



Environmental Governance and Its Role in Enhancing Corporate Environmental Responsibility: An Integrated Framework for Sustainable Development

Dr. Messadia Ahmed 1
University abbas Laghror kenchela-**Algeria.**
Email: messadiaahmed44@gmail.com

Dr. Soumia Hezil 2
University abbas Laghror kenchela-**Algeria.**
Email: Soussouhez@gmail.com

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Abstract:

This research aims to demonstrate how Environmental Governance (as a regulatory framework) Can enhance Environmental Responsibility in organizations to achieve Sustainable Development.

The study concluded that intégration Governance (régulation) and Responsibility (practical application) is essential for succesneur and sustainable environmental performance.

This Integrated approach not onlay improves organisations' effieience in préservant the Environment but also signifiantincérassethéierattractive Ness to committed investors, provin that future organisationnelsuccès and sustainability are contingent juponadoption this compréhensive framework.

Keywords: Environmental Governance ; Environmental Responsibility; Sustainable Development; Environmental Performance

Jel Classification Codes : Q5 ; Q44 ; M14

1.Introduction

In our time, numerous environmental risks are escalating, posing an existential threat to the planet. Environmental stewardship is no longer merely a moral obligation; it has become a strategic imperative shaping the future of individuals, societies, and organizations alike. Major challenges such as climate change, depletion of natural resources, and increasing pollution have prompted a re-evaluation of how economic activities are managed and their close integration with environmental and social dimensions.

To address the environmental impacts of business organizations and mitigate their risks to the natural environment, the concepts of environmental responsibility and environmental governance (EGG) have emerged. Environmental responsibility represents an organization's voluntary or mandatory commitment to reducing the negative environmental impacts of its operations by adopting sustainable and efficient practices. Environmental governance, on the other hand, is the broader framework encompassing the rules, policies, and mechanisms that ensure this commitment is implemented systematically, transparently, and responsibly. This integration of internal commitment (responsibility) and external framework (governance) is what enhances organizations' ability to achieve sustainable development, not just as a slogan but as a core operating philosophy. Based on the above, this research paper explores the definitions, importance, and components of environmental responsibility, in addition to detailing the characteristics and principles of environmental governance. Ultimately, it demonstrates how this link between the two forms a necessary framework for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, the research question is: Problem: How can an environmental governance framework enhance and activate environmental responsibility in organizations? Hypotheses:

- Adopting environmental responsibility is a competitive commitment that leads to reduced operating costs and drives innovation in environmentally friendly products and processes;
 - Environmental governance represents the necessary regulatory and institutional framework for implementing environmental responsibility, providing transparency and accountability, defining the roles of all stakeholders, and encouraging environmentally responsible behavior;
 - The integration of environmental governance and environmental responsibility is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development, as this integration ensures both the regulatory and operational aspects.
2. Environmental Responsibility

2.1 Definition of Environmental Responsibility:

Environmental responsibility is defined as: "The process of mitigating the environmental impacts of a company's production processes, such as reducing product waste and gaseous emissions, and minimizing practices that could have negative future environmental impacts. Environmental responsibility also encompasses the implementation of processes for environmental protection" (Lagha Soumia, Boulfrach Sara, 2019, p. 45).

It is also defined as: "A business organization's commitment to conducting its business in a way that manages the environmental impacts of its activities (negative externalities) from a human- and biodiversity-neutral perspective through voluntary actions and regulatory compliance" (Hafnawi Amal, 2018, p. 210).

Based on the preceding definitions, it can be said that environmental responsibility is one of the most important and prominent responsibilities dedicated to mitigating the negative environmental impacts of production processes in organizations. This is achieved by maximizing the productive efficiency of their resources on the one hand, and on the other hand, reducing waste and emissions, and minimizing practices that could have negative future environmental impacts.

2.2 The Importance of Adopting Environmental Responsibility in Organizations:

The importance of adopting environmental responsibility in organizations can be summarized in the following points:

- Environmental responsibility in organizations has a significant impact on their image and market position by generating greater value for shareholders. The world is currently witnessing rapid growth in the number of organizations that have adopted environmental responsibility as a genuine approach. These organizations aim to associate their name with environmental responsibility, which enhances their image among responsible consumers and increases their competitiveness.

- There is a strong correlation between an organization's social responsibility and a country's competitiveness. Competitive gains may not be sustainable unless supported by responsible business practices for the benefit of society as a whole.

- Since environmental responsibility represents voluntary initiatives towards direct and indirect stakeholders, it primarily works to improve the organization's image in society, especially among customers and employees. Environmental responsibility is considered one of the most powerful tools and means in brand building. It is among the most valuable elements in any organization today, as it links the brand to socially and environmentally responsible behavior, positively impacting the organization's public image, sales, and customer loyalty, thus gaining the support of human capital and employee satisfaction. (Lagha Soumia, Boulfrach Sara, 2019, p. 45)

2.3 Elements of Environmental Responsibility:

Environmental responsibility consists of several interconnected elements that work to achieve sustainability and protect the environment.

- Environmental Commitments and Senior Management:

Environmental commitments are achieved by adopting a comprehensive corporate vision whose primary goal is to embrace the principles of preventive measures and operate on the premise that economic processes within the ecosystem are often limited. This includes protecting, supporting, and preserving the environment, as well as assessing whether products and services have environmental or social value.

A. Leadership Commitment: Environmental responsibility begins at the top of the management hierarchy. Senior management must adopt a clear vision of sustainability and commit to allocating the necessary resources for its implementation.

B. Clear Environmental Policies: Establishing written policies that define the organization's environmental objectives and how to achieve them, such as reducing carbon emissions, managing waste, and using resources efficiently. (Bouftima Fouad, Bahchachi Rabah, 2020, p. 110)

Resource and Energy Management:

Organizations work to utilize natural resources efficiently and produce and utilize other renewable resources.

A. Optimal Energy Use: Environmentally responsible organizations strive to reduce the consumption of raw materials and water at all stages of production. B- Energy Conservation: Focusing on increasing energy efficiency and gradually transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar or wind power.

C- Waste Management: Developing effective systems to reduce the amount of waste generated from



manufacturing processes, recycling it, and then reusing it. This includes designing products in a way that facilitates their subsequent recycling. (Ajroud, Sarah, 2020, p. 93)

- Product and Process Design:

A- Environmentally Friendly Products: Developing products with a low environmental impact throughout their lifecycle, from raw materials to final disposal.

B- Cleaner Production: Adopting production technologies and processes that reduce pollution and harmful emissions, such as air, water, and noise pollution.

C- Supply Chain Management: Selecting suppliers and partners who adhere to environmental standards to ensure the entire value chain is sustainable.

- Transparency and Accountability:

A- Environmental Reporting: Issuing periodic and transparent reports on the organization's environmental performance, including achieved goals and existing challenges. These reports are often known as "sustainability reports" or "environmental performance reports." B- Compliance with Standards: This means that organizations must adhere to local and international environmental standards. This commitment enables the organization to obtain environmental quality certifications such as ISO 14001, which demonstrates the organization's commitment to effective environmental management. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalabi, 2015, p. 158)

C- Engagement with Stakeholders: Effectively Considering Stakeholder Requirements: Organizations or institutions are environmentally responsible for effectively considering stakeholder requirements if they adhere to the principles of prioritizing disclosure and information to local authorities and organizations, accepting accountability from organizations and other stakeholders for their past, present, and future environmental responsibilities, and committing to transparently disclosing their true environmental impacts. Regular communication with employees, consumers, investors, and local communities is also crucial to involve them in sustainability efforts and listen to their feedback. (Mohammed Fallag, 2019, p. 306)

4.2 Areas of Environmental Responsibility:

Organizational environmental responsibility is distributed across several integrated areas, summarized as follows:

- Natural Resource Management

This area focuses on how an organization uses available natural resources. Responsibility here includes:

a- Resource Efficiency: Resource efficiency, also known as "resource utilization," is the ability to maximize the use of available resources (such as energy, raw materials, water, and land) to produce goods or services while minimizing negative environmental impacts.

b- Sustainable Resources: Sustainable resources are those that can be used to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept relies on achieving a balance between environmental, social, and economic aspects to ensure the continuity of life and well-being. It means using renewable resources or recycled materials instead of non-renewable resources.

C- Water Conservation: Water conservation is a set of practices and behaviors aimed at using water responsibly and efficiently to meet various needs while minimizing waste. (Halasa Hanaa & Tarashah Muammar, 2021, pp. 48-50)

- Energy Management

This responsibility includes the following:

A- Energy Conservation: This means using less energy to achieve the desired result. Energy conservation does not mean sacrificing comfort or quality, but rather focuses on using energy intelligently and efficiently and implementing solutions to reduce energy consumption in buildings and processes, such as using energy-efficient lighting or high-efficiency appliances. (Nasri Dhiab, 2024, p. 161)

B- Transition to Renewable Energy: This is the process of moving from reliance on traditional energy sources (such as fossil fuels like oil, coal, and natural gas) to the use of renewable and clean energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. This transition is a pivotal step in addressing climate change, achieving sustainable development, and enhancing energy security for nations.

C- Carbon Footprint Measurement: Carbon footprint measurement is the process of estimating the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs), primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), released into the atmosphere as a result of a



particular activity. The carbon footprint can be measured for individuals, companies, or even products. (Darraj Afifa, Burkan Anisa, 2024, p. 174)

- Waste and Emissions Management

Waste and pollutants are among the most prominent negative impacts of industrial activities. The responsibility here lies in the following:

A- Waste Reduction: Reducing the amount of waste generated at the source, also called "source reduction," is the process of reducing the amount of waste produced by the organization. It is the first and most important principle in the waste management hierarchy, which prioritizes reduction, followed by reuse, and then recycling.

B- Recycling and Reuse: Recycling is the process of converting waste into new raw materials that can be used in the production of other products. This process involves complex steps such as collecting, sorting, cleaning, and then processing waste to produce new materials. Reuse, on the other hand, is the process of using a product again for the same or a different purpose without the need for processing or converting it into a new raw material. (Hikmat Rashid Sultan & Hinar Ibrahim Bamarni, 2021, p. 329)

C- Hazardous Waste Treatment: The safe disposal of chemical and hazardous waste according to strict environmental standards. This is a complex process requiring special procedures to ensure the protection of the environment and human health. This waste includes materials that can be toxic, explosive, flammable, or corrosive. (Guide to Biosafety Laboratories, 2023, p. 122)

D- Emission Control: This is a set of practices and technologies aimed at reducing the amount of harmful pollutants emitted into the air, water, and soil from various sources, such as factories, vehicles, and industrial facilities. Emissions can be controlled by installing systems to control the emission of harmful gases and particles into the air and water. (Paul Robbins et al., 2017, p. 240)

- Design Products and Services

Environmental responsibility is no longer limited to the production process alone, but extends to the product design itself:

A- Green Design: Designing products that are easy to recycle or maintain, and using environmentally friendly materials.

B- Sustainable Packaging: Using biodegradable or recycled packaging materials and reducing packaging volume.

C- Product Lifecycle: Assessing the environmental impact of the product from the design stage to its final disposal. (Darwazi Yasmine, Samar Nabila, 2019, pp. 146-147)

- Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystems

This area relates to preserving the natural environment surrounding the organization's work sites: (FAO, 2024, p. 26)

A- Protecting the Natural Environment: Avoiding activities that may harm local ecosystems or affect wildlife.

B- Afforestation Projects: Contributing to tree planting projects or rehabilitating degraded lands.

C- Environmental Compensation: Taking measures to compensate for environmental damage that may occur, such as funding environmental research or supporting nature reserves.

3. Environmental Governance

3.1 The Concept of Environmental Governance

The concept of governance is a modern concept common in the literature of politics, management and economics. Despite the prevalence of the term, there is no consensus on a specific definition for it, nor has a specific agreed-upon formula been determined, so we find multiple formulas such as: governance, good governance...etc. Despite their differences, these formulations all share certain characteristics such as accountability, empowerment, and authorization. This term also differs from the concept of government. Governance refers to the exercise of power in a broad sense, aiming to achieve justice and efficiency in the use of natural, human, and financial resources. This is accomplished through their equitable distribution across all sectors, achieving transparency, and redefining the scope of work and activity for both formal and informal actors. Governance is more closely linked to and connected with communities. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalabi, 2015, p. 21)

3.2 Definition of Environmental Governance:

Environmental governance refers to "the set of frameworks, standards, rules, formal and informal institutions, and processes that regulate human behavior towards the natural environment. It is not a centralized environmental government, but rather an attempt to coordinate efforts, unify visions, and implement solutions to environmental problems." (Al-Saba'i, 2025)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines it as "the rules and institutions that determine how humans interact with the environment, taking into account..." All actors that affect the environment. (Abdelmoumen Si Hamdi, 2022, p. 949)

Environmental governance is a framework that includes rules, practices, and policies aimed at managing natural resources and protecting the environment from degradation. This is achieved through coordinating the efforts of governments, the private sector, and civil society at various local, national, and international levels.

3.3 Characteristics of Environmental Governance:

Environmental governance has a set of characteristics, which are as follows:

- **Participation:** This characteristic represents the right of everyone to participate in decision-making. The people have the right to freedom of expression and assembly through representative institutions. The element of participation is the right of civil society to participate in the decision-making process in the field of the environment. Accordingly, every citizen should have the right to be informed about future risks that may affect them, and to be informed about the laws, procedures, preventive plans, and policies established for disaster management in order to control environmental impacts. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalbi, 2015, p. 24)

- **Legitimacy:** This refers to the legislative and institutional framework, the decisions taken, and the processes and procedures followed. In the context of environmental protection, it must be publicly acceptable, meaning that citizens recognize and accept all decisions, standards, and regulations issued regarding governance. These decisions, which are binding, are considered valid and sound for everyone through mutual agreement and understanding. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalbi, 2015, p. 25)

- **Transparency:** Transparency means openness and abandoning ambiguity, secrecy, and misleading information. It means making everything verifiable and clearly visible to the public. In environmental governance, stakeholders must be aware of all activities, future plans, and any risks associated with programmed business strategies in the field of environmental protection. This information must be accessible to everyone so they can influence decisions related to this area. (Daoud Suleiman Bin Issa, 2019, p. 25)

- **Sustainability:** This refers to the long-term sustainability of governance and development activities. Government efforts and plans in the field of environmental protection must be continuous and not limited to a specific, short period. Long-term sustainability planning is essential to achieve its goals. Organizing Goals. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalabi, 2015, p. 25)

- **Justice and Equality:** Environmental governance aims to provide opportunities for all and improve their circumstances. It specifically targets the vulnerable, namely the poor and less fortunate, striving to ensure the well-being of all. Achieving this justice and equality is only possible through the enactment of laws that benefit everyone, granting environmental privileges to individuals, provided the law is serious and has a positive impact on society. (Fayza Marzouq, 2023, p. 288)

- **Accountability:** Accountability refers to the ability to provide answers. It goes hand in hand with responsibility for actions, decisions, and policies, and includes the obligation to report, explain, and bear responsibility for the consequences of actions carried out by officials in the environmental field. Decision-makers, whether in the public or private sector, are accountable to the public and must therefore bear full responsibility for the powers granted to them and the authority they exercise. (Nawal Ali Al-Athalabi (2015, p. 27)

- **Empowerment and Authorization:** This refers to the active participation of responsible citizens within the framework of environmental governance in decision-making processes for establishments and institutions operating in the environmental field, along with updating adopted methods and actively participating in solving environmental problems. This enables all legitimate stakeholders in environmental protection to achieve the greatest possible success and prosperity for all. (Faiza Marzouq, 2023, p. 289)

- **Service-oriented:** This refers to the ability of environmental governance systems to provide the material services needed by citizens, especially marginalized groups, within the framework of environmental



protection. These systems focus on ensuring the provision of basic services to various segments of society, particularly those with special needs and those living in impoverished neighborhoods. (Faiza Merzouk, 2023, p. 293)

3.4 Principles of Environmental Governance:

- Sustainable Development: This principle shifts the focus from the natural ecosystem to a comprehensive environmental system. This entails controlling human activity in terms of productivity and the materials used to reduce pollution, as well as instilling environmental values in social behaviors. It also involves shifting from the concept of environmental protection and development to the concept of sustainable development. This is achieved through environmental management's efforts to develop the environment, provide nature reserves, and protect environmental resources from changes in consumption and production patterns. Furthermore, it involves adopting strategies that transition from open-loop systems to closed-loop systems (waste disposal through recycling). (Zakia Ben Zerrouk et al., 2020, p. 5)

- Environmental Justice: This principle is realized by considering the dedication of national environmental legislation to the most important principles of sustainable development. This principle has become a source of public international law according to Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. It is based on two important principles: the principle of prevention, which entails establishing mandatory policies to minimize harm in poor and fragile areas burdened by pollution, and the principle of impact assessment and its role in achieving environmental justice. (Faiza Marzouq, 2023, p. 31)

- The precautionary principle: This principle is considered a political principle, as it has been incorporated into many national laws related to the environment and human health. It serves as a reference and basis within the framework of environmental governance. It includes the element of taking effective measures to protect the environment, appropriate to avoid the risks that threaten it, while studying the extent of expected damage and reasonable economic costs. This includes providing protection for individuals and their property in structures threatened by disaster risks, according to integrated plans that monitor expected probabilities and damages resulting from environmental conditions, and developing sound alternative plans. (Asma Salami, 2016, p. 231)

3.5 Environmental Governance Objectives:

The objectives of environmental governance revolve around the environment, its preservation, and its protection, given its intrinsic value to humanity. It also encompasses the logical foundations and mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources to mitigate risks threatening societies, whether social, economic, or health-related. The primary goal of environmental governance is to foster collaboration among various stakeholders to work in an integrated manner towards achieving sustainable development. Among the most important objectives of environmental governance are the following:

- Recognizing the environment as a shared sustainability, environmental governance is based on established sustainability standards in planning, consensus on commitments, and specific rules for making compromises and concessions. (Manal Sakhri, 2020, p. 10)

- One of the main objectives of environmental governance is to create a set of rules of conduct that define the roles of the state and non-governmental actors in the environmental field to address environmental problems and challenges at both the national and transboundary levels.

- Environmental governance works to achieve a balance between the development of natural resources and their depletion by human activity within the framework of national and international policies. Environmental governance is primarily concerned with protecting the environment from natural and human-made hazards. It focuses on combating pollution in its various forms (water, air, and noise), and works to develop the environment and provide nature reserves for plants and animals.

Environmental governance is considered one of the most important methods for regulating the administrative work and institutions active in the environmental field, as well as the work of various stakeholders involved in protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development, including the private sector, civil society, and the government. (Faiza Marzouq, 2023, p. 28)

4. Environmental Governance and Environmental Responsibility

4.1 The Relationship Between Environmental Governance and Environmental Responsibility:

- Environmental governance is a broad framework encompassing the administrative and regulatory policies established by government agencies and institutions to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, reduce pollution, and protect the environment at the system-wide level. It involves the

participation of various stakeholders, such as civil society and the business sector.

- Environmental responsibility focuses on the role of the organization or company itself in fulfilling its obligations towards the environment through specific practices such as reducing emissions, using resources efficiently, and adhering to environmental laws, while maintaining transparency in disclosing environmental impacts. (Bouziane Laadjal & Mersli Halima, 2022, p. 525)

4.2 The Role of the Institutional Framework in Promoting Environmental Responsibility:

- The institutional framework supports organizations in integrating environmental standards into their strategies, such as adopting environmentally friendly production systems, managing resources efficiently, and fostering an environmental culture within the organization.

- The role of the framework includes activating accountability and disclosure mechanisms, ensuring transparency, and encouraging the interaction of stakeholders to guarantee the achievement of genuine environmental responsibility. - The framework also establishes standards for measuring environmental performance and assessing the impact of the organization's activities to ensure sustainable growth without harming the environment. (Warda Warda, 2017, p. 312)

4.3 The Role of Reporting and Disclosure in Enhancing Environmental Responsibility: Environmental governance and responsibility (EGR) disclosure reports are key tools used by organizations to transparently disclose their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, demonstrating their commitment to ESG standards. EGR reporting and disclosure are essential for promoting transparency and accountability, and support companies in improving their ESG performance sustainably, provided it is done professionally and within clear, standardized frameworks. The importance of reporting and disclosure can be summarized as follows:

- Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reports present information about companies' efforts to reduce environmental impact, conserve resources, and implement responsible social and governance practices within the organization.

- Environmental disclosure is the process of measuring, analyzing, and communicating information related to a company's environmental performance to stakeholders. This includes financial and quantitative data such as carbon emissions, water and energy consumption, and waste management.

- Environmental disclosure and accountability enhance transparency among organizations and stakeholders, contributing to building trust and improving the organization's image.

- It helps companies correct market failures by providing accurate information on environmental pollution and risks, contributing to improved company performance and community well-being.

- Disclosure reports enable companies to better identify areas for improvement in their environmental and social performance, empowering them to implement effective sustainable strategies. (Mubarki, Hossam, et al., 2024, p. 440)

4.4 The Role of Incentives and Accountability in Promoting Environmental Responsibility:

- Incentives play a role in motivating organizations to adopt better environmental practices and improve performance, while accountability ensures that these organizations fulfill their commitments effectively and seriously.

- A clear legal and institutional framework that encourages transparency and accountability and supports incentives contributes to building an effective environmental governance system capable of addressing environmental challenges and achieving sustainable development. - Strengthening community participation and the role of local groups in accountability adds an important dimension to promoting environmental commitment and achieving desired outcomes. (Faisal Faqir, 2022, p. 574)

4.5 The Role of Environmental Governance in Attracting Investments:

- Effective governance reduces environmental and social risks through clear policies for resource management and compliance, making companies more stable and attractive for long-term investments.

- Effective governance reduces environmental and social risks through clear policies for resource management and compliance, making companies more stable and attractive for long-term investments. - Improved governance also enhances an organization's ability to adapt to regulatory requirements and environmental changes, thereby increasing its efficiency and reducing the risks associated with traditional investments. (Environmental Governance, 2025)

5. Analysis of Results

5.1 Environmental Responsibility Is Not a Necessity: It is clear from the above that environmental



responsibility is no longer a voluntary commitment but has become a competitive and mandatory necessity. External influences from governments, consumers, investors, and all stakeholders are putting pressure on businesses to adopt environmentally friendly practices to achieve the following:

- A commitment to environmental responsibility enhances an organization's competitiveness by improving its image and increasing its market value, thus attracting environmentally conscious customers and shareholders.
- Environmental responsibility contributes to reducing operating costs in the long term. Recycling programs and resource efficiency can also reduce costs.
- Environmental responsibility fosters innovation within an organization, driving it to develop environmentally friendly products and production processes.

5.2 Environmental Governance is the Institutional Framework for Environmental Responsibility: Environmental governance is not merely a theoretical concept, but a set of rules and mechanisms that ensure the effective implementation of environmental responsibility and works to:

- Provide transparency through periodic environmental reporting and ensure that organizations are accountable to stakeholders for their actions and environmental impacts.
 - Define the roles of the government, the private sector, and civil society in environmental protection, thus promoting cooperation and integration among all stakeholders in protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development.
 - Encourage positive behavior from all parties. Within the framework of environmental governance, governments provide financial or non-financial incentives to compliant organizations and impose penalties on violators.
- 3.5 Integration of the two concepts is essential for achieving sustainable development: Neither concept can function in isolation. Environmental responsibility is the practical aspect, while environmental governance is the regulatory aspect that ensures the implementation of environmental responsibility within frameworks and policies that contribute to its success and sustainability. This integration aims to achieve the following:

- The integration of environmental governance with its effective and sound implementation attracts investors and companies that apply strong environmental and social governance (ESG) standards. This justifies the direct link between the two concepts and sustainable economic growth.
- This integration helps in risk management. Companies that adopt environmentally responsible practices and a transparent governance framework demonstrate the ability to manage risks. Investors perceive these companies as less vulnerable to potential risks such as regulatory fines, pollution scandals, and fluctuations in resource prices, making them a safer long-term investment.

Conclusion

It is clear that the path to sustainable development inevitably passes through the effective integration of environmental governance and environmental responsibility. We have demonstrated how environmental responsibility, which begins with organizations' awareness of their negative environmental impacts, cannot be effectively and sustainably achieved without a robust framework of environmental governance. This framework ensures transparency and accountability, fosters innovation, and provides mechanisms for measuring performance and achieving environmental goals.

The relationship between these two concepts is not merely one of dependency, but rather one of integration. Environmental governance represents the mastermind that sets strategies and policies, while environmental responsibility represents the body that implements these policies on the ground through resource management, rationalizing consumption, and controlling emissions. In a world where consumers and investors are increasingly aware of environmental impacts, adopting these practices is no longer a luxury but a competitive necessity. Companies that demonstrate a genuine environmental commitment and adhere to strong governance standards enjoy a better image, greater trust, and a higher capacity to attract investment and talent. Investing in environmental governance is not simply an expenditure; it is an investment in long-term sustainability and growth. It reduces operational risks, enhances efficiency, and contributes to building a more resilient and sustainable economy. Therefore, the future success of any organization will be closely linked to its ability to adopt this integrated framework, enabling it to play a positive and effective role in building a better world for future generations.



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