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The Algerian Mirage

Sustainable Development



<https://ri-se.org/>

Graphs and slides by Hamid and Farida
Data collected from World Bank, CIA Database, UN, International Institute of Sustainable development



Objectives



Essential Questions: How do we define Development? How do we define Sustainable development? What are the differences between the two terms?

Learning Target: By the end of the presentation, I will be able to define Development and Sustainable Development and differentiate between them

Agenda



- **Introduction**
- **Defining Development**
- **Defining Sustainable Development**
- **Differentiation**
- **Algerian State**
- **Summary**
- **Questions**

Development



“development can be defined as bringing about social change that allows people to achieve their human potential” and “about the interactions between human groups; it also involves the natural environment.”

Resource

https://www.soas.ac.uk/cedep-demos/000_P501_USD_K3736-Demo/unit1/page_12.htm

Sustainability and Sustainable Development



“**Sustainability** is a broad term that describes managing resources without depleting them for future generations. This concept goes beyond environmental sustainability, which concerns earth’s natural resources, to include economic and social sustainability, which relate to meeting people’s current economic and social needs without compromising future generations.

Sustainable development describes the processes for improving long-term economic well-being and quality of life without compromising future generations’ ability to meet their needs.”

Resource

<https://online.maryville.edu/blog/sustainability-vs-sustainable-development/>

Sustainable Development



“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Resource

<http://www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf>

Sustainable Development Goals

“The Sustainable Development Goals comprise a global agenda to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals—or SDGs or Global Goals as they are sometimes called—have 169 targets that countries are attempting to reach by 2030 at the latest. This is why the Goals are also referred to as the 2030 Agenda, which countries resolved to undertake with “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.”

The Pillars of Sustainability and Sustainable Development



“Sustainability encompasses three pillars: economic, environmental, and social, also represented as profits, planet, and people.

- **Economic/profits** — This pillar centers on the idea of an efficient and responsible use of resources that leads to long-term profitability. In business, profitability can equal longevity. In other words, transitioning to a sustainable business can improve a company’s chances of operating over the long term.
- **Environmental/planet** — In business, reducing carbon footprints, waste, and water usage while maximizing energy efficiency can provide both environmental and financial benefits, and shows responsiveness to community opinion. According to Pew Research, 63% of Americans believe that climate change affects their local community.
- **Social/people** — The social pillar of sustainability focuses on the interrelationship of systems and processes that support the creation of healthy and livable communities that can sustain themselves. In business, social sustainability initiatives often include promoting fair labor practices and wages; employee health, safety, wellness, and work-life balance; and diversity and equity.”

Resource

<https://online.maryville.edu/blog/sustainability-vs-sustainable-development/>

Sources



<http://sdg.iisd.org/>

<https://www.iisd.org/topics/sustainable-development-goals>

Algerian Economic Background

“Hydrocarbons have long been the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 30% of GDP, 60% of budget revenues, and nearly 95% of export earnings. Algeria has the 10th-largest reserves of natural gas in the world - including the 3rd-largest reserves of shale gas - and is the 6th-largest gas exporter. It ranks 16th in proven oil reserves. Hydrocarbon exports enabled Algeria to maintain macroeconomic stability, amass large foreign currency reserves, and maintain low external debt while global oil prices were high. With lower oil prices since 2014, Algeria’s foreign exchange reserves have declined by more than half and its oil stabilization fund has decreased from about \$20 billion at the end of 2013 to about \$7 billion in 2017, which is the statutory minimum.”

CIA Database

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/algeria/#economy>

Resources



Natural gas - exports	53.88 billion cu m (2017 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 7</u>
Natural gas - proved reserves	4.504 trillion cu m (1 January 2018 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 10</u>
Natural gas - production	93.5 billion cu m (2017 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 10</u>
Refined petroleum products - exports	578,800 bbl/day (2015 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 15</u>
Crude oil - proved reserves	12.2 billion bbl (1 January 2018 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 15</u>
Crude oil - exports	756,400 bbl/day (2015 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 15</u>
Refined petroleum products - production	627,900 bbl/day (2015 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 29</u>

Energy Usage

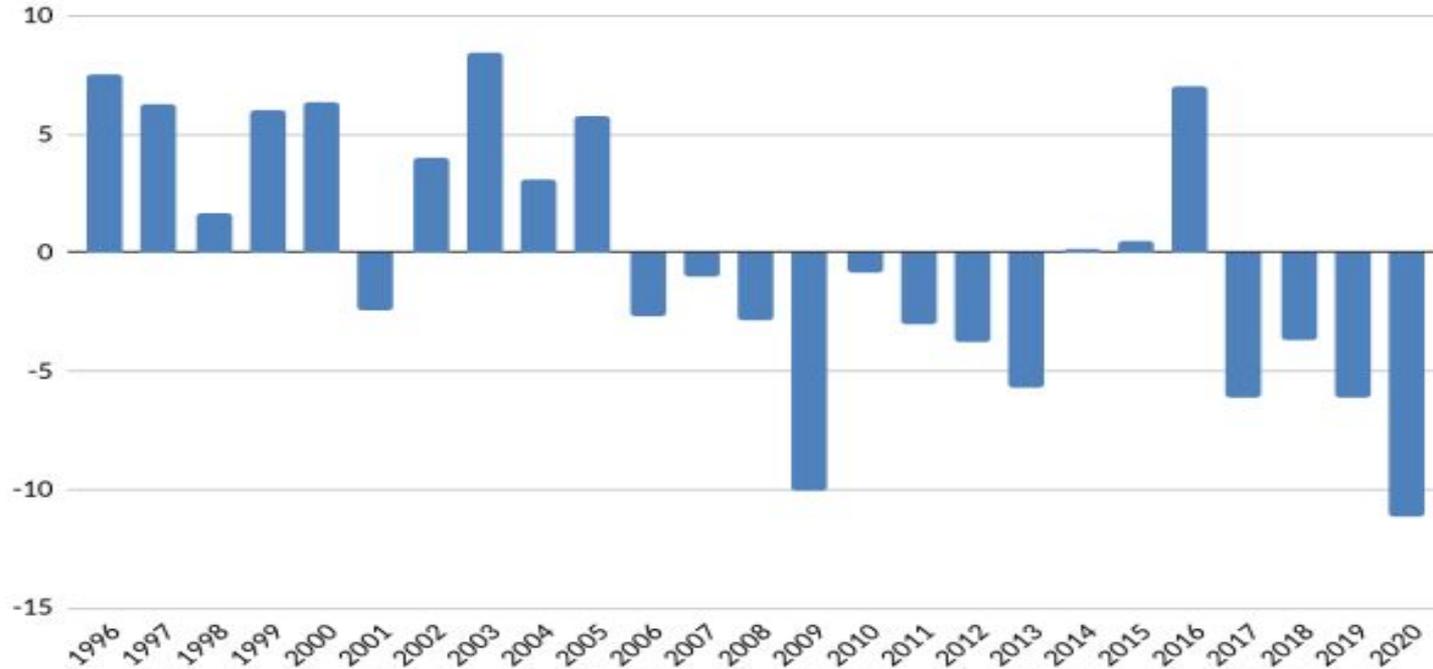


Electricity - from fossil fuels	96% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 36</u>
Electricity - from nuclear fuels	0% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 34</u>
<u>Electricity - from hydroelectric plants</u>	1% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 144</u>
<u>Electricity - from other renewable sources</u>	2% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)	<u>country comparison to the world: 129</u>

Exports & Imports

<u>Exports</u>	\$38.32 billion note: data are in current year dollars (2019 est.)	\$44.39 billion note: data are in current year dollars (2018 est.)
<u>Exports - partners</u>	Italy 13%, France 13%, Spain 12%,	United States 7%, United Kingdom 7%, India 5%, South Korea 5% (2019)
<u>Exports - commodities</u>	crude petroleum, natural gas, refined petroleum, fertilizers, ammonia (2019)	
<u>Imports</u>	\$54.26 billion note: data are in current year dollars (2019 est.)	\$60.05 billion note: data are in current year dollars (2018 est.)

Exports of goods and services (annual % growth) Algeria Data from database: World Dev Indicators Last Updated: 11/23/2021



At The Edge Of A Crisis



UN Publication: World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 Energy transition and the global economy:

“For fossil-fuel producers, revenues from current fossil-fuel sales must be carefully managed to provide a buffer against potential losses, to ensure that funds are available to support the adaptation and transition process, and to invest in a diverse portfolio of long-term assets. The majority of long-term oil and gas producers, including Algeria” (p 95)

“The dependence of public finances on fossil-fuel-related revenue must be reduced by expanding and diversifying the tax base. At least 14 fossil-fuel exporters around Many developing countries have recently discovered new fossil-fuel resources The policy framework for winding down fossil-fuel activities should develop along five fronts Box II.5 (continued) 96 World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 the world continue to rely on fossil-fuel sales to fund more than half of their fiscal spending (see figure II.6). Unless major diversification efforts are undertaken, there is a risk of a dramatic shortfall in public services as this revenue source dwindles.” (p 96)

“Economic diversification—especially into industries that produce and use clean energy—should be encouraged through targeted investments in technology, infrastructure, training and skill development.” (p 96)

It was predicted even before Covid-19: “GDP growth in Algeria is projected to be only 2.0 per cent in 2019 and 2.3 per cent in 2020 amid subdued private consumption and investment demand” (p 122)

“In many countries, fiscal accounts are weak and volatile and are subject to fluctuations in commodity prices, especially oil. It is imperative for hydrocarbon exporters such as Algeria” (p 125)“In North Africa, youth unemployment rates exceed 25 per cent in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia.” (p 128)

Resource

https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020_FullReport.pdf

Visual Representation



Summery



Sustainable development is about responsible growth and development. It encompasses all the variables involved humans, environment, and resources. Resources are finite and our environment is fragile, we must set goals that are responsible and help sustain our environment so that we can continue to develop and survive.

Sources

- <http://www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf>
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- https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020_FullReport.pdf