

The impact of energy in the elements of Algeria's power

L'impact de l'énergie dans les éléments du pouvoir algérien

Date of send: 18/03/2020

date of acceptance: 12/07/2020

date of publication: 31/01/2021

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Abstract:

Energy is one of the most important elements of a country's economic power, because it is the backbone of its economic power, and this has been expressed through many theories that link energy to the power elements in rentier countries. From these theories, the study attempted to explain the effect of energy, especially hydrocarbons, on the various elements of Algeria's power, as it determines its actual impact on the economic components of its power and its macro and partial indicators, in addition to its direct impact on the elements of the state's political power, and also addresses various direct and indirect effects on elements Social power, which depends on the function of the causal relationships between the different elements of power and the different changes that occur in the global oil market.

Key words: energy, power, Algeria.

Résumé:

L'énergie est l'un des éléments les plus importants de la puissance économique d'un pays, car c'est l'épine dorsale de sa puissance économique, et cela a été exprimé à travers de nombreuses théories qui lient l'énergie aux éléments de puissance dans les pays rentiers. A partir de ces théories, l'étude a tenté d'expliquer l'effet de l'énergie, notamment des hydrocarbures, sur les différents éléments de la puissance algérienne, car elle détermine son impact réel sur les composantes économiques de sa puissance et ses indicateurs macro et partiels, en plus de son impact direct. Influencer les éléments du pouvoir politique de l'État et aborde également les divers effets directs et indirects sur les éléments du pouvoir social, qui dépendent de la fonction des relations causales entre les différents éléments du pouvoir et les différents changements qui se produisent sur le marché mondial du pétrole.

Mots-clés: énergie, électricité, Algérie.

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Introduction :

The industrial revolution that the world has known arose as a result of the discovery of fossil energy, where coal contributed to making the world move from primitive life to modern life, so that this source becomes the main element in trade, industry and transportation, and the discovery of oil played a major role in the global transformation towards great technological development, Efficiency and hygiene factors are considered one of the most important factors in this transformation, as they facilitated the use of energy in agricultural activity, and contributed to increasing industry and agricultural production, as natural gas contributed as a second source to improving human life through its use in providing the population with natural gas as well as in generating electricity, and varies The quantities of oil and gas from one country to another where consumption rates differ in them, which led to the division of the world between the energy producing and exporting countries and the other consuming countries that import energy.

Algeria knew the first oil and gas production operations in the colonial era, and established the first national company in 1963, which developed to carry the name "**Sonatrach**", and it has oil reserves of 12.5 billion barrels, and gas reserves estimated at 4.5 billion cubic meters, And proven reserves of shale gas amount to 20 billion cubic meters, which made them, rely heavily on the element of hydrocarbon to bring in the hard currency.

Algeria is one of the countries that depend on oil for its economy. It is one of the rentier countries that represent the benefits of oil, the most important component of its gross domestic product and the size of its exports. It also affected various elements of the power it possesses, which qualifies it to be a regional and international power, and suffers from imbalances such as those mentioned by theorists in the various theories linking energy to power.

The study seeks to find out the relationship of price changes to the elements of state power, and to determine the causal relationship between them in Algeria, according to theories of the Dutch economic and political disease.

The problem: Many theorists see that oil and its price have a major impact on the power elements in the producing countries, and Algeria is among these countries. Therefore, the study tries to know the effect of energy in general and oil in particular on its strengths, and by answering the

following question: **How does oil affect the various elements of Algeria's power?**

To answer this question, we divided the study into the following axes:

1. The influence of energy on the societal elements of the power of Algeria.
2. The influence of energy on the societal elements of the power of Algeria.
3. The influence of energy on the political and military elements of the power of Algeria.

Theoretical approaches: The social phenomenon is a complex and interrelated phenomenon, and this requires study from various theories, and it must be analyzed in more than one approach, and the power is one of the phenomena of international relations that the various theories explain from different angles, Added to this is the interpretation of other theories of the relationship of elements of state power to energy.

1. Theory of power in international relations: Realist theory is considered the theory of power in international relations, but our study tries to study the power of the state as one unit in the international field, and realism depends only on the military elements of it, and the study relied on a set of theories that interpreted power in various aspects.

A. Realist school: This school is considered a group of theoretical curricula that describe the power school. The traditional realism that **Morganthou** founded international relations is a power struggle in a chaotic global society in which states resort to self-reliance to ensure their survival and their interests are achieved, but they focus on military elements in shaping power¹.

The new realism (structural realism) added the economic elements of state power in an international community ruled by power, where **Kenneth Waltz** believes that the chaotic nature of the international system is what forces states to strive to maximize their power².

Neoclassical realism assumes that military power is divided into defensive and offensive, with states according to defenders balancing the threat and possessing defensive weapons to deter any possible attack³, while offensive realism sees attack as the best means of defense, as states strive to possess offensive weapons to prevent any state from Thinking about attacking it, and within the framework of liberal attraction, the trend of

liberal realism or commercial realism emerged, which focused on the concept of hegemony, which depends on the acquisition of all elements of military and economic power⁴.

We conclude from previous theories that realism is the theory of power, but it focuses on its military elements, but the variables and events of international relations imposed on realist theorists the introduction of new elements of power to the side of military power.

B. The Liberal School: The liberal school arose as an anti-realism ideology that focuses on the idea of power, but in reality it contradicts itself with regard to the idea of power in international relations, as it contributed to providing a new interpretation of the state's power⁵.

Joseph Nye and Cohen are considered neo-liberals, who interpreted power as a group of transferable elements, the most important of which is economic power that grows through interdependence between states, and in a second presentation by **Joseph Nye** on the material elements of power and describing it as soft power⁶.

Therefore, the most important elements the liberals added to the power of the state are the economic and institutional elements related to the political system and decision-making process, and the non-material elements that rely on attraction and persuasion rather than hard power.

C. The constructivist school: The constructivists explained the role and impact of psychological and cultural variables and collective understanding in shaping the interests and preferences of states⁷, as they focused on ideas, perceptions, and discourses prevailing in societies and their impact on relations between states, she:

- **Impact:** which means compelling another party to do an act that it does not wish to do.

- **Ideas:** According to Lux means controlling ideas through controlling information and the media, in addition to multiplying societal forces through socialization, and by realizing preferences of sub-identities that make up the state, and analyzing it also emphasizes the role of the ideological factor in the power of the state, in addition to coherence and homogeneity Societal and common goals of sub-identities.

- **Basis structures and institutions:** According to **Peter Bachrach** and **Morton Baratz**, "maximizing power" entails strengthening social and political values and institutional practices⁸.

Accordingly, constructivism added other elements of power. If realism focuses on military and liberal elements on political, economic, and non-material elements, constructivism focuses on societal elements related to identity, societal homogeneity, and ideas that express the dominant ideologies and beliefs in society.

Some approaches that the study relied on are considered to define the most important elements of state power, which were used in monitoring the role of energy in the power of Algeria.

2. Explanatory approaches to the relationship of energy to power: A group of theories and ideas explained the role of energy as an element of power, and its positive and negative impact on elements of state power, the characteristics of rentier states that depend on hydrocarbons.

A. holandian disease theory: This approach is considered one of the most important theories that explain the defect of resources, and the term appeared after the inactivity that affected the Dutch economy due to the discovery of oil, and the decline in manufacturing and productive activities in it⁹.

According to Gregory's model (1976), large oil production causes a relative decline in productive economic sectors as a result of a major recovery in the export of natural resources¹⁰.

According to this approach, the discovery of resources increases their exports, leading to a surplus in the balance of payments, which in turn leads to an increase in the local currency exchange rate and an increase in inflation rates. This prompts the government to take measures to reduce the currency or provide support for this type of commodity, leading to a trade surplus that will again be reflected in the rise in the local currency exchange rate, while the devaluation process is undesirable according to its effect on profits from exporting resources¹¹.

Natural resources such as hydrocarbons adversely affect the economy, with significant decreases in production sectors in favor of extractive sectors, and national income linked to fluctuations in the fuel market.

B. Thomas Friedman's theory: The thinker gave an idea of the relationship between oil and the pace of development he called the "**first law of oil policies**", according to which he sees a relationship between the oil price, the sustainability of political freedoms, and economic reforms that constitute an inverse correlation, according to his thesis, the higher the price of oil discovered, Freedom of expression, the press, free elections, judicial

independence, and the rule of law are eroding. The opposite occurs in a state of decline, as oil states follow a more transparent political system and society focused on building law and educational structures to enhance the capacity of their peoples to develop¹².

C. Institutional Approach: Many theorists see a negative impact of the availability of natural resources on the quality of institutions in resource-rich countries, so the interpretation and understanding of the problem of these countries has a political nature that has economic implications and since the economic structural crisis is linked to the state's ability to manage this wealth, This reflects the inability to direct its capabilities towards achieving economic growth and development that is a major goal of the state, the institutional quality is the determining factor of the nature of the relationship between the two variables, the negative impact of the availability of resources on growth will be more in countries with weak institutions¹³, and these ideas cannot be applied to the state Which has enormous resources and building advanced institutions such as Canada and the United States of America.

D. Holandian political disease theory: this theory is an explanation of Dutch disease in terms of political ramifications. Where the abundance of oil resources deepens inequality between people and the ruling elites. The government's control allows it to obtain the largest amount of rent, and the effects of the Dutch disease lead to a decline in the economic sector, which leads to an imbalance in the distribution of wealth. These rentier gains lead to the strengthening of the power of authoritarian regimes, as **Michael Ross** (1999) believes that the influence of resources is explained politically by the role of regimes in poor economic performance¹⁴. Michael Ross presented three theories to explain the holandian political disease, namely¹⁵:

- Cognitive theory:** sudden financial flows in oil countries, according to this theory, lead to a short political horizon between political actors, which explains the failure of governments to diversify their exports, maintain policy stability and weak their private sector, making them vulnerable to the symptoms of the Dutch disease.

- Social theory:** Ross's social approach sees high oil revenues reinforcing interest groups that block reforms that support economic openness.

- Institutional approach:** High oil revenues, according to theory, weaken the performance of sustainable development institutions. Most rentier countries have weak institutions that lack strategic planning.

I. The impact of energy on the economic elements of Algeria's power.

The economic strength of the state is expressed through the various economic indicators in the country, and among the most important of these indicators is the nature of the state economy, which can be determined through the most important sectors in it, the status of the private sector, and the extent of freedom of economic activity, in addition to some important economic indicators, including GDP, exports, trade balance, inflation and exchange rate, and in our study we try to find out the effect of oil on these indicators in Algeria.

1. The structural crisis of the economy: The Algerian economy continues to benefit from oil revenues in periods of price booms, which contributes to the continued growth of GDP since 2008, by approximately 05%, driven by the combined effect of production and activities of hydrocarbons in the services sector, public works and construction. The macroeconomic performance was good during the previous period, but the Algerian economy suffers from a continuous structural weakness, and the first points are the position of oil in GDP, and its position in taxes (75%), in addition to a contribution of 98% of the value of exports¹⁶.

Consequently, it can be said that the Algerian economy suffers from a structural crisis because of its association with oil revenues since independence, as the hydrocarbon sector is the only sector that contributes effectively to various indicators of the economic strength of Algeria, we will explain later, where the Algerian economy is described by the capital of the state, where the state monopolizes The sector is the only productive sector.

2. The Gross Domestic Product: the rentier mindset of the Algerian economy is a relationship between the income of the hydrocarbons sector and the gross domestic product, as the contribution of hydrocarbons to the GDP in 2008 was 45%, and it decreased 9.74% in 2009 due to the financial crisis. Global oil demand decreased, and 2015 decreased by 2.55% due to the recent oil crisis¹⁷. Figure 01 shows the contribution of different sectors to the GDP.

What can be inferred from the above is that the contribution of oil to Algeria's GDP is the largest percentage compared to the rest of the sectors that ranged between 40 and 45% of the volume of GDP, and thus it represents the backbone of Algerian production.

3. Economic growth: Algeria witnessed the highest economic growth rates in 1974, reaching 49.47% as a result of industrialization policy, and in 1980 it decreased to 7.90% due to the structural crisis of the national economy and with it the oil crisis (1986), To about 4% between two years. 1987 and 1988, Algeria subsequently entered into a security crisis parallel to its economic crisis, but the recovery in oil prices due to the Gulf War brought it to 4% in the early 1990s, then fell to 1,2% in 1993, then rose again to 5, 2% in 1998, which coincided with the crisis in Southeast Asian countries, then decreased to 2.2% in 2000, and oil revenues during the period (2001-2007) contributed to increased economic growth from 3% to 5%, ranging from 03 to 06% from 2009 to 2014¹⁸, because the economic growth achieved by Algeria is not real, but a false growth, linked to high oil prices, and unrealistic, linked to unproductive rentier sectors.

4. The volume of exports: Algeria's oil industry contributes 95% of export earnings and 35% of GDP. Fuel exports occupy an important place in total exports¹⁹.

5. Trade balance: Algeria recorded for the first time in 15 years a deficit of 7.78 billion \$ in the first half of 2015, due to the decrease in its exports and the increase in its imports (a decrease in the value and not the quantity). Therefore, the rate of export coverage of imports decreased to 71% after it was 111 % In the first half of 2014²⁰, as we can see from the table, is that the trade balance is affected by the hydrocarbon sector, we did not record a deficit, unlike 2015, which witnessed a decrease in the price of a barrel²¹. What we can conclude with respect to the trade balance is:

- The Algerian trade balance, such as countries suffering from the Dutch crisis, can be described as the difference between fuel exports and the volume of imports because the exports of other commodities are very small, so this difference is related to oil prices and the amount of revenue that Algeria receives as a result of its export.

- The positive trade balance in Algeria expresses imaginary growth that has nothing to do with work and production, but rather closely related, because exports originating from work and actual production cannot cover 10% of the volume of imports.

6. Algerian foreign trade: The Algerian foreign trade was characterized by a surplus in the trade balance during the period (2000-2013), which was the stage characterized by the achievement of large oil revenues as a result of high oil prices, and a decrease was observed between 2008 and 2009 in covering exports of imports from 201% to 115% due to the financial crisis the world has known and known as the mortgage crisis²².

7. External indebtedness: The elements of financial hardship with the level of public debt are estimated at about 08% of GDP, and are among the lowest in the world. In 1970, huge debts were known for the first time during the implementation of the heavy industry program, in an attempt to import the technology, external expertise and raw materials needed to achieve the goal, with the launch of its huge projects, Algeria was shocked by the sharp decline in oil prices in 1986, which prompted it to borrow again, and moved From debt to 15.9 billion \$ in 1984 to 29.5 billion \$ in 1994, the balance of external debt reached 70% of GDP in 1994²³, and the value of 33.42 billion \$ in 1996 was the highest value in the history of Algerian debt, and with the end of the shock period, total debt 28.1 billion \$ in 1999 to begin the decline as a result of the beginning of the increase in the price of oil in 2000, to decline to 17.19 billion \$ in 2005 and then 5.61 billion \$ in 2006, as the debt witnessed a decrease from 22.57 billion dollars in 2001 to 5.92 billion \$ in 2008 d to 3.02 Billion \$ in 2015. This is due to the ability to pay debts due to the high oil revenues in this period²⁴.

After 2014, the price of oil fell, but Algeria did not tend to borrow due to large financial reserves and not because of new economic activity or the independence of economic activity from oil. A set of characteristics of the Algerian debt can be monitored in terms of oil price:

- External debt in Algeria is linked to two important factors. The first relates to the amount of oil revenue. The second relates to the unproductive Algerian economy.
- High oil prices contribute to Algeria's disposal of part of its external debt, while the decline is the reason for Algeria's return to borrowing.
- Algeria did not seize the opportunity of the boom in oil prices to build an economic fabric that would free it from linking abroad through dependence on debt, due to the imposition of economic and political conditions imposed by this debt, as happened after 1988.

8. Public budget revenues: The contribution of oil collection in 1971 before oil nationalization amounted to 23.82% of the state's public budget revenues, to rise in the following year to 35.72%, i.e. a record rise because Algeria fully benefited from its oil potential after nationalization in 1974, and reached 57.17%, Then 63.13% in 1980, to drop to its lowest level in 1987 by about 22.02% due to the collapse in oil prices, and rose again to 64.89% in 1991, but decreased in 1998 because prices fell again, with oil prices recovering, In 2000 it reached 74.34%, and it continued to rise to a record level in 2008 of about 78.8%, and recorded 61.1% in 2013²⁵.

Through the foregoing, we conclude that the rise and fall of financial resources is related to the rise, fall of petroleum prices, and has nothing to do with the growth or decline of economic activity.

9. The exchange reserves: The Algerian exchange reserves during the rise of oil before 2014 reached nearly 200 billion \$, compared to \$ 4.4 billion in 1999, a development of 15.3% annually²⁶, and after 2014 the reserves decreased by almost half as they were. In 2015, it recorded about 14.91 billion dollars, compared to 27.35 billion \$ in 2014, which represents a decrease of 45.47%. To counteract the decline in oil revenues and the commitment to public spending, the state resorted to the Revenue Fund, to sharply reduce its resources, from 1.714.6 billion d.a (June 2014 - June 2015), a decrease of 33.3% in one year²⁷.

Although Algeria relies on the sovereign fund (Resource Control Fund), exchange reserves are still linked to oil prices, and they decrease in the event of a drop in the price of a barrel, because Algeria has not attempted to undertake structural reforms of the economy, the reserves are mainly related to the public budget surplus, which in turn is linked to the size of Petroleum revenues and level of public expenditures.

10. the national currency: The national currency is related to the volume of demand for it, but despite the rise in oil prices at the beginning of the current century, the value of the dinar has not increased²⁸, and the price of oil has contributed since 2014 to the depreciation of the dinar directly against foreign currencies, especially the dollar and the euro, which prompted The government to issue a supplementary budget in mid-2015, and to legalize additional taxes, and thus the value of the country's national currency with the decrease in oil prices²⁹, although this effect is linked to the economic structure that depends on this resource, the problem is that oil is pegged to the dollar and not to the dinar . Even if the price of oil rises, the dinar exchange rate will not rise if the country does not cause prosperity in exports outside of hydrocarbons and tourism.

11. Inflation in Algeria: High inflation rates in Algeria have been linked to lower oil prices, as it moved from 8.2% in 1984 to 15.9% in 1989 and then 31.8% in 1992, as price increases contributed to changing consumption patterns and higher demand for goods. And services in the eighties of the last century, rates remained high with the beginning of the nineties until 1997 when it decreased to 8% as the country adopted strict austerity measures in demand management, setting the lowest levels by 1.4% in 2002 and 2004, when in 2012 it reached 8.8% despite high oil prices, which is due to the increase in wage levels this year without an increase in

production, inflation moved from 3.3% in 2013 to 5.1% in 2014 and 5.2% in 2015³⁰, the years in which oil prices decreased and thus inflation in Algeria is linked to the oil sector on the one hand and December on the other hand, which leads to higher prices for imported consumables and lower purchasing power, which led to the announcement of a rise in the exchange rate of the currency, because the price of the only supplier designated for export is linked to the dollar and not to the dinar.

Inflation in the Algerian economy rose again from 4.8% in 2015 to 6.4% in 2016, due to a 9.9% increase in the prices of manufactured goods, a 7.4% rise in service prices, and Algeria's restrictions on goods. Imported in addition to the increase in fuel prices by 30, and the increase in value added for 2017, and inflation in Algeria is not related to the price of oil but rather the rentier mentality that helps the money out of banks without entering them, especially in the period of high income and investment in unproductive projects and the fragility of tax and financial and banking policy³¹.

12. Investment: The year 1985 is considered the first year in which Algeria reduced investment allocations, as the funds allocated to the second five (1985-1989) were reduced due to the first oil shock, and therefore the investment sector allocations decreased from 15.3% in 1985 to 13.8% in 1986³², and then in 2000, investment allocations doubled in parallel with the increase in oil prices³³.

We note through the figure that the period that witnessed the beginning of the rise in oil prices in the global market knew twice the size of the investment, which did not exceed 300 billion dinars in 2000, to begin to rise to reach 651.8 billion dinars, then decreased for two years as the figure shows, and did not exceed 2000 billion Until 2009, the year in which the record price stage began, to a decrease of up to 1,600 billion in 2017, which coincided with the second oil crisis, before rising due to a slight rise in the price of a barrel, but it did not reach 2700 as the largest amount in 2011 until the year Current 2020³⁴.

II. The impact of energy on societal elements:

Energy often affects societal factors indirectly through public expenditures that depend or not depend on oil revenues, and we have talked in the previous request about linking budget and budget revenues in Algeria to oil revenues, and the study attempts during this request to clarify thinking about various indicators of social strength to the state.

1. Public expenditures: Algeria relies in its financial policy on public spending to achieve its economic, social and political goals. This policy stems from conditions and factors related to the nature of the Algerian economy and the support this policy provides to the local public. The high oil prices and financial surpluses have contributed to implementing this policy in a structural way, because it is linked to the weakness of the private sector compared to the public sector in which the oil economy forms the backbone. During the period (2001-2004), Algeria adopted the economic recovery program to raise the level of public spending as a desire to reduce unemployment and reduce poverty and raise the purchasing power of the citizen through a financial cover of 525 billion dinars, about 07 billion dollars³⁵, and the stage of large public spending continued until the end of The recent oil crisis, which contributed to the decline in public spending due to lower oil prices, which was reflected in the state's general revenues and finance Sources³⁶.

It can be said that public spending policy is directly related to the price of oil. The higher the price of oil, Algeria tends to increase public spending, and the lower the price, it adopts a policy of rationalizing public spending or austerity policy according to the financial situation.

Natural law imposes that the rate of increase in spending increases according to the sporting hierarchy due to population increase and the increase of collective and individual needs, but in Algeria there was a slowdown or decrease in some stages, as it decreased in 1986 and 1987 because the spending is linked to the price of oil which saw a decrease that decreased until a year 1989, as was the case in 1996, when the price of a barrel decreased a lot as a result of the East Asian crisis, as well as in 2009 and 2010 due to the mortgage crisis and low oil prices, and fell sharply since 2013 due to the current oil crisis, on the contrary, because the price increased Significantly in 2011, 2012 and earlier in 2000³⁷.

Public spending in Algeria is linked to the price of oil. The higher the price of oil, the higher the level of spending and vice versa. This is the case for rentier countries that want to buy social peace.

2. Population distribution: The increase in public spending to raise the level of services, care and welfare as indicators of human development has led to a major change in population polarization since the rise in oil prices, as the state has not been able to achieve the population. Balance, and among the most important features of this large population concentration in the northern cities, especially the major cities, the reason for this problem is due to the state's focus on investing in non-productive sectors that do not provide job opportunities, which pushes citizens to migrate to major cities that

provide job opportunities in The services, trade and some industries that focus on it. On the other hand, the state focused heavily on the northern cities, which created an imbalance in the distribution of population and population density at the expense of the desert in the south, which represents a large proportion of the area of Algeria³⁸.

3. The unemployment and the employment policy: In the period that witnessed an increase in oil prices, Algeria relied on a policy of pre-employment contracts directed at university graduates, where 59,781 employees were employed in 2004 compared to 5,200 in 2003, and the number of positions in this form reached 258.869 between 1999And 2008³⁹

the decline in oil prices led to the retreat of the state from the job creation policy by the middle of 2015 through a policy that the state defines as a policy of rationalizing expenditures while it is austerity measures, and this is what is supposed to lead to high unemployment in the coming years⁴⁰, in contrast a sector is not considered Hydrocarbons, despite being the backbone of Hick The Algerian economist has a real contribution to employment, as his contribution to job creation did not exceed more than 0.72%, which is a very small percentage compared to his economic position⁴¹.

What can be observed from the above table is that the share of the hydrocarbon sector in employment did not exceed 0.72% as a minimum, and this indicates that this sector cannot employ the local labor despite it being the backbone of the Algerian economy, which makes it a useless sector In this aspect, and this is due to a group of structural crises facing this sector. Algeria is going at a slow pace in the field of petrochemical industries affiliated with this sector, which reduces the job opportunities granted by the hydrocarbon sector, and, paradoxically, as we mentioned earlier, high oil prices contribute to the decline in the policy of the potato For this, and this is due to the fact that most of the jobs that are opened in Algeria are permanent or temporary public sector jobs that depend on the aforementioned public spending policy, and this is what the study also shows through the table n°04⁴².

We note from the table that the unemployment rate reached 29.77% in 2000 before it decreased in the following years to reach the limits of 23.7% in 2003, and this is due to the previous stage that the Algerian economy has known, as the oil price crisis in 1986 caused the dissolution of a large number From the major national institutions and the layoffs of a large number of workers, and this situation continued until the beginning of the recovery of oil prices at the beginning of the current century, which led to

an exacerbation of the phenomenon of unemployment. Beginning in the year 2004, unemployment experienced a significant decrease, reaching 10% in 2010, and this is primarily due to the recovery program. The economic adopted by Algeria as a result of the huge oil revenues High public spending ratio as mentioned above, and despite the arrival of the unemployment rate to its lowest level in 2013 around 9.8%, but it returned to a renewed increase in the proportion reaching 11.18 in 2015 as a direct result of the policy of rationalization of public expenditure due to lower oil prices⁴³.

Accordingly, it can be said that Algeria's dependence on the price of oil and its revenues to tackle the unemployment crisis as a social problem is a futile measure for a variety of reasons, the most important of which is that these circumstantial solutions are not related to a comprehensive social policy in order to eliminate the phenomenon, and the volatile unemployment rate represents future problems that prevent actual exploitation Societal strength as an important component of the state's power, on the contrary, this rent-based policy has made the working class in society a burden on the state in light of the public spending policy without introducing structural reforms in the national economy and the productive sectors that are able to effectively eliminate For a phenomenon.

4. Individual Income: With the beginning of the increase in oil prices in 2000, per capita income increased from 26.72 dollars to reach in 2008 to 42.00 dollars, while it did not exceed 15.30 dollars in 1999, while the decline in oil prices led to a decrease from 5490 dollars For the year 2013 to 5520 \$ in 2014, a rate of -0.54%, to 4,870 \$ in 2015 ⁴⁴.

Also, the low oil prices in the current stage led to a low value of the dinar, and this reflected negatively on the purchasing power of the citizen. Taxes also led to higher prices for goods and services⁴⁵, and therefore it is clear that there is a significant impact of the fuel sector in per capita income in addition to the purchasing power of the citizen due to the high prices caused by Raising the value of taxes and increasing prices of goods and services in international markets in exchange for a decrease in the local currency and low per capita income, and this automatically leads to an increase in the poverty rate, which is one of the most important indicators of the weak societal strength of the state and one of the most important reasons for creating social and class differences that It may lead to what has become known as the hungry revolution that threatens the stability of countries, as happened in a group of Arab countries that are similar to Algeria economically.

5. Education: During the last stage that witnessed an increase in oil prices, Algeria has made good achievements in terms of the number of structures devoted to education in the various educational levels, from primary to university, which has led to a high rate of learners and a low illiteracy rate, but these achievements in the part Quantitative The similar achievements were not accompanied by the specific aspect of education, despite the efforts made to keep pace with the current scientific developments in the field of integrating information and communication technology in teaching methods, local education systems are still unable to cope with these challenges, in addition to a shortage with education outcomes for the labor market in The technical field, therefore, Algeria took advantage of the price boom to achieve a leap in the quantitative aspect of education, but it failed to achieve this in the qualitative aspect through its inability to achieve educational development in line with scientific and educational developments, nor the local labor market that led to this. The high unemployment rate among certificate holders and their spending on tires that they cannot benefit from, and this indicates the weak economic feasibility of the educational system in Algeria, despite the funds allocated to this sector. The most important achievements of Algeria are as follows:

a. Structures: The number of primary schools increased from 17,995 in 2012 to 18,588 in 2015, an increase of 03.29%, while the number of averages increased from 5,068 to 5,339 during the same period, an increase of 5.41%, and the number of secondary schools increased from 1,956 high schools to 2,251 high schools in the same period, up 15.08%. The reason for high school compared to other two-stage schools is the establishment of secondary schools in isolated areas whose citizens travel tens of kilometers to pursue high school. These increases reflect the qualitative leap that Algeria has made in the area of education infrastructure⁴⁶.

B. Number of pupils: The number of pupils in the three phases in Algeria reached 8,072,799 pupils in 2015, of whom 4,081,546 pupils are in primary stage, 2,614,393 pupils in the intermediate stage, and 1,376,860 secondary pupils, an increase of 04.94% over 2012, and this This represents 20.20% of the population⁴⁷.

C. The number of teachers: The number of primary phase teachers reached 168,230 teachers, the number of teachers of the intermediate phase 151,044 professors, and the number of secondary students of teachers at 99,746 professors, this is equivalent to 24.26 pupils per teacher in the primary stage, 17,30 pupils per teacher on average, and 13,80 A student for every high school teacher⁴⁸.

Algeria has also made a leap in the quantitative achievements of the higher education sector, which has attracted more than 1.3 million students, and has the potential to far exceed this figure in terms of institutions and pedagogical seats. The table below shows the most important indicators that Algeria achieved in the period of high oil prices⁴⁹.

6. Housing and health: Algeria was able to make a real jump in the number of completed housing since the beginning of the current millennium, coincided with the most important oil price booms, as it managed to reduce the number of tin buildings, and was able to make a huge leap in the face of the increasing amount of housing demand. In addition to improving the living conditions of completed housing through electricity, gas, sewage networks and drinking water supply, and in the health field during this period managed to form a large number of doctors and semi-doctors and achieve a quantum leap in the field of structures to raise the level of health services per ton as shown in The last chapter, but despite what has been achieved in both areas, the citizen still suffers from health and housing problems, and this is mainly due to the unexpected housing policy that does not depend on the future demand expectations, in addition to Algeria's dependence on the formulas of ownership unlike a large number of countries Also dependent on leasing, health care has not been consistent with population growth and increasing humanitarian needs. In addition, support for low-income and low-income people has failed because these circumstantial measures through which the government seeks to mitigate the deterioration of social conditions without eliminating the various phenomena of need, which relate mainly as the following table shows the evolution of health spending by different sectors during The period (1988-2000)⁵⁰.

we note in the table n°05 that Algeria in 1988 relied on 30% of health sector expenditures, which explains the effects of the petroleum crisis of 1986 on public spending in general and health spending in particular. As for the year 1996, the role of social security has receded because what preceded this stage is the demobilization of a large number of Workers after the crisis experienced by Algeria due to the aforementioned oil shock and the beginning of its approach to the free economy that resulted in the dissolution of the major national companies. As for the year 2000, the percentage returned to its previous state and reached 60%, which is the percentage justified by the recovery of the petroleum market and the increase of public spending⁵¹.

During the period (2001-2005), the health sector budget decreased to represent 3.84% of GDP, then 3.24% in 2005, which was reflected in health

services in Algeria, and the health sector budget increased from 70,221,20 in 2004 to 22,2649 , 80 years old. The year 2009 equals 217.06% in just five years, reaching in 2012 to 849,245,30 equivalent to an increase of 281.42% compared to 2009, where the operating budget accounted for 81.59% of the health sector budget during 2013⁵², This is due to the fact that the two reasons are due to the first reason, which is the high oil prices during this period and the demographic growth experienced by Algeria, and therefore it can be said that the health sector in Algeria is linked to public policy in light of the oil economy, which makes it linked to oil prices.

7. Per capita energy: A study on the relationship between the development of gross domestic income per capita and per capita energy consumption during the period (1965 - 2008) reached it equal to 0,86, which is close to one, which means that the two variables are close or they are two closely related series according to the causality criterion. Here, the causal relationship takes two directions. The higher a person's income, the higher his share of energy consumption and vice versa.⁵³

The impact of energy on the political and military elements of Algeria's power:

1. The nature of the political system: The political system in Algeria is characterized as authoritarian, because since independence it relied on oil revenues to buy social peace, at its beginning it relied on a one-party system, and with the beginning of the oil crisis in 1986, people forced it to adopt a democratic approach and multi-partisan Through the 1989 constitution⁵⁴.

This democracy did not last long and stopped at the beginning of the security crisis, and in 1997 the system returned to constitutional legitimacy, but only according to the democratization of the façade, and Bouteflika took advantage of the price boom according to Hussein al-Malti as a means to consolidate and strengthen his authority, as he aspired to maintain the rule of his regime, where he was able to Bring him back to the policy of buying the social ladder by subsidizing the prices of a number of basic products in addition to hydrocarbons⁵⁵.

Bouteflika's regime also founded the second generation of the authoritarian state. During his reign, when corrupt money stormed politics and was a way to control the political scene, this system remained fully effective as long as the price of a barrel of oil ranged between \$ 100 and \$ 140⁵⁶.

Things started going badly from 2011. The first warning came when rumors began to overestimate Algeria's gas reserves, as gas production in Algeria decreased from 89 billion cubic meters in 2005 to 83 billion. Cubic

meters in 2011, while the value of exports decreased from 65 billion cubic meters in 2005 to 49 billion cubic meters in 2012. Algeria also faced the dilemma of gas marketing and reduced its oil production from 85 million tons in 2006 to 76 million tons in 2012. However, this decline had little impact on the country's financial balances, given that the price of a barrel of oil remained in the range of \$ 120-130. In an article by Hussein Al-Malti, he saw that the "Smile Revolution" as he called it, which overthrew the "regime of Abdelaziz Bouteflika", helped it to erode the system internally due to the conflicts between its main actors⁵⁷.

And based on that, we can say that the political system maintains its presence in the stages of high oil prices through a policy of direct support, but this policy becomes useless immediately after the drop in oil prices, and this threatens the survival of the political system, and even the state itself.

2. Democracy: Michael A. Ross's theory relies on the causal relationship between oil revenue and democracy. The lower its price, the higher the indicators of democracy, and vice versa. It supports his idea through the first principle of representative democracy, "No taxes without representation." ⁵⁸

The oil states, as he called it, give their citizens advantages. Greater economic than other countries, and individuals' search for well-being makes rents distribution a factor that guarantees popular support for authoritarian regimes, and this also contributes to establishing patriarchal systems, limits women's participation in parliaments, and the public sector is one of the main areas that citizens of these countries resort to⁵⁹.

And among the countries in which he referred to his theory Algeria, this country that witnessed a period of high oil prices, democratic indicators have declined since the Authority used to buy social peace in 2000, in the words of one analyst, to calm the social front, this policy is not useful yet Adoption of the austerity policy, and the weakness of the authority has emerged by changing the official discourse adopted by its ministers as of 2014, which has moved from the tyrannical tone of the message of sympathy accompanied by separation in the annoyance of the government's behavior in exchange for its lifting regarding the demands of regime change and democracy⁶⁰.

It is clear from the above that democracy in Algeria becomes more active in the event of low oil prices. A political authority that knows how to buy social peace is unable to continue its policy, until people regain their power and demand change and democracy, and this is what happened in 1988 and 2019.

3. Government programs: *The successive government in Bouteflika's rule knew that there were no real programs to develop the local economy, in which barrel prices were controlled, as Governor of Algeria's Bank of Algeria Mohamed **Mohamed Kassassi** admitted that it was unable to cope with the oil crisis, and this does not apply to other oil states such as Saudi Arabia and Russia, and a deficit appears. The government through the policy associated with the government of **Sallal**, which is known locally as "the policy of belt tightening", and the phrases of victory disappeared in favor of the local term "**rabi yester**"⁶¹, Government programs are also linked to the price of oil, so if government activity increases, and appears powerless whenever oil prices decline, this is what happened to governments in Algeria after 2014, which ended with the overthrow of the government and its president in the events of 2019 (elhirak).*

4. The opposition: *The political system in Algeria has succeeded in creating a false opposition, and even the real one is affected by the price of a barrel, and wants to invest in a lower price of a barrel to reach political power or at least contribute to decision-making⁶².*

*The opposition sees oil as a barrier to change in periods of high prices, and relied on its decline as a real bet to bring down the political system, that has remained for decades. As for a second category, what you expect is a dialogue with the authority, and this is what did not happen. **Abd Elkader ben Saleh**, Speaker of the National Assembly during the era of Bouteflika, stated that the opposition's demands in the pre-presidential elections are merely a failed political maneuver that uses the economic crisis as a means. On the other hand, it persecutes the opposition authority, and it restricts civil society organizations, as it expelled the Guidance and Reform Association from Its national headquarters⁶³.*

This opposition was unable to attract the masses despite popular demonstrations against the authority in February 2019⁶⁴.

The reality of political action in Algeria can be interpreted as an approach that adopts unilateralism in the context of pluralism. In (before 1989), where there was an ideological difference in light of the one-party policy, and oil during the era of Bouteflika helped the government eliminate the opposition, and even the current opposition is not looking for the interest of the people, but dreams of lowering oil prices until the government falls into a crisis, or Accept dialogue, or give up power, and its reality can be described as a multiparty one-party.

5. Military spending: *Algeria's military spending reached \$ 10.1 billion in 2017, with Algerian military spending dropping 6.1% between 2017 and 2018, by contrast, it increased by 85% between 2009 and 2018⁶⁵.*

Algeria also reduced its arms spending by 5.2% between 2016 and 2017 due to the oil shock of previous years, and this decrease is the third in the history of Algeria after the decline in 2003 and 1995. After the Algerian economy recovered due to the recovery of oil prices, there was an increase in the level of Arms spending reached 105% from 2000 to 2009, and despite the decline in the security crisis, arms spending did not diminish, as it fell to 5.2 billion \$ in 2008, and signed a arms purchase deal with Russia in 2006 worth 7.5 billion \$. From 2000 to 2009, despite the decline in the security crisis, arms spending did not decrease, reaching 5.2 billion \$ in 2008, and he signed a 7.5 billion \$ arms purchase deal with Russia in 2006⁶⁶.

Conclusion:

The elements of state power have evolved with various theories. The realist school focused on military power with its various theories, while the second category of elements is the economic indicators mentioned in the traditional and new liberal theory, which was mentioned by structural realism and commercial realism, as mentioned in the new liberalism through the property of dependence Mutualism, while liberalism presented the institutional component, which is called the term political elements, and new realism developed the concept of immaterial or moral variables through the term "soft power," on the other hand, the Constructivism school added elements of Social identity and ideas in building the power of the state.

Algerian oil affects its strengths like many rentier countries, so most theories can be dropped from its location, and the various indicators expecting the strength of the state, and it is considered an economic rentier country, as it suffers from a structural crisis, and its economy is unproductive and depends on the hydrocarbon sector where oil is exported and imported the factory.

The hydrocarbon revenues affect the strength of Algeria as a country dependent on hydrocarbons in its economy, where its share in the gross domestic product ranges between 35 and 40%, and its contribution to exports is 98%, which affects the trade balance, as it achieves a surplus in the case of high prices, while the decline causes In a deficit in the trade balance, which in turn is reflected in the exchange reserves, Algeria managed, during the stages of the price booms, to achieve large reserves, in return, it resorted to debt in the stage of lower prices starting in 1986, and was able to reduce it gradually from 2000 to 2013 , Which is the stage where I knew a, At that it affects the country's foreign trade. Country, and the country is achieving economic growth in the stages of price increases, which is false and real growth.

Energy also affects the societal power of Algeria, as the authority depends on the policy of buying social peace, and linking social life to the level of spending, because the government spends a lot at the high price stage, and this is a false social ladder that is not real. After the year 2000, Algeria was able to make progress against poverty, it also increased per capita income, and increased the number of school seats and the number of students, as well as the number of universities in it, and the number of educational curricula. Seats, number of students, while in the health sector it was able to build hospitals, and achieved an increase in health, and built a large number of housing that dealt with the housing crisis, but in the stage of declining prices applied the policy of austerity, rationalization of spending, stopped the completion of projects, and criticized Its policy is to focus on the quantitative side, neglecting the qualitative side, and it also provides fake services to its citizens.

The impact of energy on the political elements of the Algerian authority is illustrated by a set of indicators. The political system is oppressive and depends on the price of the barrel for its continuity. An opposition is a fictitious opposition, or an opportunistic opposition that awaits the price of a barrel to decrease in order to achieve its objectives. As for the popular satisfaction with the government, it depends on the level of spending. The decrease in spending coinciding with the decrease in oil prices led to the emergence of unexpected demonstrations in 1988 and 2020 that led to the end of political systems. We can say about stability that in Algeria depends on the price of a barrel, where the latter affects On military elements through the level of arms spending, Algeria has become one of the most spending countries in the world since 2000, when the price of a barrel began to rise.

As a summary and response to the problem, the price of oil positively affects Algeria's strength when it rises, and adversely affects when it falls. Algeria, as a regional or international actor, is awaiting a high price per barrel to exercise its role.

So we can say that the strength of Algeria is equal to the price of a barrel.

Recommendations:

Algeria needs to free its power from dependence on the price of oil tendency to take a set of measures, namely:

- Relying on tax to achieve growth by opening the way for investors in all fields.
- The trend towards the petrochemical industries, because it achieves twice as much crude oil.

- Abandoning the policy of direct support and large spending because it is the cause of widespread corruption.
- Preserving the state, rather than seeking to maintain order, leads to the continuation of the political system and its domination without tyranny.
- Going towards the productive sectors.
- Searching for markets to market their agricultural and industrial products to increase their contribution in the productive sector.
- Creating trust between the people and the government, and avoiding the policy of buying social peace.

Tables and figures:

Figure n° 01: Contribution of sectors to GDP (2004-2016)⁶⁷.

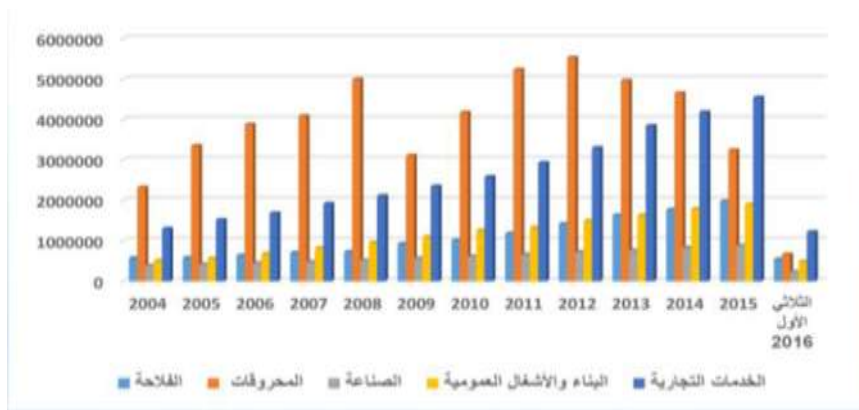


**Table n°01: The outcome of the Algerian foreign trade (2005-2015)
(Unit: Million d.a)⁶⁸.**

the years	Exports outside of hydrocarbons		Hydrocarbons exports		Total exports	Imports	Trade balance
	The returns	The ratio	The returns	The ratio			
2005	1099	2,44	43937	97,56	45036	20048	24989
2006	1158	2,12	55456	97,88	54613	21456	33157
2007	1332	2,21	58831	97,79	60163	27631	32532
2008	1937	2,44	77361	97,56	79298	39479	39819
2009	1066	2,36	44128	97,64	45195	39294	5900
2010	1526	2,67	55527	97,33	57053	40473	16580
2011	2062	2,81	71427	97,19	73489	47247	26242
2012	2062	2,87	69804	97,13	71866	47490	24376

2013	1065	3,28	63752	96,72	65917	54852	11065
2014	2582	4,1	60304	95,54	62886	58580	4306
2015	2063	5,1	35724	94,54	37787	15501	22286

Figure n°02: Evolution of investment allocations in Algeria (2000-2020)⁶⁹.

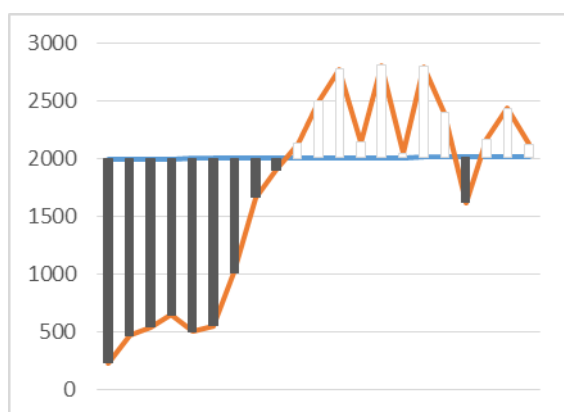


Table N°02: The relationship between public spending in Algeria and the price of oil (1980-2016)⁷⁰.

Year	oil price	public spending	increase in public spending	percent age of increase	Year	oil price	public spending	increase in public spending	percent age of increase
1980	28,6	44,016			1999	17,5	961,682	85,943	9,81
1981	32,51	57,666	13,65	31,01	2000	27,6	1178,122	216,44	22,51
1982	32,38	72,445	14,779	25,63	2001	23,12	1321,028	142,906	12,13
1983	29,04	84,825	12,38	17,09	2002	24,36	1550,646	229,618	17,38
1984	28,2	91,598	6,773	7,98	2003	28,1	1639,265	88,619	5,71
1985	27,01	99,481	7,883	8,61	2004	36,05	1891,8	252,535	15,41
1986	13	101,817	2,336	2,35	2005	50,64	2052,037	160,237	8,47
1987	17,7	103,977	2,16	2,12	2006	66,23	2453,014	400,977	19,54
1988	14,2	119,7	15,723	15,12	2007	72,36	3108,669	655,655	26,73
1989	17,3	124,5	4,8	4,01	2008	99,97	4191,053	1082,384	34,82
1990	22,3	136,5	12	9,64	2009	62,25	4246,334	55,281	1,32
1991	18,6	212,1	75,6	55,38	2010	80,15	4466,49	220,156	5,18
1992	18,4	420,131	208,031	98,08	2011	112,94	5853,6	1387,11	31,06
1993	16,3	476,627	56,496	13,45	2012	111,04	7245,47	1391,87	23,78
1994	15,5	566,329	89,702	18,82	2013	109,55	6024,1	-1221,37	-16,86
1995	16,9	759,617	193,288	34,13	2014	100,76	6980,2	956,1	15,87
1996	20,3	724,609	-35,008	-4,61	2015	53,06	7656,3	676,1	9,69
1997	18,7	845,196	120,587	16,64	2016	49,25	7292,5	-363,8	-4,75
1998	12,3	875,739	30,543	3,61					

Table N° 03: Contribution of the hydrocarbons sector to employment (2001-2013)⁷¹.

the years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Employment	0,7	0,67	0,63	0,72	0,6	0,58	0,59
the years	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Employment	0,59	0,5	0,49	0,54	0,44	0,41	

Table N°04: Evolution of unemployment rates in Algeria (2000-2015)⁷².

the years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
The unemployment	29.77	27.3	25.9	23.7	17.7	15.3	12.3	13.8
the years	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
The unemployment	11.3	10.2	10	10	11	9.8	10.6	11.8

Table N°05: evolution of health expenditure contribution by different sectors during the period (1988-2000)⁷³.

	1988		1996		1998		2000	
	the amount	%	the amount	%	the amount	%	the amount	%
The government (billion dinars)	4000	30	25.536	59	28.780	58	33.036	60
Social Security (billion dinars)	7.330	67	16.567	38	19.872	37	20.540	37
Other resources (billion dinars)	60	2,4	100	2,6	1.100	2,8	1.100	2,8

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