

*Exporting outside the hydrocarbon sector as a means of promoting foreign trade in  
Algeria between 2009-2020*

التصدير خارج قطاع المحروقات كوسيلة لتعزيز التجارة الخارجية في الجزائر ما بين 2009–2020

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**Abstract:**

*Non-hydrocarbon export is an intertwined international commercial activity that must be taken seriously by providing solutions first at the state level (MACRO), then at the institutional level (MICRO), so that the lack of the national strategy for the non-hydrocarbon export sector is the first problem, and the real problem is not operational but rather a schematic problem.*

*The time has come to chart a correct course through national consultations and to give a new vision for a diversified, innovative, competitive and integrated economy in global value chains and centered on sustainable development, and to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises. and to help them integrate global value chains as part of the strengthening of the promotion of non-hydrocarbon exports within the framework of sustainable development and social justice.*

**Keywords:** Non-hydrocarbon export, non-hydrocarbon sector, foreign trade

**Jel Classification Codes :**F230, F1

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## **Introduction:**

The countries of the world are witnessing many rapid changes that have led to the emergence of many developments in the economic arena, which made the countries of the world small villages, which facilitated communication, integration and consultation among them in various fields, especially in the field of foreign trade, as this confusion plays an important role in international economies as it becomes the driving force for economic development and a tool that reflects the real, It also represents an important source of development and national income, and from it strives to promote trade, especially developing countries, as they rely heavily on exports, and this is to obtain hard currency, attract capital, and raise the pace of their exports to achieve a surplus of the trade balance

Algerian exports are characterized by total control of hydrocarbons, and they represent the main factor that controls the major balances. All the development strategies that it adopted were based in their financial aspect on the resources derived from the export of hydrocarbons and the fluctuations in the global petroleum market. In addition to this, fuel sales are priced in US dollars, which reflects the degree of correlation. It is also characterized by the total absence of foreign investment, the lack of exports outside of hydrocarbons, and the lack of control over imports.

Algeria continues to suffer from external shocks like oil price drop, whenever the prices of raw materials in the world markets decline, the latest of which is the oil price, especially with the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to its collapse by more than 75 percent. Furthermore which led to the report of the ministerial meeting of 11 countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and outside it on Saturday 6 June 2020 by remote lecture technology headed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Russia, Extension of production of 9.6 million barrels / day until July 31, 2020, which negatively affected the revenues of hydrocarbon exports and the trade balance, which experienced a deficit as exports did not cover imports. This crisis has reflected on the national economy and on the citizen himself, as some projects have stopped and purchasing power has declined, Perhaps this pandemic will be the source of a new start for the Algerian economic policy, which encourages it at the same time to diversify the national economy and move away from the dependence on hydrocarbons and encourage exports outside the hydrocarbon sector.

In our study, we will try to highlight the position that exports outside hydrocarbons can pose, and to know the reasons that led to the non-development of exports outside hydrocarbons. From the foregoing, we pose the following problem :

**How does the Exporting outside the hydrocarbon contribute to the promotion of foreign trade in Algeria ?**

## **Studies importance :**

This topic is very important, and this is due to the fact that it is the topic of the hour in Algeria, so that foreign trade is based mainly on three axes: investment, import and export. The latter has a significant impact on the movement of trade exchanges that take place between different countries

of the world. Exporting outside hydrocarbons today has become the mainstay for the advancement of the Algerian economy and out of the cage of the rentier economy.

**Study's goals :**

- ✓ Learn about the Algerian trade policy for the foreign trade sector.
- ✓ Search for the main variables controlling Algerian exports outside hydrocarbons
- ✓ Overshadowing the most important obstacles to exports outside hydrocarbons.
- ✓ Highlighting the importance of exporting outside hydrocarbons and its effectiveness in diversifying the national economy.

**Study axes :**

- ✓ Conceptual framework for foreign trade and export.
- ✓ Algerian exports outside hydrocarbons develop between 2009.2020
- ✓ The development of Algerian exports of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbons.

**Previous studies :**

**Said WESSAF : The impact of the development of non-oil exports on economic growth in developing countries, incentives and obstacles PhD thesis in 2004**

The problem of study: Can the export development process affect economic growth in the countries under study by affecting a number of macroeconomic variables?

Results of the study : The study reached several results, including that exports are the engine of economic development, and development experiences in developing countries have proven that countries specialized in the production and export of raw materials face problems of export volatility in the short term. With the trend of the international exchange rate is not valid in these countries in the long term. And that the state has adopted a development strategy of non-oil export based on an external orientation and has made progress, as this strategy has allowed to increase investments and benefit from the advantages of economies of scale through the expansion of the external market.

**Fadhila ZWAWI : an article about The problem of exports outside hydrocarbons in Algeria and its promotion. Economics dimensions review.**

The problem of study : What is the reality of export in Algeria and what are the measures taken or to be taken by the state to diversify exports outside the hydrocarbon sector?

Results of the study :

Diversification of exports outside of hydrocarbons and the policy of industrialization to replace imports is the first thing that must be started seriously now. The absence of a specific global strategy for exporting, or at least covering local needs also The absence of an export culture among Algerian economic operators and their tendency to practice the import process due to the high rate of profit and the reduction in export earnings...

## **I- Conceptual framework for foreign trade and export:**

We will talk about foreign trade and export

### **I-1- Foreign trade:**

#### **I-1-1 Definition of foreign trade:**

Foreign trade is the process of trade exchange that takes place between the state and other countries of the world, and the exchange process includes these physical goods, services, money and labor.(Mohamed, 2015)

Foreign trade is the process of trade exchange in goods and services and other different elements of production between several countries with the aim of achieving mutual benefits for the trade parties.(Mohamed, 2015)

Through the foregoing, we can say that foreign trade is that communicative trade relationship that takes place between economic dealers residing in different countries so as to study the movement of goods, services, capital across the political borders of each of these countries.

#### **I-1-2 Reasons for establishing foreign trade:**

Among them; (Benyoucef, 2012)

- Unequal distribution of the factors of production among the countries of the world.
- Variation in the costs and prices of factors of production from one country to another.
- The level of technology used in production varies from one country to another.
- Surplus in domestic production.
- Seeking to increase national income.
- Different tendencies and tastes.

#### **I-1-3 Foreign trade goals:**

- ✓ Benefit from the resources of other countries through economic transactions (Benyoucef, 2012)
- ✓ Benefit from specialization and division of labor at the international level.
- ✓ Preventing monopoly in foreign markets, which leads to the creation of competition.
- ✓ Availability of job vacancies within each country
- ✓ Obtaining the primary resources and manufactured products that the citizen needs.
- ✓ Achieving the economic well-being of each country.

## **I-2 Export**

### **I-2-1 Definition of export :**

Export is an important process that enters the stages of the commercial activity of an economic institution and is an effective and developmental pillar for developing countries. (Benyoucef, 2012).

Export is the process of selling and delivering goods and services abroad. It has an important role in balancing the trade balance and is considered one of the main factors for development(fawzi, 2011).

And from what preceded export is the process of moving goods and services from their country of origin to other countries to be marketed in global markets. It is of two types, direct and indirect, through agents.

### **I-2-2 Export goals:**

Among them: (Said, 2004)

- ✓ Diversifying the size of the institution by increasing its production and expanding its production capacity in order to dispose of its products in the international market.
- ✓ Giving a dynamic image to the organization.
- ✓ Get hard currency.
- ✓ Obtaining capital and achieving a surplus in the balance of payments.
- ✓ Export is a major factor that allows a country to face international competition.

## **II-The evolution of Algerian exports outside the hydrocarbon sector between 2009-2020:**

The state has worked to change its export policy since the oil crisis in 1986, where it enacted many laws to promote exports outside hydrocarbons, and the encouragement and incentives granted since the economic reforms of 1988 to this day remain insufficient because the results obtained were not at the required level and the lack of a special strategy Exporting outside hydrocarbons is embodied on the ground.

### **II-1 Reasons for resorting to exports outside of hydrocarbons in Algeria :**

Among the factors that led Algeria to resort to exporting outside the hydrocarbon sector are the following:

#### **II-1-1 Internal factors :**

- **Algeria's dependence on oil exports:** Immediately after the oil crisis Algeria tried to build a national economy, relying on its hydrocarbon resources, and began exporting oil in order to obtain the hard currency needed to finance economic development projects. Oil prices rose sharply during the 1973-1974-1979.1980 period, leaving Algeria primarily dependent on export earnings from hydrocarbons, which ranged from 95 to 98 percent (fawzi, 2011).
- **Oil price collapse :**  
The 1986 crisis caused a significant deterioration in the level of oil prices, causing oil-exporting countries, including Algeria, to be mired in a difficult economic crisis. Prices continued to fall until they were estimated at less than \$10 per barrel (June 1986), up from \$30 per barrel, a 66 percent drop, and the 1986 oil crisis showed the fragile structure of the national economy in adopting a unilateral export policy. (fawzi, 2011)
- **Dollar exchange rate falls :**  
What made it even worse was the depreciation of the US dollar exchange rate, which led to a significant improvement in the economic function of more oil-importing countries such as France, Germany, Italy, Japan, newly industrialized countries and some African countries. On the other hand, the economic situation of oil-exporting countries has deteriorated and their debt, such as Algeria, Mexico, has risen if oil prices do not recover until Saudi oil production has declined.
- **Algeria provides potential natural resources and resources:**

These unused resources, which, if best exploited, have become important resources for hard currency such as forest wealth and agriculture.(bouzidi, 1999)

### **II-1-2 External factors :**

Algeria faces many difficulties preventing it from adapting to the major economic transformations taking place in the world due to the weak diversity of its exports:

- **The spread of economic liberalism:** the opening of economies to international trade where the economic system has become based on competition and decentralization in decision-making and economic initiative.(bouzidi, 1999)
- The rapid growth of world trade from world production as world trade in goods has doubled by 14 times while production has doubled by only 5.5 times in the last 45 years, and Algeria's export efforts outside hydrocarbons are the main obstacle to the growth of foreign exchange.
- The share of some developing countries in international trade is constantly increasing, overcoming development problems.
- Algeria's non-entry into the World Trade Organization due to the absence of energy products in multilateral trade negotiations of GATT (fawzi, 2011).

**In addition to:**(André, 2019)

- **Inability to absorb the local market for the enterprise product:**

The foundation resorts to export because of the small size of the domestic market, so the satisfaction of it and the increase in production, the institutions resort to the search for foreign markets.

- **Defending existence and facing foreign competition:**

Enterprises are always afraid of losing their external markets, so they strive to defend their presence in these markets through export. The export process allows it to know the position of its products in the face of competition in foreign markets and thus demonstrate the quality of their products.

- **Global demand for enterprise products:**

The foundation can identify and inform foreign consumers of its products by participating annually in international events, exhibitions and forums, allowing for increased foreign demand for these products.

### **II-2 Algerian exports outside hydrocarbons develop in 2009.2020:**

Algeria's foreign trade has grown significantly since the liberalization of exchanges and the trend towards a market economy, with imports growing rapidly since the entry of the third millennium (2000) with the gradual return of security in the country and the trend of many economic dealers towards imports to cover local needs of food, processed and intermediate goods. The import process was reflected in the production process, which was affected by the competition of the foreign product in the domestic market, as well as the decline of export enterprises by the shrinking number of productive enterprises, which did not lead to the development of exports that know the commodity concentration in their structure where they depend on oil and gas by more than 98 percent.

Algeria has known material lyrical support and techniques from international bodies to support it in its efforts to develop exports and contribute more than international trade exchanges by benefiting from several international programs in context.(Ministère de finances).

The State has sought to propose a new strategy for the promotion of exports outside hydrocarbons, taking into account the various important economic sectors that can contribute to the advancement of the national economy.

During 2009.2020, Algeria's foreign trade faced several external economic crises and oil shocks that reflected economic revenues, as we will show:

### II-2-1 Trade balance evolution

**Table n °1:Algerian Foreign trade from 2009 to 2020 Unit : USD**

<b>Data %</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Imports	39294	40473	47247	50376	55028	58580	51702	47089	45957	46197	41930	34390
Total exports	45194	57053	73489	71866	64974	60061	34668	30026	34763	41168	35820	23800
Trade balance	5900	16580	26242	21490	9946	1481	-17034	-17063	-11194	-5029	-6110	-9410

**Source :by researchers based onAlgerian Customs National Centre for Informatics and Statistics**

**Table n°:2 Algerian Foreign trade from 2009 to 2020 Unit : Percentage%**

<b>Data %</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Imports	0.46	3	16.73	6.62	9.23	6.45	-11.4	-8.62	2.4	0.52	-9.23	-18
Total exports	-43	26.22	28.8	-2.2	-9.59	-3.21	-42.27	-13.38	15.77	18.42	-12.99	-33
Trade balance	-85.18	181.01	58.25	-18.1	-53.72	-56.71	-85.41	-0.01	-34.93	-122.58	-21.49	-42.75

**Source : by researchers based on Algerian Customs National Centre for Informatics and Statistics**

**From Tables 1 and 2, we are drawn from the following:** several periods of low trade balance

- **2009:** This year saw a decline in the trade balance due to a decline in exports from 79 billion dollars in 2008 to 45 billion dollars in 2009. The decline in the trade balance was the result of the global financial crisis, which is beginning to show signs of financial turmoil in the United States.Associated with high-risk mortgage loans starting in 2007 and developing during 2008 and exactly in September 2008 after the bankruptcy of a U.S. investment bank that disrupted the entire financial and security system.The crisis is reflected in a global economic recession with a decline in the prices of raw materials after the price of a barrel of oil rose in 2008 by 36.4 percent and in 2009 by 36.6 percent, noting the depreciation of the U.S. dollar in 2009.The global economic

recession was reflected in international trade exchanges in 2007 and 2008 at a rate of 2.7 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively, due to the downsizing of international exchanges for both developed, emerging and developing countries.

- **From 2010 to 2011:**

The trade balance increased slightly compared to 2009 due to a slight increase in total exports and the beginning of the movement of international exchanges.

- **2012:** The trade balance fell from \$26 billion in 2011 to \$21 billion in 2012 for higher imports and lower exports, from \$47 billion in 2011 to \$50 billion in 2011 to more than \$71 billion in 2012. This year was marked by the slowing global economy of the Euro organization's entry into an economic recession after the slow recovery of the 2008 financial crisis, as a result of the sovereign debt crisis in the region, which affected many European countries Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece, which led to a decline in the pace of growth of international trade exchanges.

- **From 2013 to 2014 :** The trade balance was significantly reduced in 2013 and 2014 from an estimated surplus of \$21 billion in 2012, down about \$10 billion in 2013 and \$04 billion in 2014, twice and a half, respectively, in 2013 and 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013. This is due to a drop in exports from about \$72 billion in 2012 to about \$65 billion and \$63 billion in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Imports rose from \$50 billion in 2012 to \$55 billion and more than \$58 billion in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

- **2013** marked the beginning of the trend towards a decline in oil prices, which continued in the first six months of 2014 and accelerated in the second six months of the same year. Prices averaged 7.5 percent in 2014, up from 0.9 percent in 2013 and a 50 percent drop in the first six months of 2014, when the price of a barrel was estimated at \$155 in late June. To fall to \$60 in late December and the U.S. dollar also saw a rise in 2014, which affects imports and estimated the monthly average rise between December 2013 and December 2014 by 10 percent against the euro. This reflects the growth of global trade, estimated at 3.4 percent in 2014, compared to 3.5 percent in 2013, and this significant decline in trade exchanges for emerging economies has led to a significant decline in Chinese imports and Demand in the Euro zone has slowed.

- **In 2014.2015** imports recorded a decrease of \$6.9 billion

- **2015:** Algerian exports experienced their biggest decline, registering 34.668 billion dollars, down 42.27 percent, exports did not cover imports, and the trade balance recorded a deficit of 17.034 billion dollars, mainly due to a drop in oil prices by 100 dollars per barrel. Following the entry of two new exporters into the market such as the United States of America and the incompatibility of OPEP+members which led to a crisis and a decline in oil prices.

- **2016 :** Since hydrocarbons account for 98 percent of exports, exports in 2015 have significantly declined on this uncertainty, as in 2016 Algeria recorded a fantastic deficit of \$17.063 billion. As for imports, they remained stable, which posed a threat to the national economy.

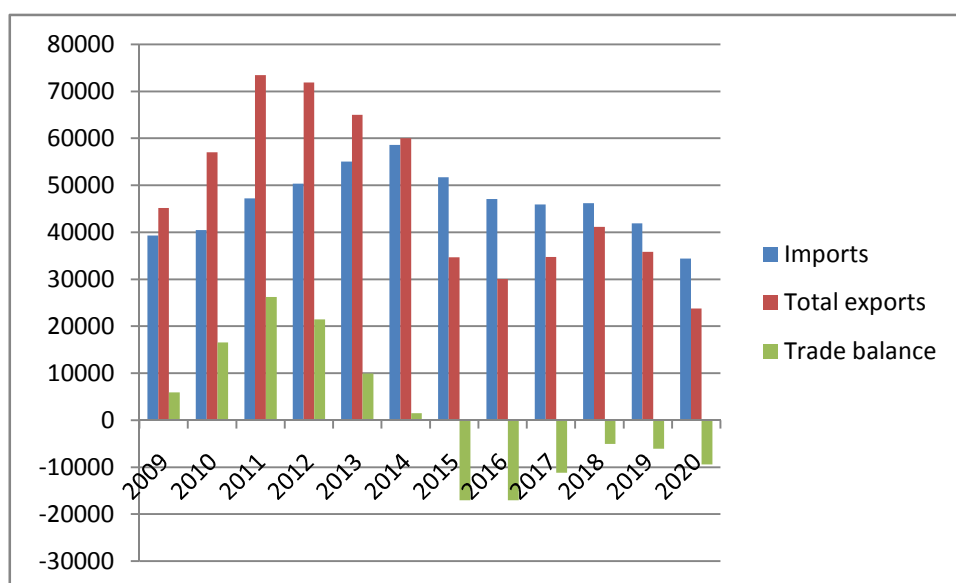
- **2015.2016** Imports decreased by US\$4.7 billion

- **From 2016 to 2017** As for imports, foreign trade control measures taken in 2016, strengthened in 2017, made it possible to reduce the import bill by about US\$1.1 billion from \$47 billion in 2016 to \$45.6 billion in 2017, down 2.4 percent.



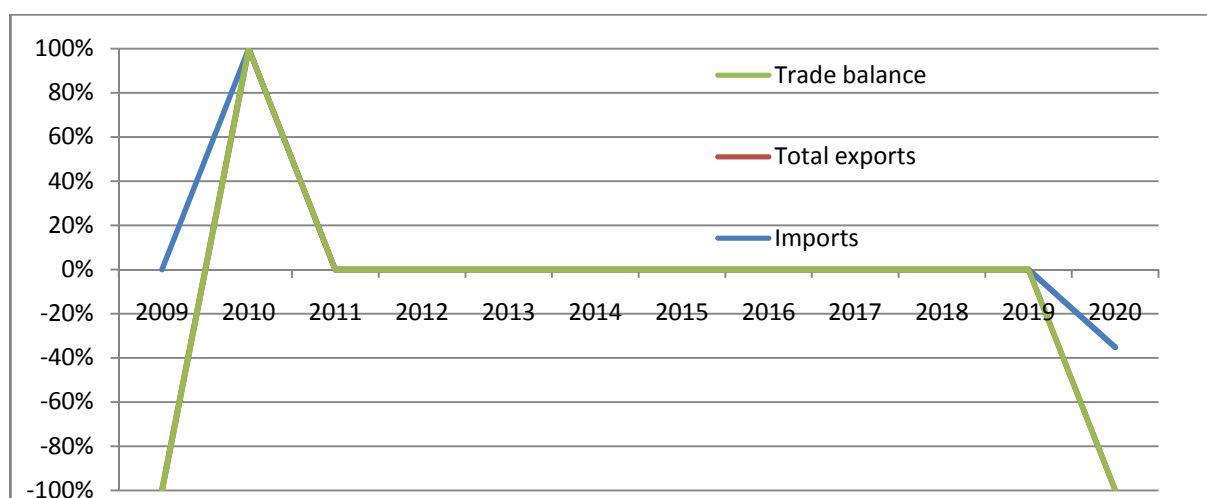
- **From 2017 to 2018:** For 2017 we note the same situation and 2018 here we note a correlation between the increase in exports and at the same time imports increase but the deficit remains US\$5.029 billion.
- **In 2019,** Algeria's exports fell by 12.99 percent (according to the unit table: percentage). This is a tragedy for repeating the 2015 scenario, the difference of OPEP+ members for crowning and export quotas, as well as Algeria's passage of internal unrest represented by the popular movement that displaced the former regime, which played a role by rationalizing imports and reducing the amplification of bills, which led to a decline in imports and unrest in the oil sector that led to a decline in exports.
- **In 2020 :** Exports fell 33 percent to 23.8 billion dollars and imports also fell 19.52 percent to 42.75 percent and reached 34.39 billion dollars due to the health crisis of the Covid 19 pandemic, which disrupted the world and the world's largest producer and largest exporter, the People's Republic of China.
- **2021 :** During the first five months of this year (from 1 January to 31 may ) , the trade budget deficit fell by 68 percent to -1.3 billion dollars, with imports amounting to \$15.2 billion. The value of exports in the field of hydrocarbons increased by +32.7 percent and exports outside hydrocarbons (+81.71 percent).

Figure n°1 :: Algerian Foreign trade from 2009 to 2020



Source : by researchers based on the table n°1. Unit : USD

**Figure n°02 : Algerian Foreign trade from 2009 to 2020**



Source : by researchers based on the table n°1.unit percentage %

### III-The development of Algerian exports of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbons:

Algeria is experiencing a circumstantial crisis resulting from the oil crisis that the world has been witnessing since 2014, which affected the revenues and was reflected in the public revenues that are now in a continuous decline, in addition to the scare of the foreign exchange reserves and the Revenue Control Fund.

This led the government to search for an alternative economy for hydrocarbons, but it is no secret that it began thinking about diversifying the national economy several years ago. Several meetings were held between government employers, the union and exporters, in addition to holding a national symposium on foreign trade on March 30.31 to solve the problems of exports and exporters. And finding the necessary solutions to create an appropriate climate that allows for the promotion of exports outside of hydrocarbons.

We get acquainted with the hydrocarbon sector and the non-hydrocarbon sector through its exports, and what it represents for total exports, by identifying the relative development of it during the period under study 2009.2020

**Table n°3 : The relative development of hydrocarbon exports and non-hydrocarbon exports for the period 2009.2020 Unit : USD.**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Energy and hydrocarbons exports	44128	55527	71427	69804	62960	57512	32699	28221	32864	38338	33243	20200
Exports outside of hydrocarbons	1066	1526	2062	2026	2014	2549	1969	1805	1899	2830	2581	2260
Total exports	45194	57053	73489	71866	64974	60061	34668	30026	34763	41168	35824	22460

Source :by researchers based on Algerian Customs National Centre for Informatics and Statistics

**Table n°4 : The relative development of hydrocarbon exports and non-hydrocarbon exports for the period 2009.2020 Unit : percentage %**

Year Data	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Energy and hydrocarbons exports	97.64	97.33	97.19	97.16	96.9	95.89	94.32	93.98	94.53	95.12	92.79	89.93
Exports outside hydrocarbon	2.36	2.67	2.81	2.86	3.1	4.11	5.68	6.02	5.46	6.83	7.21	10.07
Total exports %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source :by researchers based on Algerian Customs National Centre for Informatics and Statistics

**From Tables 3 and 4, we are drawn from the following:**

**Year 2009 :**The value of oil in exports was 44.128 billion dollars, which represents 97.64 percent of the total exports. As for exports outside hydrocarbons, they constitute 2.36 percent, with a value equal to 1.066 billion dollars.

**Year 2010 :** And the rise in Algerian exports continues in both parts of the year 2010, as hydrocarbon exports recorded an increase of 11.399 billion US dollars, or 25.83 percent, and exports outside hydrocarbons increased by 460 million US dollars, or 43.15 percent, but fuel exports remained 93.33 percent of the total exports, compared to 2.67 percent for exports outside the hydrocarbon.

**Year 2011 :**Oil and fuel exports recorded the largest increase in terms of values, with 15900 billion US dollars, or 28.63 percent. As for exports outside hydrocarbons, they recorded an estimated increase of 536 million dollars, or 35 percent, and total exports recorded a record number of 73.489 billion US dollars.

**Year 2012 :**Exports declined and this is due to the crisis in the oil market as a result of the financial crisis in 2008, a decrease in global demand and an increase in the supply of oil and gas in global markets, and this is due to the start of oil and natural gas production in the United States of America, where the latter turned From importing oil to exporting it.So, Algerian hydrocarbon exports amounted to \$69.804 billion, a decline of -2.86 percent. In 2012, exports outside hydrocarbons were estimated at \$2.086 billion, a decline of 1.74 percent.

**Year 2013 :**The decline in hydrocarbon exports continued, as the value of hydrocarbon exports was estimated at 62960 billion dollars, a decline of 9.80 percent. The same was true for non-fuel exports, which fell by 0.05 percent, and their value represented 2.014 billion US dollars. Exports outside hydrocarbons represented 3 percent.

**2014 :**The decline is stable for exports outside of hydrocarbons, as they declined by 8.65 percent and constituted 95.89 percent of total exports.

Exports outside hydrocarbons increased by 535 million dollars, an estimated rate of 26.56 percent.

**2015** : Here was the shock to the Algerian national economy. We note a significant decline in the value of Algerian exports, and this is due to the decline in oil exports, as their value became 32.699 billion dollars and represented 94.92 percent of the total exports, a decline of -43.14 percent.

**2016**:The value of hydrocarbon exports decreased from 32.8 billion US dollars, compared to 28.2 billion US dollars, at an estimated rate of -14.08 percent in 2016. Exports outside hydrocarbons improved by more than 94 million dollars to reach nearly 1.9 billion US dollars.

**2017**:The year 2017 returned to growth in total exports, since then it recorded an increase of 4.71 billion US dollars, with the greatest decline since the entry of fuels in 2015 by 42.27 percent, and the share of fuels represented 94.32 percent, while the share of exports outside of hydrocarbons represented 5.68 percent.

**In 2018** , total exports have grown by 42.27 percent since then, with a 94.32 percent increase and a 5.68 percent drop in exports outside hydrocarbons.

**In 2019** :Fuel exports continued to decline to 92.97 percent and for exports outside hydrocarbons reached 7.21 percent at \$2.581 billion.

**In 2020**: Oil and hydrocarbon exports reached \$20.2 billion, down 2.86 percent, and exports outside hydrocarbons reached \$2.26 billion, up 2.86 percent.

**In 2021** Algerian exports exceeded 2 billion dollars in the first six months of 2021.The value of Algerian exports outside hydrocarbons during the first six months of 2021 rose 95.55 percent to 2.03 billion dollars, according to a statement from the Ministry of Commerce.

Exports outside hydrocarbons have no impact on the trade balance so that if there is an impact it will be slight and the trade balance will have a significant impact on hydrocarbon exports if fuel exports rise and the trade balance is balanced and if this imbalance decreases.

### **Conclusion:**

The Algerian state seeks to upgrade exports outside hydrocarbons through assistance and facilities granted to exporters and by contributing all parties involved in the export process, among the facilities provided by the Customs Department to exporters to encourage them to break into the foreign markets for customs declaration by reducing the duration of customs and benefiting from the system of economic dealing adopted And facilities provided by the tax administration represented by tax exemptions such as exemption from the fee on professional activity when exporting exemption from corporate profits tax and refund of vat on export operations.

Exports outside hydrocarbons remain dependent on the development and development of economic sectors, but at present the export sector faces some obstacles despite the limited products and goods exported and the number of exporters the government has found solutions to some of the obstacles by installing a listening cell at the level of the first ministry to ensure the concerns of exporters and find a suitable environment for them in the export process.

We answer the problematic :How does the Exporting outside the hydrocarbon contribute to the promotion of foreign trade in Algeria ?

Exporting outside the hydrocarbon contribute to the promotion of foreign trade by ;

- ✓ Exporting agricultural products, such as potato, dates that appear from the finest species in the world and other agricultural products
- ✓ Export food industries such as olive oil, tomatoes, and some fruits...
- ✓ Export raw materials and draw materials.
- ✓ Export industrial and agricultural equipment goods.
- ✓ Exporting non -food consumption goods.

### **Results of study :**

The state seeks to upgrade exports outside the fuel sector through the aid and facilities it gives to exporters and the contribution of all parties interfering in the export process, And as well as the establishment of a special fund ( FSPE) to upgrade exports under the Finance Law 1996.

-Hydrocarbon exports enabled Algeria to maintain macroeconomic stability, amass large foreign currency reserves, and maintain low external debt while global oil prices were high. Since 2014, the Algerian economy has to face the crisis linked to the lower oil prices.

-The lack of diversification of exports due to the absence of a national export strategy and its impact on Algerian institutions, where the sector has been marginalized for several years as economic dealers move towards import and abandon national production.

### **Recommendations :**

-National industry is necessary to change and diversify the national economy, for example, such as the automotive industry, which is reliable in its development and through which industrial handling is upgraded.

-It is important to have a ministry for export outside the hydrocarbon sector,

-Developing and controlling exports bringing foreign investment and attracting capital to the country and by making the right wise and rational decisions where it contributes to the revitalization of the productive sectors in order to water an economic model based on economic diversification.

-Encouraging port infrastructure and logistics platforms to gain efficiency and dynamism will be competitive in the Mediterranean Sea, especially since there is the largest port project in Africa, which will be in HamdaniaCherchel, Tipaza State. This project will contribute to the revival of national economic activity both inside and outside Algeria so that Algerian products will recover in international markets and this will contribute to the profitability of time, which is a key factor for the success of the export process.

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