

The Interrelationship between Environmental Sustainability and Development Paths

Mohcene Tamer¹

mohcenetamer@yahoo.fr

University of El-Oued (Algeria)

Derradji Oualid²

Derradjioualid@gmail.com

University of El-Oued (Algeria)

Received: 01-06-2024

Accepted: 10-01-2025

Published: 10-03-2025

Abstract:

The economic development aims at ridding the poor countries of the features of under development in various aspects, is working to balance the growing community of productive capital and raise the technical level of production methods used and address the manifestations of various types of unemployment. With in the economic development the country can get rid of the economic dependency of the outside world and to achieve rates of sustained growth in national income, and that economic development it is also a means to reach specific goals and information, it is not an end in itself but is intended to achieve the objectives of economic and political, which sets out in advance. The strategy of development means the knowledge and determines the path of development to reach the targets or goals to be achieved for a particular community through career development and during the given period of time.

Key words: development,environment,sustainable development, environmental dimension,technological dimension

Introduction:

Since man developed and discovered the importance of the natural resources that God has given him to benefit from and exploit for his personal purposes, his dealings with the environment in which he lives have also developed, and the more he progressed in this development, the more complicated this dealing between them became. From the stage of man using natural resources in their raw form, he moved to the stage of converting the material into a usable form, especially with his entry into the industrial era, where his pressure on the environment increased with the increase in the goals he seeks to achieve from development, production and consumption, and he began to exploit this material fiercely, which resulted in many problems resulting from man's mismanagement of the environment, such that it no longer has a limited local character, but has worsened to become an international concern due to its impact on life in all its forms. Perhaps the countries most affected by environmental problems are developing countries that do not have sufficient capabilities and

potential, neither in terms of prevention nor in terms of treatment, to address the negative repercussions on economic and social development, for development. Therefore, the main problem in this study revolves around the necessity of searching for whether it is possible to achieve sustainable development in harmony with environmental requirements?

Which branches out from several questions:

- What is the conceptual framework for both sustainable development and the environment?
- What are the legal mechanisms and possible means to achieve a balance between the requirements of economic growth on the one hand, and the rational exploitation of environmental resources and the preservation of future generations on the other hand?
- What is the relationship between sustainable development and the environment?

Study hypotheses:

- Clarifying the concept of sustainable development, its goals and dimensions
- Highlighting the concept of the environment in its various aspects, whether language, terminology or law.
- Legal protection of the environment by issuing legislation that creates a balance between the rational exploitation of environmental resources and achieving sustainable development.
- The existence of a close relationship between the environment and sustainable development

Importance of the study:

We wanted through this study or this research paper to show that sustainable development is one of the elements that are based on developing cities and societies and all economic, social and environmental aspects, and linking the concepts of sustainable development and the environment and creating a balance between them.

Study objective:

This research paper aims to identify the concepts of sustainable development and the environment and the relationship between them and the extent of their impact on each other.

First: The concept of sustainable development:

Sustainable development is a comprehensive model of the United Nations. The concept of sustainable development was described in a report by the Portland Commission in 1987 as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability is a model for thinking about the economic future that takes into account environmental, social and economic considerations within the framework of the pursuit of development and improving the quality of life. Hence, sustainable development has become a basic requirement for achieving justice and fairness in the distribution of development gains and wealth among different generations.

Hence, many attempts have emerged to define sustainable development since the beginning of the emergence of this concept in 1987, as follows:

Where the countries of the world agreed at the Earth Conference in 1992 to define sustainable development as “the necessity of achieving the right to development so that the development and environmental needs of present and future generations are equally met”.

Definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development:

The United Nations formed this topic to study this issue and presented this definition in 1987 under the title Our Common Future

This definition is comprehensive and concise for sustainable development with the definition “that it is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines sustainable development (adopted in 1989): “The management and protection of the natural resource base and the direction of technical and institutional change in a way that ensures the continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. This sustainable development (in agriculture, forestry and fisheries) protects land, water and plant and animal genetic resources, does not harm the environment and is technically appropriate, economically appropriate and socially acceptable”.

Sustainable development was previously defined as “the economic activity that leads to an increase in social welfare with the greatest care for available natural resources and with the least amount of environmental damage and abuse

Second: Sustainable development goals and their dimensions:

First section: Sustainable development goals:

Sustainable development has a set of goals, some of which are mentioned as follow:

- Achieving a better quality of life for the population, and that is by preserving the quality of the environment and repairing it, and it must be a relationship of integration and harmony.
- Awareness of the population of existing environmental problems: that is, their sense of responsibility, and urging them to participate effectively, And providing sustainable development programs and projects.
- Respecting the natural environment: by focusing on the relationship between the activities of the population.
- Achieving rational use of resources: that is, we deal with resources as limited resources, without depleting or destroying them, and working to use them rationally.
- Linking modern technology to the goals of society: by educating the population about the importance of different technologies.

Second branch: Dimensions of sustainable development:

Sustainable development has four dimensions that can only be achieved if they are combined together, as follows:

A- The economic dimension:

It is considered the production that covers the needs of humans with basic materials and improves their well-being and standard of living, and this requires developing production capacities and available technologies through supporting scientific research, as well as encouraging contractors to invest, and adopting modern production and management methods in order to double productivity.

This dimension seeks to maximize the welfare of society, as well as eliminate poverty through the exploitation of natural resources, which is done by stopping the waste of natural resources and equality in the distribution of resources and limitation, and fair distribution of income, as this dimension is related to raising the indicators of economic development, competitiveness, economic growth, creativity and industrial development, and everything related to them .

B - Social dimension:

This dimension focuses on a fair distribution of wealth and natural resources and a fair tax system, and establishing a social protection system that provides the right to all members of society without discrimination to obtain health services, insurance against life risks, improving the quality of human life, and providing job opportunities for him in addition to promoting health and education, and increasing his knowledge and skills, in order to improve their performance in work and production .

D - Environmental dimension:

- Preserving agricultural lands from urban expansion, desertification and drift, and this drift can only be achieved by preserving the vegetation cover and forests by not overusing fertilizers.
- Preserving surface and groundwater and freshwater resources, and promoting efficient water use in agricultural and industrial development.
- Protecting the climate from global warming and rising sea levels, in order to increase opportunities for future generations.

Third: Characteristics of sustainable development:

Sustainable development is characterized by a set of characteristics that make it a comprehensive and continuous process:

1. Comprehensive and integrated development
2. Continuous development
3. Fair development
4. Fair development

5. Development that does not reap the fruits of current generations at the expense of future generations
6. Rational development without extravagance, misuse or exploitation
7. Continuous development is that which takes into account the environmental dimension in all its projects
8. Continuous development is that which maximizes the value of popular participation or citizen participation in all stages of development work.

Some have identified characteristics of sustainable development, which we mention as follows:

_ Sustainable development is long-term development, as it takes into account the rights of future generations to the Earth's resources and seeks to protect them.

_ It meets the basic and necessary needs of the individual in terms of food, clothing, health and educational needs that lead to improving the material and social conditions of people without harming biodiversity, and this is one of its priorities, as the elements of the environment are an integrated system and maintaining the balance between these elements provides a healthy environment for humans.

_ It preserves the elements of the biosphere and its basic components, such as: air and water; as the plans stipulate not to deplete the natural resources in the biosphere, by drawing up plans and strategies that determine the methods of using these resources while preserving their ability to give.

_ It relies on coordination between the negatives of using resources and investment trends; as they all work in harmony within the environmental system, in a way that achieves the desired continuous development. Fourth: Measurement indicators and monitoring mechanisms for sustainable development:

First section: Measurement indicators for sustainable development

In 1996, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development issued a set of indicators to measure sustainable development that include the four dimensions of sustainable development, which are:

□ **Economic indicators:**

1. Per capita share of GDP, which measures the relative total economic output of the population and the importance of this indicator in clarifying economic growth rates and determining the level and size of total production. It does not directly measure sustainable development, but is important for economic aspects.
2. Exports of goods and services to imports: This indicator shows the country's ability to import and face competition in improving trade, increasing production capacity, and increasing innovation and knowledge.

3.Change in per capita share of energy consumption: This is the indicator that measures the progress achieved in a country, as per capita share of commercial energy consumption is considered an indicator of comprehensive economic development

□ Environmental and social indicators: Some see the idea of sustainability as based on :

Two indicators, the first is environmental and is called the ecological footprint, and the second is social and is called the social development index.

The ecological footprint allows measuring the area used for development, while the social development index includes several elements: poverty, unemployment, quality of life, education, and population growth. Sustainable economies are those that seek to provide and respect both conditions simultaneously.

_Social development cannot be achieved without reaching a minimum level unless education, health, adequate housing, and work appropriate to human capabilities are provided, especially security and social insurance, and the elimination of exploitation and inequality of opportunity.

_Despite this increasing interest in achieving sustainability (the current situation of countries, especially developing ones, does not allow for achieving that sustainability due to the exacerbation of poverty in all its forms and components, the most important of which are illiteracy, exacerbation of unemployment, high mortality rates, etc...

_The social issue is closely linked to economic growth and development, and achieving sustainable development passes through addressing social issues, the most important of which are the problems of work and unemployment, and these two elements (the missing link in the equation of growth and poverty and its interconnections, security and social stability), improving economic growth rates, i.e. reducing poverty, and any growth in the economy effectively reduces poverty except by stimulating employment growth and reducing unemployment.

Table No. Sustainability measurement indicators table

Topic	Economic Sustainability	Social Sustainability	Environmental Sustainability
Water	Ensuring adequate supply and increasing the efficiency of water use in agricultural and industrial development	Ensuring access to sufficient clean water for domestic and small-scale agricultural use for the poor majority	Ensure adequate protection of water bodies, groundwater, freshwater resources and their ecological systems

Health	Increase productivity through preventive health care and improved health and safety in the workplace.	Enforce air, water and noise standards to protect human health and ensure primary health care for the poor majority. Ensure adequate protection of ecological resources and life-support systems.	Enforce air, water and noise standards to protect human health and ensure primary health care for the poor majority. Ensure adequate protection of ecological resources and life-support systems.
Energy	Ensuring adequate supply and efficient use of energy in industrial development, transportation and domestic use	Ensuring adequate access to energy for the poor majority, especially wood fuel alternatives	Reducing the environmental impacts of fossil fuels at the local, regional and global scale and expanding the development and use of forests and other renewable alternatives.
Education	Ensuring the availability of trainees for all basic economic sectors	Ensuring adequate access to education for all for a healthy and productive life	Incorporating the environment into public information and educational programs
Income	Increase economic efficiency, growth and employment opportunities in the formal sector	Supporting small businesses and creating jobs for the poor majority in the informal sector	Ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources essential for economic growth in the formal and informal sectors

Source: Bater Muhammad Ali Wardam, *The World is Not for Sale, The Dangers of Globalization on Sustainable Development*, Dar Al-Ahliya for Publishing and Distribution, First Edition 2003, p. 194

Fifth: Mechanisms for Achieving Sustainable Development:

First Section: Natural Resources Management:

Natural Resources Conservation is the management, protection, and wise use of natural resources. Natural resources include all things that help support life, such as sunlight, water, soil, and minerals. Plants and animals are also natural resources.

The Earth has limited supplies of many natural resources. Our use of these resources continues to increase as the population grows, and thus our standard of living rises. Conservationists work to ensure that the environment can continue to provide for people's needs. Without conservation, the Earth's resources will be dissipated, deteriorated, or destroyed.

Conservation includes a wide variety of activities. Conservationists work to keep agricultural land productive. They manage forests to provide timber, provide shelter for wildlife, and provide people

with recreational opportunities. They work to save natural areas and wildlife from human destruction. They try to find ways to develop and use mineral resources without harming the environment. Conservationists also look for safe, reliable ways to help meet the world's energy needs. In addition, they work to improve city life, looking for solutions to problems such as air pollution, waste disposal, and urban corruption.

The second branch: Economic development: It is the sustainable and coordinated actions taken by policy makers and joint groups, which contribute to enhancing the standard of living and economic health of a particular region. Economic development can also refer to the quantitative and qualitative changes witnessed by the economy. These actions can include multiple areas, including human capital, basic infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, security, literacy, and other areas. The concept of economic development differs from economic growth. While economic development refers to efforts to intervene in policies with the aim of ensuring the economic and social well-being of people, economic growth refers to the phenomenon of productivity in the market and the increase in the rate of gross domestic product (GDP). Accordingly, the economist Amartya Sen points out that: "Economic growth is one aspect of the economic development process".

Third Section: Environmental Protection:

It is a broad philosophy and social movement that has emerged widely in response to concerns about the environment of planet Earth, from pollution and dangerous climate changes such as global warming and the increasing risks of the El Nino phenomenon. The philosophy of environmental protection is based on reducing environmental pollution and preserving it.

Fourth Section: Social Development:

Social development is a process of social change that affects the social structure and its functions in order to satisfy the social needs of the individual and the group, meaning that it is a process of social change for all traditional situations in order to establish a new social structure from which new relationships and new values emerge that satisfy the desires, needs and aspirations of individuals. This can only be achieved through a strong push to bring about qualitative changes and to achieve the desired progress. Comprehensive development is: those processes aimed at creating social and economic progress for society as a whole, based on the contribution of the local community and popular participation.

Section Five: Preserving Cultural Heritage:

Preserving cultural heritage is a professional activity specialized in enhancing the sustainability of cultural and artistic landmarks, by protecting and saving them by restorers, and respecting their historical and social importance. This restoration focuses on protecting and caring for tangible cultural heritage, including artworks, architecture, antiquities, and museum collections, as it includes the care and management of these collections.

Preserving cultural heritage includes protection and restoration using any method that proves effective in preserving the characteristic of that heritage as close to its original state as possible. Its activities also include preventive preservation, examination, documentation, research, treatments, and education.

Second axis: The conceptual framework of the environment

The concept of the environment: In this section, we present the linguistic, technical, and legal definition of the environment, in addition to stating the elements of the environment subject to legal protection.

Definition of the environment in language:

The linguistic origin of the word environment is the root (b and a). Ibn Manzur said in Lisan al-Arab: baa'a: baa'a to something yab'u baw'an; meaning he returned. And ta'tawa'tu manzil; meaning I settled in it. And the saying of the Almighty: {And those who have established themselves in the home and in faith} [Al-Hashr: 9], made faith a place for them on the example, and it is a good environment; meaning: the form of settlement, and the environment and the environment and the environment: the house, and the environment of bad, on the example of) bay'ah: (meaning in a bad state.

The word environment was used to mean the current state of the place surrounding a person - which is approximately the meaning used today - it was not the first choice and the most used face among the Arabs, and in any case the term has passed this stage and has become used smoothly and clearly; this is because what is meant by the environment for most The speakers are: the place or space surrounding the human being.

The environment in contemporary scientific terminology:

The environment is defined as: everything surrounding the human being that affects health, including the entire city, its homes, streets, rivers, wells, beaches, and everything that a person eats and drinks, and what he wears, in addition to weather and chemical factors, and others.

Among the definitions of the environment in this science is what some have said: The environment has two concepts that complement each other: The first is the biological environment; which is everything related to human life and his relationship with living creatures, animals and plants that live with him. As for the second, it is the natural environment, and includes water resources, waste, and disposal thereof, insects and soil, homes, the atmosphere and its purity or pollution, the weather, and other natural characteristics of the environment.

There are those who define the environment from a scientific perspective as: "The sum of the natural elements that condition human life".

The legal concept of the environment: Despite the abundance of international and national legal texts that dealt with the subject of the environment and protection, they are still inadequate in a unified definition of the environment or its constituent elements, which leads to a difference of opinion about

the environmental elements intended for protection, does it include only natural elements or are human-created elements added to it?

1. The environment in international agreements: The Stockholm Environment Conference gave a broad meaning so that it indicates that it is the balance of material and social resources available at a certain time and in a certain place to satisfy human needs and aspirations.

2. The environment in Algerian legislation: The Algerian legislator limited the meaning of the environment to natural elements, and this is within the framework of controlling the concepts of terms specific to the Environmental Protection Law within the framework of sustainable development, as this law states that the environment consists of non-living and living natural resources such as air, atmosphere, water, land, subsoil, animals and plants, including genetic heritage and forms of interaction between these resources as well as between places, landscapes and natural landmarks.

Global interest in the environment:

- Establishing ministries, departments and institutions concerned with preserving the environment locally and globally.

- Issuing many laws at the local level in most countries of the world, such as the Environmental Protection Law and the Environmental Impact Law for Development Projects.

- Setting standards and specifications for water, air and soil pollutants.

- Establishing protected areas to protect wildlife, such as nature reserves.

- Conducting a set of research related to cleaning up environmental resources, and establishing foundations to guide the establishment of all industries to assess the environmental impact.

- Raising citizens' awareness of environmental problems through the media, school books and seminars.

- Holding many international conferences to discuss environmental affairs from their scientific, practical and educational aspects.

- Forming many international bodies and organizations to develop programs for natural variables in environmental resources and wildlife, and the resulting effects, and identifying the dangers that threaten archaeological and tourist sites, such as chemical air pollution.

Environmental problems: The environment is exposed to many problems, the most important of which are environmental pollution and depletion of natural resources:

1. Environmental pollution: It includes (water, air, and food pollution), and the general provisions of the Environmental Law state that *Environmental pollution means any change in the properties of the environment that may directly or indirectly lead to harm to living organisms or facilities and affect the human practice of his normal life*

2. Depletion of natural resources: Depletion of natural resources is one of the factors affecting the environment, as the excessive use of technology has led to pressures on the environment, which leads to the destruction of a large part of natural capital, and this depletion is generally represented in the following: Removing trees causes desertification, soil erosion, extinction of some wild and marine animals, in addition to the depletion of some energy sources such as oil.

The third axis: The relationship between sustainable development and the environment

First: The link between sustainable development and the environment:

Definitions vary regarding the interpretations related to the implementation of sustainable development between those that adopt a narrow focus on the economy and production to those that call for a broad understanding of culture and the environment, and even consider the latter as one of its dimensions, so a mutual influence arises between the two concepts: the environment and sustainable development.

First section: The environment is one of the dimensions of sustainable development: The philosophy of sustainable development focuses on the fact that concern for the environment is the basis of economic development, as the existing natural resources of soil, minerals, forests, crops, seas and rivers... are the basis of agricultural and industrial development activity. To achieve economic and social growth, the environmental resource system must be preserved, i.e. the necessity of reconciling the requirements of environmental protection and the requirements of economic development by achieving development without compromising natural resources by taking into account the environmental dimension when preparing economic development policies.

The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1989) entitled "Our Common Future" emphasized the importance of achieving a balance between the ability of development to meet legitimate needs in the present without compromising the ability of ecosystems to meet the needs of future generations.

Although the concept of sustainable development was the main focus of the discussion at the Second World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg (2002) and attended by representatives of more than 160 countries with the aim of eliminating the contradictions between economic development and environmental protection, the results were disappointing, as some confirmed the impossibility of avoiding further environmental deterioration and excessive exploitation of natural resources.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development was established with the aim of implementing the efforts of the United Nations in the field of integrating environmental protection into countries' policies related to economic development after the Rio Conference, and it follows up by monitoring and submitting reports on the implementation of agreements at the local, regional and international levels.

Despite the difference in definitions of sustainable development between economic, social, legal, political and environmental definitions, they all mean one thing, which is improving the quality of

life for people without depleting natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to think of innovative ways to rationally exploit these resources, i.e. change in policies and methods followed by individuals and civil society practices, taking into account the issue of environmental protection when making all decisions and when preparing public and private strategies. Section Two: The mutual influence between the environment and sustainable development: Environmental problems can affect sustainable development, as can development obstacles and challenges.

First: Obstacles to development, its challenges and its impact on the environment:

The prevalence of the idea of sustainable development in the field of political development is an attempt to go beyond adopting the modernity model in development theory and searching for a new model that works on the necessity of reconciling the requirements of development and preserving the environment to stop the excessive exploitation and destruction accompanying development. Environmental sustainability in the field of food aims to ensure the sustainable use and preservation of lands, forests, water, wildlife, fish and water resources, and in the field of services to ensure sufficient life for biological resources and ecological systems, and in the field of income, environmental sustainability aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources necessary for economic growth in the public and private sectors.

Second: The impact of environmental problems on sustainable development: Recent years have witnessed a frightening deterioration of the natural environment that threatens the path of economic development and the continuity of life. The environment and its natural resources and economic benefits remain the primary influence on development as the biosphere that affects humans, whether the environment is social, economic, technological or political... All of these considerations enter into organizing the environment and directing sustainable development. Second: Achieving sustainable development within the framework of the environment (creating a balance between them)

Sustainable development is concerned with long-term stakes, and requires knowledge of environmental, economic and social risks that will guide public policy to avoid or reduce their effects in the future.

It is based on some principles that act as a link between users and the effects on the environment, and are gradually organized around them to form a compatible group.

Third: General environmental principles guiding sustainable development:

There is no specification or limitation of these principles used to achieve sustainable development, as the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development adopted 27 principles that lead different actors to benefit sustainable development. The Quebec Sustainable Development Act established 16 principles that are taken into account by ministries and public agencies in their interventions and are directed when taking measures in the field of sustainable development. These principles are: health and quality of life, justice and social solidarity, environmental protection, economic efficiency, participation and commitment, access to information, dependency and representation, cooperation

and intergovernmental partnership, prevention and caution, protection of intellectual property, protection of biodiversity, respect for the capacity of ecosystems, responsible production and consumption, polluter payer, and internalization of external costs. Fourth: Guiding policies and environmental management:

From the above, achieving the goals of sustainable development requires a consistent system that includes technological, economic and social policies in a comprehensive development plan. This plan ensures the employment of natural resources and human capital in an economic manner while preserving the quality of the environment and its natural resources for current and future generations and adopting plans with specific features and applicable features that are consistent with the general policies of the state and the development plan and express the needs of the

Conclusion:

As a conclusion to this research, considering the environment as a value that countries seek to preserve, and preserving it lies in confronting any activity that affects one of its elements, it is therefore indispensable to reveal the identity of the environment from all aspects, especially by highlighting the concept of the environment in its various aspects, as well as the elements that constitute the subject of legal protection from the dangers to which it is exposed.

Given the importance of the environmental element in the literature of sustainable development, considering that the latter aims to ensure its protection and preservation as it constitutes the ground and foundation on which it is based, it was necessary to clarify the concept of sustainable development, which requires that present generations should not ignore the rights of future generations to the environment and natural resources when they are misused. There is no doubt that this threatens the continuity of development in the future. Preserving the natural resource base leads to achieving the desired economic and social progress, and if natural environmental resources are depleted and deteriorated, the burdens of that will be serious. This concept is based on a set of principles such as the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, the principle of participation, and the principle of integrating the environmental dimension. It also aims to achieve a set of goals and dimensions such as the economic dimension, the social dimension, and the environmental dimension. This theoretical and conceptual framework for the relationship between the environment and sustainable development remains a mere theoretical thought unless it finds the legal mechanisms capable of activating and achieving it on the ground.

Reference

- 1) Abdallah Khaleq Abdullah, Sustainable Development and the Relationship between Environment and Development, Arab Unity Studies Center, Arab Future Book Series, First Edition, Beirut 1998,
- 2) Muhammad Abdul Badie, Protection Economy and Environment, Dar Al-Amin for Printing, Egypt, 2001,
- 3) Abdallah Hassoun Muhammad, Mahdi Saleh Dawai, Sustainable Development: Concept, Elements and Dimensions, Diyala Journal of Humanities Research, Issue (67) for the year 2015
- 4) Ahmed Jalal, Economic Dimensions of Interconnected Problems and the Impact of Sustainable

- Development, Dar Al-Manhal Printing and Publishing, Beirut, 2017,
- 5) Hamza Al-Jabali, Sustainable Development: Exploitation of Natural Resources and Renewable Energy, Dar Alam Al-Thaqafa for Publishing, Amman, 2016,
 - 6) Medhat Abu Al-Nasr - Yasmine Medhat, Sustainable Development: Concept, Dimensions and Indicators, Arab Group for Training and Publishing, Cairo 2017.
 - 7) Nadia Hamdi Saleh, Environmental Management, Principles and Practices, Publications of the Arab Administrative Development Organization, Cairo, 2003.
 - 8) Medhat Abu Al-Nasr, Yasmine Medhat, previously cited reference.
 - 9) Houari Abdelkader, The Efficiency of Utilizing Renewable Energy in Arab Economies, PhD Thesis, Ferhat Abbas University, Setif 1.
 - 10) Moatasem Mohamed Ismail, The Role of Investments in Achieving Sustainable Development, PhD Thesis, Faculty of Economics, University of Damascus, p. 11- Boumenad Qada - Bakhti Belkheder, Mechanisms for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Algeria, Master's Thesis, Department of Economics, Ain Temouchent,
 - 11) Information about Environmental Protection on the Openlibrary.org website". openlibrary.org. Archived from the original on May 12, 2019.
 - 12) Ismail Hassan Abdel Bari: Dimensions of Development - Al-Kilani Press, Jenin, 1987, pp. 88-90
 - 13) Ibn Manzur, Al-Ifriqi, Lisan Al-Arab, 1st ed., Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyyah 1424 AH - 2003 AD, Chapter Alif, Section Baa and Waw, Article (B and A) (1: 42) and after
 - 14) Al-Qahtani, Dr. Omar bin Muhammad Al-Qahtani, Environmental Provisions in Islamic Jurisprudence, 1st ed., Dar Ibn Al-Jawzi 1429 AH - 2008 AD, First Section.
 - 15) Counselor Dr. Osama Abdel Aziz, the article "What is the Environment" is available on the website: knol.google.com/k/judge_dr.osama
 - 16) Abdul Majeed Al-Samlali, A Brief Introduction to Environmental Law, First Edition, 2006.
 - 17) Rashid Al-Hamad, Muhammad Sabarini, The Environment and Its Problems, The World of Knowledge, The National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Kuwait, Issue 22, 1979.
 - 18) Aref Saleh Mukhlef, Environmental Management: Administrative Protection of the Environment, Dar Al-Yazouri Scientific Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2007.
 - 19) Global interest in the environment, prepared by: The Arab School, August 2006, www.schoolarabia.net
 - 20) Khaled Kawash, Tourism and Environmental Dimensions, New Economy, Issue 02, National Association of Algerian Economists, Algeria, December 2007.
 - 21) The Algerian legislator referred to sustainable development indirectly in the text of Article 3 of Law 03-83 dated 05/20/1983 related to environmental protection.
 - 22) Faisal Al-Sharifi, Sustainable Development, Its Objectives and Obstacles, Hamat Al-Watan Magazine, Issue 270, Kuwait, (13/09/2013), on the website: <http://www.homat-alwatan.gov.kw/ArticleDetail.aspx?artid=125>
 - 23) <https://www.ffsa.fr/webffsa/risques.nsf/b724c3eb326a8defc1257229005>
 - 24) Framework for Auditing the Implementation of Catchment Action Plans" (PDF). Nrc.nsw.gov.au. Accessed on October 7, 2019.

- 25) Sen, A. (1983). Development: Which Way Now? Economic Journal, Vol. 93 Issue 372. Pp. 745-762”.
- 26) efnition of a Profession". International Council of Museums - Committee for Conservation. Archived from the original on 21 September 2018. Retrieved 18 September 2019.
- 27) Final Declaration of the Conference of the United Nations on the Environment, P. N. U. E., Environment in the Service of Development0(7/07/2014), V. Site: <http://www.unep.org/>
- 28) Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future, UN Documents(11/03/2015), V. Site: <http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>.
- 29) Guillaume, Sainteny, the Principle of Precaution Element for Durable Development, (03/11/2015), v.site: <https://www.ffsa.fr/webffsa/risks.nsf/>
- 30) Principles of sustainable development: Unguided action.(01/15/2014), v. Site