



Tourism as a Locomotive for Economic Diversification and Sustainability: Algeria's Potential and Challenges

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Abstract:

Tourism plays a crucial role in promoting revenue diversification and advancing sustainable development. This study explores Algeria's potential to utilize tourism as a means of reducing its reliance on hydrocarbon revenues. Employing a descriptive-analytical methodology, the research analyses official data from Algeria's National Office of Statistics and the Border Police Directorate to evaluate tourism's impact on GDP, employment, and investment growth from 2019 to 2023. In addition, a comparative approach is used to benchmark Algeria's tourism sector against regional counterparts such as Tunisia and Morocco. The findings underscore the necessity of strategic infrastructure improvements, policy reforms, and investment incentives to unlock Algeria's tourism potential. Despite recent advancements, persistent challenges remain, including limited international visibility, regulatory constraints, and inadequate infrastructure. This study concludes with policy recommendations aimed at fostering sustainable tourism growth and enhancing Algeria's global competitiveness in the tourism sector.

Key Words: Tourism development, Revenue diversification, Sustainable tourism, Algeria, Tourism infrastructure, Policy recommendations.

JEL Classification : L83, O13, Q01

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Introduction

Tourism is a strategic sector with significant potential to foster revenue diversification and sustainable development. Around the world, countries have successfully harnessed tourism to stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and attract foreign investment. Beyond its direct economic contributions, tourism plays a vital role in promoting cultural exchange, preserving heritage, and supporting environmental sustainability, positioning it as a fundamental pillar of long-term economic resilience. (Hameed Jaber & Ahmed, 2017)

Algeria, blessed with diverse natural landscapes and a rich cultural heritage, has the potential to emerge as a leading tourism destination in North Africa. With its Mediterranean coastline, the vast Sahara Desert, scenic mountain ranges, and



numerous historical sites, the country offers a distinctive and multifaceted tourism experience. However, despite these assets, Algeria's tourism sector remains underdeveloped compared to regional competitors such as Tunisia and Morocco. This underperformance limits its economic contribution and underscores the urgent need for infrastructure upgrades, investment incentives, and strategic policy reforms.

Recognizing the economic importance of tourism, the Algerian government has introduced initiatives such as the Tourism Development Master Plan (SDAT 2030). Nevertheless, the sector continues to face persistent barriers, including inadequate infrastructure, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and weak international marketing strategies. Overcoming these obstacles is essential to positioning Algeria as a globally competitive tourism destination and reducing its heavy dependence on hydrocarbon revenues.

This study aims to examine the role of tourism in Algeria's economic diversification by assessing its impact on GDP, job creation, and investment growth. Through the use of official statistics and a comparative framework, the research evaluates the performance of Algeria's tourism sector relative to regional benchmarks and offers strategic recommendations to maximize its economic potential

Research Problem

Despite Algeria's abundant tourism assets, the country remains heavily reliant on hydrocarbon revenues, rendering its economy vulnerable to oil price fluctuations and external shocks. Although tourism represents a viable alternative for revenue diversification, it remains significantly underdeveloped due to shortcomings in infrastructure, policy implementation, and international visibility.

In response to these challenges, the study addresses the following central research question:

To what extent can the development of Algeria's tourism sector contribute to diversifying national income sources and reducing reliance on hydrocarbon revenues

Hypotheses

To explore the research question, the study is guided by the following hypotheses:

- H₀₁: Developing tourism infrastructure enhances tourism's contribution to GDP.
- H₀₂: Investment in eco-tourism and heritage tourism stimulates job creation and promotes sustainable economic growth.
- H₀₃: Diversifying tourism activities within Algeria increases sectoral revenues and reduces dependency on hydrocarbon-based income sources.



Methodology and Tools

This study adopts a descriptive-analytical methodology, relying on both quantitative data and qualitative assessment. Official statistics from Algeria's National Office of Statistics and the Border Police Directorate are used to analyze key indicators, including:

- Tourism's contribution to GDP
- Employment levels in the tourism sector
- Annual visitor trends(2023–2019)

In addition, a comparative approach benchmarks Algeria's tourism performance against that of regional competitors such as Tunisia and Morocco. The study utilizes the following analytical tools:

- Descriptive Data Analysis – Interpretation of national tourism and economic indicators.
- Graphical Representations – Use of tables and charts to illustrate trends and sectoral developments.
- Policy Evaluation – Assessment of the effectiveness of strategies such as SDAT 2030.
- Comparative Framework – Identification of strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities relative to neighboring countries.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant as it investigates the economic potential of Algeria's tourism sector in supporting revenue diversification and sustainable development. Given the country's overdependence on hydrocarbon revenues, identifying alternative sources of income is essential to achieving long-term economic stability.

By examining the sector's contribution to GDP, employment generation, and investment trends, the study provides valuable insights into how tourism can bolster Algeria's economic resilience. Furthermore, the research identifies key challenges and opportunities within the industry and offers evidence-based policy recommendations to:

- Strengthen tourism infrastructure
- Encourage investment
- Improve Algeria's international tourism profile.



I.Theoretical Framework

1. Defining Tourism as an Economic Sector

Tourism is broadly defined as “the theory and practice of touring, traveling for leisure or business” (Dictionary Oxford English, 2022). The concept evolved from the Grand Tour tradition, in which young aristocrats from 17th- and 18th-century England traveled across Europe as part of their education. The term "tourism" itself derives from the Greek word tornos, meaning a circular motion, symbolizing travel and return (Heeley, 1980).

From an economic standpoint, tourism encompasses multiple forms of travel, including:

- Leisure tourism – vacations, cultural experiences, and eco-tourism.
- Business tourism – corporate travel, conferences, and trade events.
- Medical and wellness tourism – health treatments and wellness retreats.
- Religious tourism – pilgrimages and faith-based travel.
- Adventure tourism – trekking, exploration, and extreme sports.

Each category contributes in different ways to economic diversification, employment generation, infrastructure development, and foreign currency inflows.

2. The Economic Role of Tourism in Diversification and Sustainability

Tourism serves as a major catalyst for economic growth by contributing to GDP expansion, job creation, and regional development. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2023), the tourism sector directly and indirectly contributes approximately 10% of global GDP and 8% of global employment. The key economic benefits of tourism include:

- **Revenue generation** – Through direct spending on accommodations, food services, transportation, and attractions.
- **Job creation** – The industry provides both direct and indirect employment, particularly benefiting youth and low-skilled workers.
- **Foreign exchange earnings** – International tourism brings in foreign currency, improving the balance of payments.
- **Infrastructure development** – Tourism promotes investment in transportation, communication, and public facilities.
- **Cultural preservation** – Encourages the conservation of heritage and promotes sustainable tourism practices.

In Algeria, where hydrocarbon exports account for over 90% of total export revenues, the development of a vibrant tourism sector presents a strategic alternative for achieving long-term economic stability



3. Literature Review

Numerous studies have explored the interconnection between tourism development, economic growth, and sustainability:

3.1. Study by Erdogan, Pata, & Solarin (2024) - Uncovering the linkage among tourism diversification, economic development, energy consumption, population density, technology, and carbon emissions: Empirical evidence from New Zealand.

investigates the relationship between tourism diversification and environmental sustainability in New Zealand. Analysing data from 1981 to 2020 using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag approach, the authors find that lower tourism diversification and increased energy consumption contribute to higher carbon emissions, while increased research and development expenditures and higher population density help reduce environmental degradation. The study recommends that the New Zealand government promote tourism diversification and invest in research and development to achieve environmental sustainability goals.

Implication for Algeria: By diversifying its tourism offerings to include eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and adventure tourism, Algeria could mitigate economic downturns and reduce environmental degradation. Integrating such diversification within the SDAT 2030 strategy may enhance Algeria's economic resilience and promote sustainable development. Besides, broadening Algeria's tourism offerings can reduce its dependency on hydrocarbons and enhance environmental sustainability

3.2. Study by Wani, Loganathan, & Mujalli (2024) – The impact of sustainable development goals (SDGs) on tourism growth: Empirical evidence from G-7 countries. The authors demonstrate that economic growth and carbon dioxide emissions are positively associated with the expansion of the tourism sector, utilising panel data covering the period from 2000 to 2021. Conversely, environmental degradation, rising unemployment levels, and low human development indices exert a constraining influence on sectoral performance. The study underscores the pivotal importance of integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national tourism strategies in order to achieve inclusive, resilient, and sustainable growth. Countries that embed sustainability frameworks within their tourism planning tend to exhibit stronger and more balanced performance—both economically and socially—across the sector.

Implication for Algeria: Embedding SDG principles—particularly through the Strategic Tourism Development Plan (SDAT 2030)—could significantly enhance Algeria's global competitiveness and sectoral resilience. By aligning national tourism policies with sustainability goals, Algeria may diversify its economic base, reduce overreliance on hydrocarbons, and foster environmentally responsible tourism practices that preserve cultural and natural assets for future generations.

3.3. OECD Report (2024) – Economic Prosperity Through Inclusive Tourism: This report highlights the importance of inclusive and sustainable tourism in supporting regional economic development. It emphasizes that targeted investment in rural



tourism infrastructure and workforce training can generate widespread economic benefits.

Implication for Algeria: Developing regional tourism hubs can stimulate employment and reduce regional disparities

3.4. World Bank Study (2024) – underscores the significant economic benefits of nature-based tourism in developing countries, by capitalising on natural assets such as national parks and ecological reserves, nations can stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and promote environmental conservation.

Tourist expenditures on activities, accommodation, and local services generate income that permeates through communities, fostering both direct and indirect economic advantages. Furthermore, nature-based tourism can finance biodiversity preservation through mechanisms like visitor entrance fees and tourism concessions, thereby reinforcing the value of maintaining protected areas.

Implication for Algeria: Algeria's rich natural heritage, encompassing sites such as the Sahara Desert, Tassili N'Ajjer, and its coastal reserves, presents substantial potential for eco-tourism and adventure tourism. By integrating sustainable tourism practices that highlight these natural wonders, Algeria can attract international visitors, bolster foreign exchange earnings, and generate employment in local communities. Aligning such initiatives with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and incorporating them into national strategies like the SDAT 2030 could enhance Algeria's competitiveness in the global tourism market and contribute to long-term economic resilience and environmental stewardship.

4. Research Gap

While the aforementioned studies extensively explore the economic and environmental implications of tourism in various international contexts, there is a notable lack of empirical research specifically addressing Algeria's tourism dynamics. Reports by institutions such as the UNWTO (2022) and OECD (2023) make limited reference to Algeria within the broader North African tourism discourse.

This study seeks to fill this gap by:

- Conducting a focused assessment of Algeria's tourism sector as a driver for economic diversification;
- Identifying key structural and strategic barriers, including infrastructural deficiencies, policy limitations, and inadequate marketing;
- Proposing evidence-based strategies to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of Algeria's tourism industry.



5. Role of Government in Tourism Development

Historically, governments have played a pivotal role in promoting tourism through public policies, infrastructure investments, and regulatory frameworks. The 1963 World Conference on Travel and Tourism in Rome marked a significant milestone in global tourism governance, emphasizing tourism's economic and social relevance (Nell, 1977).

Government involvement in tourism typically includes:

- **Infrastructure development** – Construction of roads, airports, and public transport systems.
- **Investment incentives** – Creating favorable conditions for private-sector participation.
- **Policy frameworks** – Establishing regulations that ensure sustainable tourism growth.
- **Marketing and promotion** – Enhancing a country's global visibility through branding and campaigns.

In Algeria, the Tourism Development Master Plan (SDAT 2030) was introduced to revitalize the sector. It focuses on infrastructure upgrades, promotion of cultural and eco-tourism, and improved tourism governance. However, the sector continues to face major constraints such as bureaucratic inefficiencies, restrictive visa policies, and limited foreign investment.

6. Tourism in Algeria: A Historical Perspective

Algeria's tourism sector has undergone several distinct phases shaped by historical, political, and economic developments (Ministry of Tourism and Traditional Industries):

6.1. During the colonial Era (Pre-1962):

During the French colonial period, Algeria was a prominent destination for European tourists, particularly the French. Early tourism infrastructure was concentrated in coastal and mountainous regions, catering to European travelers.

6.2. Post-Independence (1962–1980s): After gaining independence, Algeria shifted its focus toward building a resource-based economy, with tourism playing a secondary role. Some investments were made in the 1970s using oil revenues to support hotel construction and limited tourism services.

6.3. Economic Downturn and Security Crisis (1990s–2000s):

The civil conflict of the 1990s caused a dramatic collapse in tourism activity. Security concerns led to the closure of many hotels and tourism businesses, and Algeria's image as a safe travel destination suffered significantly.



6.4. Recovery and the SDAT 2030 Strategy (2008–Present):

In recent years, Algeria has launched efforts to revitalize its tourism sector, notably through the SDAT 2030 plan. Key initiatives include visa policy revisions, infrastructure investments, and promotional campaigns. The government has also emphasized the development of eco-tourism and cultural tourism to attract both domestic and international travelers.

II. Contribution of Tourism to Algeria's GDP (2019–2023)

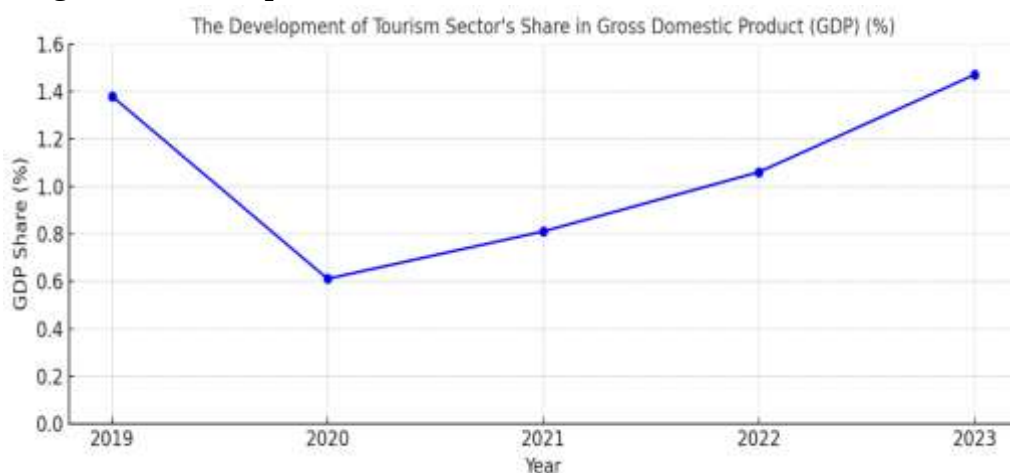
Given Algeria's current economic structure, urgent diversification is necessary, and tourism has emerged as a promising alternative. By promoting eco-tourism, heritage tourism, and sustainable travel practices, Algeria can:

- Reduce its dependence on hydrocarbon revenues.
- Generate employment opportunities for youth and local communities.
- Enhance its international competitiveness through a diversified tourism offering.
- Preserve cultural and natural heritage through responsible tourism initiatives.

Despite ongoing challenges, the notable increase in tourist arrivals in recent years signals renewed global interest in Algeria as a destination. With strategic investments in infrastructure, improved international marketing, and supportive policy frameworks, Algeria can position itself as a competitive and sustainable player in the global tourism industry.

Tourism has played a fluctuating role in Algeria's economy over the past five years. The following table provides an overview of the sector's contribution to GDP between 2019 and 2023.

Fig.1: The Development of Tourism Sectors Share in Gross Domestic Product



Source : prepared by authors based on data from table1.

**Table 1: Contribution of Tourism to Algeria's GDP (2019–2023)**

Year	Tourism's Share in GDP (%)
2019	1.38
2020	0.61
2021	0.81
2022	1.06
2023	1.47

Source: prepared by authors based on data from the National Office of Statistics, Algeria.

The data reveals that the tourism sector's share of GDP experienced significant fluctuations, reflecting both external shocks and gradual recovery efforts. In 2019, tourism contributed 1.38% to GDP, before experiencing a sharp decline to 0.61% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions on travel. This decrease was expected, as the global tourism industry was severely affected by lockdowns, border closures, and reduced consumer confidence in travel.

A slow recovery began in 2021, with GDP contribution rising to 0.81%, as travel restrictions eased and domestic tourism saw a resurgence. By 2022, the sector had grown to 1.06%, signaling steady progress but still lagging behind pre-pandemic levels. Finally, in 2023, the tourism sector reached its highest contribution in the observed period at 1.47%, suggesting successful government initiatives, improved infrastructure, and an increase in both domestic and international arrivals.

Despite this growth, Algeria's tourism remains underdeveloped compared to regional competitors such as Tunisia and Morocco, where tourism accounts for 8–12% of GDP. This gap can be attributed to several structural and strategic challenges. Unlike its neighbors, Algeria has historically prioritized its hydrocarbon sector over tourism development. The country faces restrictive visa policies, insufficient international marketing, and bureaucratic hurdles that hinder foreign investment. While recent infrastructure improvements are promising, sustained growth will require deeper policy reforms, targeted international promotion, and diversification of tourism products, especially outside major urban centers.



IV. Tourist Entries Across Borders (2022–2023)

The number of tourist arrivals is a key indicator of the health of the tourism sector. The following table presents the monthly statistics of foreign tourists and Algerian expatriates entering the country in 2022 and 2023.

Fig.2: Monthly Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Algeria (2022–2023)



Source : prepared by authors based on data from table.2

The data indicates an unprecedented increase in foreign tourist arrivals in 2023, with a growth rate of 189.88% compared to 2022. The most significant surges were observed in January (1,739.48%), February (1,323.85%), and March (1,214.29%), highlighting an early-year boom in tourism, possibly linked to promotional efforts, improved connectivity, and an easing of visa policies. The sharp increase in early-year tourist arrivals can also be attributed to Algeria's growing appeal as a winter destination for European travelers seeking warmer climates. Additionally, religious and cultural events such as Mawlid celebrations attract visitors in specific months.

Despite this remarkable growth, the data also reveals seasonal fluctuations in tourism demand, with July and August experiencing lower-than-expected foreign arrivals. This suggests that Algeria has the potential to further optimize its summer tourism strategy, particularly by improving the appeal of coastal tourism and cultural festivals to international visitors.

**Table 3: Ranking of Foreign Tourist Entries by Country of Origin to Algeria in 2023**

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total Foreign Tourists (%)
Tunisia	1,323,709	369,571	7,648	496,278	1,820,206	82.91%
France	164,907	36,576	11,964	66,979	110,470	5.03%
Morocco	79,505	19,948	1,492	21,654	40,823	1.86%
Libya	17,433	4,757	943	21,832	26,348	1.20%
China	39,437	4,993	5,192	5,848	16,976	0.77%
Spain	35,828	7,585	3,961	14,882	16,892	0.77%
Turkey	32,593	8,541	7,152	14,890	12,939	0.59%
Italy	24,430	4,508	2,615	9,706	12,208	0.56%
USA	6,382	1,617	1,052	5,843	7,466	0.34%
Germany	11,807	2,463	1,288	5,251	7,058	0.32%
Subtotal	1,736,030	460,559	43,307	663,163	2,071,386	94.35%
Total Foreign Tourists	1,933,778	509,736	66,995	757,380	2,195,519	100.00%

Source: prepared by authors based on data from Border Police Directorate, Algeria.

The ranking of foreign tourists by country of origin in 2023 provides an insightful look into the structure of Algeria's tourism market and highlights potential opportunities for growth. Below are key points and economic implications

1. Dominance of Tunisian Tourists

Tunisian tourists account for the overwhelming majority of foreign visitors, with 1,820,206 entries, representing 82.91% of the total. This high percentage underscores the strong cross-border movement between Algeria and Tunisia, possibly due to geographical proximity, cultural similarities, and easier visa requirements.

Economically, this significant flow of Tunisian visitors can support regional trade and local businesses in border areas. However, it also indicates a heavy reliance on a single market, which may make the sector vulnerable to shifts in Tunisian-Algerian relations or economic changes in Tunisia.



2. European Visitors with France Leading

France is the second-largest source of foreign tourists with **110,470** visitors, making up **5.03%** of the total. This is followed by other European countries such as Spain, Italy, and Germany, which collectively represent a moderate portion of Algeria's foreign tourists.

The continued presence of European visitors suggests historical and cultural ties, especially with France, Algeria's former colonial power. France's high ranking could reflect the large Algerian diaspora in France, who may have family ties or business interests in Algeria. This relationship presents an opportunity for Algeria to strengthen tourism from European countries through targeted marketing and travel incentives.

3. Growth Potential in Neighbouring Countries: Morocco and Libya

Morocco and Libya also contribute notable numbers, with **40,823** and **26,348** visitors respectively, collectively accounting for around **3%** of the total foreign tourist entries.

These numbers, while not as significant as Tunisia, show that Algeria has untapped potential within the Maghreb and North African region. Enhancing tourism partnerships with neighbouring countries and streamlining border processes could increase visitor numbers from these countries.

4. Low Market Share from China and Other International Markets

China has **16,976** visitors, accounting for **0.77%** of the total. Other non-regional countries like the United States and Germany also have low representation, each contributing less than 1% of total entries.

The limited influx from Asia, the Americas, and parts of Europe suggests a need for stronger global marketing efforts. Expanding Algeria's visibility in these markets through improved accessibility, targeted promotions, and collaborations with international travel agencies could boost these numbers, diversifying Algeria's tourism base.

5. Reliance on a Limited Number of Countries

The top 10 countries constitute **94.35%** of total foreign tourist entries, indicating a high concentration from specific countries, especially within Africa and Europe. This concentration presents both stability and risk: while it secures a consistent flow of visitors from close-by countries, it also limits Algeria's exposure to the global tourism market.

To mitigate this, Algeria could explore strategies to diversify its tourism appeal, targeting visitors from underrepresented regions, such as Asia and North America, by developing niche tourism products like eco-tourism and heritage tourism.



V. Validation of Hypotheses

Based on the analyzed data, the study validates the research hypotheses as follows:

- H₀₁: Developing tourism infrastructure enhances tourism's contribution to GDP. **Validated** – The data demonstrates that improved infrastructure, post-pandemic recovery, and investment initiatives contributed to a higher GDP share from tourism in 2023.
- H₀₂: Investment in eco-tourism and heritage tourism stimulates job creation and promotes sustainable development. **Validated** – The increasing tourist arrivals and growing appeal of cultural and nature-based tourism suggest a positive impact on employment and sustainable economic growth.
- H₀₃: Diversifying tourism activities within Algeria increases sectoral revenue and reduces dependency on rentier income sources. **Validated** – The expansion of tourism services and increased international visibility have contributed to sectoral revenue growth and a shift toward a more diversified economy.

While the hypothesis that developing tourism infrastructure enhances GDP contribution was validated, the GDP share from tourism (1.47% in 2023) remains low compared to global benchmarks. This indicates that infrastructure investments alone are not sufficient, policy reforms and international marketing are also crucial. Additionally, average per-capita tourist spending in Algeria remains lower than in Tunisia or Morocco, suggesting that Algeria must enhance tourism services and diversify offerings to attract higher-spending travelers, particularly in luxury and eco-tourism segments.

These findings highlight the necessity for continued investment in tourism infrastructure, sustainable tourism policies, and international marketing strategies to sustain and enhance Algeria's tourism-driven economic growth.

Challenges Facing Algeria's Tourism Sector

Despite its potential, Algeria's tourism industry faces several key challenges :

- **Insufficient Infrastructure:** Limited modern hotels, transportation networks, and inadequate tourism facilities hinder the growth of the sector.
- **Restrictive Visa Policies:** Stringent visa requirements make it difficult for international tourists to visit Algeria compared to neighboring countries.
- **Limited International Marketing:** Algeria lacks a strong global branding strategy, making it less visible to foreign tourists.
- **Bureaucratic Barriers:** Complex regulations and slow administrative processes discourage foreign investment in the tourism sector.



- **Security Concerns:** While security has improved in recent years, lingering perceptions of instability continue to affect international tourist confidence.
- **Seasonal Dependence:** Tourism activities are concentrated in specific months, limiting year-round economic benefits.

Conclusion

The study highlights the gradual recovery of Algeria's tourism sector, with increasing contributions to GDP and a significant rise in tourist arrivals. However, the sector remains underdeveloped compared to regional competitors due to infrastructure deficiencies, restrictive policies, and a lack of international promotion.

Based on the in-depth analysis of available data from 2019 to 2023, the study reached the following findings:

- **Significant Increase in Foreign Tourist Numbers:** Algeria has shown exceptional growth in foreign tourist numbers, particularly from neighbouring countries like Tunisia, reflecting Algeria's appeal within the regional market. Tunisian tourists make up a substantial portion of total arrivals, highlighting the importance of strengthening tourism cooperation with neighbouring countries.
- **Importance of Infrastructure in Supporting Tourism Recovery:** The development of infrastructure in Algeria has facilitated tourist entry and enhanced service provision, leading to a significant increase in tourism's contribution to GDP. This demonstrates that infrastructure is a crucial element in attracting tourists and supporting economic growth.
- **Role of Eco-Tourism and Heritage Tourism :** The data shows that Algeria has unique cultural and natural resources that attract visitors, indicating substantial potential for eco-tourism and heritage tourism. These sectors can support sustainable growth and job creation in local areas.
- **Positive Impact of Diversifying Tourism Activities :** Diversifying tourism activities, including cultural tourism, adventure tourism, and eco-tourism, can contribute to stable tourism revenues throughout the year, reducing dependence on the hydrocarbon sector.

**Recommendations:**

- **Enhance Tourism Infrastructure:** Continued investment in infrastructure, including hotels, transportation, and border facilities, is essential to support the growing number of tourists. Improved infrastructure will attract more visitors, enhance their experience, and further boost the sector's GDP contribution.
- **Develop Eco-tourism and Heritage Tourism:** Algeria's natural landscapes and historical sites are assets that can be harnessed through eco-tourism and heritage tourism. By focusing on sustainable practices, the government can create employment opportunities and foster a tourism model that protects cultural and environmental resources while promoting economic growth.
- **Expand and Diversify Tourism Offerings:** To reduce dependency on rentier income, Algeria should diversify its tourism offerings to attract various segments, including adventure tourism, wellness tourism, and cultural tourism. This approach will stabilise revenue streams throughout the year and mitigate the seasonal nature of tourist arrivals.
- **Target New Markets and Promote Year-Round Tourism :** Targeting underrepresented markets, such as Asia and North America, can further diversify Algeria's tourism sector. Additionally, promoting year-round tourism through festivals, cultural events, and winter tourism initiatives will help maintain a steady influx of visitors beyond the summer peak, Simplify visa procedures, for example by introducing an e-visa system for EU citizens similar to Morocco's approach.

In conclusion, the findings demonstrate that Algeria's tourism sector holds substantial potential to contribute to national revenue diversification and to reduce the country's longstanding dependence on hydrocarbon-based income. Through strategic investment in infrastructure, the promotion of eco-tourism and heritage tourism, and the diversification of tourism offerings, Algeria can foster a more resilient and sustainable tourism industry. Such developments would align closely with both national development priorities and global sustainability objectives, notably Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

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