The impact of tourism orientation on economic growth - an econometric study of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco in the period 1995-2021 -

أثر التوجه السياحي على النمو الاقتصادي – دراسة قياسية للجزائر، تونس، المغرب في الفترة 1995–2021

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Abstract :

This study aimed to identify the extent to which tourism orientation in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco has influenced economic growth by focusing on the characteristics of the tourist attraction that these countries have. To achieve this objective, the relationship between tourism demand and GDP growth in the countries studied have been monitored and clarified through World Bank-approved data in 1995-2021, drawing on the outputs of the Eviews 10 program to analyses joint integration.

The study found that there was a statistically significant relationship between study variables, and that there was a long-term impact of tourism demand on the growth of the gross domestic product of the total States studied.

Key words: Tourism, Economic growth, The impact of tourism

JEL classification codes: Z3, Z32, C33

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1. Introduction.

Tourism is one of the most important economic sectors contributing to economic diversification, as it serves as a critical source of attracting foreign exchange and driving growth. The prosperity of the tourism sector has the potential to promote traditional industries, increase jobs, reduce unemployment, improve infrastructure, and raise the quality of services provided.

All countries have endeavoured to develop their tourism sectors to take advantage of the opportunities offered by them. The Maghreb countries, like others, have recognized the sector's importance and launched various development programmes to improve the quality of tourism services.

Given that Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco have similar tourist attractions, each strives to achieve economic growth by taking advantage of its distinct economic foundations, including the tourism sector.

- Problem: Through the above the following problem can be formulated:

What is the nature of the relationship between tourism demand and GDP growth for the economies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco?

- Hypotheses: Through the problematic, the following hypotheses can be made:

Hypotheses 01: There is a long-term relationship of moral significance at a moral level of 05% between the tourist demand and the GDP of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco

Hypotheses 02: There is a short-term relationship of moral significance at a moral level of 05% between tourist demand and the GDP of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco

- The importance of the study

This study draws its importance by focusing on the extent to which the tourism sector contributes to economic growth, which is a very important sector, by identifying the tourist attractions available in the sample countries of the study and identifying the reasons why the contribution of the tourism sector to the economic growth of each State varies.

- Objectives of the study

This study introduces the touristic attractions of the study sample countries; and the economic effects of tourism in achieving the growth of their GDP.

- Methodology of the study

The standard method of study was used in this study through the model of the relationship of the joint integration between the variables of the study sample countries, to know the effect and nature of the relationship between the tourist demand and the local product, as well as to know the direction of this effect and whether there is a long-term equilibrium relationship, by testing the causality of Granger.

- Previous studies

Masani Suriya and Musani Rashida Study: "Tourism as an alternative to development in Algeria is an applied study for the period 1995-2019, Journal of Studies in Economics and Business Administration, vol. 05 No. 01, Joan 2022, University of Tebessa.

This study aims to identify the economic effects of tourism as a way of growth by monitoring the relationship between tourism demand and GDP growth in Algeria, explaining its trend based on World Bank data from 1995-2019, applying the analysis of joint integration based on the outputs of Eviews 10. The study found that there was no relationship between study variables because of the absence of a tourism development strategy in Algeria, as well as the absence of a stimulating investment climate.

This study is consistent with the current study in the method of analysis, since both are standard studies of the impact of tourism demand on GDP, while the study was specific to the case of Algeria, while the current study dealt with Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco

Asmaa Safari Study: Integration Opportunities between Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco for Marketing of the Principle of Greater Tourist Destination, Journal of Economic and Financial Research, vol. 04 No. 01, Joan 2017, Umm Al-Bouaghi University

This study aimed at the possibility of integration between Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco as geographically convergent States with the same features for the marketing of shared tourism. The study concluded that this integration could be achieved because of the similar circumstances of many of these States.

This study corresponds to the current one in the selection of sample countries of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco and the tourist demand for it, while this study was a theory of the possibility of

tourism integration for these countries dealing with the impact of tourism demand on the GDP of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

2. The Theoretical Framework of the Study.

2.1. The concept of tourism.

a. Definition of tourism
The term "tourism" has been defined and redefined by many scholars. However, the most pertinent definitions are the following

- Jean Pierre Fridler, a German researcher (1905), initially defines tourism as: "a phenomenon of the era that emerges from the growing need for rest and recreation, a sense of the beauty of nature and its taste, and a sense of joy and pleasure from residing in areas of a special nature"(Al-Fateh & Al-Maghribi, 2016, p. 46)
- The United Nations International Travel and Tourism Conference that took place in Rome in 1963 defines it as: "a social and human phenomenon based on the movement of an individual from his place of permanent residence to another place for a temporary period of not less than twenty-four hours and not more than twelve months for the purpose of recreational and therapeutic tourism. Or historical tourism, like an airplane, has two wings: foreign tourism and domestic tourism."(Abdel-Jalil, 2014, p. 213)
- Tourism can be defined as: "That cultural, economic and organizational activity by moving individuals to a country other than their own and residing in it for a period of not less than 24 hours for any purpose, except for the work that was conducted inside the visited country"(Hamdi, 1996, p. 15)

Accordingly, tourism can be defined as a phenomenon that arises because of the movement of individuals from their place of residence to other places for a period of not less than 24 hours, to achieve a specific desire, except for work.

b. Types of Tourism:

Tourism has several types, according to the approved criterion for classification as follows:(Qurna, 2018, pp. 61-83)

- Divided according to the number criterion into: individual tourism, and group (or organized) tourism
- Tourism is divided according to the nationality criterion into: domestic tourism (i.e. tourism of state citizens), expatriate tourism (i.e. tourism of citizens residing outside the country), and international tourism (i.e. tourism of foreigners);
- According to the age criterion, it is divided into: youth tourism, pioneer tourism, mature tourism, and retired tourism;
- It is divided according to its purpose into: vacation and leisure tourism, health and treatment tourism, education and training tourism, sports tourism, tourism visiting monuments and historical places, hobby tourism, social tourism, conference and meeting tourism, purchasing tourism, religious tourism, and cultural tourism....
- According to the length of stay, tourism is divided into: days tourism, seasonal tourism, and transit tourism
- The last criterion is the criterion of geographical regions, according to which tourism is divided into: internal tourism and external tourism.

2.2 Define economic growth

There are several definitions of economic growth, the most important of which can be mentioned as follows:

- Economic growth is defined as: "that continuous increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by an individual in a specific economic environment over the long term." (kadour, 2013, p. 63)
- It is defined as: "The continuous and relatively regular increase in the gross domestic product so that the growth rate in this output exceeds the rate of population growth, and therefore any increase in the gross domestic product is usually accompanied by economic growth defined as the process of increasing the per capita share of the gross domestic product ". (Yasser & Jadallah, 2003, p. 129)
- Economic growth is also defined as: "that increase in real per capita income, and is used to denote the levels of economic development on the one hand, and the productive capacity on the other."(Muhareb, 2011, p. 76)

- Economic growth is defined as: "The real economic growth rate, which is the nominal economic growth rate minus the inflation rate."(Al-Khazirji & Hassoun, 2016, p. 169)

Through these definitions, economic growth can be defined as a long-term increase in the country's domestic income that results in an increase in the real per capita income, meaning that the economic growth rate is the national income growth rate minus the population growth rate with isolation and effect of inflation.

3. The tourism characteristics of the countries under study

3.1. Characteristics of Tourism in Algeria:
Tourism in Algeria has almost the same characteristics that characterize this concept at the international level, but it can be said that it is characterized in particular by the following:(Manajliya, 2017, pp. 144-146)

a. Natural characteristics:
- Algeria occupies a vast area of the African continent with various elements such as its coastal areas extending along 1,200 km of coastline and which is characterized by a moderate Mediterranean climate.
- Algeria also possesses mountain ranges, including the mountains of "Shelia" in the Auras in the east, Lalla Khadija in the region (with a height of 2328 meters) and the summit of Lalla Khadija in the Great Kabyle region (2308 meters) and other mountains that are distinguished by terrain that can be exploited in the development of mountain tourism with all its exclusivities. This type of tourism consists of fun and entertainment, practicing some sports and skiing, especially since these mountains have the elements of tourist attraction in terms of the beauty of nature, forests and snow, such as "Sharia" in the state of Blida."Tikjda" in the wilaya of Bouira and "Tagilaf" in the wilaya of Tizi Ouzou, which are public ski stations equipped to practice this hobby. These mountains also permeate with water sources, animals and birds of various shapes and colors, which qualifies this tourist product to rise to the level of demand and meet the desires of mountain recreational tourism enthusiasts.

b. Cultural and historical characteristics:
Algeria is well known for its historical and civilization legacy that is deeply rooted throughout its historical stages and the diversity of its archaeological sites.

The Kasbah of Algiers represents one of the most beautiful engineering landmarks in the Mediterranean region, as well as the "Gutter Valley" in Ghardaia, which is surrounded by five palaces with desert-style designs.They are fortified villages with simple architecture commensurate with the nature of the environment in this region. In addition to the "Timgad site" which is located 37 km from the city of Batna. The Castle of "Beni Hamad" which is located in Bejaia is also recognized as one of the most significant historical and cultural heritage of Algeria.

Algeria is also rich with Roman monuments such as fences and ancient tombs, and Islamic monuments that were associated with the presence of the Hammadi state in this region alongside the state of Almohads. Setif "a beautiful Wilaya", which is similar to the city of Batna, has many historical monuments, including: "Dar Aziza", which is a palace built in the Ottoman era to receive some of the palace's guests, as well as the "Kachaoua Mosque", which was built during the era of "Albay Arbay", as well as the Great Mosque, which is considered the largest mosque in the capital. It was built by the Almoravids at the end of the eleventh century AD.

3.2 Characteristics of tourism in Tunisia
The most important components of tourism in Tunisia are as follows:
a. Natural and Geographical Characteristics:
These characteristics are**:** (Abawi, 2008, p. 237)

- Tunisia's strategic location on the southern basin of the Mediterranean Sea, which serves as a point of contact between Europe, the Arab world and Africa, with its diverse nature between beaches, mountains and desert, gives it a special tourist importance.
- Tunisia is characterized by its sunshine throughout the year, its Mediterranean climate in the north and along the coasts, semi-arid in the south, and the diverse nature of its land which made it a tourist attraction at the top of the Arab tourist attractions.
- Tunisia abounds since ancient times with flowing water resources that run from the north to the south, with the availability of important therapeutic properties such as:

weight loss, treatment of back and joint pain, eye, nose and throat diseases.

b. Cultural, religious and historical characteristics:

- Tunisia includes many monuments, museums, arts and folk customs, and Tunis is considered a tourist city that combines the renewed present with the ancient past and beautiful historical sites such as the "Antonina Baths" in Carthage.

- Tunisia abounds with traditional handicrafts, copper utensils, pottery, textiles of all kinds, shapes and colors that express the heritage of each region, the leather industry, authentic Berber jewelry, and ceramics in the form of wonderful utensils and antiques in different artistic forms and colors that remain among the elements of tourist attractions through time.(Belkadi, 2019/2020, p. 125)

c. Physical characteristics:
These characteristics are represented in the tourist facilities offered to tourists, which are among the Tunisian tourist attractions, and include:(Nasira, 2016, pp. 88-89)

- There are many Tunisian private airlines in Tunisia, the most important of which is "Carthage International Airport", which alone accounts for about 38 percent of international tourists.

- The continuous support of neighborhood tourism that target the Libyan and Algerian markets.

- The use of the Internet by tourist agencies in Tunisia in marketing the Tunisian tourist destination in line with the technological development taking place in the field.

- There are many ports in Tunisia, the most important of which are: Bizerte, Gabes, Sfax, Skhira, and the port of "La Goulette" is considered the first port in receiving European and American tourists by sea, as well as increasing the participation of yachts in marine activities, as well as increasing the number of marine sporting events(Belkadi, 2019/2020, p. 128)

3.3 Characteristics of Tourism in Morocco:

A group of characteristics that Morocco abounds in, which made it a tourist destination, can be identified as follows:

a. Natural characteristics:

Morocco possesses several natural characteristics that contribute to the development of its tourism and makes it a very important tourist country in the world that attract tourists every year. These features are summarized as follow: (Nabil & Takrout , 2010, pp. 12-13)

- Morocco occupies an important geographical location, as it is located northwest of the African continent, and is characterized by two sea fronts, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. Swimming, picnicking and fishing

- Morocco is characterized by mountain ranges, the most famous of which is the High Atlas series, where Mount Barblat, which is 3190 meters above sea level, and Mount Bounacer, 3326 meters, are among the most famous mountains in this chain, which is characterized by the abundance of lakes and waterfalls, as these mountains are considered as a reservoir of water . In Morocco, an artistic painting prepares tourists and lovers of this tourist product to see pine, oak and cedar forests and high mountain stations covered with snow, and to practice some of their hobbies such as mountain climbing and snow skiing

- Morocco has a network of important rivers consisting of mountainous tributaries descending towards the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The most important of these rivers are the Seb River, the Oum Ar-Rbia River, the Bouregreg River, and the Sous River And the Moulouya River. These rivers are characterized by their continuous flow throughout the seasons of the year

- The territory of Morocco includes a desert, extending beyond the Small Atlas chain to the south, characterized by its dryness, sand and oases scattered across its desert area, as the desert is considered one of the tourism products that Morocco seeks to develop and improve the level of services in it, to meet the needs of those who seek this type of tourism

b. Cultural and historical characteristics:

These characteristics are: (Shaker & Zoulikha, 2021, p. 13)

- Morocco is characterized by a cultural and historical heritage that dates back to prehistoric times, reflecting the glories and

ancient civilizations that passed through Morocco, similar to the Roman, Phoenician and Islamic civilizations.

- Morocco has a large number of historical archaeological sites, some of which date back to the Stone Age, such as the quarries of Touma and the Cave of Tafogalt, including those dating back to pre-Islam, such as the site of Thamuda, and the site of the archaeological archaeological site. It also has archaeological sites and historical monuments that reflect Islamic civilization in Morocco. Like the site of the Little Palace, the Islamic city of Ceuta and the tomb of Al-Mu'tamid ibn Abbad.
  Other sites in Morocco have been classified as World Heritage by UNESCO, such as the ancient city of Fez and the city of Marrakech

- Morocco is distinguished by its rich folklore heritage, which is rich in customs, traditions and traditional industries that express the authenticity of this region, such as the manufacture of carpets, copper, leather, embroideries and the silk industry and many other festivals.

4. Studying the relationship of co-integration between tourism demand and economic growth in the countries under study:

The study relies on cross-sectional data for a group of Arab Maghreb countries under study. Through our study of the relationship between "tourist demand", whose data are expressed through.

dt as independent variables, and economic growth, which we denote by **GDP** as a dependent variable, we will rely on the analysis of the relationship based on cross-sectional data using the "panel" template

4.1 Studying the Co-integration Relationship:
Presentation and analysis of the study variables: The values of the variables to be studied are real annual data for the economy (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco) extending from the year 1995 to the year 2020, meaning that the size of the study is 78 observations, which is sufficient to carry out these tests.
- The independent variable: tourism demand, whose data are expressed through dt and obtained from the World Bank data. As shown in Append ice 01.

- Dependent variable: economic growth, which we denote by GDP as a dependent variable I obtained from the World Bank data. As shown in append ice 01

4.2 Measure the impact of the model

a. Measuring the effect of the fixed and random model on the study variables

Table 1. Measuring the effect of the fixed model on the study variables

Variable	Coefficient	Pro
dt	1.01	0.00

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Economic explanation: There is a fixed effect of tourism demand on the GDP growth rate of 1.01%, with a probability of 0.00%.

Table 2. Measuring the effect of the fixed model on the study variables

Variable	Coefficient	Pro
dt	9.47	0.00

source: Prepared by the researcher based on theoutputs ofthe e. views10 program

Economic Explanation: There is a constant random effect of tourism demand on the GDP growth rate of 9.47%, with a probability of 0.000.

b. Comparison Models

Table 3. Comparison Models

Correlation Random Effects- Husman Test			
Test Summary	Chi-stat	Chi-sq.df	prob
Cross- section	4.3	1	0.038

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Economic Interpretation: The results of the tests that follow the chi-squared distribution indicate that the calculated value is 4.3 with a probability of 38.0.0.

Less than 5% and therefore the appropriate model is the fixed model.

4.3. Testing the stability of the cross sectional time series

a. The stability of the time series at the level

Table 4. Stability of time series at the level

		Study variables			
		DT Tourist Order		GDP Growth	
Test type	LCC	-In the presence of a categorical	0.46	-In the presence of a categorical	0.21
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	1	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.94
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.05	-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.93
	IPS	-In the presence of a categorical	0.15	-In the presence of a categorical	0.8
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.88	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.95
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	-	-In the absence of categorical and direction	-
	ADF.Fisher	-In the presence of a categorical	0.19	-In the presence of a categorical	0.87
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.75	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.86
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.30	-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.98

PP.Fisher	-In the presence of a categorical	0.23	-In the presence of a categorical	0.86
	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.84	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.96
	-In the absence of categorical	0.53	-In the absence of categorical	0.99

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Economic explanation: most critical values are greater than 5% for most of the model tests, and from it we accept the null hypothesis H0, from which the two series are unstable at the level.

b. The stability of the time series at the first difference
Table 5. Stability of time series at first difference

		Study variables			
		DT Tourist Order		GDP Growth	
Test type	**LCC**	-In the presence of a categorical	0.1	-In the presence of a categorical	0.007
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	1	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.0018
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.01	-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.000
	IPS	-In the presence of a categorical	0.03	-In the presence of a categorical	0.001
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.3	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.018
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	-	-In the absence of categorical and direction	-
	ADF.Fisher	-In the presence of a categorical	0.03	-In the presence of a categorical	0.0021
		-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.05	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.028
		-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.001	-In the absence of categorical and direction	0.002

PP. Fisher	-In the presence of a categorical	0.037	-In the presence of a categorical	0.000
	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.097	-In the presence of categorical and direction	0.0012
	-In the absence of categorical	0.025	-In the absence of categorical	0.00

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Economic explanation: most critical values are less than 5% for most of the model tests, and from it we reject the null hypothesis H0, from which the two series are stable at the first difference.

4.4.Co-integration test: The co-integration relationship is defined as testing the unit root hypothesis for the remainder of the integration. Pedroni suggested seven tests to detect and prove the simultaneous integration hypothesis and take into account individual heterogeneity. Therefore, the application of these tests begins with estimating the location of the relationship in the long run since ince the two variables are complementary at the first foreign difference, the co-integration relationship between them can be represented.

Table 6. Pedroni test for joint integration

The exams				Weighted exams		
Partial tests		**Statistic**	**Possibility**	**Test**	**Statistic**	**Possibility**
Within countries	V.STAT	20.05	0.00	GROUP RHO	-2.64	0.004
	RHO	-5.62	0.00	GROUP PP	-0.62	0.26
	PP	-1.92	0.02	GROUP ADF	-4.08	0.00
	ADF	-2.94	0.00			
between countrie	V.STAT	14.89	0.00			
	RHO	-3.34	0.004			
	PP	-1.39	0.08			
	ADF	-4.23	0.00			

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Since the most critical values are less than 5%, this means that there is a long-term equilibrium relationship between tourism demand and economic growth in the countries under study, meaning

that tourism demand affects long-term (1995-2020) economic growth in the countries under study. This is due to the nature and different type of demand between countries, as the volume of tourism demand in Morocco differs from what it is in Algeria and Tunisia.

4.5 Granger's short-term test

The test of causality according to Granger is one of the tests related to the short term, where after revealing the short term relationship between the two variables of the study, we will determine the direction of the causal relationship taking the optimal time gap (lag: 1) = 3). The results can be presented by testing the following null hypotheses:

H0=Tourist demand does not cause an increase in GDP growth rates;
H0 = GDP growth rates, not tourism demand.

We accept the null hypothesis if the probability value corresponding to Fisher's statistic is greater than 5%

Table 6. Granger's short-term test

Date: 03/04/23   Time: 16:41
Sample: 1995 2020
Lags: 3

Null Hypothesis:	W-Stat.	Zbar-Stat.	Prob.
GDP does not homogeneously cause DT	7.19460	1.95768	0.0503
DT does not homogeneously cause GDP	7.38764	2.05803	0.0396

source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the e. views10 program

Since the probability value of Fisher's statistic is greater than 5% in the first relationship, we conclude that there is no causal relationship between GDP growth rates towards tourism demand, but there is a causal relationship in the other direction.

In the sense that tourism demand causes an increase in economic growth rates as the critical values are less than 5%.

5. Conclusion

After presenting the results of the comparison between the models, we note that through Table No. (03) to choose between the fixed and random effects models, and depending on the results of the Husman test, and using the Eviews10 program, we find that the fixed effects

model is suitable for studying the impact of tourism demand on the GDP growth rate of the countries of the Maghreb case namely (Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco)

- Based on the results of estimating the fixed effects model, we note that the coefficients of the model are statistically significant, as we find that the probability of each constant coefficient is 0.00 of the tourist demand, meaning that they are less than 5%;

The choice of the model explains the fundamental differences in the nature of tourism demand for each country, which differs according to the characteristics, policies and technology of each country. The probability of Fisher statistic of less than 5% indicates the overall significance of the model.

The positive sign of the tourism demand coefficient indicates the positive relationship between tourism demand and the GDP growth rates. When tourism demand rates increase by one unit, tourism revenues rise by 1.01%;

The value of the determination coefficient was 0.61, meaning that the tourism demand of these countries explains 61% of the changes in the rates of gross domestic product, and this proves the first hypothesis of the study.

It should also be noted that the impact of tourism demand on GDP growth rates differs from one country to another due to the differences in the essential characteristics of each country such as population, foreign inbound tourism, natural resources, control of technology and employment.

Most of the test results indicated that the probability value is less than 5% at the level, meaning that the two study variables are stable at the first difference; The PEDRONI tests, as shown in the table, indicate that among the 11 partial tests, the majority of the tests are less than 5%, which means accepting the alternative hypothesis that acknowledges the existence of a co-integration relationship between the two variables of the study.

We conclude that there is a long-term impact of tourism demand on the growth of the gross domestic product of all countries under study. The results also indicate the existence of a one-way causal relationship that stems from tourism demand towards the growth of the gross domestic product, and this is consistent with the validity of the second hypothesis of the study, where the greater the tourism demand in the countries under study, the higher the growth of the

gross domestic product therein in the short term. This proves the validity of the second hypothesis

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7. Appendices

Appendice 01World Bank data

Years	Alegria		Tunisia		Morocco	
	GDP (Billion$)	dt	GDP (Billion$)	dt	GDP (Billion$)	dt
1995	41.76	520000	18.03	4120000	39.03	2752000
1996	46.94	605000	19.59	3885000	43.16	2856000
1997	48.18	635000	20.75	4263000	39.15	3203000
1998	48.19	678000	21.80	4718000	41.81	3267000
1999	48.64	749000	22.94	4832000	41.63	4088000
2000	54.79	866000	21.47	5058000	38.86	4458000
2001	54.74	901000	22.07	5387000	39.46	4596000
2002	56.76	988000	23.14	5064000	42.24	4709000
2003	67.86	1166000	27.45	5114000	52.06	5021000
2004	85.33	1234000	31.18	5998000	59.63	5732000
2005	103.20	1443000	32.27	6378000	62.34	6077000
2006	117.03	1638000	34.38	6550000	68.64	6777000
2007	134.98	1743000	38.91	6762000	79.04	7701000
2008	171.00	1772000	44.86	7050000	92.51	8209000
2009	137.21	1912000	43.45	7797000	92.90	8661000
2010	161.21	2070000	46.21	7828000	93.22	9752000
2011	200.01	2395000	48.12	5746000	101.37	9784000
2012	209.06	2634000	47.31	6999000	98.27	9830000
2013	209.76	2733000	48.68	7352000	106.83	10349000
2014	213.81	2301000	50.27	7163000	119.13	10507000
2015	165.98	1710000	45.78	5359000	110.41	10542000
2016	160.03	2039000	44.36	5724000	111.57	10677000
2017	170.10	2451000	42.16	7052000	118.54	11540000
2018	174.91	2657000	42.69	8299000	127.34	12489000
2019	171.77	2371000	41.91	9429000	128.92	13109000
2020	145.01	591000	42.54	2012000	121.35	2802000

Source ; https://data.albankaldawli.org/