

Sustainable Tourism Development: A Comparative Study between Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco Regarding Selected Tourism Indicators

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Received: 20/11/2025 Accepted: 18/05/2026 Published: 04/07/2026

Abstract:

Tourism is considered one of the most significant economic sectors for both developed and developing countries. The individual plays a central role through continuous awareness rooted in a tourism culture primarily based on the necessity of consistently attracting visitors. Moreover, the tourism heritage and the resources and sites available within a country constitute the fundamental factors in drawing large numbers of tourists. Focusing on this strategic sector positions the state as the primary actor in establishing appropriate mechanisms for rational investment, all of which contribute to achieving community development through the efficient utilization of resources managed by various institutions.

Within this study, the reality of the tourism sector in Algeria is examined by presenting tourism projects, tourist flows, and financial revenues. A comparative analysis between Algeria and other Maghreb countries is also conducted to benefit from their experiences in developing this sector. In addition, the study explores future strategies for tourism development and concludes with findings and proposed solutions to enhance the tourism industry in Algeria.

Keywords: Maghreb Tourism Sector; Tourism Importance; Tourism Revenues; Tourism Sector Barriers.

Introduction

Tourism is regarded as one of the fundamental challenges among countries with a tourism profile and diverse economic stakeholders, which compels these nations to pursue economic openness toward both domestic and foreign private investment and to encourage international partnerships.

Despite the increasing importance of the tourism sector in many countries worldwide, Algeria has not yet reached the level that ensures the achievement of its intended objectives. Its accomplishments remain limited compared to neighboring countries, even though Algeria possesses remarkable landscapes, a long coastline, diverse climates that allow tourism activities throughout the year, and a vast desert ranked among the most beautiful in the world. These resources represent favorable conditions for tourism development, capable of generating economic returns and creating significant employment opportunities, particularly in light of economic transformations and the decline in oil prices.

To address this shortfall, it is necessary to examine the various components of the sector to uncover the realities of tourism and explore ways of investing in it, thereby reducing reliance

on hydrocarbons in the national economy to meet economic and social development needs and to improve citizens' living standards through the rational exploitation of Algeria's diverse tourism resources. Given the importance of this sector in the economies of many countries, this study focuses on comparing an aspect of the tourism sector in neighboring states in order to benefit from their experiences in the future.

Thus, the research problem arises through the following question:

How can Algeria benefit from the experiences of neighboring countries regarding the tourism sector?

Research Hypothesis

To answer the research question, the following hypothesis is proposed: Algeria possesses tourist potentials and resources that qualify it to develop this sector and contribute to economic development. However, the authorities responsible for this sector lack sufficient expertise. Therefore, it is necessary to benefit from certain international experiences to upgrade and advance this sector to the desired level.

Research Methodology

This study relies on the descriptive-analytical approach as the appropriate scientific method to examine this subject, through a theoretical presentation of the various fundamental concepts related to the components and indicators of tourism in Algeria. Additionally, the comparative-analytical approach is adopted to extrapolate statistics concerning tourism in neighboring countries and analyze the results in order to shed light on the subject and bring it closer to reality.

To cover all aspects of the research, it will be divided into three sections:

Section one: Tourism Sector Resources in Algeria

The tourism sector resources in Algeria can be divided as follows:

1. **Natural Resources:** Algeria's natural tourism potentials vary between its geographical location, climate, topography, and desert, in addition to its coastline.
- 1.1. **Geographical Location:** Algeria occupies a pivotal location in the Maghreb, Africa, and the Mediterranean basin. This location has made it a crossroads for various successive civilizations, shaping a diverse historical and cultural heritage. Algeria's location holds strategic importance, combining rare advantages derived from its central position on the map of the ancient world; it serves as a bridge of connection and a meeting point between the continents of Europe and Africa, between the Maghreb and the Middle East, and a vital corridor for numerous global communication routes by land, sea, and air (Laârouq, 2002, p.12).
- 1.2. **Climate:** In terms of climate, Algeria can be divided into two natural regions, as follows:
 - 1.2.1. **The Northern Region:** Its area is estimated at about 40,000 km², where 90% of Algeria's population resides. It includes the main cities, villages, industrial zones, and infrastructure networks. The climate of the northern region is Mediterranean, covering the coastal area from east to west, with average temperatures around 18°C from October to April. In July and August, temperatures exceed 30°C. Additionally, the steppe climate covers the high plateaus, representing a transitional climate between the Mediterranean and the Saharan climates.

1.2.2. **The Southern Region:** Its area is estimated at 7 million km², consisting of a desert base dominated by a Saharan climate characterized by a long and hot season from May to September, where temperatures reach over 90°C. The rest of the year features a Mediterranean and warm climate, allowing tourist activity to thrive in the winter season.

2. **Historical Assets:** These include the following:

Monuments of Algiers:

- **The Casbah:** Located in Algiers, its construction dates back to the Ottoman Empire during the 16th century AD. This landmark is famous for its ingenious architecture in terms of aesthetic and practical value (Cote, 1996, p. 16).
- **Ketchaoua Mosque:** Located in Algiers, built by the Turks four centuries ago.
- **The Great Mosque:** Built at the end of the 11th century, it is considered one of the largest mosques in the capital.
- **El Moudjahid Museum:** Located in Algiers, it preserves everything related to the history of the Algerian Revolution, including evidence and documents.
- **The National Museum of Folk Arts:** Located in Algiers, it features exhibits, traditions, and folk arts.
- **The National Museum of Fine Arts:** Located in Algiers, showcasing various styles of modern art.
- **Bardo Museum:** Located in Algiers, it displays ethnographic artifacts on the origins of peoples, prehistoric artifacts, and African antiquities.

Monuments of Eastern Algeria:

- **Djemila:** Located 50 km north of Sétif, it is one of the oldest Roman cities.
- **Cirta National Museum:** Located in Constantine, east of Algiers, it is considered one of the oldest Algerian museums, established in 1852 AD. It serves as the core collection point for all archaeological pieces discovered in eastern Algeria (Economic and Social Guide, 1989, p. 348).
- **Timgad:** Established by Emperor Trajan in 100 AD, located east of Batna province. An international music and heritage festival is held here every year for 15 days.
- **Al-Qal'a of Beni Hammad:** Located in M'Sila, founded in 1007 AD, and served as the capital of the Hammadid State.
- **Hippon Archaeological Museum:** Located in Annaba, containing ancient artifacts reflecting the history of this Roman city.

Monuments of Western Algeria:

- **Zabana National Museum:** Located in Oran, it includes prehistoric excavations and natural sciences.

Monuments of the South:

- **Tassili:** Considered one of the most important global sites in terms of its geological nature, dating back to 6000 BC. It was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1982 AD.
- **Illizi Region:** Classified as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1982.

- **Tamanrasset Region:** This region contains the National Park established in 1987, featuring rare animals and plants, as well as rock engravings dating back past centuries.
 - **M'zab Valley:** This region is classified as a World Heritage site regarding its historical, cultural, and architectural aspects, encompassing cities such as Beni Isguen.
3. **Material Resources:** Tourism resources are not limited to natural, cultural, and historical potentials; they are also supported by material resources such as hotel capacities of different categories to match the economic levels of tourists, as well as infrastructure including roads, airports, ports, and communication networks that help attract more visitors and extend their stay in the host country. However, hotel establishments have been concentrated in cities such as Algiers, Oran, Annaba, and Skikda, followed by the marine product and then the desert product. Still, the level of attention remains far below the available natural and material capacities. Moreover, desert and mountain products lack sufficient facilities, despite some private investors showing interest after the private sector was opened in 1998, though obstacles persist. Among the material resources, we find:
- **Transportation:** The transport network is considered one of the most important factors influencing tourism, including:
 - **Roads:** The Algerian Road network is considered one of the largest and most dense networks in the African continent, with its length estimated at 112,696 km of roads, including 29,280 km of national roads and more than 4,910 structures. This network will also be completed with an important section estimated at 1,216 km, which will connect the city of Annaba in the far east to the city of Tlemcen in the far west (National Agency for Investment Development). The Algerian Road network is experiencing continuous development thanks to the highway modernization program (Gacemi, 2013, p. 06).

And the following figure illustrates the condition of the road network in Algeria:

Figure 1: The road network in Algeria



Source: Ministry of Transportation, 2020.

Railway Network: The railway network in Algeria is estimated at approximately 4,500 km, covering about 17% of land transportation. It is a network that connects major northern cities and extends its lines from raw material extraction areas to industrial cities and ports (Saoudi,

2017, p. 19). Among the railway projects currently under construction is the electrification project for 1,000 km of railways and the construction of 3,000 km of new railways, according to reports by the National Agency for Investment Development. And the following figure illustrates the condition of the railway network in Algeria:

Figure 2: The railway network in Algeria



Source: National Agency for Investment Development, 2020

- **Air Transport:** Algeria has developed the air transport sector in a way that makes it a true means of integration at both regional and international levels. A budget estimated at 60 billion DZD (600 million Euros) was spent to renew the airline fleet during the 2013–2017 period. The national airline acquired three new aircraft with a capacity of 150 seats each, renewed three Boeing 767 aircraft which are currently in service, and purchased two cargo aircraft for freight transport.
Algeria has 35 airports, including 13 international ones. Algiers Airport is the most important, handling about 6 million passengers annually. Air Algérie, the national airline, dominates the air transport market, which has seen the entry of 8 private companies since its opening to competition.
- **Maritime Transport:** The Algerian National Navigation Company (CNAN) and the National Enterprise for Maritime Passenger Transport represent the maritime transport sector. Most ferries carry passengers to European shores and freight worldwide. International commercial activities are mainly conducted through maritime transport across 11 commercial ports: Algiers, Oran, Annaba, Skikda, Arzew, Béjaïa, Mostaganem, Ghazaouet, Jijel, Tenes, and Dellys. Few ports have benefited from rehabilitation works, except for oil and gas terminals.
- **Telecommunications:** The telephone network covers 96% of completed automated capacities, alongside the widespread adoption of the digital system. The telecommunications sector in Algeria has also opened up to wireless communication, making telephone and internet services easily accessible. Moreover, Algeria's telecommunications markets have become increasingly competitive, to the benefit of consumers and users (Benachenhou, 2013, p.14).

Statistical Reading of Tourism Sector Indicators in Algeria

A- Hotels: Hotel construction in Algeria began to expand and spread after 1998, with most establishments concentrated in major cities. Hotel capacity is considered one of the key indicators used to assess the progress of a country in this sector.

Table (01): Hotel Capacity in Algeria during the period 2008–2018

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Hotels	1134	1139	1152	1159	1168	1171	1186	1168	1203	1205	1217
Number of Beds	85642	88642	89012	89321	89921	90089	99852	101030	101208	101211	101217

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2019

Table Analysis

It is observed from the table that hotel capacity in Algeria has shown only modest growth. In 2008, the tourism sector had 1,134 hotels with a capacity of 85,642 beds. By 2018, this figure had increased to about 1,217 hotels with a capacity of 101,217 beds. Despite this growth, accommodation capacity in Algeria remains insufficient to meet the demands of both domestic and international tourism, as it is still weak and requires further support and expansion.

Tourism Arrivals to Algeria: Algeria has recorded notable increases in tourist arrivals in recent years, which has contributed to higher tourism revenues in foreign currency. The following table illustrates the evolution of tourist flows to Algeria:

Table (02): Evolution of the number of tourists arriving in Algeria during the period 2008–2018

(Unit: Thousand Tourists)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Foreign Tourists	556	655	654	901	942	964	986	996	998	999	1002
Algerians from Abroad	1215	1255	1415	1493	1652	1768	1820	1952	1966	1968	1971
Total	1771	1910	2069	2394	2594	2732	2806	2948	2964	2967	2973

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2019

Table Analysis

Algeria has shown a continuous trend toward inbound tourism. In 2008, tourist arrivals reached 1,771 thousand visitors. By 2013, the figure rose to 2,732 thousand, and in 2018 it reached 2,973 thousand. This represents a significant leap in tourist numbers during the period. A similar observation can be made regarding Algerians residing abroad, whose arrivals steadily increased from 2008 to 2018, reaching 1,971 thousand in 2018. This sustained growth in tourist numbers is largely attributed to improved security conditions within Algeria and the deterioration of security in neighboring countries such as Tunisia and Egypt, which enhanced Algeria's tourism image abroad.

Tourism Balance in Algeria: To assess the state of Algeria's tourism balance, the following table is analyzed:

Table (03): Evolution of the Tourism Balance in Algeria during the period 2008–2018
(Unit: Million USD)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tourism Expenditures	394	470	500	490	520	545	580	523	508	510	511
Tourism Revenues	300	330	400	430	470	495	510	485	492	491	494
Tourism Balance	-94	-40	-100	-60	-50	-50	-70	-38	-16	-19	-17

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2019.

Table Analysis

From the table above, it is clear that tourism revenues in Algeria experienced sharp fluctuations between 2008 and 2018. This instability is mainly due to political uncertainty and the limited attention given to tourism as a secondary sector. Starting in 2008, tourism revenues began to improve, reaching 300 million USD, explained by the increase in tourist flows following the restoration of security. Nevertheless, the tourism balance recorded a continuous deficit throughout the period, with the largest deficit in 2010 at around 100 million USD. This deficit is attributed to weak tourism revenues and rising expenditures.

Employment in the Tourism Sector in Algeria: Tourist hotels are considered reliable indicators of employment, as they provide good measures of job creation in the sector.

Table (04): Evolution of Employment in Algeria during the period 2008–2018
(Unit: Thousand Workers)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Employment	320	370	420	420	430	450	470	473	473	475	477

Source: Ministry of Tourism, 2019.

Table Analysis

The table indicates that employment in Algeria's tourism sector experienced continuous growth, rising from 320,000 workers in 2008 to 450,000 in 2013, and further increasing to 477,000 in 2018. However, a major drawback in the employment pattern of this sector is the lack of qualification among workers, as most employees do not possess even the minimum level of training. This has contributed to the deterioration of tourism service quality, which plays a crucial role in attracting tourists.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) conducted a study on employment in Algeria's tourism sector and found that 66% of the workforce is unskilled. By contrast, international standards applied in the tourism industry allow only about 20% of workers to fall into this category, given the sensitivity of the sector and its strong reliance on human resources.

Section Two: Comparative Study between Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco regarding Selected Tourism Indicators

To benefit from certain international experiences in the tourism sector, a comparative study is conducted between Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. The comparison covers the following aspects:

- Comparison of basic tourism indicators.
- Ranking according to the Global Tourism Competitiveness Index.
- Contribution of tourism to the economic growth of each country.

1. Comparison in terms of the number of tourist arrivals in each country

The indicator of tourist arrivals is considered one of the most important measures when compared to the material capacities of each country. The following table shows the number of tourist arrivals in the selected countries during the period 2008–2016.

Table (5): Number of Tourist Arrivals in the Compared Countries during the period 2008–2016

(Unit: Million Tourists)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Algeria	1. 772	1. 912	2.070	2.395	2. 634	2.733	2.301	1.710	1.970
Morocco	7. 879	8. 341	9.288	9.342	9. 375	10.046	10. 283	10.177	10.300
Tunisia	7. 050	7. 797	5.728	5.746	6. 999	7.352	7.163	5.359	5.724

Source: World Bank, 2019.

Table Analysis

We notice from the table the modest growth in tourist arrivals in Algeria, which was estimated at 1.97 million in 2016. This figure remains far behind the development achieved by both Morocco and Tunisia during the study period. The number of tourists in Morocco was estimated at 10.3 million in 2016, marking a significant increase compared to previous years as an inevitable result of the importance the country attaches to tourism as a vital source of income. As for Tunisia, inbound tourist arrivals reached 5.72 million in 2016; despite the severe damage inflicted on its tourism sector in recent years, the number of tourists still exceeds more than half of Algeria's. This indicates that Algeria suffers from fundamental problems preventing the development of this sector, most notably the weakness of its strategy in promoting Algeria as a tourist destination at the international level.

2. Comparison in terms of ranking according to the Global Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index

Tourism competitiveness is defined as the ability of institutions belonging to the tourism sector in a given country to achieve sustained success in international markets without relying on government support or protection. This enables countries to acquire a competitive advantage in this sector. The following table shows the ranking of the selected countries according to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index.

Table (6): Ranking of Maghreb Countries according to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (2015 Report)

Country	Regional Ranking (Arab)	Global Ranking (International)
Tunisia	08	71
Morocco	04	62
Algeria	12	123

Source: World Economic Forum, 2015.

Table Analysis

From the table, we observe that Morocco ranked first in tourism competitiveness among the Maghreb countries, occupying the 62nd position globally. Tunisia followed, ranking second regionally and 71st worldwide. Algeria, however, was placed at the bottom of the ranking, recording the 123rd position globally. This result stands in clear contradiction to the considerable potential and opportunities available to Algeria's tourism sector.

3. Comparison in terms of the contribution of tourism to economic growth

Within this applied framework, the comparison will be conducted through the following indicators:

3.1. Contribution of tourism to GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the travel and tourism industry represents the added value of activities that produce goods and services directed to tourists, such as hotels, airlines, and transportation. In contrast, the GDP of the travel and tourism economy includes the aforementioned value in addition to the goods and services produced in activities related to tourist spending. The following table illustrates the contribution of tourism to GDP in the countries under comparison.

Table (7): The direct contribution of the travel and tourism sector to GDP during the period 2008–2016

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Algeria (Direct Contribution%)	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.30	0.45	0.47
Morocco	9.26	8.65	8.75	8.93	8.72	7.99	8.24	8.09	8.07
Tunisia	10.41	9.97	9.93	7.73	8.70	8.44	8.76	6.65	6.57

Source: Knoema, World Data Atlas, 2019.

Table Analysis

From the table, it is evident that the contribution of the tourism sector to Algeria's GDP was estimated at 0.47% in 2016. This indicates that the sector's share in the national economy is far below its contribution in Tunisia and Morocco. In Morocco, the contribution was 8.07%, which is very close to the global average, as international tourism accounted for 10.01% of global GDP in 2016. In Tunisia, the tourism sector contributed 6.75% in 2016. A comparison of the GDP contributions in the three countries highlights the significant role of tourism in the economies of Morocco and Tunisia, in contrast to Algeria, where the sector contributes only a marginal share to the national GDP.

3.2. The impact of tourism on a set of macroeconomic variables

3.2.1. Assessing the impact of the tourism sector on the balance of payments

Tourism is considered one of the most important sources of foreign currency through the revenues generated by the sector. To identify the contribution of tourism in attracting foreign exchange for the countries under comparison, we analyze the following table, which presents international tourism revenues as a percentage of total exports for each country.

Table (8): International tourism revenues as a percentage of total exports

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Algeria	0.58	0.75	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.48	0.55	0.95	0.97
Morocco	29.08	33.25	30.23	28.58	26.26	25.15	24.41	23.32	24.15
Tunisia	15.59	17.78	15.72	11.24	13.23	13.03	14.10	10.71	11.24

Source: World Bank, 2019.

From the table, it is evident that international tourism activity plays a more significant role in the economies of both Morocco and Tunisia. In contrast, Algeria recorded a very low share of international tourism revenues in total exports during the study period. This confirms that international tourism activity does not contribute positively to strengthening Algeria's balance of payments.

3.2.2. International Tourism Balance as a Percentage of GDP

GDP can be used as an indicator to measure the net impact of international tourism in the economies of the countries under comparison. This is done by calculating the international tourism balance as a percentage of GDP, as shown in the following table:

Table (9): International tourism balance as a percentage of GDP in the compared countries during the period 2008–2016

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Algeria	-0.05	-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.17	-0.30	-0.32
Morocco	7.85	6.89	6.94	6.90	6.67	6.81	6.75	8.49	8.53
Tunisia	6.32	6.88	6.60	3.82	6.31	6.27	6.18	6.30	6.27

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on World Bank Database, 2019.

Table Analysis

From the table, we observe that Algeria's tourism balance suffers from a persistent deficit, due to the low tourism revenues compared to expenditures. In contrast, Morocco and Tunisia achieved positive results in their international tourism balance throughout the studied years, mainly driven by tourism revenues. Accordingly, international tourism activity plays an important role in the economies of Morocco and Tunisia, with the international tourism balance accounting for 8.49% of GDP in Morocco and 6.30% of GDP in Tunisia. As for Algeria, the tourism sector shows a negative impact, as the international tourism balance reached -0.3% of GDP in 2015.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, it is clear that one of the main factors behind the success of the tourism experience in Tunisia and Morocco is the adoption of viable strategies and the allocation of significant effort to develop the tourism sector. Although Algeria, since independence, has outlined its tourism policy, progress has been slow and the sector has not

received sufficient support over the years. The numerous obstacles and difficulties hindering the development of the tourism sector have prevented the achievement of the desired objectives, leaving Algeria far from competitive tourism destinations.

Section Three: Prospects and Constraints of the Tourism Sector in Algeria

1. Prospects of the Tourism Sector in Algeria

The master plan for tourism development is considered the strategic framework for Algeria's long-term tourism policy (2030), defining all the tools necessary for its implementation. The general report on this plan consists of six sections: diagnosis of Algerian tourism, priority tourism action programs within the strategic plan, tourism poles and villages of excellence, implementation of the operational plan, priority tourism projects, and finally a general summary of the master plan for tourism development. (Master Plan for Tourism Development, 2008, p. 3)

Table 10: Tourism Projections for 2030

Tourism Poles of Excellence	Hotel Bed Capacity	Tourist Village Bed Capacity	Total
North-Central Tourism Pole	9295	39849	49144
North-East Tourism Pole	5965	7378	13343
North-West Tourism Pole	10146	6852	16998
South-East Oases Tourism Pole	2092	92	2184
South-West Oases Tourism Pole	1513		1513
Greater South Tassili Tourism Pole	150		150
Greater South Ahaggar Tourism Pole	225		225
Total Bed Capacity	29386	54171	83557
Total Beds (Tourist Hotels)	9295	39849	49144

Source: (Master Plan for Tourism Development, 2008, Book Three: The Seven Tourism Poles of Excellence, p. 2)

Table Analysis

From the table, it is observed that attention is directed mainly toward the northern poles, which account for the lion's share estimated at 79,485 beds. This confirms the focus on coastal tourism, while southern tourism is neglected, with only about 4,072 beds, despite the

Algerian south possessing remarkable tourism resources and being considered one of the best desert regions regionally.

2. Barriers to the Tourism Sector in Algeria

Despite Algeria's possession of vast and diverse tourism resources, there are several problems hindering the development of the tourism sector, including:

- Absence of the fundamental factor, security, in all its forms (health security, food security, protection, etc.).
- Weakness of information and communication technologies in the tourism sector, due to difficulties in adapting to the increasing weight of ICT in tourism activities.
- Shortage of banks and financial services, and the inadequacy and weakness of modern payment methods at banks and institutions receiving tourists, in addition to laws that do not allow the localization of operations, whether for receiving or sending tourists abroad, and the incompatibility of tourism investment financing methods with the nature of tourism investment.
- Difficulty in obtaining the necessary real estate for establishing tourism projects.
- High tax rates imposed on hotels and other tourism activities.
- Multiplicity and conflict of competencies between the Ministry of Tourism and several other ministries in approving tourism projects, which leads to obstructing investors.
- Failure of many laws related to tourism and hotel establishments to keep pace with the rapid development of the modern era, which requires amending these laws and adopting appropriate legislative formulations that allow their effective application in the tourism sector.
- Weak quality of tourism services and the lack of diverse transport services in many important tourist areas, due to the absence of international airports, poor air connections to the south, deteriorated roads, and lack of railway services.
- Insufficient and poor-quality accommodation capacity, which does not meet international standards and is offered at exorbitant prices.
- Lack of training and competence among employees in the tourism sector.

Conclusion

In conclusion, tourism has become an inevitable necessity. Although Algeria possesses significant oil resources, achieving effective and sustainable development, particularly in economic sectors, requires reliance on multiple resources (industrial, agricultural, and tourism). The tourism sector represents an additional resource if properly exploited. Nevertheless, Algerian tourism has achieved results far from the requirements of the global tourism market. This sector has suffered and continues to suffer, as evidenced by Algeria's negative tourism balance in recent years compared to neighboring countries. Consequently, Algeria remains far from meeting the demands of the global tourism market, making the revival of tourism activity an imperative necessity to contribute to the national economy, which has been affected by the collapse of hydrocarbon prices. From this standpoint, several conclusions can be drawn:

- Despite Algeria's tourism resources and potential, they are not sufficiently or systematically exploited due to the lack of effectiveness and efficiency in tourism policies and strategies adopted since independence.
- The contribution of the tourism sector to development in Algeria is very weak, particularly in job creation, due to limited construction of tourism infrastructure and low tourist inflows.
- The absence of a specific law on tourism investment has led to a lack of interest in tourism investment by both local and foreign private sectors.
- Algeria has adopted an economic approach centered on oil, industry, and agriculture since independence, through development plans that neglected tourism. This explains the limited investments allocated to this sector, which negatively impacted tourism in Algeria.
- The low inflow of foreign tourists to Algeria is due to insufficient reception facilities, poor tourism services, and high prices in hotels and restaurants.

Based on the results obtained, several recommendations can be proposed in line with the findings, as follows:

- Mobilize the media to promote and highlight the diverse tourism treasures that Algeria possesses.
- Benefit from international experiences to advance and develop the tourism sector in Algeria.
- Formulate tourism strategies that are logical, rooted in Algeria's realities, and open to global tourism cultures.
- Design a specific model for each tourism region, ensuring that every model is distinct and adapted to the nature and resources of each area.
- Maintain courtesy and cultural sensitivity in dealing with tourists, whether local or foreign.
- Adopt honesty, dedication, integrity, and professionalism in all tourism-related practices.

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