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Export Development and Import Restrictions in Algeria : Analyzing Their Impact on the Trade Balance and Economic Diversification

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Abstract :

Export development has become a strategic priority for many countries seeking to enhance economic growth, generate foreign exchange, and reduce structural imbalances, in this context, this article examines the role of export development along side import restriction policies in Algeria, with a particular focus on their impact on the trade balance and economic diversification.

The study first outlines the theoretical foundations of export development strategies, highlighting their key requirements, including a strong productive base, institutional support, financing mechanisms, and integration into international markets. It then analyzes the Algerian case, where the economy remains heavily dependent on hydrocarbon revenues and vulnerable to external price fluctuations, often associated with the Dutch disease phenomenon. In response, public authorities have implemented various reforms, including import restrictions aimed at protecting domestic production and improving the trade balance.

So the findings reveal that despite some improvement in the trade balance largely driven by fluctuations in hydrocarbon pricesnon-hydrocarbon exports remain limited and insufficiently diversified. The persistence of structural weaknesses, particularly in the industrial sector, constrains the ability of the national economy to substitute imports and sustain export growth. Moreover, excessive reliance on import restrictions risks generating shortages, inflationary pressures, and negative social impacts without addressing the root causes of economic dependence.

As a result export development strategies are essential for achieving sustainable economic diversification in Algeria, their effectiveness depends on the implementation of deep structural, industrial, and institutional reforms. Strengthening productive capacity, enhancing competitiveness, and supporting non-hydrocarbon sectors are critical prerequisites for improving the trade balance and reducing long-term dependence on hydrocarbon exports.

Keywords : *Export; Trade balance ;Import ; Algeria.*

Jel Classification Codes: *F16, M21.*

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Many countries strive to foster economic growth and development, with exports playing a crucial role as one of the key drivers of economic progress. Exports help generate foreign exchange, reduce trade deficits, alleviate unemployment, and contribute to overall economic stability, among other benefits. As a result, numerous countries, including Algeria, are adopting strategies to promote export development, recognizing it as an essential response to global economic shifts and a necessary step to remain competitive in the evolving international market.

The purpose of this study is to explore the theoretical foundations of export development, with a particular focus on Algeria's case. It aims to clarify important concepts related to export development strategies, such as: the role of exports in economic growth, the definition and scope of export development strategies, the importance of these strategies, the requirements for their successful implementation, and the advantages they offer to economies.

In addition to export promotion, Algeria has adopted measures aimed at rationalizing imports and protecting domestic production. These policies seek to reduce dependence on foreign goods, preserve foreign exchange reserves, and improve the country's external trade position. However, their effectiveness depends on the capacity of domestic industries to replace imported products without creating shortages or increasing production costs. Consequently, the relationship between export development, import restrictions, the trade balance, and economic diversification requires a joint analysis.

From this perspective, the research problem can be articulated through the following central question:

What are the main export development strategies and mechanisms adopted by Algeria, and how effective are they in achiving economic diversification and reducing dependence on the hydrocarbon sector ?

To address this key the research problem of this study, we will explore the following questions as follows:

- What is export and what are the role of export in the economic?
- What are the different development strategies of export?
- What are the advantages of export development strategies?
- What are the most important export development mechanisms adopted by Algeria?

1.1. Main hypothesis:

In order to conduct a study that takes into account the problem raised above, the general hypothesis of the study was formulated as follows:

The implementation of export development strategies and mechanisms in Algeria has partially contributed to economic diversification, but their effectiveness remains limited due to structural, institutional, and market constraints.

1.2. Study Methodology:

In line with the nature of the topic and to answer the problem raised, the descriptive and analytical approach was adopted as it aligns with the subject matter.

1.3. Research importance:

The importance of the research is summarized as follows:

- The importance of export as the most important strategy to enhance the economy.

- The recent interest of Algeria to promote the national economy.

- Highlighting the case study of Algeria by the different strategies to support and develop the exportation.

1.4. Research objectives:

The objectives of the research are summarized as follows:

- Presenting a conceptual framework about the strategies adopted to enhance export.

- Highlighting the economic importance of export.

- Emphasis on the experience of developing export strategies in Algeria.

2. THE STUDY'S THEORETICAL BASIS :

For a deeper understanding, we need a global view of the theoretical concepts as follows:

2.1 Definition of Export:

One of the most important definitions of export that was given by National institute of statistics and economic studies.

Was defined as export of goods and services are transactions, by which residents provide goods and services to non-residents.

In order for export to occur, there must be a change of ownership between residents and non-residents. The physical movement of goods across national borders does not in it self Simply the import or export of those goods. (Fatiha K. , 2017)

So, for example, goods sent abroad for contract work are no longer counted as exports of goods, and processed goods are no longer counted as imports of goods. On the other hand, an import of industrial services by the country of the contractor, in an amount equal to the difference in value between the finished product and the inputs, is recorded. The total balance of foreign trade is not changed. (L'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, 2024)

Export is the value of the goods and production services produced by residents and permanently transferred to non-residents, and exports are valued at a price at FBO free on boat, which is intended to sell on condition of delivery on board the ship outside the value-added duty.

Insurance and transportation expenses shall not be included at the moment of sale until the goods are loaded on the ship in the case of maritime transport, or to the border in the case of land transport. (Aksam, 2002)

Export is also defined as a foreign openness to goods and services produced within the country, which leads to an increase in the country's income, and therefore exports are classified among the factors of addition, i.e. add new strength to total spending through the multiplier effect, so export is a way to optimize the production capacity and increase profits by stimulating the institution to improve the quality of production and enable it to face the problem of narrow local market and stock accumulation, in addition to all this, export it supports the reputation of the commodity in the local market and thus reduces the risk of low domestic demand for it as it is mainly export oriented.

Finally, the concept of export is defined as an important process that enters the stages of commercial activity of the economic institution, and it is an effective development pillar

for countries, especially developing ones, and export in its simple sense is the process of selling or transferring a good or service from a resident assistant to a non-resident employee, or from a customs perspective Export is every transit of goods and services from foreign borders.

2.2 The Role of Export in Economic Development:

Through the multiple definitions of export, it is clear that they share a set of key features which can be summarized as follows:

- Improving the standard of living.
- Export guarantees the state access to foreign financing.
- Export ensures increased development.
- Job creation and elimination of unemployment.
- Eliminate inflation.
- Encouraging trade exchange.
- Achieving and increasing the competitive advantages of each country.
- Saving foreign currency.
- Creating competitive technical expertise.
- Increase income.

Export offer a range of potential economic development benefits. Their actual impacts on economic development have generally been measured in terms of basic quantitative measures such as the number of jobs created, encouraging trade exchange, ensures increased development and so on and so forth.

2.3 Definition of Exports Development Strategy:

Export strategy is defined as the implementation of a set of different procedures and means at the state level with the aim of influencing the quantity and value of its exports in order to increase the competitiveness of local products in global markets.

Export development strategies can also be defined as showing long-term results.

This strategy appears through a set of policies aimed at bringing about a fundamental change in the form of productive structures in terms of: the composition of the sector, in terms of development rates in each sector, so that this change leads to improving the management of the national economy and raising economic performance as well as modernizing production methods. (Saadi, 2004)

2.4 The Importance of Export Development Strategy:

Through the definitions of export development strategy, it is clear that there are a lot of points which summarize their importance such as: (DZEMYDI, Ignes, & JURGELEVICUIS, 2012)

- Contribute to solving unemployment problems.
- Solve the problem of the local market.
- Achieving high rates of economic growth.
- Exploiting the advantages of economies of scale.
- Improvement of manufactured products.

- Reduce income inequality.

- Increase the volume of investment.

- Raising the quality of exported and local products.

- Setting a realistic exchange rate that allows raising export performance and increasing competitiveness.

As a conclusion we can say that countries seek to develop their exports by following strategies that allow them to increase their economic growth rate and productive performance in order to keep pace with various global developments and face the competition to which they are exposed, which has become without restrictions or limits.

2.5 Export Strategies requirements:

Export development requires a set or integrated package of policies in various fields, including investment, production, as well as financial and monetary policies,…Etc.

In this context there are several Export strategeis requirements demonstrate in the table below:

Table .1. Type of Export Strategies

Types of Export Strategies:	The explanation:
Diversification of the Economy as a first step towards export	Since the export process is part of the production process, without a national economic fabric and a strong national production system there can be no export, the export function is inherently enhanced through national production. Through this approach, it is necessary to strengthen the national policy adopted by the public authorities to replace imports through national production, and to direct it step by step towards foreign markets.
Institutional framework	It means the establishment and reliance on a group of institutions that serve and promote the export process, whether related to export promotion, export-oriented products, or with regard to the exchange of trade information and the establishment of international forums and others.
Legislative and regulatory framework	It means a set of laws, procedures and regulations, and its controls are determined and given a legal character locally and internationally.
Product Quality	Through the development of systems for the inspection of goods to be exported in order to ensure the appropriate quality of foreign markets to maintain the reputation of the product through, for example, the development of a quality system or through the establishment of internal seminars and exhibitions to promote the quality of goods and design quality, as well as adherence to international quality standards ISO.
The need to follow the elements of international marketing in export	With all the global economic developments and the progress made in the field of international marketing and the quality and competitiveness of products, which have become the most important requirements for breaking into export markets.

institutions	The elements of international marketing in institutions have a prominent role as it removes all barriers as well as the promotion and diversification of exports, especially non-hydrocarbon exports.
Develop a successful policy to ensure export financing and insurance	Export financing plays a prominent role in stimulating exports through facilities granted to exporters, such as financing foreign investments for exporters in other countries, and the focus when financing is on exports of great importance. Export insurance is also one of the most important strategies for the development of insurance to face the risks that may face exports.
Establishment of Industrial Free Zones	Its aim is to attract export-oriented investments, provide basic services at subsidized prices, and determine wage levels leading to higher production costs.
Encouraging and facilitating import with the aim of re-exporting	By facilitating the supply of intermediate goods that are involved in the production of goods destined for export, reducing the costs of some inputs and exemption or packaging of customs duties, for example, which is known as the exemption resupply system, which is considered one of the economic customs systems.
Banking sector reform	The objective is a monetary policy that stimulates exports while providing the necessary financing to support the industrial sector and then increase industrial exports while ensuring the provision of banking services required by the export process.
Providing tax and customs privileges for exports	By adopting a range of privileges that include: tax exemptions, customs and others, all this encourages the attraction of foreign direct investment and allows to benefit from the technology offered by industrially advanced international companies.
Need for an export information system	Export Information Systems mean the following: - Information on the target market to which to export. - Information about the product to be exported. - Information on pricing. - Information on business opportunities... etc.
Stimulate and encourage foreign demand for national exports	The growth of foreign demand for domestic goods is a measure that allows for faster economic growth than domestically. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously study the foreign demand for the country's exports and activate its determinants.

Source: (Fatiha K. , 2017)

2.6 Advantages of Export Development Strategies:

For better understanding of the Advantages of Export Development Strategies we have opted for the figure below in order to demonstrate how expert development strategies can Reflects on the economy as follows:

Fig.1. Advantages of Export Development Strategies

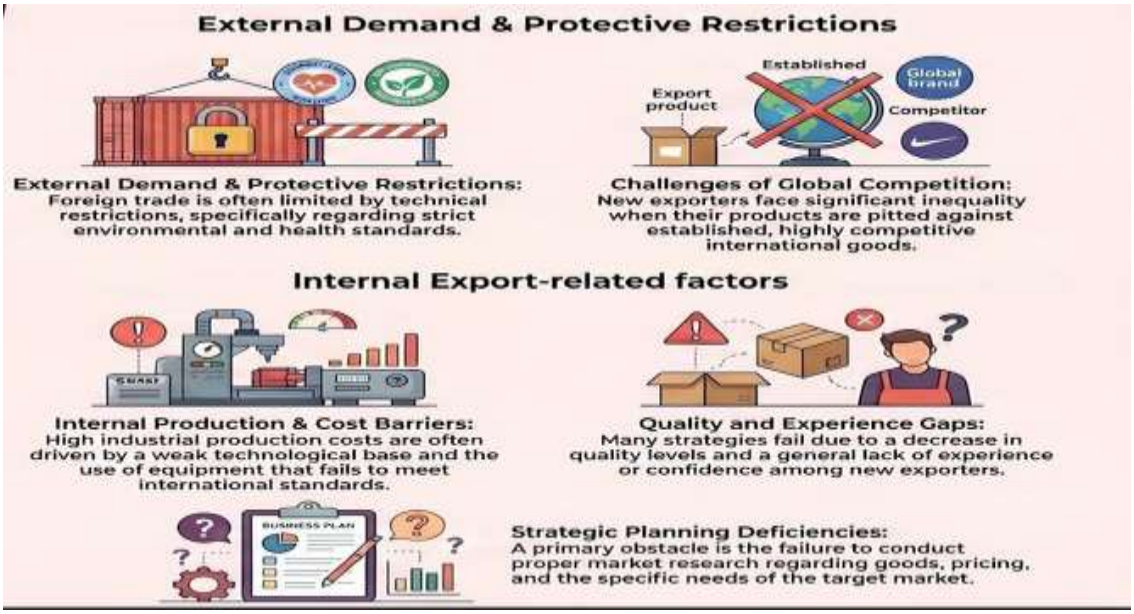


Source : Elaborated by the Authors Using the NotebookLm Application and (Ebtissem, 2017)

2.7 Obstacles to Exports:

Exports are exposed to many difficulties that hinder their development and prosperity, To understand better the importance of this obstacles in order to better manage them the figure below illustrat all this as follows:

Fig. 2. Obstacles of Exports



Source : Elaborated by the Authors Using the NotebookLm Application and (Ebtisem, 2017)

2.8 Definition and Objectives of Import Restrictions

Import restrictions refer to government measures designed to limit, regulate, or prohibit the entry of certain foreign goods into the domestic market. They may include quantitative restrictions, import licensing requirements, customs duties, and other regulatory measures.

Their objectives may include protecting domestic industries, reducing import expenditure, preserving foreign exchange reserves, and addressing external trade imbalances. However, their economic effects depend on the availability, quality, and competitiveness of domestically produced alternatives. Excessive restrictions may increase prices, create shortages, and raise production costs when domestic firms depend on imported raw materials, intermediate goods, or equipment. (Czaga., 2004)

2.8 The Relationship Between Export Development and Import Restrictions:

Export development and import restrictions are two trade policy instruments that can influence the trade balance and economic diversification.

Export promotion generates foreign exchange earnings and encourages domestic firms to expand production and access international markets. Import restrictions, meanwhile, may support import substitution by encouraging local production of goods previously purchased abroad. Nevertheless, these policies are not necessarily complementary.

Restrictions on imported inputs and machinery may increase production costs and weaken the international competitiveness of domestic exporters. Therefore, an effective trade policy should combine export promotion with selective import management, industrial development, and investment in productive capacity.

3. EXPORT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES CASE STUDY OF ALGERIA:

In this part we will discuss the case study of Algeria in export development strategies, whereas Algeria is seeking, through a government action plan that it is following, to carry out important structural reforms at the economic level in order to revive the economy and avoid dependence on the hydrocarbon sector. (Government plan to implement the President's program, 2021)

3.1 Export Development Mechanisms in Algeria:

Algeria is aware of the challenges it faces in following a strategy that allows it to develop its exports, in order to achieve these objectives, it relies on a set of mechanisms that will be explained in the following table:

Table .2. Export development mechanisms

The types of Export development mechanisms:	The major points:
Promote national production and rationalize imports	- Have accurate statistics of national production. - Determining national needs for raw materials, food and industrial materials in order to monitor quantities licensed for import. - Encouraging investment in the field of raw materials production to reduce the import bill. - Have statistics of goods and services production. - Ensuring integrity and transparency in commercial practices when importing
Developing import	- Implement legal and legislative texts in an approach to simplify and improve exports. - Establish free zones at the level of the southern border wilays.

capacities	- Create a logistics platform for all export activities. - Encourage international fairs and events in order to promote and develop local production.
Promote exports and facilitate export operations	- Accelerating the processing of files and the compensating part of the transportation costs through a special fund for promoting exports. - Setting the conditions for the participation of economic operators in economic events abroad. - Monitoring the share of hard currency that returns to the exporter. - Developing the export of services.
Updating and developing free trade agreements since 2020	- Evaluation of multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements such as the partnership agreement with the European Union and free zones...etc. - Evaluation and follow-up of Algeria's file to join the World Trade Organization. - Preparation to join the African Free Trade Area.
Preparing the commercial area	- Conducting campaigns to combat waste. - Absorbing informal trade. - Generalizing electronic payment.
Develop and enhance the control tool	- Following policies to suppress fraud of all kinds. - Respecting legal standards and specifications. -Training of control technicians. - Developing the analytical capabilities of laboratories. - Digitizing the laboratory network. - Establishing a health security agency.

Source : (Laila, 2021)

Finally, and through the table above, we can say that Algeria seeks to achieve development in all economic sectors and thus achieve economic growth.

All these strategies adopted by Algeria aim to increase economic diversification outside the hydrocarbon sector and also to ensure a balanced trade balance, which will significantly impact the balance of payments.

3.2. Progression of Algeria's Non-Hydrocarbon Exports Over the Past Three Years :

Over the last three years, Algeria has witnessed significant and unprecedented growth in its non-hydrocarbon exports, both in terms of quantity and quality. These exports have surged from $1.7 billion in 2019 to nearly $7 billion in 2022. (https://www.aps.dz, 2024)

The following provides a detailed analysis of this upward trend in exports during the years 2020, 2021, and 2022, broken down by product categories.

Table .3. Non-Hydrocarbon Export Products From 2020 to 2023

Non-Hydrocarbon Export Products	Years		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
Industrial Products	1805.87	4451.18	6279.65
Chemicals, petrochemicals, and hydrocarbon derivatives (including fertilizers, ammonia, etc.)	437.26	2804.45	4248.09
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	2.87	4.39	3.61
Construction materials (ceramics for construction, cement, and rebar)	117.19	568.74	1017.43
Metallurgy and steel industry (semi-finished iron and steel products, machine wires, pipes, iron and steel profiles, etc.)	34.77	575.47	423.40
Plastics, rubber, and glass products (glass, household items, tires, waste, etc.)	42.65	72.20	172
Other industrial sectors (paper and cardboard, electrical appliances, textiles, etc.)	171.14	425.94	415.12
Agri-food products (sugar, carbonated mineral water, juices, soybean oil, etc.)	342.25	446.13	149.69
Agricultural products (dates, olive oil, meats, etc.)	95.98	123.57	103.68

Unit: millions of US dollars.

Source : (https://www.aps.dz, 2024)

From the tabele above we can say that the data reveal that industrial exports have experienced substantial growth, rising from USD 1.8 billion in 2020 to USD 6.3 billion in 2022.

This expansion demonstrates a significant strengthening of Algeria's industrial base and export capacity, likely resulting from increased investment in manufacturing facilities and export-oriented industries.

Similarly, chemical, petrochemical, and hydrocarbon derivative exports have shown a remarkable increase from USD 437 million in 2020 to USD 4.25 billion in 2022, nearly a tenfold rise.

This performance highlights Algeria's gradual shift toward value-added production**,** as the country now exports more processed chemical and fertilizer products rather than raw hydrocarbons.

The medicines and pharmaceutical products sector remains modest, showing a relatively stable export value between USD 2.9 million and USD 3.6 million, indicating limited but existing export activity in this field.

Construction materials exports increased sharply from USD 117 million to over USD 1 billion between 2020 and 2022, driven by higher regional demand for cement, ceramics, and rebar. In contrast, the metallurgy and steel industry recorded strong growth from USD 35 million to USD 575 million in 2021, followed by a slight decline to USD 423 million in 2022, which may be linked to international price volatility and fluctuating market demand.

Plastics, rubber, and glass products have grown steadily from USD 42 million to USD 172 million reflecting the country's growing capacity to export finished and semi-finished industrial goods. Other industrial sectors, including paper, electrical appliances, and textiles, also expanded between 2020 and 2021, before stabilizing in 2022.

However**,** agri-food exports showed inconsistent performance, increasing from USD 342 million to USD 446 million in 2021, then falling sharply to USD 150 million in 2022**.**

This decline may be attributed to reduced agricultural output, changing international demand, or logistical challenges. Similarly, agricultural products such as dates, olive oil, and meats exhibited modest fluctuations, maintaining a stable but limited contribution to total exports.

So the table below shows a significant increase in the volume of exports of Non-Hydrocarbon sector in the years 2020, 2021, and 2023.

These historic achievements in the field of non-hydrocarbon exports have paved the way for setting more ambitious goals.

4. Conclusion :

The findings of this study demonstrate that export development strategies represent a fundamental pillar for achieving sustainable economic growth and diversification in Algeria**.** For decades, the Algerian economy has been heavily reliant on hydrocarbon revenues, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices. Recognizing this structural weakness, Algeria has initiated a range of policies and mechanisms aimed at stimulating non-hydrocarbon exports and promoting industrial, agricultural, and service sectors capable of generating stable and diversified sources of income.

Through the analysis of the theoretical foundations and the empirical case of Algeria, the study has shown that exports play a decisive role in national economic development. They contribute to generating foreign currency, enhancing the balance of payments, creating employment opportunities, improving production efficiency, and integrating the national economy into global markets. The export development strategies adopted by Algeria such as promoting national production, rationalizing imports, establishing free trade zones, modernizing the institutional and legislative frameworks, and encouraging investment in value-added industries have all contributed to measurable progress in the diversification process.

The evolution of Algeria's non-hydrocarbon exports between 2020 and 2022 provides clear evidence of this progress. Export values increased from around USD 1.7 billion in 2019 to nearly USD 7 billion in 2022, with notable growth in industrial products, petrochemicals, construction materials, and plastics. These results indicate the emergence of a more competitive and productive industrial base capable of expanding into international markets. However, the analysis also revealed that certain sectors such as agriculture, agri-food, and pharmaceuticals remain underdeveloped and vulnerable to both domestic and global constraints. This uneven performance underscores the need for deeper structural reforms and sustained policy coordination.

Despite these advances, significant challenges persist. Structural barriers, such as bureaucratic inefficiencies, limited export financing mechanisms, weak logistics infrastructure, and the persistence of informal trade, continue to hinder the full realization of Algeria's export potential. Institutional and regulatory reforms must therefore be accelerated to strengthen export competitiveness and improve the business environment for exporters. Furthermore, enhancing product quality standards, supporting technological innovation, and expanding partnerships within regional and international trade frameworks are essential for maintaining long-term export growth.

In conclusion Algeria's experience demonstrates that export development is not only an economic necessity but also a strategic imperative for achieving national stability and prosperity. The progress observed in recent years reflects a clear political will and growing institutional awareness of the importance of economic diversification. However, to consolidate these achievements and ensure their sustainability, Algeria must continue to adopt comprehensive, coordinated, and innovation-driven export policies. Strengthening financial support for exporters, expanding non-hydrocarbon production capacity, and investing in human capital will be key steps in transforming Algeria into a competitive and diversified exporting economy.

Ultimately the success of Algeria's export development strategies will depend on their ability to create an integrated, resilient, and competitive economic model one that leverages the country's vast natural and human resources while ensuring its gradual transition from a hydrocarbon dependent economy to a diversified, export-oriented one capable of withstanding global economic challenges.

The results of the study reveal that export activity is a fundamental driver of Algeria's economic growth. Exports not only stimulate overall economic expansion but also play a pivotal role in generating foreign currency reserves, thereby strengthening the country's financial stability. Furthermore, the export sector contributes significantly to reducing unemployment by creating new job opportunities and encouraging investment across various industries.

The study highlights the urgent need for Algeria to adopt comprehensive and forward looking strategies aimed at developing its export sector. Through the effective implementation of these strategies, the country can gradually reduce its heavy dependence on oil exports, paving the way for a more resilient and diversified economy. Economic diversification, therefore, emerges as an essential pillar for ensuring the long-term success of Algeria's export development policies.

In this context, the establishment and promotion of free trade zones are identified as one of the key mechanisms that Algeria should utilize to enhance its export performance. These zones can attract foreign investment, encourage industrial growth, and facilitate the integration of Algerian products into global markets.

In addition, the analysis highlights that import restrictions alone cannot ensure a sustainable improvement in Algeria's trade balance or achieve genuine economic diversification. Although these measures may help reduce import expenditure and protect domestic producers, their effectiveness remains dependent on the productive capacity of the national economy. Excessive restrictions may create shortages, increase production costs, and weaken the competitiveness of domestic enterprises, particularly those that rely on imported raw materials, intermediate goods, and equipment.

Therefore, Algeria should adopt a balanced trade policy that combines export development with selective import management and structural reforms aimed at strengthening domestic industrial and agricultural production. Particular attention should be given to supporting non-hydrocarbon exporters, improving access to financing and technology, and enhancing the quality and competitiveness of locally manufactured products. Ultimately, the success of Algeria's trade policy should not be measured solely by the reduction of imports or the improvement of the trade balance in the short term, but also by its ability to build a diversified, productive, and competitive economy that is less dependent on hydrocarbon revenues.

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