International Journal of Law and Jurisprudence
Volume 15 · Issue 2 · 2026 · Pages 2034–2041
e-ISSN 2255-1824 (Online) · revistaidj.com/IJLJ

The Role of National Law in Realizing the Values of Human Security under International Obligations: Algeria as a Model

Dr. Soumeya Boucetta

University of Mohamed Khider, Biskra, Algeria

Email: Soumeya.boucetta@univ-biskra.dz

Received: 3 August 2026 | **Accepted:** 13 October 2026 | **Published:** 30 October 2026

Abstract

National law constitutes a fundamental instrument in enhancing the values of human security within the framework of international obligations, through the establishment of an integrated system of rights and freedoms that guarantees individuals a dignified and secure life. Human security is no longer limited to the traditional security dimension; rather, it has expanded to include economic, financial, health, and environmental dimensions, as interconnected elements that influence the stability of both the individual and society. The Algerian experience highlights its efforts to align its legislation with its international commitments, particularly through the 2020 Constitution, alongside a set of laws such as the Health Law and the Environmental Law. It also reflects Algeria's engagement in international agreements, demonstrating its commitment to strengthening peace and human security. The realization of these values depends on the level of coordination between national legislation and international standards, as well as on the effective implementation of these norms in practice.

Keywords: Human security, human rights, sustainable development, international obligations.

Introduction

The concept of security in the modern era has undergone a profound transformation in its content and dimensions. It is no longer limited to protecting the state from military threats alone ; rather, it has come to encompass the protection of the individual in all aspects of life. Human security is among the most prominent concepts reflecting this shift, as it focuses on ensuring the dignity of individuals and protecting them from various risks that may threaten their lives or stability. This reflects a growing awareness of the centrality of the human being in any security or development policy.

International transformations, particularly following the end of the Cold War, have contributed to reshaping the modern understanding of security. New challenges have emerged that the state alone can no longer contain within a narrow military framework. Internal conflicts, economic crises, and natural disasters have all exposed the limitations of the traditional concept of security, prompting the adoption of a more comprehensive framework that places the individual at the core of concern.

This trend has been further reinforced through international efforts, especially within the framework of the United Nations, which has worked to consolidate the concept of human security by linking it to human rights and sustainable development. Human security is based on a set of integrated dimensions that go beyond the traditional security aspect to include economic, social, health, food, environmental, and political security. The importance of these dimensions lies in their ability to address various sources of threats facing individuals and to contribute to building a balanced society that ensures stability and well-being.

Human security also rests on fundamental conditions for its realization, foremost among them respect for human rights and the promotion of sustainable development. Without guaranteeing the basic rights of individuals, and without achieving comprehensive development that meets present needs without compromising the rights of future generations, it is not possible to speak of genuine and sustainable security.

At the national level, the realization of human security raises multiple challenges related to the state's capacity to translate international concepts into effective policies and legislation. This challenge is particularly evident in countries seeking to reconcile the requirements of openness to international standards with the preservation of their national specificity.

In this context, Algeria seeks to enshrine the values of human security within its legislative framework, whether through the Constitution or ordinary laws, in addition to the role of state institutions in practically implementing these values. This reflects a tendency toward integrating international standards into national policies in a manner that ensures the protection of individuals and enhances their stability.

This orientation is also reflected in the positions of state bodies, both at the domestic level through social and economic policies, and at the international level through engagement with issues related to human rights and development. This demonstrates an

attempt to strike a balance between international obligations and the requirements of national sovereignty.

Based on the foregoing, this study raises the following problem: To what extent has the intellectual development in the field of human security influenced the rules of the legislative system in Algeria? To address this issue, the study adopts an analytical approach by examining various doctrinal opinions related to human security and analyzing relevant legal texts.

This research aims to achieve a set of objectives, namely clarifying the concept of human security, outlining its evolution and various dimensions, and analyzing the fundamental conditions for its realization—particularly those related to human rights and sustainable development. It also seeks to assess the extent to which these values are embodied in Algerian legislation and the practices of state institutions.

Finally, the subject has been divided into two chapters: the first addresses the conceptual framework of human security, while the second examines the manifestations of the embodiment of human security values in Algeria.

Chapter One: The Conceptual Framework of Human Security

Contemporary international thought has witnessed a notable development in addressing security issues. Concern is no longer limited to the state alone, but has extended to include the individual as the core of the security process. This transformation reflects a shift in priorities resulting from the emergence of new and multidimensional threats that traditional means are no longer capable of effectively confronting. Accordingly, human security will be addressed in the first section, followed by a discussion of its conditions in the second section.

Section One: The Concept of Human Security and Its Dimensions

The concept of security has undergone a profound transformation with the emergence of the idea of human security, which places the individual at the center of concern instead of the state. Security is no longer confined to protection from military threats; rather, it seeks to encompass various political, economic, and social dimensions. Accordingly, this section examines the evolution of the concept from national security to human security, while outlining the main dimensions upon which human security is based.

Subsection One: The Evolution of the Concept from National Security to Human Security

The debate on the concept of human security began with the prominent economist **Mahboub El Haq**, former Finance Minister of Pakistan and advisor to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who emphasized the necessity of shifting the focus of security concerns from the state to the individual. He argued that protecting individuals from multiple threats—such as disease, terrorism, poverty, drug abuse, and the injustices of the global system—constitutes the essence of real security. He called for achieving this through the promotion of comprehensive development and the reform of international institutions, foremost among them the United Nations and global economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, by establishing effective partnerships among states to achieve justice and human security on a broad scale[1].

Mahboub El Haq further stressed the need to formulate a new concept of security centered on human life and dignity rather than on the military arsenals possessed by states. In his view, human security lies in protecting the individual and ensuring their well-being in its comprehensive sense, as the highest value. By contrast, the traditional concept of security is limited to safeguarding territorial integrity and political independence as primary values, whereas human security places the safety and well-being of individuals above even the security of the state itself[2].

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) adopted the same approach in its 1994 Human Development Report, which highlighted the need to recognize emerging threats facing individuals and to develop effective mechanisms to address them. The report called for redefining security so that it is not confined to protecting the territorial integrity and political independence of states, but extends to encompass the security and well-being of individuals. It also emphasized the importance of shifting from achieving security through armament to achieving it through sustainable development[3].

From this perspective, the Programme concluded that true security is achieved when individuals are able to benefit from the outcomes of human development within a safe and stable environment that ensures the sustainability of resources and the improvement of quality of life, while preserving natural capital—that is, the resources essential for the lives of future generations[4].

Kofi Annan, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, presented his vision of human security from a broad perspective. He considered that human security, in its comprehensive sense, encompasses human rights, good governance, the right to education and healthcare, and ensuring that every individual has opportunities to realize their full potential. Freedom from want and freedom from fear, the prevention of conflicts, the eradication of poverty, and ensuring that future generations inherit a healthy natural environment all constitute the core of human security[5].

The Commission on Human Security, established to consolidate this concept, defined human security as: “the protection of the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and enable individuals to fulfill their potential.”

The Commission emphasized that the essence of human life lies in a set of fundamental rights and freedoms possessed by individuals, alongside the necessity of protecting them from harsh conditions and widespread threats that may endanger their security and dignity[6].

It is noteworthy that a large number of definitions addressing human security have adopted an enumerative approach, relying either on listing the objectives it seeks to achieve or the threats it aims to confront[7]. These definitions converge on the idea that the individual is the central core of human security. Security is no longer understood in its traditional sense, which focuses on state security against military threats; rather, it has evolved to include the security of individuals themselves in light of the developments witnessed in the international community. Furthermore, the scope of threats has expanded to include poverty, hunger, unemployment, epidemics, environmental degradation, armed conflicts, identity-based conflicts, organized crime, and human rights violations, in addition to challenges related to justice, development, and international cooperation aimed at preventing these risks and mitigating their impacts[8].

Subsection Two: The Fundamental Dimensions of Human Security

When the concept of human security was initially formulated, it encompassed seven principal dimensions. However, global developments have added a new dimension, namely technological security. From its early stages, the concept faced the challenge of adapting to emerging contemporary threats. For instance, in 2022 and 2024, the Inter-Parliamentary Union adopted resolutions addressing cybercrime and autonomous weapons—issues that fall within both human security and international security.

Economic Security: This dimension aims to ensure that individuals have access to sources of income, employment opportunities, and basic necessities, while seeking to reduce income disparities and promote equitable distribution of wealth among different segments of society[9].

Food Security: Food security refers to the condition in which all individuals, at all times, have physical and economic access to essential food necessary for a dignified life. However, this concept is not limited to the mere availability of sufficient quantities of food within society; it also relates to the fairness of its distribution and individuals' purchasing power to obtain it[10].

Health Security: This dimension seeks to achieve universal health coverage and provide a healthy environment that ensures access to affordable medical care. It also aims to protect individuals from various health risks that may threaten their lives, as health is a fundamental element of stability. Public health is influenced by factors such as malnutrition, environmental pollution, and inadequate healthcare services. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the global importance of this dimension[11].

Personal Security: Personal security is considered one of the fundamental pillars of human security, as individuals continue to face multiple, increasing, and unpredictable risks. Although the right to life and physical integrity is among the most prominent rights enshrined in international instruments—such as Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights—this right is not fully guaranteed for all individuals without discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or other grounds[12].

From this perspective, personal security refers to the protection of individuals from threats to their lives and physical safety, whether arising from wars, sectarian conflicts, terrorism, international crimes, or various forms of violence and torture that may sometimes be carried out even by security agencies or military forces[13].

Environmental Security: Environmental security refers to a set of policies and practices aimed at protecting the environment from negative impacts that may lead to pollution, degradation, or damage to its components, thereby affecting the balance of ecosystems at the local, regional, or global levels. This dimension constitutes an essential component of human security across all these levels[14].

Social Security: Social security denotes an individual's sense of belonging to their family, community, or ethnic or national group, which provides a shared cultural identity and values that promote stability and reassurance, as well as support and solidarity. Conversely, its weakening exposes individuals or groups to risks of threat or exclusion. Conflicts among groups—arising from competition or intolerance—contribute to the escalation of internal disputes within the state, often resulting in a large number of victims[15].

Political Security: The 1994 Human Development Report summarizes political security as ensuring that individuals live in a society where their fundamental rights as human beings are respected. This dimension is considered one of the core elements of human security, as any disruption within society affects institutional functioning and has direct negative repercussions on other sectors[16].

Technological Security: Technological security refers to ensuring the safe use of technology, protecting individuals from cyber threats, and guaranteeing equitable access to civilian technologies. It also involves supporting sustainable innovation through the establishment of effective regulatory frameworks and the strengthening of international cooperation[17].

Section Two: Conditions of Human Security

Following the discussion of the concept of human security and its various dimensions, a clearer understanding of its evolution emerges. This title may appear unusual, as most references consider human rights and sustainable development to be closely related to human security, without necessarily elevating them to the level of foundational conditions. However, this title is adopted on the basis that scholars who have addressed the relationship between human rights and sustainable development often describe it as inherent and indispensable. From both a logical and chronological perspective, human rights and sustainable development precede the concept of human security. According to a general principle, whatever paves the way for the soundness of something can only be regarded as its foundation or a necessary condition.

On this basis, the first fundamental condition—human rights—will be examined in the first subsection, followed by sustainable development in the second subsection.

Subsection One: Human Rights as a Condition for Achieving Human Security

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948, as a response to the painful experiences the world endured as a result of World War II. With the end of the war and the establishment of the United Nations, the international community committed itself to preventing the recurrence of such atrocities. To this end, the United Nations Charter was reinforced with a roadmap aimed at protecting the rights of every individual, everywhere—an objective embodied in this document, which later became known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[18].

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights represents the first document to recognize the fundamental rights inherent to every human being, which must be protected globally[19]. Human rights can be defined as the basic standards without which individuals cannot live with dignity. They constitute the foundation of justice and peace, and their respect provides the opportunity to achieve comprehensive development for both individuals and society. Moreover, respect for human rights by both the state and society ensures the protection of human dignity and the intrinsic value of every individual[20].

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that the recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family, and of their equal rights, constitutes the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. This reflects the close connection between the protection of rights and the achievement of stability within societies[21]. Human rights are inherent to the individual by nature; they may neither be diminished nor infringed upon, and they are guaranteed to every person without discrimination based on race, gender, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, or any other grounds. They primarily include the right to life, liberty, protection from torture, freedom of opinion and expression, as well as other rights that ensure the preservation of human dignity and the realization of justice for all[22].

It can be argued that these elements collectively embody the protection of individuals from fear and from want, which corresponds to the very essence of the concept of human security, as articulated in the 1994 Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Programme. The report defined human security as the protection of individuals from chronic threats such as poverty, disease, and repression, as well as from sudden disruptions that affect their daily lives[23]. Furthermore, the Commission on Human Security emphasized that human security complements state security and reinforces human rights, while shifting the focus from the state to both the individual and the community. This indicates that human security does not constitute an alternative to traditional security, but rather reorients it within a human-centered perspective[24].

From this standpoint, Benedek points out that human rights constitute the fundamental normative framework of human security. Human security cannot be achieved without the full and integrated implementation of all human rights, which also serve as indicators for measuring the level of security within individuals and societies. In this sense, respect for fundamental rights becomes an essential condition for achieving human security, rather than merely a subsidiary aspect of it. It is therefore impossible to separate human security from human rights, especially in light of the multiplicity of fundamental rights—political, economic, and social—and their practical application in protecting individuals from diverse threats[25].

Accordingly, respect for fundamental rights emerges as a core condition for the realization of human security, rather than a mere supportive element. Wherever human dignity is preserved, freedoms are respected, and legal protections are guaranteed, the foundations of human security are strengthened. Conversely, violations of these rights expose individuals to fear and deprivation, thereby undermining the very essence of human security that it seeks to achieve.

Subsection Two: Sustainable Development as a Condition for Achieving Human Security

The concept of sustainable development was formally introduced within the framework of the United Nations, with growing attention since the Stockholm Conference 1972, which emphasized the relationship between development and environmental protection. In 1987, the United Nations General Assembly issued a report calling for economic development that takes into account the environmental dimension. The Norwegian Minister of the Environment, Gro Harlem Brundtland, played a key role in shaping this concept. These efforts culminated in the Brundtland Report, Our Common Future[26], which provided the well-known definition of sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs[27].

Sustainable development is based on interrelated dimensions—economic, social, and environmental—aimed at achieving a balance among them to ensure comprehensive and lasting development. It also encompasses a number of fundamental principles, such as social justice, poverty reduction, environmental protection, and the rational use of natural resources[28].

This orientation was further strengthened with the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015, where more than 150 world leaders gathered at the United Nations headquarters in New York to adopt a new and ambitious global action plan for sustainable development. This was embodied in the document entitled Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[29], which established a global framework consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets that countries strive to achieve. Among the most prominent of these goals are the eradication of poverty, ensuring a decent standard of living, promoting good health, providing clean water, fostering decent work and economic growth, and building sustainable cities and communities capable of addressing contemporary challenges[30].

The report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 affirms that the eradication of poverty constitutes the ultimate goal of sustainable development, alongside the necessity of changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. It also emphasizes the protection and rational management of natural resources as a fundamental condition for achieving economic and social development. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of achieving sustainable and equitable economic growth that ensures equal opportunities for all and reduces inequality. The report also calls for the integrated management of resources and ecosystems in a way that promotes development while preserving ecological balance and the resilience and regenerative capacity of natural systems[31].

In the same context, the report stresses that human beings are both the central focus and the ultimate goal of sustainable development, emphasizing the need to build a just and equitable world that ensures the participation of all in the benefits of development. It further underscores the commitment of the international community to collective action in order to achieve sustained and inclusive economic growth, enhance social development, and protect the environment in a way that promotes well-being and benefits all peoples[32].

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General on human security also confirms that the Sustainable Development Agenda represents an integrated framework closely linked to the achievement of human security. It explains that contemporary challenges require a comprehensive vision that combines development with the protection of individuals from various risks. It further notes that progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals contributes to reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening resilience through the eradication of poverty and hunger, as well as adaptation to climate change. The report also emphasizes that sustainable development is an interconnected framework that addresses economic, social, and environmental challenges in an integrated manner[33].

Accordingly, sustainable development is not merely a complement to human security; rather, it constitutes one of its fundamental pillars. Addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges in an integrated manner provides the material and social foundation necessary to ensure freedom from want and achieve long-term stability. Thus, achieving fair and inclusive development inevitably strengthens the foundations of human security, whereas its absence leads to the aggravation of vulnerability and threats.

Chapter Two: Manifestations of the Embodiment of Human Security Values in Algeria

It is customary for states to incorporate the ideas promoted by the United Nations into their domestic legislation. From this perspective, an attempt will be made to identify the areas in which human security is implemented within national legislation. Accordingly, this chapter is divided into two sections.

Section One: The Embodiment of Human Security Values in Algerian Legislation

Algeria's commitment to human security values is reflected in the Constitution, which enshrines a set of fundamental rights guaranteeing human dignity, as well as in sectoral laws that translate these principles into practice—such as the health law, investment law, and others—thereby strengthening prevention and achieving sustainable development.

Subsection One: The Constitutional Embodiment of Human Security Values in Algeria

The Algerian constitutional legislator has been keen to adopt the principles and dimensions of human security by linking them to the concepts of human rights, public freedoms, and comprehensive development. This orientation is clearly reflected in the Preamble of the Constitution, as well as in the allocation of an entire chapter within the 2020 constitutional amendment, entitled "Fundamental Rights and Public Freedoms," located in the first chapter under the heading "General Principles Governing Algerian Society."[34]

Several provisions within this chapter show that the constitutional legislator has guaranteed the right to life and human dignity as the foundation of all other rights. It also affirms personal liberty, freedom of belief, opinion, expression, and movement—rights that fall within the dimension of freedom from fear, which is one of the pillars of human security. On the social and economic level, the Constitution enshrines the rights to work, education, healthcare, and social protection, all of which reflect the dimension of freedom from want[35].

In this context, it is observed that the Algerian Constitution recognizes a set of fundamental rights and public freedoms that reflect the State's commitment to human security principles. Article 34 stipulates that the State guarantees rights and freedoms and works to remove obstacles preventing their effective enjoyment, reflecting the legislator's awareness of the importance of enabling individuals to exercise their rights as a cornerstone of human security. Article 37 affirms equality among all citizens before the law without discrimination based on birth, gender, race, or other grounds, clearly embodying the human dimension in Algerian legislation. Article 40 emphasizes the State's protection of women from all forms of violence in both public and private spheres, which translates Algeria's commitment to the preventive dimension of human security, focused on protecting vulnerable groups and ensuring their rights. Finally, Article 74 guarantees freedom of intellectual creativity, reflecting the legislator's concern for strengthening cultural and intellectual security as one of the dimensions of human security[36].

Subsection Two: The Embodiment of Human Security Values in Ordinary Legislation

In addition to the principles and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution, the Algerian legislator has worked through various domestic laws to consolidate human security and its dimensions. By way of example, Law No. 18-11 on Health establishes

general provisions related to public health and the fight against epidemics, given the serious risks they pose to human health. This law includes a set of preventive, curative, educational, and social measures, in addition to procedures aimed at ensuring safe living and working conditions through the prevention of diseases, injuries, and accidents, as well as the early detection of symptoms and the prevention of their aggravation[37].

The Algerian legislator's concern is not limited to the health dimension; it also extends to environmental protection as a fundamental component of human security, through Law No. 03-10 of 19 July 2003 on Environmental Protection within the framework of sustainable development. This law is in line with Algeria's international commitments and establishes several fundamental principles, such as the principle of preventing the degradation of natural resources and preserving biodiversity, in addition to modern principles such as precaution and the remediation of damage caused by polluting activities[38].

The legislator's interest is not confined to the environmental dimension but also extends to the economic dimension. In this regard, Law No. 22-18 on investment was enacted to replace previous legislation that had failed to achieve the desired level of investment attractiveness, particularly for foreign investors. This law introduced a set of principles and guarantees aimed at promoting investment and attracting foreign capital to serve the national economy and provide a suitable investment climate in Algeria. Among its key principles are transparency through digitalization, the stability of the legislative framework, the guarantee of capital transfer for foreign investors, and the prohibition of any administrative abuse or expropriation except in accordance with the law[39].

Section Two: The Embodiment of Human Security Values at the Level of State Institutions

The demonstration of how human security values are embodied at the level of state institutions can only be achieved by examining the positions of these institutions at both the external and internal levels. This will be addressed in this section, which is divided into two subsections: the first deals with the positions of state institutions—or more precisely, the position of the State itself—at the external level, while the second addresses their positions at the internal level.

Subsection One: The Positions of State Institutions at the External Level

The features of Algerian policy in the field of preserving human security are reflected in the adoption of most of the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in various relevant international conventions and treaties. These principles have been incorporated into the Algerian Constitution and reinforced through successive constitutional amendments, particularly the November 2020 amendment, in addition to their translation into national legislation that turns constitutional provisions into practical reality[40].

Algeria has also ratified most international conventions and treaties related to environmental protection and the promotion of public health, recognizing their importance in achieving human security[41]. Furthermore, Algeria has ratified the majority of international agreements, especially those related to international humanitarian law, and seeks to align its legislative policy with these commitments, particularly in the criminal justice field[42].

Algeria also contributes actively and continuously to fulfilling its financial obligations to international, regional, and Arab funds, which are primarily directed toward supporting the objectives and programs of organizations concerned with global peace and security, foremost among them the United Nations. It also plays a central role in combating terrorist crimes and transnational organized crime, while firmly rejecting the policy of paying ransom adopted by some states, as it constitutes direct support for terrorism and strengthens its financing sources. In addition, Algeria has joined various international and regional conventions aimed at combating terrorism and organized crime, as an expression of its firm commitment to promoting international peace and security[43].

In the same context, the principles of Algerian foreign policy are reflected in the affirmation of state solidarity with peoples struggling for political and economic liberation and the right to self-determination, its rejection of all forms of racial discrimination, and its commitment to promoting international cooperation and developing friendly relations among states on the basis of equality, mutual interest, and non-interference in internal affairs, in full consistency with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations[44].

Subsection Two: The Positions of State Institutions at the Internal Level

The Algerian constitutional legislator has been keen to establish a set of official constitutional bodies specialized in the field of human security in its various dimensions, closely linked to human rights and sustainable development objectives. This is done within the framework of constitutional legality, criminal legality, and administrative legality, in implementation of the State's international obligations in light of the interconnection between human rights and sustainable development[45].

In this context, the Constitution has enshrined the principle of separation of powers and strengthened the independence of the judiciary and its role in overseeing any conduct that may threaten or violate human rights or hinder the development process. It has also granted the Constitutional Court the authority to review legislation, while assigning the Court of Accounts the mission of monitoring the management of public funds and property. In addition, the National Independent Authority for Elections has been entrusted with supervising the transparency of elections, thereby ensuring the integrity of the democratic process and the stability of the State[46].

Within the framework of supporting the institutional structure of human security, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council serves as an advisory body to the government in vital areas that constitute key pillars of human security, namely

economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Although the recommendations and proposals issued by this Council are not binding, they provide the government with a comprehensive and integrated vision regarding the policies to be adopted, as they are issued by experts and specialists in these fields[47].

Alongside it, the National Human Rights Council represents one of the most important components of the institutional framework concerned with the protection of human security. It was constitutionalized through the 2009 amendment and its constitutional status was reaffirmed in the 2020 Constitution, in line with the State's commitments in the field of human rights protection and promotion, particularly following its ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1984.[48]

Thus, the Council has become a constitutional body responsible for safeguarding and promoting human rights, which constitute one of the core dimensions of human security, as highlighted in the 1994 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme. However, the Council's actual role remains limited due to the non-binding nature of its recommendations and consultations, as well as its subordination to the executive authority, which weakens its effectiveness in strengthening human security.[49]

Conclusion

It becomes clear from the above that Algeria has adopted, at both the constitutional and legislative levels, an advanced vision aimed at achieving human security in its various dimensions. It has incorporated a set of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights among its legal priorities in a manner consistent with international references. However, the main challenge does not lie in the legal texts themselves, but rather in the State's capacity to operationalize them at the national level through effective institutional mechanisms and intersectoral coordination. Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions have been reached:

1. Human security is a relatively recent concept that was clearly articulated in the Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Programme in 1994, which established a new approach placing the human being at the center of development and security concerns.
2. Despite the emergence of the concept of human security, it still lacks a unified and universally agreed definition, as states and organizations differ in their interpretations regarding its scope and content.
3. It has been concluded that human rights and sustainable development constitute two fundamental pillars for achieving human security, as their realization contributes to societal stability and reduces both internal and external risks.
4. It is evident from the discussion that Algeria seeks to incorporate the principles of human security into its Constitution and ordinary laws, aiming to further expand the application of these values in the future, despite certain challenges in implementation.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

- The necessity of adopting effective policies and legislation that ensure the simultaneous respect of human rights and the achievement of sustainable development, as both are interrelated and essential conditions for achieving human security and ensuring societal stability.
- Algeria should continue to align its national legislation with international obligations related to human security, in a way that serves the supreme interests of the State while preserving its legal and sovereign specificity.
- Reconsidering the legal status of national institutions operating in the field of rights and freedoms by strengthening their independence from the executive authority and making their reports binding for the relevant bodies, thereby ensuring greater effectiveness in the performance of their missions.

Notes

[1] Khaoula Mahi El-Din Youssef, Amal Ya Zaji, Human Security and Its Dimensions in International Law, Journal of Damascus University for Economic and Legal Sciences, Vol. 28, No. 2, 2012, p. 526.

[2] Walid Abdel-Jabbar, Human Security and Sustainable Human Development – Iraq as a Model, Journal of the College of Education, Vol. 1, No. 6, 2009, p. 193.

[3] Khaoula Mahi El-Din Youssef, Amal Ya Zaji, op. cit., pp. 526–527.

[4] Ibid

[5] Lazhar Khaimia, Samir Haddadi, The Concept of Human Security: Between International Law and Algerian Domestic Law, Annals of the University of Guelma for Social and Human Sciences, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2021, p. 226.

[6] Hind Fouad, Human Security: Concept, Relations and Dimensions, National Criminal Journal, Vol. 63, No. 2, 2022, p. 6.

[7] Khaoula Mahi El-Din Youssef, Amal Ya Zaji, op. cit., p. 529.

[8] Si Foudhil El-Hajj, Challenges of Human Security in Light of Human Rights Approaches and Sustainable Development Goals, Faculty of Law and Humanities, Vol. 17, No. 1, 2024, p. 269.

[9] Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Human Security and Common Security to Consolidate Peace, Geneva, IPU, 2024, p. 7, ISBN 978-92-9142-900-4 (http://www.ipu.org).

[10] Hind Fouad, op. cit., p. 17.

[11] Kammar Khadija, Challenges, Developments and Strengthening of Human Security, Journal of Law and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2023, p. 841.

[12] Kheither Fouad, The Right of the Libyan People to Human Security, Annals of the University of Algiers 1, Vol. 35, No. 2, 2020, p. 297.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Youssef Zeroual, Human Security: A Theoretical Study (Origins, Concept, Dimensions and Risks), Journal of Cultural Dialogue, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2016, p. 10.

[15] Hind Fouad, op. cit., p. 27.

[16] Kheither Fouad, op. cit., p. 299.

[17] Inter-Parliamentary Union, op. cit., p. 7.

[18] http://www.un.org/ar/about-us/udhr/history-of-the-declaration, 22/02/2026, 11:00.

[19] http://www.un.org/ar/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights, 22/02/2026, 11:15.

[20] Fatima Youssef Ahmed Ali Abdullah, Zayed Ali Zayed Al-Ghawari, International Developments in the Field of Human Rights, Al-Mufakkir Journal, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2020, p. 116.

[21] http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arab/boos.html, 22/02/2026, 12:00.

[22] http://www.un.org/ar/global-issues/human-rights, 22/02/2026, 12:00.

[23] Human Development Report 1994, p. 23. Available at: https://hdr.undp.org

[24] Commission on Human Security: Human Security Now, 2003, p. 4. Available at: https://digitallibrary.un.org

[25] Wolfgang Benedek, Human Security and Human Rights Interaction, International Social Science Journal, 2008, p. 13. Available at: https://unesdoc.unesco.org

[26] Chellihi El-Taher, Touati Amer, Dimensions and Objectives of Sustainable Development: 2030 Perspectives, Journal of Syrian Commercial Research and Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2017, p. 72.

[27] Ilham Chelli, Khaled Qira, Rabah Nour Femari, The Concept of Sustainable Development and Mechanisms of Its Application in Economic Institutions, Arsad Journal for Economic and Administrative Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2019, p. 104.

[28] Abir Mohamed Abbas Rifai, Human Security and Its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development (Field Study), International Geographical Conference on Sustainable Development Trends in the Arab World and Future Prospects, 29/04/2015, p. 2172.

[29] United Nations, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1, 21 October 2015, Preamble.

[30] https://www.ohchr.org/ar/sdgs/about-2030-agenda-sustainable-development, 24/02/2026, 12:30.

[31] United Nations, Report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20–22 June 2012, Document A/CONF.216/16, para. 4.

[32] Ibid., para. 6.

[33] United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on Human Security, 78th session, Document A/78/665, para. 28.

[34] Si Foudhil El-Hajj, op. cit., p. 280.

[35] Articles 34–77 of the Algerian Constitution of 2020, Official Journal of the Algerian Republic, No. 82, 12 December 2020.

[36] Ibid.

[37] Rital Salah, Ben Aissa Ahmed, Constitutional Protection of the Right to Health, Journal of Legal and Political Research, No. 10, 2018, p. 966.

[38] Si Foudhil El-Hajj, op. cit., p. 280.

[39] Laachach Mohamed, Principles and Guarantees under the New Investment Law No. 22–18: From Consolidation to Enhancement, Vol. 15, No. 3, 2023, p. 175.

[40] Zakraoui Tahar, Criminal Approach to Preserving Human Security, paper presented at the International Virtual Conference: Human Security in Light of Contemporary Global Challenges, Arab Democratic Center for Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, Berlin, 2021, p. 4.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Insaf Ben Omran, National Harmonization of International Humanitarian Conventions in Algeria: A Legal Approach within the Framework of Human Security Theory, paper presented at the same conference, Berlin, 2021, p. 110.

[43] Zakraoui Tahar, op. cit., p. 4.

[44] Zitouni Mohamed, New Trends in Algerian Foreign Policy, Algerian Journal of Law and Political Science, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2024, p. 7.

[45] Si Foudhil El-Hajj, op. cit., p. 282.

[46] Ibid.

[47] Lazhar Khaimia, Samir Haddadi, op. cit., p. 231.

[48] Si Foudhil El-Hajj, op. cit., p. 282.

[49] Ibid.