

Chapter 5: Algeria and Sustainable Development

Algeria, since the beginning of the negotiation process of the United Nations international conferences on the environment and sustainable development, has contributed to the collective effort aimed at implementing the various treaties and agreements adopted by the international community. Promoting sustainable development that is respectful of the global environment.

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) constitutes the framework in this perspective. Since the Johannesburg Summit in 2002, Algeria has intensified its actions in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development, giving a prominent place to social and environmental aspects in the choice of its societal model.

The Laws

- **Law 10-03 of July 19, 2001:** Relating to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development.
- **Law 19-01 of December 12, 2001:** Relating to the management, control, and elimination of waste.
- **Law 01-20 of December 12, 2001:** Relating to land planning and sustainable development.
- **Law 02-02 of February 5, 2002:** Relating to the protection and valorization of the coastline.
- **Law No. 03-10 of July 19, 2003:** Relating to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development. It is based on the principles of the new environmental law adopted at the international level, notably:
 - ✓ The principle of preservation of biological diversity;
 - ✓ The principle of non-degradation of natural resources;
 - ✓ The principle of preventive action and correction with priority at the source;

✓ The precautionary principle; the polluter-pays principle.

- **Law 03-04 of June 23, 2004:** Relating to the protection of mountainous areas within the framework of sustainable development.
- **Law 20-04 of December 24, 2004:** Relating to major risk prevention and disaster management within the framework of sustainable development.
- **Law No. 06-05 of July 15, 2006:** Relating to the protection and preservation of certain animal species threatened with extinction.
- **Law 02-11 of February 17, 2011:** Relating to protected areas within the framework of sustainable development.
- **Law 07-06 of May 13, 2011:** Relating to the management, protection, and development of green spaces.

Executive Decrees

Executive Decree No. 06-141 defining the limit values for industrial liquid effluent discharges.

The purpose of this decree, in application of the provisions of Article 10 of Law No. 03-10, is to define the limit values for industrial liquid effluent discharges. It sets the technical prescriptions relating to installations generating this type of discharge and the control modalities, notably self-monitoring, aimed at ensuring the compliance of discharges with the limit values fixed in the annex of this decree.

Executive Decree No. 06-104 fixing the nomenclature of waste, including special hazardous waste.

The purpose of this decree, in application of the provisions of Article 5 of Law No. 03-10, is to fix the nomenclature of waste, including special hazardous waste, classified into 4 classes, notably: household and similar waste, inert waste, special waste, and special hazardous waste.

Executive Decree No. 08-327 concerning the obligation of reporting by captains of ships transporting dangerous toxic or polluting goods in the event of an incident at sea.

The purpose of this decree, in application of the provisions of Article 57 of Law No. 03-10, is to specify the modalities for implementing the obligation of reporting by captains of ships transporting dangerous toxic or polluting goods in the event of an incident at sea.

 **Articles**

Art **100:**

The act of throwing, discharging, or letting flow into surface or underground waters or sea waters within the limits of waters under Algerian jurisdiction, directly or indirectly, any substance or substances whose action or reactions cause, even temporarily, harmful effects on human health or damage to flora or fauna "... is punished by two (02) years of imprisonment and a fine of five hundred thousand dinars (500,000). "... The court may also impose on the convicted person to proceed with the restoration of the aquatic environment. "...

Art **102:**

The act of operating an installation without the authorization required in Article 19 (which may present dangers for health, hygiene, safety, agriculture, ecosystems, natural resources, etc...), is punished by one (01) year of imprisonment and a fine of five hundred thousand dinars (500,000). "... The court may require the restoration of the premises within a deadline it determines.