

The Function of Administrative Authorities in Safeguarding the Environment from Toxic Waste - An Analysis Based on Algerian Laws

دور الهيئات الإدارية في حماية البيئة من النفايات الخطرة دراسة على ضوء التشريع الجزائري

Abdellali Hafdallah, , lecturer class B *

University of El-Oued

hafdallah-abdellali@univ-eloued.dz

The date of Submission: 2026/02/13

The date of revision: 2026/07/02

date of publication: 15-07-2026

Abstract:

Algerian legislators' progress in modern environmental legislation has given environmental administration the authority to use supervisory powers over the environment, which are essential for ensuring the environment is legally protected by a variety of legal and technical means.

These measures include the administrative bodies tasked with protecting the environment at the national and local levels, as well as the involvement of organizations, which is acknowledged as a legal method for environmental protection.

Through the existing legislative framework, this study analyzes Algeria's dedication to environmental issues, which has resulted in the creation of a national administration in the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment that is responsible for environmental concerns. With the aim of protecting the environment and reducing the effects of hazardous waste through methods such as recycling and waste reduction, this ministry is tasked with developing necessary rules in collaboration with the appropriate public authorities to guarantee safety and protect the environment from pollution. Furthermore, it includes waste treatment using a variety of chemical methods, such as ion exchange, precipitation, oxidation, or thermal processes that use specialized equipment to remove hazardous compounds when exposed to high temperatures, as well as physical techniques like sedimentation, evaporation, solidification, flotation, and filtration, or biological approaches used to treat particular organic waste.

Keywords : Environment, Waste, Environmental Protection, Waste Recycling, Administrative Bodies.

الملخص:

إن تطور السياسة البيئية الحديثة للمشرع الجزائري جعلت الإدارة البيئية تضطلع بصلاحيات ممارسة سلطات الضبط الإداري البيئي باعتباره أهم وسيلة في الحماية القانونية للبيئة باستعمال أدوات قانونية وتقنية.

ومن ضمن هذه الآليات الهيئات الإدارية المكلفة بحماية البيئة سواء على المستوى المركزي أو المحلي في مجال حماية البيئة، وإشراك الجمعيات الذي يعتبر أحد الوسائل القانونية في حماية البيئة.

حيث نوضح من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية مدى الاهتمام الذي أولته الجزائر للبيئة من خلال المنظومة التشريعية المرصودة، وذلك بإنشاء إدارة مركزية تتكفل بالبيئة والمتمثلة في وزارة الموارد المائية والبيئة، تهتم بإرساء القواعد الأساسية الكفيلة بسلامة البيئة وحمايتها من التلوث بالتنسيق والتعاون مع الجهات العامة المختصة في سبيل حماية البيئة والتقليل من آثار النفايات الضارة عليها عن طريق إعادة التدوير والتقليل من كميات النفايات المستهلكة، بالإضافة إلى معالجة النفايات بالطرق الكيميائية المتمثلة في التبادل الأيوني والتمطير والأكسدة أو الطريقة الحرارية التي تدمر الجزيئات السامة التي تتواجد في النفايات عند تعريضها لدرجات حرارة عالية باستخدام أجهزة خاصة، أو الطريقة الفيزيائية المتمثلة في الترسيب والتبخير والتصلب والتعويم والترشيح، أو طريقة المعالجة البيولوجية المستخدمة في بعض النفايات العضوية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البيئة، النفايات، حماية البيئة، تدوير النفايات، الهيئات الإدارية

* Abdellali Hafdallah.

Introduction:

Considering the Algerian legislator's modern environmental policy as a method of legal protection of the environment utilizing legal and technical instruments, it has given environmental administration the authority to enforce environmental administrative regulatory authorities at the central or local level. The Algerian legislator's proclivity for a dual nature in creating environmental legislation and supporting legislation is mirrored in the legal analysis of these mechanisms, some of which are traditional preventive (prohibition and obligation system, licensing system) and others are modern preventive (impact study, environmental taxation), where each of these mechanisms embodies prior and subsequent control to protect the environment. Despite this, Algeria has made qualitative strides in waste management, including hazardous waste from industry and urbanization. The legislation governing this is accessible, and the Ministry of Environment and Regional Planning is now focusing on putting the national special waste plan into action.

In addition, Algeria generates a large amount of industrial waste because it has a substantial industrial output of many products, including cement, pharmaceuticals, and more. Since specialized treatment options are now unavailable to safeguard the environment from hazardous waste, it is crucial to develop a successful treatment and recovery plan. Given this context, associations and non-governmental organizations at the regional and international levels have taken on an increasingly important role in raising public knowledge of the environmental risks by broadening the scope of environmental debate.

The Relevance of the Research:

The intrinsic value of the environment in human life makes this study paper important, as a healthy environment is essential for living one's natural life in peace, free from hazards, and free from dangers to one's health.

The Study Problematic:

To what extent do the administrative bodies established by the Algerian legislator contribute to the protection of the environment from hazardous waste?

The Methodology Followed:

To answer this problematic, a methodological approach was followed that combines the description of some concepts and the analysis of the legal texts related to the subject.

Study Divisions:

The Algerian state has adopted an approach in the field of environmental protection aimed at strengthening the legal and institutional framework in this sector, as evidenced by the abundance of legislation related to it, by enacting laws that regulate various economic and social fields in a manner consistent with the practical rules of environmental protection, as well as the emergence of independent central administrative bodies. This is the first time such bodies manage the sector. The base has also been supported at the local level by the new competences added to both the municipality and the wilaya, as they are the two main institutions for environmental protection, especially the municipality, which plays an effective role in this field due to its proximity to the citizen and its awareness more than any other apparatus of the nature of the environmental problems it suffers from. Associations also play an important role in environmental protection due to their preventive nature.

1. National Administrative Bodies' Function in Preserving the Environment from Hazardous Waste

The Algerian environmental industry has undergone several configurations, ranging from a technical and practical setup to one that is connected to ministerial agencies. Since the establishment of the first environmental agency in 1974, this industry has not experienced structural stability, thus it may be stated. The State Secretariat for the Environment was the first governmental structure established in accordance with Organizational Decree 96-01 dated 05/01/1996, which dealt with the appointment of government officials. Executive Decree 95-07, issued on 12/04/1995, established the General Directorate for the Environment and defined its authority. In 2001, under Executive Decree 01-09, which includes the creation of a ministry responsible for spatial planning, this ministry included a number of bodies charged with environmental protection. Both the General Directorate for the Environment and the Minister in charge of the environment will be under our scrutiny.

1.1- National agencies responsible for protecting the environment from hazardous waste

The Minister in charge of the environment, who leads the ministry in charge of environmental protection, which is the national regulatory authority for the environment sector at the national level, has been given administrative regulatory authority over environmental protection by legislation and regulation. The Central Environmental Administration, which is responsible for ensuring the coordination of environmental administration interests, is under his authority, as is the General Environmental Inspectorate (Saidan, 2008, pp. 218, 223).

1.1.1- The Minister in charge of the Environment:

The Minister in charge of the Environment has multiple powers, some of which are stipulated in Executive Decree No. 01-08 dated 14/01/2001, which defines the powers of the Minister of Territorial Planning and Environment, and others are provided for in various legislative and regulatory texts related to environmental protection. Thus, the Minister is granted several powers in various fields, including:

- Preparing the national strategy related to environmental protection and sustainable development and proposing it.
- Preparing the national plan for environmental actions, proposing it, and monitoring it.

As for Article 05 of the same decree, it defined several tasks for the Minister in charge of the Environment, stating that the Minister "initiates the rules and measures related to protection and prevention from all forms of pollution, environmental degradation, harm to public health, and living conditions, and designs them, proposes them in coordination with the relevant sectors, and takes appropriate precautionary measures."

1.1.2- The Central Administration in charge of Environmental Protection (General Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development):

The Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment consists of several structures, including the General Directorate of Environment, which is the general directorate at the ministry level and is placed under the authority of the Minister in charge of the Environment, according to the provisions of Article 27 of Law 01-193. The most important of these is the General Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development, where the directorate is entrusted with powers in this regard according to Article 02 of Executive Decree 07-135,

which includes the organization of the central administration in the Ministry of Urban, Environmental, and Tourism Planning as follows:

- Proposes elements of the national environmental policy.
- Initiates the preparation of all studies and research for the diagnosis and prevention of pollution and damage in the industrial and urban environment, and contributes thereto.
- Ensures monitoring and surveillance of the environmental condition.
- Issues visas and licenses in the field of the environment.
- Studies and undertakes environmental impact studies, hazard studies, and analytical environmental studies.
- Promotes awareness and education activities in the field of the environment.
- Contributes to the protection of public health and the promotion of the living environment.

Through these tasks, the General Directorate of the Environment is regarded as responsible for the environmental protection sector at the central level and enjoys administrative regulatory powers through the issuance of visas and licenses in the field of the environment.

1.1.3- The General Environmental Inspectorate:

Referring to Decree No. 96-59, which explicitly provides for the establishment of a General Environmental Inspectorate tasked, in particular, with ensuring the coordination of environmental administration departments and proposing all measures likely to improve their effectiveness and enhance their activity, supervised by a General Inspector assisted by six inspectors assigned with inspection, monitoring, and evaluation tasks of central and decentralized structures and institutions under supervision.

Through all these tasks and powers granted to the General Environmental Inspectorate, it is noted that it does not enjoy decision-making authority or what is called administrative regulation; however, these tasks in the field of monitoring and inspection assist the Minister in making sound decisions in the field of the environment.

1.2- National Bodies Indirectly Related to Environmental Protection from Hazardous Waste:

In addition to the role played by the Ministry of Regional Planning and Environment in environmental preservation, a group of ministries undertake sectoral environmental tasks, including:

1.2.1- Ministry of Health and Population:

This ministry takes measures and procedures to combat damage and pollution affecting the health of the population; for example: combating waterborne diseases resulting from pollution, and all pollution risks. It may carry out these tasks sectorally or in connection with relevant ministerial sectors such as the Ministry of Water Resources or in coordination with the Ministry of Environment (Saidan, 2008, p 225).

1.2.2- Ministry of Culture and Communication:

This ministry contributes to protecting the national heritage and landmarks, i.e., the cultural environment, and includes several directorates among them the Directorate of Cultural Heritage, which itself consists of the Sub-directorate of Historical Monuments and Archaeology, and the Sub-directorate of Museums and National Parks. Due to its importance, this ministry is supported by the National Agency for Antiquities and the Protection of Historical Monuments and Sites.

1.2.3- Ministry of Agriculture:

The Ministry of Agriculture undertakes traditional tasks related to the management and administration of forest properties, animal and plant wealth, protection of steppes, combating erosion and desertification. Through these tasks, it is clear that the Ministry of Agriculture's intervention in the environmental field is linked to nature protection and supports an intervention for nature protection; the Ministry of Agriculture is supported by a National Agency for Nature Conservation.

1.2.4- Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Mines:

Due to the negative effects caused by industrial activity on the environment, the decree organizing the tasks of the Minister of Industry and restructuring stipulates his tasks in the environmental field by establishing general rules for industrial safety and applying special regulations for industrial safety and environmental protection.

In the field of energy, despite the vital nature it acquires in the economic sector in our country, it leads to direct negative impacts on nature in Algeria. Oil refineries spread across the desert and petroleum refining plants on the coast contribute significantly to air pollution and harm the health of the populations adjacent to them. Therefore, this sector bears many and significant responsibilities in the field of environmental protection and preservation for a sustainable environment.

1.3- Independent bodies in the field of hazardous waste environmental protection:

The legislator has established, under the new amendments, independent bodies that manage and regulate certain environmental fields, which has alleviated pressure on the supervisory authority and protected bodies. Among the most important of these independent central bodies are:

1.3.1- The National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development:

This observatory is a public institution with an industrial and commercial character, enjoying legal personality and independent financial liability.

1.3.2- The National Waste Agency:

This agency was established under Executive Decree No. 02-175, which defined its competencies, composition, and work. This agency emerged in light of the changes witnessed in the industrial field, and thus clarified how to dispose of industrial waste, as this waste is subject to a recycling process, by transforming it from a raw primary material into a material suitable for manufacturing.

It is also considered a necessity and inevitability imposed by the international reality, which increasingly demands rational solutions to the waste problem. This is evident through Algeria's accession to the Basel Convention regulating the control of waste transboundary movements, as well as the international convention on preparedness, response, and cooperation in the field of pollution.

The agency is considered as a central body that outlines the general approach showing how waste is managed and valorized at the national level, and thus it has alleviated the burden that was placed on local communities in managing this field by rationalizing it and encouraging new practical technologies that would give waste both an economic and environmental dimension at the same time, so that it contributes to the economic cycle without harming the environment and nature.

1.3.3- National Coastal Conservation:

The coastline is characterized by a dense population and dense human settlement, and most industrial areas are concentrated at this coastline level, where more than half of the country's industrial units are located in this area. All factors have led to:

- The deterioration of ecologically valuable sites in dunes and wetlands, especially those located on the seafront.
- Pollution of beaches near factories and residential areas.
- Drying up of wetlands through water drainage and excessive exploitation of groundwater fields.

Accordingly, this poor situation led to the emergence of an administrative body concerned with this sensitive sector called the National Coastal Conservation.

1.3.4- National Agency for Geology and Mining Surveillance:

As a result of technological development and progress that had severe and dangerous effects on nature or the general framework of individuals' lives, Algeria was prompted to strengthen legally and institutionally by subjecting this natural field to a legal system that ensures proper operation, guarantees its preservation, and also by establishing administrative bodies that supervise its management and administration by applying the legislation regulating it.

Finally, the presentation of the various ministerial bodies responsible for safeguarding the environment from hazardous waste made it clear that they have lacked stability or consistency since their establishment, resulting in a total void in the central environmental administration's role in addressing environmental challenges.

The environmental administration has failed because developmental issues have taken precedence over environmental protection, as the majority of Algeria's environmental challenges are mostly attributable to the administration as an authority and decision-maker. Here, the charge is primarily directed at the development administration, which in its programs did not take into account the importance of the environmental dimension and ecological balance in the development process.

2. The function of local administrative authorities charged with safeguarding the environment against dangerous waste:

The bodies responsible for environmental protection must be grounded in reality in order to understand how to deal with it and take the necessary and effective action. The value of local organizations' role in environmental protection has therefore been recognized by the majority of nations.

Since the wilaya and municipality are the two primary institutions in environmental protection, the previous ten years have seen institutional capacity building in the field, particularly at the grassroots level.

We also discover that local organizations are essential to social and economic progress; they are a means of carrying out and expressing environmental regulations. Consequently, the wilaya and municipality are essential to environmental preservation because of their expertise in this area (Daloul, 2006/2007, p 108).

2.1- The Role of the Municipality in Protecting the Environment from Hazardous Waste:

The municipality has two bodies with environmental protection powers:

2.1.1- The Competencies of the Municipal People's Council:

The Municipal People's Council is considered a deliberative body of the municipality and serves as a framework for expressing democracy locally and represents the base of decentralization. Through its deliberations, it addresses many powers assigned to the municipality, which are:

2.1.1.1- In the field of planning and development:

The Municipal People's Council implements its annual programs approved for the years corresponding to its mandate, ratifies them, and oversees their implementation according to the powers granted to it and within the framework of the national plan for sustainable planning and development as well as guiding plans. This is stipulated in Article 107 of Law 11-10 concerning the municipality.

Under this axis, the following environmental directions are included:

- The direction towards protecting the environment from pollution.
- The direction towards protecting the environment from depletion.
- Preparing industrial zones, tourism expansion areas, protected areas, archaeological, cultural, and historical sites, and managing them.
- Promoting the city and the living environment within urban agglomerations.
- Managing waste and combating pollution of future environments including water, air, and soil.

Article 109 of the Municipal Law stipulates that the establishment of a project or investment and/or equipment within the municipality's territory or any project falling within the framework of sectoral development programs is subject to the prior opinion of the Municipal People's Council, especially in the field of protecting agricultural lands and environmental impact (Lakhal, 2000/2001, p 93).

2.1.1.2- In the field of urban planning and infrastructure:

The municipality is supplied with urban planning tools after their approval by the council's deliberation, and the establishment of a project that may harm the environment and public health within the municipality's territory requires the council's approval, except for projects of national benefit subject to the provisions related to environmental protection, as stipulated in Articles 113 and 114 of Law 11-10.

2.1.2- The Competences of the President of the Municipal People's Council:

Referring to Municipal Law 11-10, we find that the President of the Municipal People's Council (P.M.P.C.) has many powers in the field of environmental protection as a representative of the state, and several provisions confirm the important role of the P.M.P.C., including:

Article 90, which provides that in the event of a natural or technological disaster, the P.M.P.C. must activate the municipal plan for organizing emergency aid in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations.

Article 92 of the same law stipulates that the President of the Municipal People's Council has the status of judicial police, and accordingly:

- The P.M.P.C. is charged with ensuring good order, security, and public cleanliness.
- The law has charged the P.M.P.C. with preserving public order and public morals, including public health as legislated, and to ensure public order within the municipality's territory, the P.M.P.C. liaises with the municipal police apparatus to perform his duties.

Article 94 of the Municipal Law provides a set of powers for the P.M.P.C., including:

- Ensuring general preservation in all public places.
- Organizing traffic control within the municipality's territory.
- Overseeing the protection of historical and cultural heritage and symbols of the National Liberation Revolution.
- Ensuring compliance with standards and instructions in the field of real estate, housing, and urban planning.

2.1.3- Protected Environmental Planning and Its Role in Environmental Protection:

The planning and development documents represented by the Master Plan for Planning and Development (P.D.A.U), and the Land Use Plan (P.O.S), are ineffective because they meet the requirements of the representatives of the sectors involved in their preparation. Therefore, new plans have been adopted:

2.1.3.1- The Municipal Charter for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development:

It was adopted within the framework of the Economic Recovery Program 2001/2004, and its objectives include defining the actions that municipal authorities must undertake to preserve the environment:

2.1.3.2- The Local Environmental Action Plan:

This plan aims to improve the environmental situation and ensure the sustainable development of the municipality based on forecasting and visualization, and includes the following:

- Ensuring the sustainable management of natural and biological resources.
- Preparing industrial areas for tourism expansion and local areas.
- Promoting the city and the framework for the intervention of urban communities.

2.1.4- Republican Planning and Its Role in Environmental Protection:

The regional plan was created to unify intervention to confront the spread of pollution and to restore integrated programs in a natural environment. To embody this idea, the Algerian legislator approved the system of the Regional Conference for Spatial Planning. This plan is prepared by the National Council for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development in coordination with the Regional Conference for a period of 20 years, subject to periodic evaluation and appointment every five years (Berkani, 2010, p 88).

2.2- The Role of the Wilaya in Protecting the Environment from Hazardous Waste:

The Wilaya is considered a collective territorial entity and a decentralized administrative division of the state, enjoying legal personality and independent financial liability, and contributes with the state in managing territorial planning, economic, social, and cultural development, and environmental protection.

According to the text of Article 02 of the Wilaya Law, the Wilaya has two bodies: the Popular Wilaya Council and the Wali.

2.2.1- The Competences of the Popular Wilaya Council:

The PWC is considered the deliberative authority in the Wilaya. The Wilaya Law text specifies some of its competences related to environmental protection, including:

- Its participation in determining the urban planning scheme and monitoring its implementation.
- Coordination with the Popular Municipal Councils in all epidemic prevention works and ensuring the application of health prevention measures and encouraging the establishment of structures related to health monitoring and consumer goods.
- Protection of forests, development of forest wealth and natural plant groups, protection and reclamation of lands, as well as nature protection.
- Working on the preparation of natural and animal reserves, monitoring marine fishing, and combating erosion and desertification.

2.2.2- Competences of the Wali in Environmental Protection:

The Wali undertakes many competences related to environmental protection, including:

- The Wilaya Law 12-07 showed the role of the Wali in preserving the environment through implementing decisions that interpret the deliberations of the PWC, with the most important fields related to environmental protection being:
- The Wali protects water resources by carrying out development and sanitation works.
- Also, in the field of forest protection from various dangers, the Wali exercises general control in the field of forest preservation.
- The Wali also exercises his regulatory powers using enforcement mechanisms.
- Furthermore, the legislator established a Wilaya committee chaired by the Wali, which meets whenever necessary to preserve the maritime environment.

2.2.3- The Role of the Environmental Inspectorate in Environmental Protection:

The Algerian legislator has established the Environmental Inspectorate at the wilaya level in order to embody the legal protection of the environment. Ten inspectorates were created at the level of 10 wilayas, and by 1998 their number reached 48 inspectorates. Their tasks include:

- Issuing licenses legally stipulated at the local level.
- Designing and implementing programs.
- Environmental protection throughout the entire territory of the wilaya.
- Promoting media and educational activities in the field of environment.
- Taking measures aimed at improving the living environment.
- Proposing a study to select the landfill site.
- Achieving the establishment of monitored landfills at the wilaya level.
- Establishing guarded landfills at every municipal level.
- Proposing measures related to the preservation of valleys and agricultural lands.
- Contributing to awareness, sensitization, and dissemination of environmental culture.

2.2.4- The Wilaya Committee for Monitoring Classified Establishments:

The Wilaya Committee for Monitoring Establishments was established pursuant to Executive Decree 06-198 which regulates the organization applied to classified

establishments for environmental protection. It is established at the level of each wilaya under the presidency of the wali and is tasked with the following (Takwesht , 2009, p 118):

- Adhering to the regulations governing classified institutions.
- Examining applications for the establishment of classified institutions.
- Monitoring the compliance of classified institutions with the applicable regulations.
- The operator of the classified institution provides a report on the damages resulting from it.
- Monitoring the implementation of the pollution removal plan signed after the cessation of the classified institution.

In conclusion, it is noted that the majority of local communities, especially municipalities, do not fulfill the duty of maintaining environmental balance in general, which exposes Algerian cities to pollution and deterioration of the living environment of the population. This is due to several reasons, including:

- Lack of environmental awareness among local officials, which reflects the absence or inadequacy of environmental protection committees if they exist.
- The interest of elected officials in granting facilities to investors to achieve local development without binding them to environmental protection.

Conclusion:

Waste, which comes from a variety of sources and can be liquid, solid, sludge, or gaseous, poses a serious threat to the environment. It is most damaging when it is stored, transported, processed, or altered. Some build up on water surfaces, seep into groundwater levels, and eventually reach living things through ingestion.

Because they are among the most susceptible to illness, the local population is also impacted by waste found in landfills. Therefore, it is important to note that, in addition to treating waste using chemical methods such as ion exchange, precipitation, oxidation, or thermal methods that destroy toxic molecules present in waste when exposed to high temperatures using special devices like rotary kilns and furnaces for incinerating all types of waste, it is possible to protect the environment and lessen the harmful effects of waste on it by recycling and reducing the quantities of consumed waste. However, air pollution is impacted by this approach. As an alternative, biological treatment techniques for certain organic wastes or physical techniques such as sedimentation, evaporation, solidification, flotation, and filtering may be utilized.

Study Results: Through this research paper, the following results were reached:

1- Absence of a stable environmental management at the central level for nearly three decades, and due to the continuous rotation of various ministries in the task of protecting the environment from hazardous waste, which affected the regulatory role in the field of environmental protection, and as a result of the instability of the central environmental administration, leading to the impacted protective performance for safeguarding the environment from hazardous waste.

2-The role played by central or local bodies in the field of protecting the environment from the harms of waste confirms that the dangers threatening the environment and humans are significant.

3-The important role played by local communities, especially in the field of waste environment, makes them bear a greater and more substantial responsibility due to their proximity to the individuals causing environmental damage, as well as the lack of competence and expertise among locally elected officials in management and controlling decisions that would preserve the environmental milieu.

4-The field of environmental protection has witnessed a noticeable legislative development through legal texts that addressed this subject from various aspects, especially after the issuance of the Environmental Protection Law within the framework of sustainable development, but it was not sufficient for deterrence and confrontation to preserve the environment from hazardous waste due to ongoing pollution.

5-The regulatory mechanisms used in the field of environmental protection from hazardous waste and how to apply them according to the stages to be compatible with the control plan, whether this control is prior or subsequent.

Study Proposals: In order to address the problems of hazardous waste and its effects on the environment, and to establish an effective national legal organization for the preservation of nature and the protection of the environment from pollution by this hazardous waste, the recommendation is as follows:

1-Obliging developed countries to lift the political, legal, scientific, and economic restrictions imposed on the transfer of clean technology to poor countries, and considering environmental protection technology as a common property of general benefit to all humanity, in order to eliminate the generation of hazardous waste harmful to the environment.

2-Establishing a global center for research and studies concerned with environmental affairs and its protection from the harms of pollution by hazardous waste, supervising public and legal seminars in this field, and calling for their convening.

3-Paying attention to environmental awareness among the population through the competent administration and associations interested in the environment regarding the importance of the issue of hazardous waste and environmental preservation, by organizing meetings to identify the basic requirements for protecting the environment from hazardous waste.

4-Achieving integration between global, regional, and national international laws for greater protection of the environment from hazardous waste.

5-Appling all necessary legal, economic, commercial, financial, and tax procedures to protect the environment from hazardous waste and achieve sustainable development.

6-Promoting a change in the traditional development approach, and promoting the development of the circular economy to achieve the common good of the economy and the environment.

List of references:

1 Bibliographie

- Berkan, A. (2010). Investment Policy and Environmental Protection in Algeria (Master's Thesis in Public Law, Specialization in State Transformations). University of Tizi Ouzou, Tizi Ouzou.
- Daloul, A.-T. (2006/2007). Criminal Protection of the Environment in Algerian Legislation,(Thesis for obtaining a Doctorate degree). Faculty of Law, University of Badji Mokhtar, Annaba , Algeria.
- Lakhal, A. (s.d.). The Role of Local Communities in the Field of Environmental Protection in Algeria, Graduation(Thesis for Obtaining a Master's Degree in Administration and Finance) . Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Department of Finance, University of Algiers , Algeria.
- Saidan, A. (2008). *Protection of the Environment from Pollution by Radioactive and Chemical Materials in Algerian Law*. Algiers: Dar Al-Khaldounia.
- Takwesht , K. (2009). The Legal Mechanisms to Limit the Phenomenon of Chaotic Construction in Algeria (Master's Thesis in Legal Sciences, Specializing in Real Estate Lax). University of Al-Hajj Lakhdar , Batna.