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	RESEARCH ARTICLE 	
	<b>Algeria's Accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute under Presidential Decree No. 25-146: A Comprehensive Legal, Environmental, and Economic Assessment of Green Transition and Sustainable Development Governance</b>	
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Keywords	Global Green Growth Institute; Algeria; Presidential Decree No. 25-146; Green Economy; Environmental Governance; Energy Transition; Sustainable Development; Climate Policy.	

### Abstract

This study provides an in-depth legal, environmental, and economic analysis of Algeria's accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), formalized through Presidential Decree No. 25-146 of 28 May 2025. The research situates this accession within the broader framework of Algeria's constitutional principles, national environmental legislation, and long-term development strategies, while also examining its alignment with the country's international obligations, particularly under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The study demonstrates that Algeria's accession to the GGGI is not merely a symbolic or protocolary act of international cooperation, but rather a strategic policy choice reflecting a growing commitment to environmental governance, sustainable economic transformation, and institutional modernization. From a legal perspective, the accession is grounded in a coherent constitutional and legislative basis that reinforces the integration of environmental protection and sustainable development into public policymaking. Environmentally, it strengthens national efforts to combat climate change, enhance resource efficiency, and promote low-carbon development pathways. Economically, it opens new avenues for diversifying the national economy beyond hydrocarbon dependence through investment in renewable energy, green industries, and environmentally sustainable innovation. Furthermore, the study highlights the added value of Algeria's membership in the GGGI in terms of access to international financial instruments, technical assistance, green technology transfer, and capacity-building mechanisms. These benefits enhance national institutional capabilities, improve environmental policy coherence, and support the emergence of new green economic sectors capable of generating employment and sustainable growth. Ultimately, the research concludes that Algeria's accession to the GGGI represents a forward-looking strategic step toward consolidating sustainable development governance and accelerating the country's transition to a resilient, inclusive, and environmentally responsible economic model.

### Citation

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**Introduction**

In recent decades, the world has witnessed a profound shift in the way development issues are approached, as it has become evident that traditional economic growth can no longer be sustained in light of increasing environmental degradation and the escalating effects of climate change. In this context, green growth has emerged as a modern concept in economic thought and international environmental law, embodying a new vision of development and representing a strategic option that balances economic progress with environmental preservation. Among the most significant international mechanisms reflecting this orientation is the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), established in 2012 as an international organization dedicated to supporting states in adopting policies and strategies that promote the transition toward a sustainable, low-carbon economy.

Within this framework, Presidential Decree No. 25-146 of 28 May 2025 was issued, formalizing Algeria's accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute. This step constitutes an additional milestone in the country's trajectory of international environmental commitments and its engagement within the global environmental governance system.

**Significance of the Study**

The importance of this study stems from its examination of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute, and the legal, environmental, and economic implications that such accession entails. The study also contributes to understanding how this accession is framed within national public policies, while exploring its future prospects in the context of transitioning toward sustainable economic models, benefiting from international cooperation mechanisms, and achieving effective integration into the global green economy.

**Problematic of the Study**

To what extent can Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute be considered an act that transcends the merely protocolary nature of joining an international organization, becoming instead a strategic choice with legal, environmental, and economic dimensions capable of driving sustainable development transformation?

**Objectives of the Study:** This study aims to achieve several objectives, which are outlined as follows:

Provide an analytical reading of the theoretical and legal framework of the Global Green Growth Institute by examining its definition, objectives, institutional structure, and financing mechanisms, thereby enabling a comprehensive understanding of the obligations arising from membership.

- Analyze the legal, environmental, and economic dimensions of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute.
- Assess the extent to which the standards and practices adopted by the Global Green Growth Institute align with the national development model and their potential to stimulate the modernization of environmental legislation and redirect economic choices toward sustainable pathways.
- Highlight the role of the Global Green Growth Institute in supporting Algeria in building a balanced economic-environmental model that fulfills its international commitments while respecting the specific characteristics of its economic structure and contributing to the transition toward a green economy.

**Methodology of the Study:**

Addressing the research problem requires adopting a descriptive method in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and legal framework of the Global Green Growth Institute and Algeria's accession to its founding agreement, including the relationship between this accession and national policies on the environment and sustainable development. It also requires the use of an analytical method to clarify the legal, environmental, and economic dimensions of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute.

**Plan of the Study:**

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Algeria's Accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Global Green Growth Institute under Presidential Decree No. 25-146: A Comprehensive Legal, Environmental, and Economic Assessment of Green Transition and Sustainable Development Governance

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This study will be addressed according to a structure comprising two main sections. The first section examines the theoretical and legal framework of the Global Green Growth Institute and Algeria's accession to its founding agreement, while the second section focuses on discussing the legal, environmental, and economic dimensions of this accession.

### **First: The Theoretical and Legal Framework of the Global Green Growth Institute and Algeria's Accession to Its Establishment Agreement**

To understand the theoretical and legal dimensions of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute, it is necessary to examine the provisions contained within the agreement in order to grasp the conceptual and legal foundations of the Institute, followed by an analysis of the legal basis upon which Algeria relies in ratifying this international agreement.

#### **1. Fundamentals of the Global Green Growth Institute**

As the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is considered one of the most prominent international mechanisms aimed at achieving sustainable development in developing, emerging, and least developed countries through the promotion of green growth strategies, this section will examine the Institute in terms of its definition, objectives, and institutional organs, as outlined below:

##### **1.1. Definition of the Global Green Growth Institute**

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is an intergovernmental international organization established by treaty, headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The GGGI was formally created in 2012 during the Rio+20 Conference. Its activities focus on supporting and promoting strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies.

By the end of 2024, the Institute's membership reached 49 countries, in addition to 30 partner countries and regional integration organizations that joined its efforts to advance the transition toward green growth. The number of member states increased to 52 in 2025.

The Global Green Growth Institute is committed to supporting its member states in transforming their economies toward a green-growth economic model that simultaneously achieves poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and economic growth.

Concerning the concept of Green Growth,, as endorsed by the Institute, it has emerged as a modern developmental approach aimed at integrating environmental considerations into economic growth policies, thereby enabling economic progress without harming the environment or depleting natural resources. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines Green Growth as:

« Fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. »

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) views it as an approach aimed at enhancing human well-being and social equity while reducing environmental risks as well as ecological scarcity.

The World Bank, on the other hand, considers it a comprehensive strategy for achieving sustainable development through the integration of the environmental dimension into macroeconomic policies. It defines green growth as « environmentally sustainable Growth-efficient in the use of natural resources, clean in terms of reducing pollution and environmental impacts, and resilient as it accounts for natural risks and the role of environmental management in preventing physical hazards and excessive fluctuations in commodity prices. »

Green growth is grounded in a set of core principles that guide national economic policies and strategies, the most significant of which include:

#### **- Environmental Efficiency**

This principle refers to achieving the highest possible level of productivity through the efficient use of available natural resources, while minimizing environmental harm and reducing harmful emissions. It contributes to ensuring the sustainability of resources for future generations. This principle is directly linked to the concept of the circular economy, recycling, and the use of renewable energy.

#### **- Social Equity**

This principle emphasizes the necessity of distributing the benefits of green growth equitably among all segments of society, with particular consideration for the most vulnerable groups. It includes ensuring access to clean energy and essential environmental services, as well as creating green job opportunities through sustainable investment policies.

### - Technological Innovation

Innovation is considered a pivotal element in the transition toward a low-carbon economy, as it enables the development of clean and efficient technologies for energy production, natural resource management, and emissions control. Innovation also enhances adaptive capacity to environmental and climatic changes and stimulates economic growth in a sustainable manner.

Green growth relies on innovation and the transfer of clean technologies as a means to transition toward a low-carbon economy. The United Nations Environment Programme has affirmed that green technology constitutes « a fundamental driver for achieving environmentally sustainable economic growth » The adoption of these principles represents

a cornerstone of the global energy-transition agenda, as reaffirmed by the United Nations within the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals—particularly **Goal 7 on affordable and clean energy** and **Goal 13 on climate action**. These principles therefore are not merely theoretical guidelines, but practical tools for steering national and international policies toward a sustainable green economy.

### 1-2. Objectives of the Global Green Growth Institute

The Global Green Growth Institute seeks to achieve sustainable development through several core objectives that it strives to realize, namely :

- **Promoting sustainable development pathways in developing and emerging countries, including least developed countries**, by supporting a new model of economic growth based on the principles of green growth. This model aims to strike a balance between economic expansion and environmental protection, thereby ensuring comprehensive and sustainable development.
- **Addressing key aspects of economic performance and developmental resilience** by contributing to poverty reduction, job creation, and the enhancement of social inclusion. This objective is closely linked to the environmental pillars of sustainable development, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and ensuring access to clean, affordable energy as well as safe water and land resources.
- **Improving economic, environmental, and social conditions in developing and emerging countries** through the promotion of effective partnerships between developed and developing nations, and between the public and private sectors. Such international cooperation constitutes a central mechanism for fostering innovation, exchanging expertise, and supporting the transition toward more sustainable and resilient economies.

To achieve these objectives, the Institute focuses its efforts on:

- **Supporting the transformation of member states' economies toward green-growth models** that combine economic growth with poverty reduction and environmental preservation. This is accomplished through technical assistance and policy development that help countries adopt sustainable development pathways.
- **Assisting governments in formulating and drafting national green-growth strategies** grounded in identifying developmental and environmental priorities, and in designing implementation plans that enhance economic performance while taking environmental considerations into account.
- **Strengthening countries' ability to access international green finance** by providing technical advisory services and assisting in the preparation of projects aligned with global environmental standards, thereby enabling countries to benefit from financing dedicated to sustainable development.
- **Promoting technology transfer and capacity building in key areas of green growth**, such as renewable energy, natural resource management, and sustainable urban planning. These efforts help countries adopt innovative technologies that reduce emissions and enhance resource-use efficiency.
- **Providing technical assistance, institutional support, and environmental financing to developing and emerging countries** to enhance their ability to implement programs and policies that achieve inclusive green growth, thereby supporting national efforts to shift toward sustainable and resilient economic models.

### 1-3. Organs of the Global Green Growth Institute

Structurally, the Global Green Growth Institute consists of an Assembly, a Council, an Advisory Committee, and a Secretariat. The Institute may also establish subsidiary offices or other subsidiary bodies if the Assembly decides to do so when necessary to support its activities. These organs are outlined as follows:

#### ▪ The Assembly:

The Assembly is the supreme organ of the Global Green Growth Institute. It is composed of members and convenes in regular sessions every two years, or as otherwise determined by the Assembly. A special session may be convened at the initiative of one-third of its members. Sessions of the Assembly are held at the headquarters of the Institute unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

#### ▪ The Council:

The Council functions as the executive organ of the Global Green Growth Institute and, under the supervision of the Assembly, is responsible for guiding the activities of the Institute.

#### ▪ The Advisory Committee:

The Advisory Committee serves as an advisory body to the Global Green Growth Institute. It plays a key role as a forum for cooperation between the public and private sectors on matters related to green growth and provides advice to the Council regarding the Institute's strategy and activities, including those related to any cooperation or linkages with other actors that may be established pursuant to Article 16.

#### ▪ The Secretariat and the Director-General:

Under the supervision of the Council and the Assembly, the Secretariat acts as the principal operational body of the Global Green Growth Institute and is headed by a Director-General. The Director-General is nominated by the Council and appointed by the Assembly. The Director-General is entitled to participate in meetings of both the Council and the Assembly but does not have voting rights in these meetings.

The Institute conducts its activities in accordance with the principles of transparency, cooperation, and sustainability, and is recognized today as one of the leading global platforms in the field of green economics.

### 1-4. Financing of the Global Green Growth Institute

Regarding the sources of financing for the Global Green Growth Institute, Article 12 of the Institute's Establishment Agreement specifies that it relies on multiple financial sources to ensure its independence and its ability to implement its programs. These sources include the following:

#### ▪ Voluntary contributions from members:

These refer to funds provided by member states or organizations of the Institute on a voluntary basis, meaning that members may decide the amount and timing of their contributions. This type of financing allows the Institute to operate without financial pressure being imposed on its members.

#### ▪ Voluntary contributions from non-governmental sources:

These are funds that may be provided by the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, charitable foundations, and international bodies. Such contributions broaden the funding base and increase the Institute's capacity to implement its projects.

#### ▪ Sale of publications and other revenues:

The Institute may issue and sell reports, studies, technical guides, and other informational materials. Revenues from these sales constitute an additional source of income, alongside other similar revenues, such as participation fees in events or workshops.

#### ▪ Interest income from credits:

The Institute relies in part on the returns generated from funds deposited with it. For example, when the Institute receives funding for multi-year projects, a portion of these funds may remain in its accounts for a period before disbursement, generating bank interest or minor financial returns, which are considered a source of financing for the Institute.

▪ **Other sources in accordance with financial rules adopted unanimously by the Assembly:**

This is an open provision allowing new financial sources to be added in the future, provided that:

- They are approved unanimously by the General Assembly of the Institute.
- They comply with the adopted financial regulations.

The purpose of this provision is to ensure financial flexibility in line with future developments.

Members are encouraged to support the Global Green Growth Institute and ensure its financial stability through their regular annual contributions to core funding, active participation in its activities, or through other appropriate means.

To enhance financial transparency, the Institute undergoes an annual audit of its operations by an independent external auditor appointed by the Council. The audit is conducted in accordance with international auditing standards. The audited financial statements are made available to members as soon as possible after the end of the fiscal year, but no later than six months following that date, and must be submitted to the Council for approval at its next session, as appropriate.

## **2. Legal Basis for Algeria's Accession to the Global Green Growth Institute**

### **Agreement**

#### **2-1. Legal Nature of the Agreement and Accession Procedures**

The Establishment Agreement of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is considered a multilateral agreement of an environmental and developmental nature and falls under the category of « treaties establishing international organizations » in accordance with international law.

Algeria acceded to this agreement pursuant to the provisions of **Article 91, paragraph 12 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment**, which stipulates that « The President of the Republic undertakes the negotiation and ratification of treaties », **Article 154**, which provides that « International treaties ratified by the President of the Republic shall take precedence over domestic law », and **Article 198**, which states that « If the Constitutional Court rules a treaty or agreement unconstitutional, it shall not be ratified. »

By virtue of **Presidential Decree No. 25-146 dated 28 May 2025**, Algeria thus became a member state of the Institute.

It should be noted that accession to the GGGI Establishment Agreement typically involves the deposit of an Instrument of Accession with the Director-General of the Institute, following approval by the competent national authorities. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria officially submitted its Instrument of Accession to the Global Green Growth Institute in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 29 July 2025, becoming the 52nd member state of the Institute. This step represents a significant milestone in the country's efforts to advance sustainable development and inclusive green growth.

Algeria's decision to accede to the GGGI Establishment Agreement reflects a strategic approach, reaffirming the country's commitment to its international and domestic obligations in the fields of environment and sustainable development. It supports the development of a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and socially inclusive development model, aligning with Algeria's strategic vision to diversify its economy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance environmental governance in accordance with its national and international climate commitments.

#### **2-2. The Relationship Between Accession and National Policies on Environment and**

##### **Sustainable Development**

At the international level, Algeria's membership in the GGGI constitutes an extension of its long-standing support for environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1993 and the Paris Agreement of 2016, as well as its commitment to preparing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aimed at reducing emissions.

At the national level, the National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) has emphasized the need to engage in international initiatives related to the green economy. Algeria's accession to the GGGI therefore represents an institutional step that strengthens the implementation of these orientations. It also offers an opportunity to reassess the national legislative framework—particularly Law No. 10-03 on environmental

protection within the context of sustainable development, and Law No. 04-09 on the promotion of renewable energies within sustainable development—with the aim of aligning them with new international standards such as environmental governance and green finance.

At the institutional level, cooperation with the Institute provides support for enhancing the administrative and technical capacities of national bodies responsible for the environment and energy, through training programs and the exchange of expertise, thereby reinforcing the effectiveness of public policy implementation in the field of environmental transition.”

## **Second: The Legal, Environmental, and Economic Dimensions of Algeria’s Accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)**

### **1. The Legal Dimensions of Accession**

The legal dimensions of Algeria’s accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute are reflected in its efforts to reinforce its international environmental commitments and to harmonize its national legislation with global orientations related to the green economy and sustainable development. The legal significance of this accession also lies in establishing an effective institutional partnership that enables Algeria to benefit from legal and regulatory expertise in the field of environmental transition.

#### **1-1. Strengthening Algeria’s International Commitment to Environment and Sustainable Development**

Since its accession to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, Algeria has demonstrated a consistent orientation in support of international efforts aimed at environmental protection and sustainable development. Its accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 25-146, represents a continuation of this trajectory and a practical embodiment of the principles of environmental diplomacy adopted by the State.

By joining the Institute, Algeria becomes an active party within a specialized international organization dedicated to green growth—meaning economic growth compatible with environmental protection. This organization is founded on the principles of international environmental law, particularly the principles of:

- **Prevention** of environmental harm,
- **Precaution**,
- **Common but differentiated responsibilities** among States.

Through its membership, Algeria reinforces its commitment to the provisions of the Paris Agreement, which calls upon States to prepare Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aimed at reducing emissions. It also strengthens its engagement in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, especially **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**, and **Goal 13: Climate Action**.

Accordingly, this accession constitutes a step with significant legal implications at the international level, broadening Algeria’s network of obligations while granting it access to technical assistance and international environmental financing mechanisms needed to implement its climate commitments.

#### **1-2. Supporting the National Legislative and Institutional Framework**

No international commitment can achieve its full impact without effective incorporation into the domestic legal system. From this perspective, Algeria’s accession to the Global Green Growth Institute offers an opportunity to reinforce and further develop its national legislative and institutional framework in alignment with the principles of green economy—particularly since Algeria has committed to several global instruments and plans, the most recent being its voluntary adherence to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which comprises 17 goals aimed at achieving sustainable development.

In this context, the Algerian legislator amended the Constitution to grant environmental protection the highest legal status, beginning with the constitutionalization of the right to a healthy environment in the 2016 constitutional revision, further strengthened through the incorporation of sustainable development principles under the provisions of the 2020 Constitution.

At the legislative level, Algeria possesses a substantial legal corpus in the fields of environment and renewable energy, including:

- **Law No. 03-10**, dated 19 July 2003, on environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development;
- **Law No. 04-09**, dated 14 August 2004, on the promotion of renewable energies within the framework of sustainable development;
- In addition to the **National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (Vision 2035)**, which serves as the guiding framework for the State's environmental policies.

Nevertheless, Algeria's accession to the Institute provides an opportunity to revise these legislative instruments in an integrative manner that aligns them with emerging international standards by incorporating concepts such as:

- Environmental governance,
- Circular economy,
- Green finance,
- Corporate environmental social responsibility.

At the institutional level, cooperation with the Institute enables the reinforcement of administrative and organizational capacities of national bodies in charge of environment and energy such as the National Agency for the Promotion and Rational Use of Energy (APRUE) and the National Agency for Renewable Energies—through training programs and technical assistance.

This interaction contributes to building a more coordinated and effective institutional framework capable of designing comprehensive national policies in the fields of climate change and sustainable development.

### 1–3. Establishing an Effective International Institutional Partnership

The legal dimension of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is not limited to commitments and standards; rather, it extends to activating multilevel international cooperation in the fields of environment and sustainable development. The Institute functions as a platform for collaboration among member states, financial institutions, and regional organizations to implement joint projects in areas related to green growth and to facilitate the exchange of legislative and institutional experiences.

For Algeria, this accession can serve as an entry point for building strategic institutional partnerships both with the Institute and with other member states, particularly in the areas of:

- Developing joint projects in renewable energy and green infrastructure,
- Improving the planning of sustainable cities,
- Strengthening legal capacities for natural resource management.

Such cooperation also enables the exchange of legal and regulatory expertise on integrating the green economy into national legislative systems, thereby enhancing Algeria's position as a regional actor in environmental governance at the African and Arab levels. From a legal standpoint, accession to such organizations contributes to expanding Algeria's network of contractual obligations within the international environmental regime, while providing a foundation for developing subsidiary bilateral and multilateral agreements in scientific research, environmental innovation, and sustainable finance.

## 2. The Environmental and Economic Dimensions of Accession

The environmental and economic dimensions of Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) are reflected in its contribution to supporting the country's ecological and economic transition within the framework of sustainable development. This step is not merely a diplomatic or symbolic commitment; rather, it represents a strategic orientation by the Algerian State toward reshaping its development model in accordance with green economy principles.

### 2–1. Environmental Dimensions of Accession

Algeria's accession to the Global Green Growth Institute constitutes a qualitative step in strengthening national environmental policies and consolidating a holistic approach to sustainable development. This approach is based on international cooperation and the transfer of green technologies to reduce dependence on fossil resources. The

Agreement provides a framework for knowledge exchange on best practices in clean energy, climate change adaptation, and biodiversity conservation.

Through its membership, Algeria also reinforces its position in international environmental governance. Moreover, accession aligns with **Algeria's 2035 Sustainable Development Vision**.

### 2-1-1. Alignment between the Agreement's Objectives and National Programs

The general framework of the Agreement establishing the Institute intersects with Algeria's national objectives in the areas of clean energy, greenhouse gas reduction, and climate change adaptation. The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) supports developing countries in formulating national green growth policies and planning projects that respond to their environmental priorities. This is consistent with Algerian programs such as:

- **The National Renewable Energy Program 2020–2035**, which aims to produce 15,000 MW of electricity from renewable sources.
- **The National Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development**, which seeks to significantly reduce carbon emissions by 2035.

From this perspective, Algeria's accession to GGGI enables it to align its national efforts with international standards and to benefit from technical support in designing more effective policies to address climate change impacts.

### 2-1-2. Strengthening Algeria's Role in International Environmental Governance

Algeria's membership in GGGI also carries political and diplomatic significance. It allows the country to become an active participant in global environmental governance mechanisms. The Institute comprises over 50 member states and functions as a platform for experience exchange and international environmental decision-making. This grants Algeria an influential position in discussions on climate finance, adaptation, and energy transition.

Moreover, accession enhances Algeria's voice in multilateral climate negotiations, particularly within the framework of the **Conference of the Parties (COP)** to the Paris Agreement. This strengthens Algeria's image as a country striving to balance development needs with environmental protection. Accordingly, membership in GGGI serves as a tool to reinforce Algeria's environmental diplomacy and connect it to South–South cooperation networks in sustainable energy and climate governance.

### 2-1-3. Supporting Algeria's 2035 Sustainable Development Vision

Algeria's accession to the Global Green Growth Institute aligns with its national 2035 Sustainable Development Vision, which focuses on three key pillars: energy transition, environmental security, and food security.

Energy transition is the cornerstone of this vision, aiming to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and exploit natural potentials in solar and wind energy. The Institute also supports projects in sustainable rural development and combating desertification, which are critical challenges in the Algerian context.

Thus, accession provides a practical framework to implement the objectives of **"Algeria 2035 Vision"** through realistic programs supported by international expertise and targeted financing for green transition.

## 2-2. Economic Dimensions of Accession

The economic dimension constitutes one of the most significant aspects of Algeria's accession, as it provides tangible opportunities to enhance economic diversification, access international financing mechanisms, and develop capacities in clean technology sectors.

### 2-2-1. Access to Green Finance and Technical Support

Green finance mechanisms represent one of the most prominent tools offered by the Global Green Growth Institute to its member states. The Institute assists governments in accessing international climate finance funds, such as the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** and the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, to fund national projects in renewable energy, waste management, sustainable transportation, and smart agriculture.

For Algeria, this accession can serve as a gateway to stimulating green investments, especially in light of financial challenges related to oil price volatility. It also allows Algerian authorities to rely on the technical support provided by the Institute for preparing environmental feasibility studies for major projects and assessing their climate impact, thereby enhancing their efficiency in negotiating international financing.

## 2-2-2. Technology Transfer and Building National Capacities

Technology transfer is a core pillar of the Global Green Growth Institute's ideology, promoting knowledge and expertise exchange among member states in the fields of clean energy and urban environmental planning.

Through cooperation with the Institute, Algeria can benefit from training programs and institutional capacity-building initiatives, particularly regarding the development of technical and administrative competencies in areas such as carbon management, circular economy, and sustainable city planning.

This process contributes to cultivating a generation of Algerian experts capable of localizing green technologies within the national economy and reducing dependence on foreign expertise.

## 2-2-3. Achieving Economic Diversification and Reducing Dependence on Hydrocarbons

Integrating green economy principles into Algeria's economic policies represents a strategic option for sustainable development, particularly given the chronic volatility of oil and gas prices. By joining the Institute, Algeria opens new avenues for developing alternative sectors based on environmental innovation, including renewable energy, eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture, and waste management.

Given Algeria's renewable energy potential as a source of clean power, it provides a substantial opportunity to advance sustainable development through wide-ranging environmental and economic benefits. Accordingly, the Algerian legislator has enacted **Law No. 04-09** to promote renewable energies, positioning them as a substitute for depleting fossil fuels, attracting investment, and steering the national economy toward new energy models.

In the medium term, Algeria's accession to GGGI can contribute to diversifying the national productive base and achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental protection, which constitutes the essence of the transition toward a low-carbon economic model.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, this study on Algeria's accession to the Agreement Establishing the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and the legal, environmental, and economic dimensions of this accession, demonstrates that the Institute constitutes one of the most important international platforms supporting sustainable development approaches in developing and emerging economies. It promotes a new economic model based on the principles of green growth. By analyzing the fundamentals of the Institute—including its definition, objectives, governance structures, and financing—it is clear that it possesses a coherent institutional and organizational framework, enabling it to support the environmental and economic transition of its member states.

Regarding Algeria, the study has shown that its accession to the Agreement Establishing GGGI rests on clear legal foundations consistent with the Constitution and national legislation. This accession aligns with national policies on environment and sustainable development and with Algeria's international commitments, particularly the Paris Agreement and the voluntary adherence to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The study further concludes that this accession has interrelated legal, environmental, and economic dimensions, making it a strategic step to strengthen Algeria's environmental governance, develop its legislative and institutional framework, and support its energy transition and economic diversification.

## Findings :

Through this study, we arrived at the following results:

- The Global Green Growth Institute constitutes a leading international platform supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and provides an effective framework for technical assistance and financing clean energy and sustainable development projects.
- Accession to the Agreement Establishing GGGI provides Algeria with significant opportunities to strengthen environmental legislation with green growth principles and mechanisms.
- Algeria's accession to GGGI complements its national programs, particularly the National Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development and the 2035 Energy Transition Vision.
- Cooperation with the Institute offers opportunities for the transfer of green technologies and the development of national capacities in renewable energy and environmental planning.

- The environmental dimensions of accession include: improving resource management, promoting renewable energy, enhancing national capacities, and strengthening national environmental governance through the integration of modern concepts such as circular economy and green finance.
- The economic dimensions include: diversifying the economy and reducing dependence on hydrocarbons through the development of alternative green sectors, accessing green finance, and creating new investment opportunities.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings, we can offer the following recommendations:

- Strengthen the legislative framework by incorporating green growth principles into environmental and energy laws, and review existing environmental and renewable energy legislation to align with green economy orientations and emerging international standards.
- Ensure the legal consolidation of green finance mechanisms to enable national authorities to optimally benefit from the international funding facilities provided by GGGI.
- Enhance legislative adaptation by strengthening the institutional capacities of national bodies responsible for environment and energy through specialized training programs in partnership with the Institute.
- Develop a national green growth strategy integrated with energy transition programs and activate partnerships with GGGI to implement model projects in solar energy, waste management, and urban green spaces.
- Integrate green growth into economic policies through sectoral plans focusing on sustainable transport, smart cities, waste management, and green agriculture.
- Encourage private sector participation in the green economy through tax incentives and accessible financing.

### Ethical Considerations

This study adheres to recognized ethical standards in academic research. It is based exclusively on the analysis of legal texts, official documents, international agreements, and publicly available policy materials. No human participants, personal data, or confidential information were involved in the research process. The authors affirm that the study respects the principles of academic integrity, transparency, and objectivity.

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