

The development of tourism in Algeria within the master plan for tourism development SDAT2025

ZERMANE Karim¹ / BARHOUM Alia² / BADIS Nabila³

¹University of Khenchela, zermane.karim@univ-khenchela.dz

²University of Khenchela, s_alias@live.fr

³University of Khenchela, badis.nabila@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The study aims to highlight the components of national tourism on the one hand and to highlight the most important strategic stages for the development of national tourism on the other hand, according to what was stipulated in the Master Plan of “Aménagement Touristique SDAT2025”, as we followed a recognized scientific methodology based on description and analysis.

And among the most important conclusions that Algeria It seeks to maximize the role of tourism and to integrate it appropriately and in realizing various advantages in the general national policy, and we also concluded that there is an improvement in some indicators of tourism investment, but there is a variation in the volume of flows reflecting the different reasons for the influx of tourists in Algeria

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Corresponding author: **BARHOUM Alia**, e-mail: s_alias@live.fr

1. INTRODUCTION :

The tourism sector has an important and promising role due to its great importance in the development process and the development of the economy, especially those with important tourism potentials and components, and the competition has become fierce among the different countries, not only for goods and services, but also for individuals and companies, in order to attract tourists to a particular city or place mainly by developing its productive, service and tourist economy in particular. The growing importance of tourism is evidenced by the fact that it contributes to total gross income and provides employment, while providing comfort and well-being to tourists and to society as a whole.

Algeria, like other countries in the world, possesses and is rich in immense and important tourist capacities and capacities based mainly on the great diversity of attractions, which qualifies it as a leading tourist pole par excellence, but it suffers the problem of the weakness of the tourism market, and the tourism sector has not received any attention in the past due to the security period or the black decade that Algeria went through, but with the start of the year 2000 and the return of stability, Algeria sought to advance its tourism sector, revive it and develop it again, through the national tourism preparation plan in early 2025, which constitutes the strategic framework for Algeria's tourism policy, and that the advancement of Algerian tourism must develop and develop domestic tourism in the country being one of the main pillars on which the tourism activity is based.

As the tourism sector is an important sector, Algeria has sought, since its independence to date, to improve and develop this sector, and has adopted several programs and development plans, taking the initiative to count its tourist wealth and to promote it, but all these efforts have not advanced Algerian tourism to enter the international tourism market, but Algeria has prepared the master plan for the preparation of tourism For the horizons of 2025, high hopes for it are attached, because it is the first strategy that encompasses all tourism aspects, and spans several phases in the short, medium and long term.

As a preliminary step for the advancement of this sector, the master plan for the preparation of tourism for the horizons of 2025 has been prepared, and on the basis of the above, we will address the following problem: **How effective is The SDAT 2025 Tourist Development Master Plan to promote the tourism sector in Algeria?**

2. RELATED WORK

2.1. Concept of tourism :

Tourism has developed over time, as it once was only a social and human phenomenon and primitive potentials were used there, but in the modern era it has experienced remarkable development in terms of quantity and quality with the development of means and qualifications. , but tourism has become a modern science and a gigantic industry. (Hafez, 2009, p. 218) There are several definitions of tourism, the most important of which are:

The German "Joubir Fuller" defined it in 1905: as "a phenomenon of the times that arises from the growing need for comfort, leisure, change of atmosphere, a sense of the beauty of nature, a feeling of joy and pleasure in living in areas of their own nature, as well as the development of contacts, especially between peoples and different circles of humanitarian groups, which are communications that have been the fruit of the expansion of trade and industry , whether large, medium or small, and the fruit of providing transport. (Al-Jallad, 1988, p. 108)

The Swiss scholars Hunziker and Kraft defined it in 1924 as "a set of activities resulting from the trips or movements of individuals from their original domicile to other places. This movement is not part of a profitable activity ". (Tessa, 1993, p. 02)

2.2. Types and forms of tourism in Algeria :

There are several forms and types of tourism divided according to different criteria.

Tourism by purpose :

- **Recreational tourism:** This is the most common type of tourism and it can manifest itself as follows: (Maizi & Marrakech, 2012, p. 163)
 - visit historical places, museums and monuments;
 - Conduct of cultural events and festivals;
 - Participation in sports activities such as skiing, sand boarding, swimming in beaches, waterfalls and lakes, surfing;
 - Visit holy places, perform rituals in places of worship or visit shrines.

- **Scientific tourism:** represented in the organization of forums dealing with scientific subjects in medicine by way of representation, or conferences, seminars and exhibitions.
- **Health tourism:** It consists of visiting mineral baths or unpolluted places for the purposes of comfort, convalescence and climate change.
- **Business tourism:** It is the tourism that businessmen undertake in certain regions of a country in order to familiarize themselves with the different activities and businesses that are of their interest for the conclusion of contracts and agreements.

Tourism by number, age and length of stay :

It is possible to distinguish all these types as follows: (saad, 2017, p. 46)

- Tourism according to number: there are two types of individual tourism; Group tourism.
- Tourism by age: According to this classification, we have four categories as follows: Pioneer tourism; Youth tourism; Mature tourism; Tourism for retirees.
- Tourism by length of stay: There are three forms which can be listed as follows: Day tourism; Seasonal tourism; Transitional tourism.

Tourism according to the means of transport used :

A group of tourism types can be distinguished according to the mode of transport used, as follows:

- Tourism by air. Tourism by commuting by train.
- Mobility tourism by bicycle, in overcrowded and temperate cities,
- tourism by boat, as it is famous in Brazil as part of the discovery of the wild and muddy Amazon.
- Travel by boat and submarine to discover the oceans and coral reefs.

Tourism according to the tourist's destination :

Tourism means depending on the tourist's destination, giving priority to the nature of the tourist's place, or to the destination to which the tourist is heading. This standard includes the following elements:

- **Nautical tourism:** This tourism is abundant in summer, when tourists usually go to the sea, rivers, lakes or waterfalls.
- **Mountain tourism:** tourists go to the mountains and to the heights in order to ski on snow in winter, or to climb in summer or winter.
- **Village tourism:** Many tourists go to villages where peace and quiet of mind are far from the noise of the city.
- **Desert tourism:** The tourist's visit to desert areas which contain breathtaking natural scenes are golden sand dunes which allow to enjoy the magnificent phenomena of sunrise and sunset, in order to paint charming colors on the horizon reflected by the soft sand.

2.3. National Scheme of Territory Development & Director Scheme of Tourism Development:

In the beginning, we must distinguish between (SNAT) & (SDAT), and that follows :

Strategic plan: the five priority tourism action mechanisms and programs

These five mechanisms are the way of a rapid and sustainable revival of tourism, supported by the return of Algeria on the international scene and its strategic geographical location. Today this strongly calls for a review of the place and role that tourism must play in order to master the challenges of any sustainable development policy. (Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et du Tourisme Algérienne, 2008, p. 05)

- Promote Algeria to increase its attractiveness and competitiveness;
- Development of tourist centers and villages of excellence by rationalizing investments.
- Publish the Tourism Quality Plan (TQP) to develop the quality of national tourism which provides for the integration of training and education in excellence and in information and communication technologies in line with development tourism product in this area.
- Promote pluralism and coherence in the work by expressing the tourist chain and by establishing a partnership between the public and private sectors.
- Definition and implementation of an operational financing plan to support tourism activities and promoters - developers and attract national and international investors.

The new Algerian tourism site through a new concept and the implementation of the five founding mechanisms which constitute a rapid and sustainable means of reviving tourism.

The development of each of the five mechanisms, functioning separately and in cooperation, made it possible to prepare the following measures: (Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et du Tourisme Algérienne, 2008, p. 61)

- On the one hand, at the level of the tourist offer and on the other hand, at the level of the promotion and the marketing of tourism, so that Algeria is competitive at the international level, meets the needs of the citizens in leisure and in vacation, and socially productive.
- Structure the seven distinct tourist poles in synergy with regional development recognized by the national and international market for their contribution alongside the villages of tourist excellence to form the tourist image of Algeria.
- By defining and implementing a Tourism Quality Plan (TQP) to adapt the Algerian tourism offer to the expectations of the different sectors of the tourism market. This plan relates to the standards of excellence in accommodation, catering, entertainment and entertainment for local tourism and travel agencies and tourist offices.
- Expressing the tourism chain and the partnership between the public and private sectors, due to the intersection of tourism and the interdependence between the sectors.

2.3.1 National Scheme of Territory Development (SNAT) :

Algeria intends to give the tourism sector a dimension worthy of its potentialities and of its assets. The challenge now is to develop the national tourism, one of the engines of sustainable development, to support economic growth.

This objective is part of a comprehensive spatial planning policy, which has led to the adoption of a strategic reference framework and a vision by **2030**, through the adoption of a National Plan of Territory Development, instituted by Law n° 01-20 of June 29th, 2010 on the SNAT approval.

This scheme aims at ensuring a balance of the population and activities localization throughout the country as well as the territories attractiveness.

It relies, in particular, on the territorial programming spaces organization, on the attractiveness and industrial development poles emergence, and on new towns implementation, on the basis of which mechanisms will be put in place, allowing the growth spreading throughout the country. (ANDI, s.d.)

2.3.2 Director Scheme of Tourism Development (SDAT) :

An integral part of National Plan of Territory Development (**SNAT 2030**), the SDAT is the strategic reference framework for Algeria's tourism policy, the main objectives of which are as follows:

- The enhancement of Algeria Destination;
- Quality Tourism Plan (PQT)
- The tourist offer development and qualification by investing in tourist and villages centers of excellence;
- The public-private partnership to strengthen the tourism chain;
- The financing mobilization

We can present the five objectives of SDAT (Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et du Tourisme Algérienne, 2008, pp. 22-23)

- Make tourism one of the engines of economic growth
- Impact of the spillover effect of other economic sectors
- Combine the promotion of tourism and the environment
- Promotion of historical, cultural and religious heritage
- Sustainable improvement of the image of Algeria.

2.4. The “SDAT” 2025 Master Plan:

The “SDAT” 2025 Master Plan for Tourism is the strategic reference framework for tourism policy in Algeria. In favor of the State: (Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et du Tourisme Algérienne, 2008, pp. 04-06)

Its vision of national tourism development is presented in different horizons in the short term (2009), medium term (2015) and long term (2025) within the framework of sustainable development, in order to make Algeria a beneficiary country.

Determines the tools for their implementation and determines the conditions for their feasibility

The “SDAT 2025” Tourism Development Master Plan is one of the components of SNAT 2025, which clarifies the way in which the country intends to ensure a triple balance between social equality, economic efficiency and sustainability within the framework of sustainable development. Nationally over the next twenty years.

The Tourism Development Master Plan "SDAT 2025" is an integral part of the National Land Use Plan (SNAT 2025): it is the measure that the State offers to all stakeholders, for all sectors, for all regions. , a regional tourism project by 2025.

The current "SDAT 2025" tourist planning master plan is thus a tool which expresses the will of the State to assess the natural, cultural and historical potential of the country and to put it at the service of the country's tourism development. Algeria is becoming a destination of excellence in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Thus, it gives the whole country as well as each part of the national territory, the strategic orientations of tourist development within the framework of sustainable development.

SDAT 2025 is the mature result of a long process of research, surveys, studies, experiences and consultations; It is the result of brainstorming and extensive consultation with national and local public and private actors throughout the regional meetings and the enrichment processes that have resulted. The challenge is to adopt SDAT 2025 in all stages of its development (development, implementation and monitoring) by the main and local actors and operators of tourism at various levels (hotels, restaurants, tour operators, guides, operators and associations).

In terms of objectives, and beyond ambitions of essentially economic content, Algerian legislation reaffirms the will of the State to preserve the environment, improve the living environment and, above all, strengthen our natural capital. And cultural. In line with this policy, the new tourism policy is based mainly on the development of regions and territories according to the assets and attractions, while mobilizing the players who live there. The new tourism policy has three main objectives:

- Improvement of macroeconomic balances: employment, growth, trade and financial balance and investment.
- Indirect trigger effects on other sectors (agriculture, crafts, culture, transport, services, public works, industry, employment, ...).
- Help in the socialization of stock exchanges and in opening up at national and international levels.

3. FACTS & RESULT :

3.1. The roadmap of SDAT:

The roadmap is the first step in implementing the SDAT. It specifies the implementation framework, the organizational structure, the activities to be implemented and the timetable.(Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire de l'Environnement et du Tourisme Algérienne, 2008, pp. 32-35)

Step 1: Preparing the Leadership Structure: This is the first step in the process. It will be necessary to designate a person responsible for the structure, the different heads of mission and the local mission of the mission. A "kick-off meeting" will be organized for:

- Present "SDAT 2025" and explain its objectives and content ;
- Organize its implementation with tourism stakeholders (regional and national conferences for the development of tourism by 2025) ;
- Clarification of the roles of each stakeholder ;
- Determine the provisional timetable for the implementation of "SDAT 2025" ;

- Determine the functioning of the structure,
- Schedule business meetings.

Step 2: Organize the workshops by project: The objective of the workshops is to bring together all the members of the unit to work on a specific project and define the corresponding operating mode. As part of these workshops, different issues will be addressed: land sectors, financial infrastructure and the joint sector in relation to each priority project.

Step 3: Definition of the strategy through the tourist guide: On the basis of what was identified in step 2, each local mission will have to define the stages of implementation of the plan at the level of its group. Thus, he will compare the intervention priorities identified in the various workshops, but only those that interest the tourist pole for which he is responsible.

Step 4: Launch of the pre-operation plan: a networking meeting with representatives of other sectors, local actors involved in projects and representatives of different sectors.

- Launch studies and select providers and follow-up studies ;
- Set up the observatory and the monitoring-evaluation tool ;
- Search for investors and promoters ;
- Organizing sectors and social professionals.

Step 5: Launch of the first projects and negotiations: The first projects are the priority projects but also the projects for which there are no specific restrictions (eg: land or rehabilitation of the list).

Step 6: Implementation of the promotion and communication strategy: Initially, the contacts will target professionals (tour operators and travel agencies) to restore confidence, renew Algeria's image and provide guarantees of good tourist development.

The strategy must be divided into successive stages (definition of target markets, objectives by market, identification of product / market pairs, definition of communication tools and media).

Step 7: Launch of the “PQT” Tourism Quality Plan: The implementation of the “PQT” Tourism Quality Plan must be based on the identification of hotel establishments (hotels, camps, residences, etc.), restaurants, tourist offices premises, travel and tourism agencies and carriers.

The PQT operation will occupy 20% of the hotel stock (200 units classified or to be reclassified) and by activating professional firms, and must be supported by:

- Modernization of tourist facilities;
- Organizational classification;
- The training plan.

Step 8: Implementation of the “SDAT2025” Tourism Planning Master Plan: The momentum generated by the implementation of projects supported by various support measures must continue on the basis of the action plans defined in phases 2 and 3.

The steering structure organizes a meeting every 6 months to take stock of the status of the projects, identify any dysfunctions and adjust their procedures accordingly.

3.2 The development of the Plan by numbers

Here is a tables showing the plan by the numbers:

Table 1. The development of tourist nights and arrivals in Algerian hotels

Type	Nights					
Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Non-residents	837812	681350	992611	1146061	1 345 003	1 233 019
Residents	6215932	6504904	6283910	6260409	6 220 730	5 582 854
Total	7053744	7186254	7406470	7406470	7 565 733	6 815 873
Type	Arrivals					
Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Non-residents	401073	399873	589476	735105	834 315	765 560
Residents	3772511	3827683	3730704	3688543	3 679 228	3 533 544
Total	4173584	4227556	4320180	4423648	4 513 543	4 299 104

Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

(National Statistics Office, 2020)

We note through the table that tourist nights in Algeria are on a continuous and continuous rise, since they were around 7,053,744 in 2014, then reaching 7 565 733 in 2018, and this is due to the interest of the local population for the domestic tourism after improving security. Cultural awareness, as well as standard of living. However, this number was not sufficient according to the plans and strategies implemented in the field of promoting domestic tourism and making it a rentier economy generating income for the State and ensuring economic growth.

We distinguish very much the decrease in the number of tourists during the year 2019 compared to 2018, which translates the internal instability of the country as a result of the popular movement witnessed by Algeria

But we also note a somewhat decrease during the end of year 2019, this is undoubtedly due, as the next table shows, to a significant decrease in the number of tourist arrivals to Algeria during the month of December in particular which was 175 209 the foreign tourists in November to decreased to 127 313 in monthe of december and we noted also the decrease of Algerian tourists residing abroad in 2019 from November to December from 21 763 tourists residing abroad to 16 352 , and this is explained by the suspension of many airports and the closure of borders, especially in Asian countries due to the beginning of the spread of the Corona virus, where Algeria has extensive trade with some Asian countries, especially the People's Republic of China.

Table 02. Entry of tourists across the Algerian border end of year 2019

Number of foreign tourists in 2019	January	February	March	April	May	June
	155 869	149 142	159 143	165 221	188 956	160 377
Algerian tourists	July	August	• September	• October	• November	• December
	154 214	157 705	174 868	165 761	175 209	127 313
Algerian tourists	January	February	March	April	May	June
	30 037	32 239	36 228	39 026	24 929	39 133
Algerian tourists	July	August	• September	• October	• November	• December

residing abroad in 2019	81 050	53 781	r 28 765	r 33 975	r 21 763	r 16 352

Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

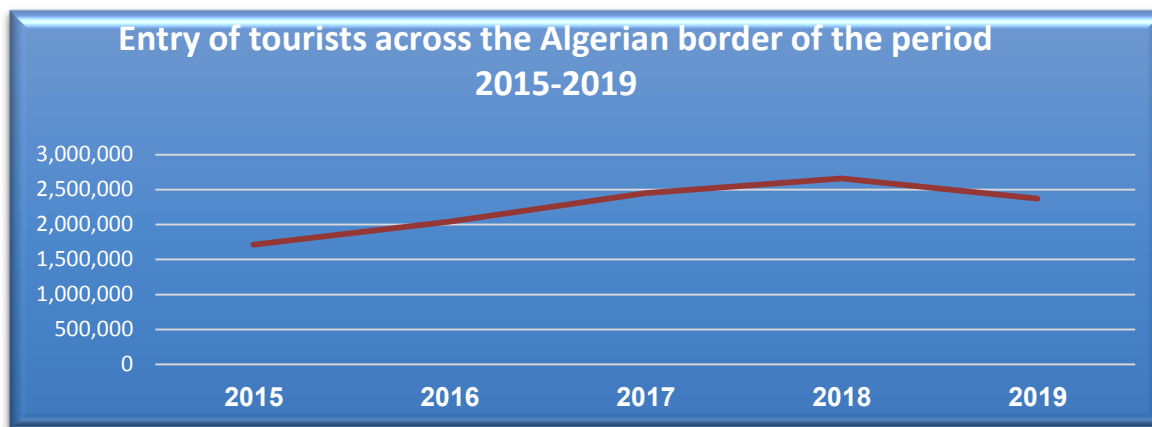
Table 3. The number of tourists coming to Algeria during the period 2015_2019

Years	Total number of tourists	Number of foreigntourists	Algerian touristsresidingabroad
2015	1709994	1083121	626873
2016	2039444	1322712	716732
2017	2450785	1708375	742410
2018	2657113	2 018 753	638 360
2019	2371056	1 933 778	437 278

Source: (Bouchaifa & Karairi, 2013-2018, p. 13)

(Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

As the table 02 and the curvature shows we note the total number of tourists in Algeria increased from 1709994 tourists in 2015 to 2371056 tourists in 2019, and this is due to the increase in the the number of foreign tourists from 1083121tourists in 2015 to 1 933 778 in 2019. The number of foreign and Algerian tourists residing abroad is close, which testifies to the diversity of tourist demand that came to Algeria during the period (2013-2017).



Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

Table 4. the influx of foreign tourists to Algeria according to the purpose of the visit during the period (2013-2017)

Years	Foreigntourists	Tourism	Investment or Tasks
2015	1083121	723098	360023
2016	1322712	942281	380431
2017	1708375	1470243	238132
2018	2 018 753	1 837 692	181061
2019	1 933 778	1 775 675	153727

Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

according to the table above, the majority of foreign tourists coming to Algeria during the period (2015-2019), for tourism purposes, approximately 72% of the total number of foreign tourists, then for the purposes of the tasks or investment 30%. This indicates the concentration of foreign tourists on tourism and the neglect of other tourism types.

Table 5. The most important foreign nationalities arriving in Algeria during the period (2015-2019)

YEARS /CONTRIES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TUNISIA	575300	813724	1037703	1 261 411	1 323 709
FRANCE	149669	169036	198856	221 707	164 907
MOROCCO	53437	55409	73104	80 317	79 505
SPAIN	32381	37228	47075	53 589	35 828
ITALY	20695	21608	28186	30 987	24 430
TURKEY	31533	30147	36413	37 578	32 593
GERMANY	9562	9500	14369	15 951	11 807
CHINA	48056	29966	39929	47 142	39 437

Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2020)

According to the table04, Algeria does not benefit from tourist flows from different countries of the world with the same number, as there are differences between them. Three important countries can be concluded for inbound tourism to Algeria, namely:

Tunisia: is considered the most important destination country to Algeria, as the number of Tunisian tourists in Algeria reached 1 323 709 tourists in 2019.

France: The number of French tourists coming to Algeria has increased, reaching 164 907 tourists in 2019.

Morocco: The number of Moroccan tourists coming to Algeria in 2019 reached 79 505.

So: Tunisia tops the list of countries coming to Algeria in terms of tourist flows, and this means the impact of Tunisian tourists on inbound tourism to Algeria during the period (2015-2019).

Table 6. Revenues and expenditures for travel operations in Algeria during the period (2015-2019)

Unit: million US dollars

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenues	303.7	208.6	140.5	169	165
Expenses	676.7	474.6	580.4	494	500
Account balance	-373	-266	-439.9	-325	-335

Source: (National Statistics Office, 2020, p. 55)

National Statistics Office - Algeria in figures - Results: 2014-2016 - N ° 47 - 2017 Bulletin - p. 55.

The table shows the evolution of the balance of payments, the travel item, and highlights the increasing evolution of income generated by the hard currency from the travel sector, which reached 303.7 (million dollars) in 2015, which fell to 165 (millions of dollars) in 2019. On the other hand, we note that the expenditure fell to 676 7 (millions of dollars) in 2015, to decrease to 500 (millions of dollars) in 2019. However, an annual deficit in the balance of the tourism balance was recorded in Algeria throughout the period (2015-2019).

By comparing tourism spending, we find that the amount of foreign currency spent by citizens abroad is higher than the amount of foreign currency resulting from the influx of non-resident tourists. It is important to specify that tourism revenues through the travel item do not include all tourism revenues, as most of the exchange takes place in the parallel currency market, especially by Algerians residing abroad.

Table 6. Contribution of tourism to the gross domestic product

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tourism share in GDP (%)	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8

Source: (National Statistics Office, 2020, p. 55)

Note: GDP is outside the hydrocarbon sector

The contribution of tourism to the domestic product is known as small percentages if we compare it with international rates, and this is due to the lack of investments directed to this sector, which does not exceed 5%, as shown in the table 06.

This small percentage, given the potential that Algeria possesses in this field. And this decline is attributed to the state's lack of interest in the sector due to its almost total dependence on the sector Fuels in financing sources of income (the Dutch bug), as it is the most rapid acceleration of local development. This encouraged migration in the opposite direction (the exit of Algerian tourists to the outside).

4. Evaluation of the tourism plan effects for the horizons of 2025: (OMAR, 2019)

- 4.1. The tourism sector in Algeria benefited from a long-term strategy embodied in the master plan for preparation Tourism for the horizons of 2030, which includes five dynamics capable of reviving Algerian tourism and enhancing the attractiveness of the destination of Algeriatourism in international markets;
- 4.2. the most objectives within the master plan for tourism development in its initial stage From 2008 to 2015 know a significant delay in the number of tourist delegations programmed to receive, which reflected negatively On the volume of tourism revenues in hard currency and their weak contribution to the formation of the gross domestic product in Algeria;
- 4.3. Several states nationwide have reported delays in preparing guidelines for private tourism development A (SDAT2025), which has exacerbated the problem of tourist real estate in Algeria, and the random spread For tourism investments, as the launch of investment projects at the level of tourist expansion areas is linked Classifying them and preparing the development plans for each tourist expansion area, after completing the preparation (SDAT2025).
- 4.4. The implementation of tourism projects in Algeria is hampered by the problem of financing, although Partnership and financing achievements that were placed within the master plan, which resulted in a number of agreements with Banks, however, the

nature of tourism investments, which is characterized by their high cost and long-term profitability, which often After 8 years of project preparation, it is not compatible with the loans granted by banks in this framework, in addition to the absence of a body specialized in financing tourism projects, In addition to the lack of foreign capital due to the environment The investment that is repelling various types of investment.

4.5. The weak growth in the preparation of tourism projects affected the energies of tourism reception in Algeria, and this is evident

Due to the small number of completed beds at the level of hotel structures of all kinds, which also affects the

The volume of employment in the tourism sector,

4.6. The weak impact achieved by the tourism sector in Algeria on the macroeconomic variables during the period of

The study emphasizes the weak development performance of tourism in Algeria, and the inability of the approved tourism development strategy.

5. CONCLUSION :

The tourism development plan is an integral part of the national preparation plan for the region and a strategic reference framework for tourism policy in Algeria through which the State: (Barbish & Shabi, 2011, pp. 12-13)

- Present his vision of the development of tourism at the level of the different time horizons, whether short term 2009, medium term 2015, or long term 2025 within the framework of sustainable development in order to make Algeria a future country.
- Determine the means of its implementation and determine the conditions of its feasibility.
- Ensure, within the framework of sustainable development, a balance of social equity, economic efficiency and environmental protection.
- Evaluate the natural, cultural and historical wealth of the country and put it at the service of Algerian tourism in order to raise it to the rank of high-level destinations in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Algeria aspires to a sustainable development of tourism by following the method of strategic planning at its different levels, in order to maximize the role of tourism and integrate it appropriately and achieve various benefits in the general national policy.

The result of our study was summarized in the following points:

- The country's tourism policy depends on the planning of resources and objectives and their integration into the various relevant national plans.
- It works to realize the future vision of the tourism sector by anticipating the objectives and providing its requirements to achieve them.
- Achieve the development of sustainable tourism thanks to the concerted efforts and visions of several ministries and actors in the field.
- The development of sustainable tourism produces several economic and other benefits in all sectors in general.

- The adoption of the systematic plans method is successful with the availability of qualified human elements who direct the process and eliminate the difficulties that surround the direction of certain projects.
- The plans approved by the State are distinguished by their Algerian character, investing in them the various resources available in line with the standards, as well as the characteristics of personality and national identity.
- The implemented plans are still being tested and corrected in order to assess the course that is meeting its objectives, and approval of its results takes some time.

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