

Green Growth and Achieving Sustainable Development under Presidential Decree 25/146

Dr Hemal Leila , Lecturer class B *

Oum El Bouaghi University

E-mail: hemal.leila@univ-oeb.dz

The date of Submission: 2026/04/21

The date of revision: 2026/07/02

date of publication: 15-07-2026

Abstract:

This study aims to shed light on the GGGI under Presidential Decree N°25-146, which expresses Algeria's efforts and endeavors to achieve integration in economic growth and environmental sustainability, as they are essential for the future of humanity despite current environmental challenges and drought, as green growth is an urgent necessity to achieve a balance between economic development and environmental protection. The main problem of this study revolves around: What steps and policies has Algeria taken to develop and spread a new model known as green growth? As a result of this study, Algeria's accession to this agreement is a positive step towards achieving sustainable green economic growth. However, this requires solidarity between the units of society as a whole, starting with enacting internal legislation that supports green growth and deters environmental polluters to develop strategies that encourage the conservation of natural resources and raise awareness among all segments of society.

Keywords : Global Green Growth Institute, sustainable development, Presidential Decree 25-146, green growth, environment .

الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على المعهد العالمي للنمو الأخضر في ظل المرسوم الرئاسي رقم 25-146، الذي يعبر عن جهود الجزائر وسعيها لتحقيق التكامل في النمو الاقتصادي والاستدامة البيئية كونهما ضروريان لمستقبل البشرية رغم التحديات البيئية الحالية، مثل: تغير المناخ، وفقدان التنوع البيولوجي، والتصحر، والجفاف، حيث يُعدُّ النمو الأخضر ضرورةً ملحةً لتحقيق توازن بين التنمية الاقتصادية وحماية البيئة. والإشكالية الرئيسة لهذه الدراسة تتمحور في: ماهي الخطوات والسياسات التي اتخذتها الجزائر لتطوير ونشر نموذج جديد يعرف بالنمو الأخضر؟ وكنتيجة لهذه الدراسة فانضمام الجزائر لهذا الاتفاق يعد خطوة إيجابية تسعى بها لتحقيق النمو الاقتصادي الأخضر المستدام، إلا أن ذلك يحتاج التكاتف بين وحدات المجتمع ككل، بداية من سن تشريعات داخلية تدعم النمو الأخضر وتردع الملوئين للبيئة، إلى وضع استراتيجيات تحفز الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية وتعمل على توعية كافة طبقات المجتمع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعهد العالمي للنمو الأخضر، التنمية المستدامة، المرسوم الرئاسي 25-146، البيئة.

* Corresponding Author.

Introduction

The problem of misusing natural resources and its impact on the environment, along with the depletion of its essential components, is one of the major issues facing the modern world. This has driven many individuals and groups interested in environmental matters to observe this problem, evaluate its dimensions, and analyse its effects on the possibilities of continuous and balanced growth. This is especially true given the connection between the human environment and the policies adopted by states to protect their resources, rationalize their use, and address the degradation that threatens their ability to renew and survive.

The correct path today is to turn toward green growth, which represents comprehensive growth that treats the environment with care, uses natural resources efficiently, and meets the needs of all.

This is what led Algeria to announce its accession to the agreement establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) under Presidential Decree No. 25-146.

From here arises the importance of this research paper: to examine the efforts made under the above decree in pursuit of green growth and sustainable development, leading to what is known as sustainable growth or the sustainable economy.

The central question of this study is:

What steps and policies has Algeria taken to develop and spread a new model known as green growth?

This question branches into the following sub-questions:

- What is green growth?
- What is sustainable development?
- What is the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)?

Hypotheses

- Green growth is economic growth that takes environmental factors into account.
- The Global Green Growth Institute is an international organization aimed at promoting sustainable development.

Previous Studies

One relevant article is by Dr. Abdullah Bouajila Addersi, titled *Green Growth as an Entry Point for Achieving Sustainable Development*, published in the *Development Bridge* series by the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait. The author argues that moving toward green growth can open pathways for sustainable development and represents an important developmental model to manage 21st-century challenges such as environmental degradation, climate change, and population growth. It also requires a multi-sectoral approach such as greening agriculture, forests, and other natural resources, clean energy, and sustainable transport. Green growth does not only bring environmental improvements, but also contributes to economic development and meets social needs.

Methodology

In this article, we rely on the descriptive method by addressing concepts and definitions of green growth and sustainable development, and on the analytical method by examining the content of Presidential Decree 25-146.

This research paper is divided into two main sections:

1. Green growth as a path to sustainable development

2. The Global Green Growth Institute under Presidential Decree 25/146

1. Green Growth as a Path to Sustainable Development

Accordingly, we will divide this section into two parts. In the first part, we will discuss the notion of Sustainable Economic Development and in the second part, we will discuss the Concept of Sustainable Development.

1.1- The Notion of Sustainable Economic Development

Green growth is seen as the primary mechanism for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established at the UN Summit in September 2015 with the initiation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 7 and Goal 8 articulate the following: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all” and “Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all”: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all” and “Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.” (Rintaro Tamaki, 2014, p. 3)

These objectives, together with their sub-targets, including enhancing efficiency in production and consumption and striving to dissociate economic growth from environmental damage, are all consistent with the concept of green growth. Green growth refers to an economic trajectory that utilizes natural resources sustainably. It is utilized worldwide as an alternate paradigm to the conventional industrial model of economic growth. (Rintaro Tamaki, 2014, p. 3)

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) characterizes green growth as: “promoting economic growth and development while guaranteeing that natural assets persist in supplying the resources and environmental services essential for our well-being.” (Nazer, 2024, p. 7)

The World Bank characterizes green growth as growth that optimally utilizes natural resources, eliminates air pollution and environmental harm, and demonstrates resilience by considering natural risks, environmental stewardship, and natural capital in disaster prevention. Furthermore, this expansion must be inclusive. (Nazer, 2024, p. 7)

The importance of green growth goes beyond being just a concept or a modern model that gives economic growth strength and continuity. Its applications extend to:

- The labour market: by providing productive and decent jobs with higher levels of social and environmental protection.
- Information technology: through green technology and sustainable green cities.

The shift toward green growth is increasingly important worldwide as it represents the strategy to strengthen economic growth and development, while ensuring the continuity of natural wealth and avoiding (or at least reducing) negative environmental impacts. (Nazer, 2024, p. 17)

The move to green growth can open pathways for sustainable development and is seen as a vital model for addressing the century’s challenges such as environmental degradation, climate change, and population growth. It also requires a multi-sectoral approach such as greening agriculture, forests, other natural resources, clean energy, and sustainable transport. Green growth not only ensures environmental improvement but also contributes to economic development and meets social needs.

Thus, green growth works on:

- Building an ecological system through efficient and sustainable use of resources.
- Efficient energy use.
- Sustainable use of water and land.
- Inclusive growth through green economic possibilities, green investment, green trade, green jobs, and green innovation.
- Achieving a low-carbon economy through protecting natural capital, ensuring environmental quality, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preserving biodiversity, and protecting ecosystems.
- Promoting cultural and social values through resilient communities, greater social inclusion, gender balance, social justice, social protection, and access to basic services (Al-Darsi, 2023, p. 8).

Many organizations have been established to promote green growth. For example : (GGGI) was formed in 2010 by South Korean President Lee Myung-bak. Initially created as a research institute in 2010, it was later turned into an international treaty-based institution in 2012 during the Rio+20 Summit in Brazil.

The GGGI, together with the OECD, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Bank, signed a memorandum of agreement to officially launch the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP). The objective of GGKP is to increase efforts to identify and address critical knowledge gaps in the theory and practice of green growth, and to assist countries in planning and implementing policies for transitioning toward a green economy. (Al-Darsi, 2023, p. 8)

1.2- The Concept of Sustainable Development

The starting point and the dominant idea of the concept of sustainable development is the idea of including the interests of future generations. It revolves around the notion that human behaviour related to the environment should be designed in a way that also preserves the foundations of life for coming generations. This goes hand in hand with the idea that the present generations have responsibility toward future ones, and that future generations should, in principle, have the same right to a stable environment, and that their needs should be secured in the same way as those of the current generation. Therefore, this can be described as the core idea of the concept of sustainable development. (Helbeen Hussein Ali Almizori, 2021, p. 23)

The concept of sustainable development has become an integral feature of modern international environmental law. It refers to development that meets the requirements of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The notion of sustainable development has been incorporated in several treaties and agreements. However, this does not change the fact that its exact content and its legal scope remain, at least, not clearly defined. Any attempt to clarify this concept should begin with the practice of international law in this field.

Sustainable development is one of the modern concepts that has become a key marker in the growth of development thinking, since it holds an important position in the world. It has become one of the most pressing issues for governments in different countries. The basic condition to achieve this goal is fairness and equity in the distribution of the benefits of development and wealth between generations. (Helbeen Hussein Ali Almizori, 2021, p. 23)

The environmental goals and development policies created with this vision were represented in:

- Stimulating growth to improve its quality.
- Meeting basic needs such as business, food, energy, water, and public health.
- Ensuring a sustainable population level.
- Protecting and improving the resource base.
- Integrating the environment and the economy in decision-making.

It should be noted that sustainable development is heavily burdened with definitions and meanings. So, the problem is not a lack of definitions, but rather their variety and multiplicity.

(Helbeen Hussein Ali Almizori, 2021, p. 23)

One of the earliest and most famous definitions of sustainable development is that of the World Commission on Environment and Development of the United Nations. It defines it as: “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It contains two main concepts: the concept of needs, especially the essential needs of the world’s poor, which must be given overriding priority, and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the ability of the environment to meet present and future needs.” **(Mohammed Kamel Aref, 1989, p. 69)**

Therefore, the economic and social development goals in all countries—whether developing or developed, whether market-based or centrally planned—should be defined within the framework of sustainability. Despite different interpretations, they should share some general features and stem from the consensus on the core concept of sustainable development and from a broad strategic framework to achieve it.

Development involves a cross-cutting transformation in both economy and society. In theory, it is possible to pursue a sustainable path of development even under strict social and political conditions. However, material sustainability cannot be secured unless development policies give attention to matters such as changing the ways costs and benefits are distributed and ensuring access to resources.

Even the narrow concept of material sustainability includes concern for social equality between generations, and logically this concern must also include equality within each generation.

(Mohammed Kamel Aref, 1989, p. 70)

Accordingly, the concept of sustainable development rests on achieving the following points:

(Khalladi, 2013, pp. 16,17)

- Meeting the basic needs of all and expanding opportunities for everyone to satisfy their aspirations for a better life.
- Spreading values that encourage patterns of consumption within the limits of environmental capacities that everyone seeks reasonably to achieve.
- Societies meeting human needs through both increased productive capacity and equal opportunities for all.
- Achieving harmony and balance between population growth and the changing productive capacity of the ecosystem.
- Protecting plant and animal species.

- Minimizing harmful effects on air, water, and other natural elements, by maintaining full environmental integrity. At the very least, sustainable development should not endanger the natural systems that sustain life on earth: the atmosphere, water, soil, and living beings.
- Ensuring the fair circulation of limited resources and redirecting technological efforts to reduce pressure on such resources.

Sustainable development is, therefore, development that does not ignore environmental limits and restrictions, nor does it lead to the destruction and depletion of natural resources. In addition, it contributes to developing human resources through housing, health, education, democracy, human rights, and everything related to improving the material and social quality of human life.

Sustainable development may alternatively be characterized as a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological growth, and institutional change all occur in a condition of harmony, working to strengthen the ability of the present and the future to meet human needs and aspirations. (Khalladi, 2013, p. 17)

To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection must be an intrinsic element of the development process and cannot be thought of in isolation. There must be focus on the aspects of integration, interchange, and interaction between environment and development, which comprise the backbone of sustainable development. This also reflects the connection between social, economic, and environmental aspects, and human rights, which together define sustainable development.

Based on what has been discussed, sustainable development can be defined as development that reconciles the three systems of life: economic, social, and environmental. It seeks to achieve effective economic development, just social development, and environmental development. Thus, sustainability is a concept that requires balance between human beings and their growing needs and aspirations, and nature and its resources and its capacity to restore its natural balance, as well as balance between the human of today and the human of tomorrow. (Khalladi, 2013, p. 18)

2. Global Green Growth Institute under Presidential Decree 25/146

we will divide this section into two parts. In the first part, we will discuss the Global Green Growth Institute's goals and activities and in the second part, we will discuss Institute bodies and privileges.

2.1- The Global Green Growth Institute's goals and activities

We will divide this title into two parts. In the first, we will discuss the institute's objectives, and in the second parts, we will discuss the institute's activities.

2.1.1 -The institute's objectives

In the latest issue (No. 35) of the Official Gazette, a presidential decree was published announcing Algeria's accession to the agreement creating the **GGGI**, signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on June 20, 2012.

According to Presidential Decree No. 25-146, signed by the President of the Republic, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, on May 28, 2025, *"the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria joins the agreement on the creation of the GGGI."*

The Institute, whose headquarters is in Seoul, South Korea, aims to promote sustainable development in developing, emerging, and least-developed countries by adopting the model of green growth as an economic–environmental alternative. This model seeks to reduce poverty, create jobs, support social inclusion, and improve the environmental, economic, and social conditions of these countries.

The Institute relies on multilateral partnerships as the main tool to achieve these goals, according to its founding agreement attached to the decree. **(Article 1 Presidential Decree 25/146, 2025, p. 4)**

- The Institute's goals are as follows:
- Encouraging green growth, a new economic growth model that strikes a balance between environmental sustainability and economic advancement, to support sustainable development in developing and emerging nations, including the least developed ones.
- Focusing on the essential elements of economic performance and resilience, poverty reduction, employment creation, and social inclusion, in addition to the primary elements of environmental sustainability, including biodiversity preservation, access to inexpensive, clean energy, clean water and land, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Using collaborations between developed and developing countries, as well as between the public and private sectors, to innovate and improve the economic, environmental, and social situations of developing and emerging nations. **(Article 2 Presidential Decree 25/146, 2025, p. 5)**

The GGGI's member nations acknowledge that the future of humanity depends on the convergence of environmental sustainability and economic progress. They recognize the necessity of creating and promoting a new economic growth model, known as "green growth," which aims to promote the worldwide shift to a sustainable economy by focusing on both economic performance and environmental sustainability.

Additionally, they pledge to support sustainable development in developing and emerging nations, including the poorest communities and least developed nations, by implementing green growth strategies and plans that effectively reduce poverty, generate employment, and foster social inclusion in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Through communication, group learning, and collaboration between developed and developing nations as well as between the public and private sectors, the Institute also aims to support the sustainable development of the global community.

It helps the United Nations' sustainable development process succeed as well as other globally accepted objectives, such as the Millennium Development Goals, which include ending extreme poverty and hunger, maintaining environmental sustainability, and creating international development partnerships. Additionally, the Institute strives to maintain tight collaboration with financial institutions and other international organizations that support green growth.

It understands that designing and applying green growth requires continuity and a long-term perspective, and notes that a new kind of international, multidisciplinary, and multi-stakeholder organization is needed to effectively address climate change and execute low-carbon development initiatives. **(Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 4)**

2.1.2-Activities and Functions of the (GGGI)

To achieve its goals, the Institute carries out the following activities:

- Providing support to developing and emerging countries in capacity-building for designing and implementing green growth plans at the national, regional, or local level, to help reduce poverty, create jobs, and promote social inclusion.
- Conducting research to develop both the theoretical and practical aspects of green growth, particularly by drawing on the experiences of governments and industries.
- Facilitating cooperation between the public and commercial sectors to provide an enabling environment for investment, innovation, production, and consumption that use resources efficiently, and promoting good practices.
- Disseminating evidence-based knowledge and improving overall quality with regard to green growth and sustainable development.
- Carrying out any other activities related to the objectives of the **GGGI (Article 4 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 5)**

2.2-Institute bodies and privileges

In this part, we discuss firstly the institute's bodies and secondly the institute's privileges.

2.2.1-Governing Bodies of the (GGGI)

The main governing bodies of the Institute are:

a) The Assembly

Here we introduce the Assembly and its powers.

According to Presidential Decree No. 25-146 on Algeria's accession to the GGGI agreement, The Assembly is the Institute's highest authority. It is made up of members and convenes in regular sessions every two years, or as the Assembly determines. Its sessions are normally held at the Institute's headquarters, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

As for procedures, the Assembly adopts its rules of procedure by consensus at its first session. In case of disagreement between this agreement and the norms of process, the agreement prevails.

The Assembly may also give observer status to non-state groups such as intergovernmental organizations, commercial enterprises, research institutes, and NGOs, based on conditions authorized by the Assembly. Observers may take part in discussions, but do not have voting rights in the Assembly's deliberations. **(Article 7 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 6)**

The decree states that the Assembly, as the supreme body of the GGGI, carries out the following tasks:

- Electing the members of the Council, taking into mind the principle of rotation.
- Appointing the Director-General, nominated by the Council.
- Examining and adopting amendments to the agreement.
- Providing guidance on the overall direction of the Institute's work.
- Evaluating progress made in achieving the Institute's goals.
- Receiving updates from the Secretariat on strategic, operational, and budgetary matters.
- Giving advice on cooperative collaborations and ties with other international bodies. The GGGI may create cooperative partnerships with other organizations, including international, intergovernmental, and non-governmental groups, to achieve its goals.
- Each member has one vote.

- Members that are regional integration organizations exercise their voting rights in matters under their competence, with a number of votes equal to the number of their member states that are parties to the agreement. These arrangements must be agreed before membership is granted.
- The Assembly seeks to reach decisions by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus fail, and at the request of the President, as a last resort, decisions may be made by a simple majority of members present and voting, unless otherwise specified in the agreement. Decisions also require a majority of both contributing members present and participating members present. Decisions may also be taken in writing between sessions.
- The Assembly elects one President and two Vice-Presidents for a term of two years. The President, supported by the Vice-Presidents, presides over the Assembly and carries out assigned duties, being responsible for the Assembly during its meetings. **(Article 7 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 6)**

b) The Council

In this part, we will first define the Council, then explain the tasks assigned to the Assembly.

According to Presidential Decree 25-146, the Council operates as the executive body of the **GGGI**. It operates under the direction of the Assembly and is responsible for leading the activities of the Institute.

The Council is made up of no more than 17 members, distributed as follows: 5 contributing members elected by the Assembly, five participating members elected by the Assembly, five experts or activists from outside states who can significantly contribute to the Institute's objectives (appointed by the host country, which holds a permanent seat on the Council), and the Director-General, who participates without voting rights for a period of two years.

About half of the first elected members of the Council serve an initial term of one year, in order to ensure continuity in Council membership. **(Article 8 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 7)**

The Council's powers, under the supervision of the Assembly, are as follows: **(Article 8 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 7)**

- Nominating a Director-General to be appointed by the Assembly.
- Approving the Institute's strategy, reviewing results, monitoring, and the assessment framework.
- Approving the annual work program and budget.
- Approving audited financial accounts.
- Approving the entrance of new members into the Advisory Committee.
- Approving the criteria for selecting country programs, which must align with the Institute's objectives and rely, among other things, on objective standards.
- Approving the membership of subcommittees of the Council, and carrying out any other tasks assigned by the Assembly or set out elsewhere in the Agreement.
- Each Council member has one vote, except for the Director-General.
- The Council establishes its norms of procedure by consensus during its first session. It elects one Chair and two Vice-Chairs for a two-year term. The Chair, with the backing of the Vice-Chairs, presides over the Council and carries out the duties entrusted to him, and he remains accountable to the Council during its sessions.

The Council has the right to create subcommittees when necessary. These may include a Facilitative Subcommittee, a Human Resources Subcommittee, a Programs Subcommittee, and

an Audit and Finance Subcommittee. Each of these subcommittees is chaired by a contributing member. **(Article 8 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 7)**

c) The Advisory Committee

Presidential Decree 25-146 states that the Advisory Committee acts as an advisory body to the GGGI, playing a crucial role as a forum for cooperation between the public and private sectors on green growth.

The Committee also advises the Council on the Institute's strategy and activities, including any cooperation and partnerships the Institute may establish with other actors.

The Advisory Committee consists of leading experts, relevant figures, and activists from outside states. Applications for membership are submitted in writing to the Director-General and must be approved by the Council.

The Committee meets in ordinary sessions once a year, unless it determines otherwise. It adopts its own rules of procedure and may elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair. **(Article 9 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 7)**

d) The Secretariat and the Director-General

According to Presidential Decree 25-146, the Secretariat functions under the supervision of the Council and the Assembly as the principal operational body of GGGI. It is headed by the Director-General, who is nominated by the Council and appointed by the Assembly.

The Director-General has the right to participate in Council and Assembly meetings, but does not vote. He is appointed for an initial term of four years, renewable for an additional term.

Under the guidance of the Council and the Assembly, the Director-General is responsible for:

- Providing strategic leadership for the GGGI.
- Bringing to the Council's attention any matter that could affect the achievement of the Institute's objectives.
- Implementing the instructions of the Assembly and the Council.
- Representing the Institute externally and building solid relations with members and other stakeholders.
- Overseeing the Secretariat, which supports him/her in carrying out his/her duties and the core activities of the Institute.
- Ensuring that neither he/she nor Secretariat staff seek or receive orders from any state or authority external to the Institute. They must refrain from any action that could negatively affect their status as international civil servants.

Appointing Secretariat staff in line with staff norms approved by the Council. In recruiting, efficiency, competence, talent, and integrity are to be the main considerations, while also ensuring gender equality. **(Article 10 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 8)**

2.2.2-Privileges of the GGGI

According to Article 14 of Presidential Decree No. 25-146, the GGGI has legal personality. It has the capacity to sign contracts, acquire movable and immovable property, and dispose of it. In addition, it has the right to appear before courts, to litigate, and to defend itself. The GGGI also enjoys immunities in the member state where its headquarters is located. It may also seek to obtain these privileges and immunities from other members whenever necessary.

This is done when it is suitable for the proper functioning of the Institute within the territories of member states, while taking into account the privileges and immunities that are usually

granted to similar international organizations. These privileges and immunities are set out in a separate agreement that may be concluded either among the members, or between the Global Green Growth Institute and a specific member. **(Article 15 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 9)**

The GGGI may also establish cooperative relations with other organizations, including international, intergovernmental, and non-governmental ones, in order to serve its objectives. It has the right to invite organizations that share similar goals in the field of green growth to enter into strategic partnerships for mutual cooperation, either in the medium or long term. This is based on Article 16 of the same decree.

Article 5 of the decree states that no member, because of their position or participation in the Global Green Growth Institute, is responsible for the acts, failures, or obligations of the Institute.

The Global Green Growth Institute obtains its financial resources from voluntary contributions made by members, voluntary contributions from non-governmental sources, the sale of publications and other revenues, as well as interest income from credits. Members are encouraged to support the Institute and to ensure its financial stability by making annual voluntary contributions to its core funding or by participating in its activities.

To strengthen financial transparency, the financial operations of the GGGI are audited annually by an independent external auditor appointed by the Council. The audit is carried out in accordance with international auditing standards. **(Article 12 Presidential Decree 25/146, p. 8)**

Conclusion:

From this study, we reached the conclusion that green growth is an economic approach that seeks to achieve economic growth while protecting the environment. This concept focuses on the efficient use of natural resources and on reducing the negative environmental impacts caused by economic activities, especially under today's environmental challenges. Green growth has become an urgent necessity to strike a balance between economic development and environmental protection. It is also a way to ensure integration among environmental, social, and economic dimensions, alongside green technologies, in order to achieve sustainable development.

This is what Algeria sought to do by joining the agreement to establish the Global Green Growth Institute. It is a positive step and a policy adopted by the state in the field of sustainable economic growth.

To further support this strategy, we suggest the following recommendations:

- Develop a comprehensive legal framework that keeps pace with the rapid changes of climate change and that includes strict standards to limit carbon emissions.
- Raise awareness within societies through training sessions that inform both the public and the private sector of the importance of protecting the environment.
- Deal with polluters in a strict manner—legally and financially—and make full use of the revenues from fines imposed on them to finance environmental sustainability projects and protect resources for future generations.
- Establish an educational program aimed at raising awareness among the younger generation about the dangers of wasting natural resources, and work to raise generations committed to achieving green growth.

- Provide incentives that encourage the shift toward renewable energy.
- Set flexible policies to adapt to climate disasters, and define clear mechanisms for environmental responsibility.

List of references:

References

Al-Darsi, A. B. (2023). Green growth: an entry point to achieving Sustainable development. Arab Planning Institute(N° 162), p. P8.

Presidential Decree 25/146, No. 25-146, signed on May 28, 2025, “the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria joins the agreement on the creation of the **GGGI**.”. (2025) official journal n°35.

Helbeen Hussein Ali Almizori. (2021). The Green Economy and Its Impact on Sustainable Development a Standard Study on A Group of Asian Countries,. Nicosia, Near East University, Institute of Graduate Studies Economics Programs.

Khalladi, S. (2013). Environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development. Master's thesis, Faculty of Economics: University of Algiers 3.

Mohammed Kamel Aref, A. H. (1989). our common future. The General Committee for Environment and Development(N° 142), p. p 69.

Nazer, M. I. (2024). green growth. Saudi Arabia: Aspar Report Series.

Rintaro Tamaki. (2014). Green Growth Indicators Green Growth Studies, . Paris: OECD Publishing. Récupéré sur , https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/green-growth-indicators-2013_9789264202030-en.html