓ Finally, the third section analyzes the impact of public policies on Algerian companies, particularly regarding their environmental practices.

The first topic: Literature Review

The study titled “Good Governance and Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility”, written by Prof. A. Bendiabdellah and Mr. D. Benabou, emphasized that for corporate social responsibility (CSR) to be credible, it must be based on clear, reliable, and adaptable frameworks that suit various economic contexts. Without such frameworks, it becomes impossible to evaluate or monitor the impact of CSR efforts. The article concludes that CSR must be a dynamic process driven by public authorities, who must be deeply involved in its implementation. Furthermore, the private sector must engage in a partnership with public authorities, based on a shared responsibility approach—both at the local and global levels.

Another relevant study is by Imed Eddine Bekhouche, entitled “Corporate Social Responsibility in Algeria: The Society Awareness”, published in the international journal *Affairs and Global Strategy*. The aim of this article was to demonstrate that Algerian companies must acknowledge the importance of corporate social responsibility. This can be achieved through the practical implementation of CSR and by increasing awareness of its relevance among consumers, who can influence corporate behavior either positively or negatively. The study also highlights the role of the government in raising awareness among society and business leaders about CSR and its importance for sustainable development. This contribution may take the form of research projects, studies, and CSR-related programs. In addition, the use of social media is suggested as a powerful tool for promoting CSR awareness among individuals and corporate leaders in Algeria.

Another noteworthy article is titled “Social Responsibility as a Corporate Governance Tool: A Case Study in the Agri-Food Industry in Algeria”, written by Mohammed Belkacem Faïza and published in the journal *Économie et Développement*. The objective of this study was to assess the commitment of Algerian institutions to social responsibility by applying governance principles. The author sought to address the issue of the level of engagement of agri-food industries in Algeria regarding social responsibility. The findings revealed a high degree of social responsibility within the institutions in the study sample, along with a moderate level of commitment toward civil society.

In the same context, the article “Towards an Environmental Approach for the Sustainability of Buildings in Algeria”, authored by Hocine Tebbouche, Ammar Bouchair, and Said Grimes, focuses on the building sector. It argues that despite significant efforts and resources deployed by public authorities to implement the concept of sustainable development across active sectors, the construction industry still lacks sustainable architectural practices. The article emphasizes the need to develop and implement an environmental approach tailored to Algeria’s context for promoting sustainable building practices. The proposed approach is characterized by flexibility and adaptability to the specific physical, geographical, climatic, and socio-cultural conditions of various regions. Priority parameters include urban structure rebalancing, energy management, and water and waste management. Operating within Algeria’s legal, regulatory, and normative

framework, such an approach would enable the development of a national strategy clearly outlining environmental requirements for the qualitative evaluation of sustainable buildings—similar to those adopted in other countries.

Additionally, the doctoral dissertation titled “Environmental Responsibility”, defended at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (Center for Economic Studies), by Jennifer Alves, explores the importance of enhancing environmental responsibility within businesses. The research demonstrates that institutional change plays a critical role in fostering environmental responsibility. By incorporating stakeholders into the decision-making process, environmental protection can be made more effective and efficient. The study also retraces the role and structure of state intervention in environmental governance.

Scientific Gap

Despite the growing body of literature on corporate social and environmental responsibility in Algeria, a significant scientific gap remains concerning the concrete evaluation of public policy impact on corporate environmental responsibility. Most existing studies focus on theoretical frameworks or specific sectors, without offering in-depth analysis of the actual implementation of environmental practices within Algerian businesses—particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Therefore, it is essential to investigate how regulatory frameworks and public instruments effectively influence corporate environmental behavior on the ground, which is the focus of this study.

Second topic: Overview and General Principles of Environmental Policy in Algeria

First requirement: Overview and Historical Background of Environmental Policy in Algeria

Since the Johannesburg Summit in 2002, Algeria has intensified its efforts in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable development, placing significant emphasis on both social and environmental dimensions within its societal strategies (POPULAIRE, 2011).

To support this vision, various actions have been implemented in favor of sustainable development, including:

The Law No. 83-03 of February 5, 1983, relating to environmental protection, was enacted with the objective of implementing a national environmental policy aimed at safeguarding, restructuring, and enhancing natural resources; preventing and combating all forms of pollution and nuisances; and improving living conditions and quality of life.

In 2000, this approach was reinforced through the National Debate on the State and Future of the Environment, which led to the publication of the National Report on the State and Future of the Environment. This report served as a necessary foundation for the formulation of the National Environmental Strategy (NES) in 2002, which was built upon specific environmental objectives aligned with the country’s socio-economic priorities and based on a cross-sectoral integration approach.

The operational framework for this strategy was the National Action Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development (PNAEDD 2002–2011).

The constitutional revision of 2020 introduced a new institutional mandate dedicated to environmental concerns. This resulted in the transformation of the National Economic and Social Council (CNES) into the National Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CNESE), formalized by Presidential Decree No. 21-37 of January 6, 2021.

The CNESE embraces the three pillars of sustainable development—social, economic, and environmental—and serves as a consultative institution. It provides a platform for dialogue, consultation, policy proposals, foresight, and analysis across various domains affecting citizens and national life.

In addition to these structural reforms, Algeria has adopted several strategic planning frameworks to guide its environmental and sustainable development policies:

- ✓ National Spatial Planning Scheme (SNAT 2030)
- ✓ Approved under Law No. 10-02 of June 29, 2010
- ✓ National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PAN MCPD 2016–2030)
- ✓ National Strategy for Integrated Waste Management (SNGID 2035)
- ✓ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2016–2030)
- ✓ National Climate Plan (PNC 2030)
- ✓ National Strategy for Wetlands (SNZH 2030)
- ✓ National Soil Conservation and Desertification Control Scheme (SNCSLCD)
- ✓ National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (SN GIZC)
- ✓ National Blue Economy Strategy (SNEB 2030)

These frameworks demonstrate Algeria’s commitment to aligning environmental governance with international sustainable development standards while addressing its unique ecological, socio-economic, and geopolitical context.

In this context, the State’s environmental policy must be integrated into the national economy while simultaneously guiding and shaping it. To implement this approach both politically and technically, the State requires active partnerships. Public institutions have played a significant role in the development of laws and regulations aimed at promoting an exemplary environmental policy, and the legal framework in this field is now well established.

Institutional restructuring must align with the principles of an environmentally conscious economy. It is the responsibility of public authorities to steer all economic and social actors toward a rational approach grounded in environmental ethics, respect for nature, and its inherent principles—rather than being driven solely by economic imperatives (Tebani, 2022).

Figure No. 01: Environmental Policy in Algeria



Source: Compiled by the authors based on collected data.

Second requirement: Economic Instruments of Environmental Policy

Several environmental taxes have been introduced to enforce the "Polluter Pays" principle, including:

- ✓ Tax on environmentally polluting and hazardous activities
- ✓ Tax on industrial air pollution
- ✓ Tax on industrial wastewater discharge
- ✓ Tax on household waste collection
- ✓ Tax on hazardous industrial waste disposal
- ✓ Tax on healthcare-related waste disposal
- ✓ Tax on plastic bags
- ✓ Tax on fuel consumption

Environmental risk prevention mechanisms, such as:

- ✓ Environmental impact assessments
- ✓ Environmental audits
- ✓ Hazard studies

Appointment of environmental delegates

Establishment of self-monitoring and self-regulation systems

- ✓ Environmental inspection and monitoring, including the protection of fauna and flora, conservation of natural resources, and safeguarding of air, water, and marine environments from all forms of degradation

Third requirement: Environmental Stakeholders in Algeria

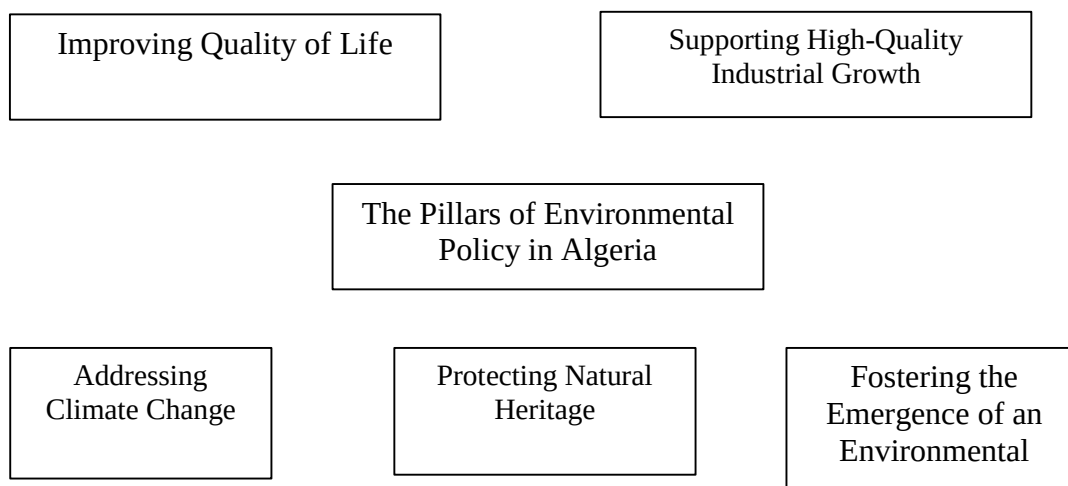
- ✓ Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energies
- ✓ Directorate of Climate Change (DCC)
- ✓ National Climate Change Agency (ANCC)
- ✓ National Climate Committee (CNC)
- ✓ National Sanitation Office (ONA)
- ✓ Ministry of Interior, Local Authorities, and Territorial Planning (MICLAT)

- ✓ National Waste Agency (AND) – established by executive decree in 2002 under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment
- ✓ National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) – also established in 2002 by executive decree under the Ministry of Environment
- ✓ National Center for Cleaner Production Technologies (CNTPP) – under the Ministry of Environment, responsible for leading the National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (NAP-SCP)
- ✓ Local and International Actors: Numerous local actors at the territorial level (communes and wilayas), including: Decentralized representatives of national public authorities, Local elected officials, Civil society organizations (NGOs), whose numbers have grown significantly since the Paris Agreement and are increasingly concerned with climate issues, Local scientific experts (from universities and research centers), Public and private economic sectors, notably through Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI), which are becoming more aware of climate challenges and their impacts on the national economy.

International stakeholders also play a crucial role through bilateral and/or multilateral cooperation, contributing at various levels such as: Planning, Budgeting, Technical or sectoral support, Local-level interventions. (*Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energies, October 2023*)

Fourth Requirement: The Pillars of Environmental Policy

Figure No. 02: The Pillars of Environmental Policy in Algeria



Source: Compiled by the authors based on collected data.

Fifth Requirement: Strengths and Weaknesses of Environmental Policy in Algeria

Strengths of Environmental Policy in Algeria:

- **Abundant Natural Resources:** Algeria possesses significant natural resources, offering considerable opportunities to promote sustainable economic sectors such as renewable energy.
- **Increasing Environmental Awareness:** There is a growing awareness among public authorities and the population regarding the importance of environmental protection. This trend supports the adoption of more eco-friendly policies and practices.
- **Potential for Innovative Initiatives:** The country has considerable potential to develop and implement innovative environmental initiatives, including sustainable solutions for the preservation of ecosystems.

Weaknesses of Environmental Policy in Algeria:

- **Insufficient Policy Implementation:** Although environmental policies are in place, their effective implementation is often hindered by limited resources, weak monitoring systems, and a lack of coordination among stakeholders.
- **Regulatory and Enforcement Gaps:** The current regulatory framework may lack the stringency and enforcement mechanisms necessary to ensure compliance with environmental standards.
- **Dependence on Fossil Fuels:** Algeria's economy remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, which poses a significant obstacle to transitioning toward a greener and more sustainable economic model.

To enhance the effectiveness of its environmental policy, Algeria must address these shortcomings by strengthening enforcement mechanisms, improving inter-institutional coordination, diversifying its economy toward more sustainable sectors, and encouraging innovation and international cooperation to tackle its environmental challenges.

Third Topic: Environmental Management and the Involvement of Algerian Companies

Corporate environmental management (CEM) today reflects a broader social responsibility, driven by evolving market demands. While this concept is largely associated with modern capitalism, it is worth noting that as early as the 19th century, industrial development was already accompanied by philanthropic and social concerns. During the 20th century, these concerns took shape through an expanded legislative, conventional, and institutional framework focusing on social protection.

Following World War II, the rise of the global economy highlighted the social implications of the relationship between business and society. As a result, the concept of "responsible management" emerged, promoting a comprehensive corporate accountability model. In this new managerial paradigm, companies are expected not only to deliver financial performance but also to address their social and environmental responsibilities.

In response to globalization, many companies have restructured their operations regionally and internationally, forming complex commercial and financial networks and relocating activities to regions with lower production costs. The lack of social regulation in this process raised public concern and generated expectations for stronger oversight by national and supranational authorities. Financial markets also demanded greater transparency and standardization of corporate practices. This led to the emergence of social rating agencies and ethically driven investment funds aimed at providing clearer insight into companies' social policies. Corporations responded by increasing their communication and disclosures on social responsibility.

It was in this context that the European Commission published a Green Paper in July 2001 to promote and harmonize good corporate practices across the European Union, giving concrete and consensual substance to the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). (Deveillé & H., 2010)

In Algeria, corporate engagement in social and environmental development is highly uneven. Companies with substantial financial resources—particularly those in the oil and gas industry—tend to invest heavily in social initiatives. These firms often allocate significant budgets to training and community development. They also contribute to public-interest projects, especially at the local level, by offering materials and equipment for reforestation, road construction, accessibility improvement, or emergency response during natural disasters.

Since 2003, some companies have joined the “Investment Social Management Project”, a government-led initiative supporting various sectors such as vocational training, education, agriculture, health, environment, crafts, sports, and culture. Notably, most of these companies operate within the energy sector, which is largely state-owned and monopolized by public enterprises such as Sonatrach, which controls hydrocarbon exploitation and commercialization.

The energy sector generates significant export revenues for the Algerian state, with oil-related taxation contributing substantially to the national budget. It also benefits from indirect subsidies through artificially low domestic energy prices. However, this pricing model has led to overconsumption, inefficiency, and increased pollution.

As a result, energy companies—especially Sonatrach—have become key actors in sustainable development. For these corporations, commitment to environmental responsibility is not viewed as a constraint on performance; on the contrary, it is seen as a strategic imperative that enhances their long-term viability. (Karzabi, 2009)

Fourth topic: Public Environmental Responsibility: What Role for the State?

The role of the state in environmental protection is fundamental. It manifests through the establishment of regulations, preventive measures, environmental impact assessments, and the management of essential public services such as water supply and waste treatment. In *The Economics of Welfare* (1920), Arthur Cecil Pigou argued that environmental damage negatively affects collective well-being and should be addressed through taxation and fiscal policies. This

interventionist view contrasts sharply with Milton Friedman's liberal stance, which advocates minimal state involvement and believes that free markets alone can ensure social welfare.

It was not until the 1970s that environmental protection emerged as a key public policy concern. According to Lascoumes (1994), the environment is a complex social construct shaped by human activities and political action.

The notion of public environmental responsibility was extended by F.X. Kaufman (1985), who described the core functions of the welfare state as follows:

- Public interventions aimed at guaranteeing and protecting social rights;
- Public policies designed to influence income distribution;
- Government action to improve the social and material conditions of the environment;
- State efforts to enhance individual capabilities and human capital. (Jennifer, 2016)

In the Algerian context, the state recognized early on its vulnerability to climate change, particularly the threats of desertification, and proactively engaged in mitigation efforts. Institutional mechanisms were established to respond to environmental challenges, particularly in terms of data collection, strategic planning, and coordination of climate-related actions.

Algeria's response involved the active participation of multiple ministries and national institutions, contributing to the development of sectoral strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This commitment was particularly evident during:

- The preparation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in 2015;
- The identification of adaptation and mitigation measures during the formulation of the National Climate Plan (2017–2018);
- The submission of a request to the Green Climate Fund in 2019 as part of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process.

Climate governance in Algeria is overseen by various government bodies, with a leading role played by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energies, which coordinates national efforts in climate change management and environmental sustainability.

Fifth Topic: The Impact of Public Environmental Policy on Algerian Companies

As part of the evaluation of environmental policy—particularly the National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (PNA-MCPD), which seeks to enhance the quality of national production—Algeria has adopted an environmental management system aligned with ISO 14001 standards. This system aims to revitalize businesses while taking into account social developments and economic transformations. Additional initiatives have been implemented to safeguard public health, including the introduction of eco-labeling, which involves all market actors in promoting environmentally responsible products.

The environmental management system comprises key processes such as internal environmental assessments, hazard and risk studies, and environmental audits, in compliance with Algerian regulations. However, the successful execution of these processes demands qualified human resources. To date, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) maintains a near-monopoly on the management of environmental audits and internal evaluations in Algeria. It is important to recognize that this type of assessment remains relatively new in the country, making external technical assistance essential at this stage. The long-term success of these efforts depends on strengthening domestic capacity. (TRIRAT, 2019/2020)

As a result, Algerian companies are increasingly compelled to align with international standards through product certification and the implementation of management systems to ensure their sustainability, market access, and avoid disqualification due to a lack of competitiveness. Nevertheless, in Algeria, standardization and certification remain in their infancy. They are not yet prioritized, and there is no binding regulation that obligates companies to comply with environmental standards or certify their management systems. Consequently, these standards are not widely understood, implemented, or sought after, limiting their adoption by companies.

Additionally, the Algerian industrial fabric is predominantly composed of small, import-oriented enterprises. Many of them are either unaware of or dismissive toward the economic significance and potential benefits of standardization and certification. These businesses tend to limit themselves to the domestic market to avoid international competition. (BOUZADI, 2021)

Despite several governmental initiatives—such as financial support for certification, and the inclusion of compliance requirements in public tenders and specifications—Algeria continues to lag in this area. The current situation, reflected in various rankings and studies, suggests a limited interest among Algerian businesses in adopting Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and difficulties in adapting to international environmental standards. Several key factors explain this delay:

- Security and political instability during Algeria's "Black Decade" significantly disrupted all socio-economic sectors;
- Lack of awareness about the importance of certification for business performance, national economic growth, and consumer protection;
- The voluntary nature of certification does not strongly incentivize companies to pursue it, especially when tender requirements are not strictly enforced;
- High certification costs and timeframes, which vary depending on the size of the company. Certification can cost between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Algerian dinars, excluding implementation support costs, which are often substantial (e.g., services from ALGERAC, the national accreditation body);
- National economic reforms initiated in the 1990s prioritized quality management systems (QMS) over environmental ones, leading companies to focus on quality certification at the expense of environmental management. (DEBBAL Dehbia, 2021)

Table 01: SMEs Certified ISO 14001 in Algeria (2011–2019)

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ISO14001	68	66	88	101	92	102
SMEs	619 072	659 309	687 386	777 816	852 053	934 569

2016	2017	2018	2019
101	77	133	124
1 022 621	1 074 503	1 141 863	1 193 339

Source : (DEBBAL Dehbia, 2021)

From 2010 to 2019, a significant discrepancy can be observed between the total number of SMEs and the number of ISO 14001 certified enterprises in Algeria. Despite a steady increase in the number of certified companies, their share remains marginal compared to the vast number of existing SMEs. This highlights the limited penetration of environmental certification practices within the broader business landscape.

Based on our study, it is evident that public policies play a pivotal role in shaping environmental responsibility in Algeria. This influence can be observed through the following key dimensions:

a) Regulatory framework:

Public policies in Algeria establish a legal and institutional framework that governs environmental practices in the business sector. A series of laws, regulations, and standards are implemented to control emissions, waste management, and the preservation of natural resources.

b) Incentives and sanctions:

Governments may provide financial or fiscal incentives to encourage environmentally responsible behavior among companies, such as tax relief or direct subsidies. Conversely, companies that fail to comply with environmental standards may face penalties or legal sanctions.

c) Promotion of sustainability:

Public policies actively support the transition to sustainable practices by promoting renewable energy use, efficient resource management, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies.

d) Education and awareness:

Government strategies often include educational and awareness campaigns aimed at

informing both the public and private sectors about environmental challenges, best practices, and the importance of corporate environmental responsibility.

Public environmental policy in Algeria plays a central role in promoting corporate environmental responsibility by establishing regulatory frameworks, incentivizing sustainable business behavior, encouraging eco-friendly innovation, and raising awareness. For these policies to be truly effective, they must be well-designed, properly implemented, and periodically evaluated to ensure they deliver measurable benefits to both the environment and society.

Conclusion

The analysis of Algeria's environmental public policy and its impact on corporate environmental responsibility reveals a mixed but evolving landscape. While regulatory frameworks and state initiatives such as ISO 14001 certification and eco-labeling have laid the groundwork for sustainable practices, their adoption remains limited among Algerian enterprises, particularly SMEs. This reflects both structural constraints and a lack of widespread awareness or prioritization of environmental issues.

However, public policy has clearly influenced corporate behavior through legal, economic, and educational mechanisms. The effectiveness of these policies, though, is often hindered by inadequate enforcement, limited institutional capacity, and voluntary compliance schemes. Therefore, a more comprehensive and integrated approach is required—one that encourages private sector commitment while strengthening public governance.

To truly embed sustainability into Algeria's industrial and economic fabric, there must be a reinforced partnership between the state and the corporate sector, supported by consistent monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This will not only enhance environmental outcomes but also ensure long-term competitiveness for Algerian companies in both domestic and international markets.

Recommendations Based on the Study's Findings

1. Algerian companies should further improve their environmental responsibility efforts. Stronger collaboration, reinforced regulations, and ongoing awareness campaigns are essential to promote sustainable practices across the country.
2. It is difficult to generalize the environmental compliance of all companies in Algeria. While some firms are integrating responsible environmental practices, others face challenges in meeting the established standards.
3. Compliance with environmental policy may vary depending on factors such as company size, industry sector, available resources, and the level of environmental awareness.
4. It is crucial for Algerian businesses to take environmental responsibility seriously and work collaboratively with authorities to comply with existing standards and regulations. Economic incentives and deterrent sanctions can also motivate companies to adopt greener practices.

5. In conclusion, strong corporate commitment, adequate government support, and effective oversight are necessary to ensure that environmental policies in Algeria are respected and that meaningful progress is achieved in sustainability.

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