Electricity safety algeria

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While Algeria has long produced, consumed, and exported fossil gas as an excellent solution to many of its energy needs, it faces mounting pressure to minimize its gas sector emissions due to its commitment to greener energy. One of the first countries in the Global South to submit an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), in 2015 the country committed to reduce GHG emissions by 7% through endogenous measures by 2030 and by 22% with international support (UNFCCC 2015).

With a total planned capacity of 36 GW from gas-fired power plants by 2028 potentially impeding the growth of renewable energy in Algeria, this paper aims to answer the following research question: What are the drivers behind this expansion? What factors contribute to fossil gas lock-in? What are the opportunities to overcome these obstacles and aid the transition into renewable energy?

In conclusion, these studies provide well-developed theories and case studies that can serve as a basis for our research. However, existing research presents a noticeable gap regarding research on fossil-fuel rich countries in the Global South. By addressing the phenomenon of lock-in in the Global South, our study offers a valuable contribution to empirical studies on this topic.

This section outlines an analytical approach developed by Trencher et al. (2020) for examining socioeconomic

and technical lock-in. The framework aims to identify, understand and address diverse forms of lock-in, serving as a ready-to-use analytical tool for investigating the fundamental roots of techno-institutional lock-in. In so doing, it incorporates key scientific research on carbon lock-in path dependency and sustainability transitions.