

The relationship between tourism activity and GDP: an analytical study of the economic and social impact of the tourism sector. The case of Algeria

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Abstract

The study aims to shed light on the nature of the relationship between tourism activity and GDP in Algeria. It is an analytical study through which we seek to highlight the importance of tourism development and its economic and social impacts, relying on the descriptive-analytical approach. The research problem is formulated as follows: What is the impact of tourism activity in Algeria on GDP? And what is its effect on the economic and social aspects? The study is based on the hypothesis that tourism activity contributes directly and indirectly to improving Algeria's economic and social conditions, with increasing development rates in recent years. The study concluded that there is a strong relationship between tourism activity and non-hydrocarbon GDP. The economic impacts of tourism activity in Algeria are manifested in stimulating production and investment, creating new projects, attracting foreign investment, providing currency, building strong economic, and improving the balance of payments situation. On the social side, tourism activity contributes to

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developing tourism awareness, attracting tourists, creating job opportunities, absorbing unemployment and poverty.

Key words: Tourism Activity; GDP; Tourism Sector; Economic indicators; Economic and Social impacts.

Introduction:

Tourism represents about 10% of the contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), according to the World Travel and Tourism Council report published this year 2024. The same council reported that one out of every 10 dollars spent globally will be on tourism, with the tourism sector expected to contribute approximately \$11.1 trillion to the global GDP (Alarabiya, 2024).

These indicators reflect the economic importance of the tourism sector and its positive impacts on the economic and social aspects in achieving social welfare, absorbing unemployment, creating job opportunities, attracting foreign investments, establishing new investment projects, utilizing natural and human resources, increasing state revenues and thus the ability to finance projects... This attention has taken a significant place in the interests of developed or developing countries and the direct and indirect contribution to achieving the gross domestic product.

The tourism sector is considered one of the main economic drivers for many countries, as it works to stimulate production and investment, boost local economies, and direct spending on goods and services, creating growth in all areas of life, in addition to creating job opportunities and activating tourism services such as hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, communications, and other companies related to the tourism sector.

Consequently, various countries around the world have sought to rise to the challenge of advancing the tourism sector, including Algeria, given its potential. It ranks ninth globally in terms of area and first in the Mediterranean, Arab, and African regions, with an area of 2,381,741 square kilometers (Others, 2019), and diverse tourism resources (natural, human, tangible and intangible cultural, etc.). It too has sought to advance the tourism sector in order to increase the gross domestic product and enhance its international standing.

"The study's problem statement came as follows: What is the impact of tourism activity in Algeria on the gross domestic product (GDP)? And what is its impact on the economic and social aspects?"

we start from the following hypothesis:

- Tourism activity in Algeria has a positive impact on the gross domestic product (GDP).
- Tourism activity contributes to improving the economic and social aspects in Algeria, directly and indirectly, at progressively developing rates in recent years.

Importance of the study:

The importance of this study related to tourism activity and the gross domestic product lies in conducting an analytical study to understand the volume of tourism revenues and their impact on the economic aspect through their returns on providing foreign currency, attracting foreign investments and investors, which results in improving the standard of living and supporting comprehensive development at the national and local levels. As for the social aspect and its resulting impact from providing new job opportunities, increasing individual incomes, activating the education and training sectors, and stabilizing the security and political aspects...

Study objectives

The study aims to:

- To identify the nature of the relationship between tourism activity in Algeria and the gross domestic product.
- To analyze the impact of the Algerian tourism sector's contribution to creating dynamism and effectiveness in increasing the gross domestic product.
- To identify the impact of tourism activity on the economic and social aspects, directly and indirectly, in Algeria."

Study methodology

We have relied on the descriptive analytical method, which is appropriate for this type of study. Data was collected from various sources, such as reports issued by the World Travel and Tourism Council and the World Economic Council, in addition to some indicators obtained from the Ministry of Tourism.

The work was divided into three main axes as follows:

Axis One: The Conceptual Framework of Tourism.

Axis Two: The Concept of Gross Domestic Product.

Axis Three: Analysis of the Relationship Between Tourism and Gross Domestic Product.

Axis One: The Conceptual Framework of Tourism

Tourism is considered one of the vital sectors that most countries rely on to diversify their revenues, attract foreign investments, encourage national capital to invest in new projects, exploit natural and human resources, increase state revenues, and thus the ability to finance projects and create new job opportunities related to the same sector. According to a report issued by the World Travel and Tourism Council for this year, the contribution of travel and tourism to the gross domestic product exceeds 10%, which is considered a strong indicator of the importance of the tourism sector and the need to develop and enhance it.

1.The Nature of Tourism

It is difficult to confine the concept of tourism to a single definition due to the multiplicity of visions, the difference in perspectives and readings, and the evolution and complexity of the

activities that make up tourism. However, we will try to present some definitions by researchers specializing in the field, as well as definitions by competent authorities.

Hermann von Schultron defined it as 'the term applied to all economic processes related to the entry, temporary residence, and dispersal of foreigners within the borders of a specific country (Hagira Sahrawi, 2022, p. 220).

According to the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, tourism is defined as the activities engaged in by individuals during their travel and stay in locations outside their usual environment for a continuous period not exceeding one year, for leisure, work, or other purposes unrelated to any paid employment in the destination visited (Studies, s.d.).

As for Hussein Kafafi, a researcher in tourism economics, he defines it as: "'a movement performed by an individual or a group of individuals, for the purpose of moving from one place to another, for social reasons, entertainment, holidays, attending conferences or festivals, or for treatment and recovery, not for the purpose of work and permanent residence. Immigration from one country to another, or even temporary work, is not considered tourism, nor are members of the diplomatic corps" (Others, 2019, p. 62).

Based on the foregoing, tourism can be defined as the activity of people moving from their place of residence to other places and locations for a period not exceeding one year for the purpose of engaging in various activities, such as sports, swimming, recreation, relaxation, and treatment... provided that these activities are not of a profitable nature.

2. Tourism D mensions

The World Tourism Organization highlighted the economic, human, social, and cultural aspects of tourism when it developed the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in October 1999 in Santiago, Chile, which outlined the following principles (Mohammed, 2011-2010, p. 43):

- Tourism contributes to fostering understanding and mutual respect among people and societies.
- Tourism serves as a means of personal and collective prosperity.
- Tourism is a driver of sustainable development.
- Tourism preserves cultural and human heritage, enriching it further.
- Tourism benefits the host country.
- Responsibilities of stakeholders in the tourism development sector.
- The right to access tourism.
- The rights of workers and investors in the tourism industry.
- Implementation of the principles of international tourism law and ethics.

3. The Impact of Tourism Activity on Local Development

Tourism occupies an important position among other sectors, which comes through its impact on many sectors whose importance is clearly visible as follows (Lazher Chin, 2021, p. 3):

3.1.Economic Field

Tourism is considered one of the important economic activities that it generates (Tarfaya, 2022, pp. 64-68):

- Attracting tourists. And attract foreign investments.
- Achieving vertical and horizontal integration between economic sectors.
- Developing some basic facilities
- Encouraging national capital to invest in new projects.
- Exploitation of natural and human resources.
- Increasing state revenues and thus the ability to finance investment projects.
- Developing international economic relations.

3.2.Social Field

The importance of the tourism sector from a social perspective lies in the following (Tarfaya, 2022, pp. 69-71) :

- Tourism is a friend of the community, as it is based on taking full advantage of the resources or individuals available in the community.
- Tourism is clearly and explicitly based on developing the process of mobility and social communication, including visits, meetings, and recreational gatherings, which has achieved: cultural growth, tourism awareness, strengthening national belonging, and social solidarity.
- Exchange of cultures, which helps in the transmission of languages, customs, literature and arts...

- Paying attention to heritage, including aesthetic values, artistic monuments, and rituals...

In addition to what tourism achieves

- Increasing cultural and social awareness resulting from interaction and friction between residents of the tourist area and tourists, whether they have the nationality of the same country or other nationalities.
- Increasing the interest of the host peoples in their customs and traditions and preserving them from disappearing.
- Raising the level of sense of national belonging through cultural and civilizational exchange.
- Improving the lifestyle of individuals through tourism revenues, which provide a haven for many working classes who find an opportunity to work in the tourism field and improve their standard of living, which creates social balance.

3.3.The Political Field

The political importance of tourism is that:

- It leads to strengthening exchange relations between countries.

- The positive results of tourism on the economic and social levels contribute to solving many political problems.
- Tourism works to achieve dialogue and knowledge of others, helps to understand between the peoples of different countries, and spreads the principles of world peace.
- Contributes to achieving tourism stability and security.

4.3.The Cultural Field

- It works on the tourism industry and creates the principle of acceptance and the host acquires tourism knowledge and skills and assumes responsibility and a sense of duty.
- Exchanging and transferring cultures among the peoples of the world.
- - Paying attention to heritage and valuing historical monuments, especially internationally classified heritage, and benefiting from them in raising generations.
- Tourism is a tool for intellectual communication and exchange of culture, customs and traditions between peoples, and a tool for the exchange of science and knowledge.
- Tourism also contributes to the spread of the cultures of peoples and civilizations of nations between different regions of the world, consolidating relations between peoples and increasing the knowledge of the peoples of the Earth and their openness to the various cultures of the world.

3.5. Environmental Field

The environmental importance of tourism lies in the growing awareness of the importance of the environment and the necessity of protecting it from damage resulting from field work practices and working to save the environment to ensure its sustainability for future generations.

Axis Two: The Concept of Gross Domestic Product.

The gross domestic product is considered one of the macroeconomic indicators that express the value of the total goods and services produced within the country during the year, which indicates the economic importance of this indicator by seeking to raise its value by stimulating the sectors related to it.

1.GDP Definition

Gross domestic product (GDP) is defined as the total value of goods and services produced and sold within a country's borders over a specific period, typically one year (Medjedi, 2021, p. 07).

2.Components of GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) encompasses all final goods and services produced within a country's geographical borders, whether by its citizens or by foreign workers within the state. In some countries, it may also account for non-marketed production, such as defense or education

services provided by the government, and sometimes includes an estimate of output from the informal sector. However, GDP does not include unpaid work, such as services provided by a doctor to their family, housework carried out by homemakers, or volunteer work for charitable purposes (Medjedi, 2021, p. 10).

3-The relationship of GDP to Economic Growth

The speed of economic growth of any country is considered one of the important indicators, and a comprehensive idea of it is obtained by comparing the annual change in the total economic output through the change in the growth rate of the gross domestic product.

These indicators, whether related to the macroeconomy or the GDP growth rate, are considered very important for economic policy makers because GDP growth is closely linked to key economic policy objectives such as inflation and unemployment rates.

If GDP growth rates increase rapidly, it may signal that the economy is reaching an overheating state, prompting the central bank to consider raising interest rates. On the other hand, a decline in the GDP growth rate, indicating a recession, typically signals the need for central banks to lower interest rates.

Axis Three: Analysis of the Relationship Between Tourism and Gross Domestic Product.

1.Economic impacts of tourism at the international level

Tourism represents a dynamic sector capable of generating substantial revenue without requiring traditional marketing efforts to attract consumers. When specific conditions are fulfilled, tourism becomes a highly appealing industry, as it is the visitor or tourist who travels to the destination, willingly spending money to access the goods and services provided by the tourism establishment.

According to Zurab Pololikashvili, Secretary-General of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, international tourism is gradually recovering and moving toward pre-pandemic figures. He emphasized that by investing in individuals and initiatives that foster teamwork, the sector's full potential can be harnessed to stimulate growth and create opportunities for everyone.

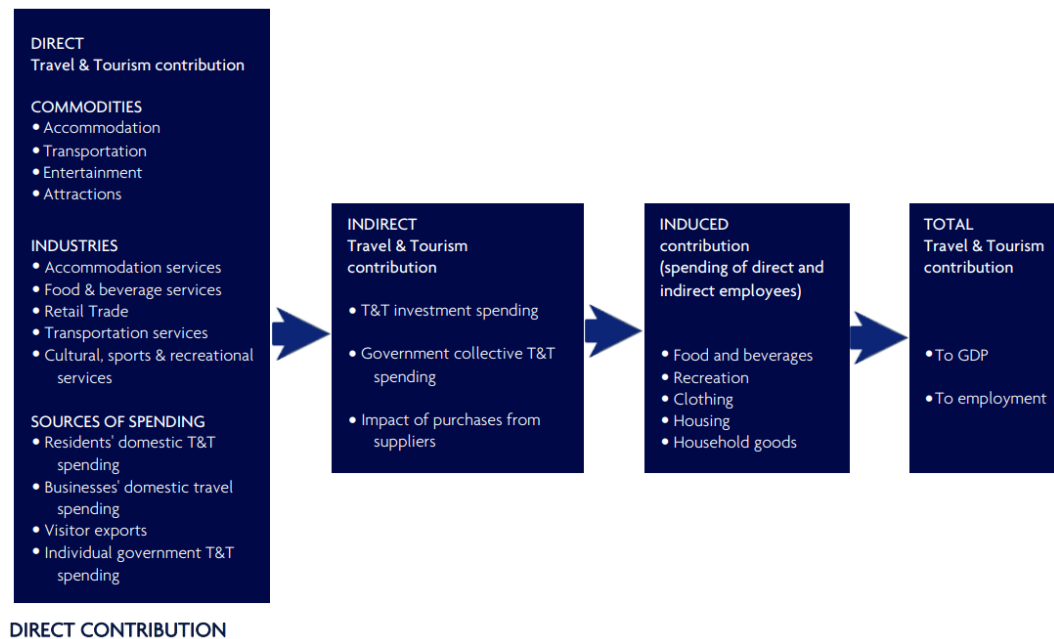
According to the report issued by the UK Simplified ETA published on February 5, 2024, the following (uk-eta, s.d.):

- In 2023, international tourism generated revenues of 1.4 trillion US dollars for the global economy, accounting for approximately 93% of the total earnings recorded by global destinations in 2019.
- In 2023, the total export revenues from tourism, encompassing passenger transport services, reached 1.6 trillion US dollars, representing 95% of the tourism export levels recorded before the pandemic.
- Preliminary figures indicate that direct tourism GDP contributed approximately 3.3 trillion US dollars to the global economy in 2023, accounting for nearly 3% of the total global GDP.

- In November, global hotel occupancy rates rose to 65%, an increase from 62% recorded during the same month of the previous year.

This reflects a rebound of overall GDP to levels seen before the pandemic, fueled by robust domestic and international tourism activity.

Fig 01: contribution of travel tourism



Source: wttc the economic impact of travel tourism report may 2023

The direct impact of travel and tourism on GDP includes domestic spending by both residents and international visitors for business and leisure purposes. It also comprises government expenditures specifically directed toward tourism-related services benefiting visitors, such as cultural services (e.g., museums) and recreational services (e.g., national parks).

The direct contribution of travel and tourism (T&T) to GDP is determined by aligning with the output, as outlined in national accounting for tourism-specific sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agencies, and leisure and recreation services that engage directly with tourists. This contribution is calculated based on total internal spending, which involves subtracting the purchases made by various tourism sectors. This approach is in line with the definition of Tourism GDP as specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism encompasses its broader economic effects, including both indirect and induced impacts. The 'indirect' contribution pertains to the GDP and employment generated by industries that are indirectly supported by tourism, such as suppliers and related service providers.

- T&T investment spending represents a crucial element for both current and future growth, encompassing investment activities such as the acquisition of new aircraft and the construction of new hotels.

- Government 'collective' spending plays a significant role in supporting Travel & Tourism activities in various ways, as it is allocated for the benefit of the broader community. This includes expenditures on tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area safety, sanitation services, and other related sectors.

- Domestic purchases of goods and services by sectors directly interacting with tourists include, for instance, food and cleaning services acquired by hotels, fuel and catering services purchased by airlines, and IT services utilized by travel agents.

- The 'induced' contribution refers to the GDP and employment generated by the spending of individuals directly or indirectly employed within the Travel & Tourism industry.

2. Structuring the tourism sector in Algeria

According to the information published on the Ministry of Tourism's page in Algeria, the hotel sector saw growth in 2023 with the addition of 56 new hotel establishments, increasing the accommodation capacity by 6,171 beds. This brings the total number of hotel establishments to 1,638 by the end of 2023, with an overall bed capacity of 151,052.

Tourism and travel agencies, which play a crucial role in the tourism industry, reached a total of 4,999 agencies by 2023, reflecting a growth rate of 6%. This increase was driven by the establishment of 507 new tourism agencies throughout the year, including 404 agencies and 103 branches.

2.1.Data About Tourism in Algeria

In terms of tourist real estate, the sector includes 249 designated tourist development zones, covering a total area of 57,829,802 hectares.

In the tourism investment sector, a total of 2,235 approved projects have been recorded, offering a capacity of 271,336 beds and expected to generate 94,468 job opportunities (MTA, 2024).

Table (1): Tourist Facilities

Facilities	Total number
Hotel Establishments	1638
Beds	145526
Tourism and Travel Agencies	4999
Tourism Projects in Progress	2235

Source: Author based on data from the ministry of tourism

By reading the data contained in the table above, it becomes clear to us that the tourist facilities in Algeria are not in line with the tourism heritage that it abounds across the entire national territory. Therefore, the state must accelerate the strengthening of the sector and raise the challenges in order to double the number of tourist facilities that attract the largest possible number. Of tourists.

2.2. Statistical indicators about the development of tourism in Algeria

The development of the tourism sector in Algeria can be seen from the data presented in the table:

Table (02): Development of the tourism sector in Algeria 2013-2023

	2013	2023	Per of change
TTDI Rank	123	98	
Enabling Environment			
Business Environment	3.78	3.24	-14,29%
Safety and Security	4.90	5.58	13,88%
Health and Hygiene	4.97	4.35	-12,47%
Human Resources and Labor Market	4.04	3.03	-25%
T&T Policy and Enabling Conditions			
Prioritization of T&T	2.74	3.69	34,67%
Openness to T&T	1.51	2.49	64,90%
Price Competitiveness	5.50	6.03	9,64%
Infrastructure and Services			
Air Transport Infrastructure	1.98	2.66	34,34%
Ground and Port Infrastructure	2.56	2,80	9,37%
Tourist Services and Infrastructure	2.03	2.61	28,57%
T&T Resources			
Natural Resources	2.04	2.47	21,08%
Cultural Resources	2.05	2.20	7,32%

*Scores on each indicator are first normalized and rated on a common scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being the worst and 7 being the best outcome.

Source: Author based on the World Economic Forum report 2015and2024

By examining the data contained in the table above, it becomes clear to us that tourism indicators in Algeria are heading in the right direction, achieving a qualitative leap compared to previous years until the year 2023, An increase of 64.9% was recorded as the highest percentage in the Openness to T&T index, which shows the correct trend towards adopting a sustainable tourism

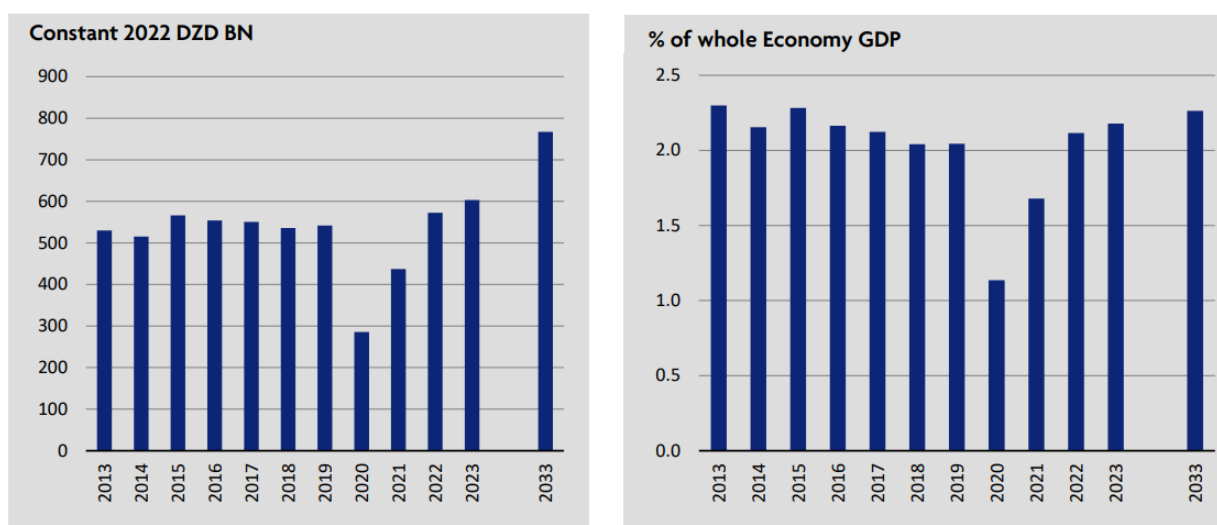
plan in recent years, Followed by the Air Transport Infrastructure and Prioritization of T&T index with an estimated change of 34%, which indicates the strengthening of the infrastructure that supports tourism, such as the establishment of airports and railway networks, which in turn enhances the tourism sector, While the rest of the indicators represented increases of varying percentages, However, we note that the indicators related to Enabling Environment declined compared to the base year 2013 through a decline in the indicators of: Business Environment, Health and Hygiene, human resources and labor market, Which shows that the conducive environment for tourism has not yet been achieved as a result of the presence of a number of obstacles related to the health and preventive aspects, in addition to the state's inability to create a business environment that contributes to raising the wheel of development in the tourism sector.

3.The impact of tourism on gross domestic product

Tourism plays a direct role in boosting and enhancing the gross domestic product, making it a key driver of added value. As a result, the stronger and more stimulated the sector becomes, the greater its contribution will be. The data presented in the figure below illustrates this.

Fig (02): Direct contribution of Travel-Tourism to GDP

Algeria: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

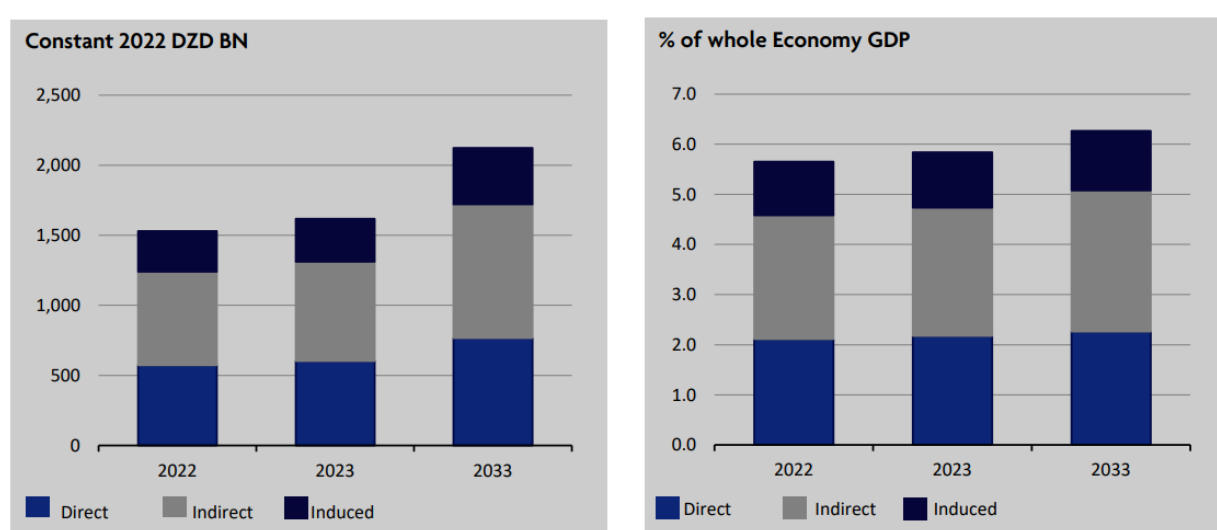


Source: WTTC report, May 2023

The year 2020 marked the lowest share of the travel and tourism sector's contribution to GDP, at approximately 300 billion Algerian dinars (1.1% of GDP), highlighting the sharp decline during the pandemic and the suspension of international transport. However, after 2020, there has been a positive upward trend in tourism revenues for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, with revenues reaching 600 billion Algerian dinars, the highest during the period under review. The direct contribution of the tourism sector to GDP in 2022 amounted to 572.6 billion Algerian dinars

(2.1% of GDP), reflecting the economic activities generated by industries such as hotels, travel agencies, airlines, and other passenger transport services. It also includes the restaurant and entertainment sectors directly supported by tourism. The direct contribution of travel and tourism to GDP is projected to grow annually by 2.4%, reaching 767.2 billion Algerian dinars (2.3% of GDP) between 2023 and 2033.

Fig (04): Total Contribution of Travel-Tourism to GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

Source: WTTC report, May 2023

The total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP (including broader impacts from investment, supply chain and induced income impacts) was 1,529.6 billion Algerian dinars in 2022 (5.7% of GDP), and the contribution is expected to rise to (6.3% % of GDP) and a value of 2,123.4 billion Algerian dinars from 2023 to 2033.

In addition to our Insights reports, the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) produces reports on the economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism across 185 countries and economies, as well as 28 geographical and economic regions worldwide. These reports, created in partnership with Oxford Economics, are essential tools that provide public and private sector organizations with solid evidence of the significant value that Travel & Tourism adds to the global economy. This helps inform policymaking and investment decisions that support the growth of our sector.

In 2019, before the pandemic, Travel & Tourism (including its direct, indirect, and induced effects) accounted for 10.5% of global jobs (334 million) and 10.4% of global GDP (US\$ 10.3 trillion). In the same year, international visitor spending reached US\$ 1.91 trillion.

WTTC's most recent annual research reveals:

In 2023, the Travel & Tourism sector contributed 9.1% to the global GDP; an increase of 23.2% from 2022 and only 4.1% below the 2019 level.

- In 2023, 27 million new jobs were created, marking a 9.1% increase compared to 2022, and only 1.4% below the 2019 levels.
- Domestic visitor spending increased by 18.1% in 2023, exceeding the levels seen in 2019.
- International visitor spending saw a 33.1% increase in 2023, although it remained 14.4% below the total recorded in 2019.

Conclusion:

From what was presented in this research paper, it is clear that there is a strong relationship between tourism activity and the gross domestic product. Increasing tourism activity and interest in it has become important for raising the gross domestic product in a way that will achieve sustainable development, promote the national economy, achieve social welfare, and strengthen local and international relations.

The prosperity of the tourism sector is matched by a recovery in all vital sectors in the country and creates continuous and permanent dynamism and effectiveness. In addition, it increases the cultural and social awareness of the host and raises the level of sense of national belonging. It also contributes to the improvement of public facilities and the recovery of the industrial, agricultural, higher education, social and economic sectors...

From this, we can say that the Algerian state's interest in the tourism sector has had positive economic and social impacts on social life and the gross domestic product, as it has achieved by stimulating the production and investment movement, encouraging national capital through investment in new projects, especially with the policy adopted in recent decades in an attempt to link university outcomes with the world of work, embrace students' ideas, and encourage young people to innovate and patent inventions, And support and accompany them to establish startups with advanced technologies...which will contribute to attracting tourists and attracting foreign investments, improving the tourism sector and increasing the gross domestic product, which will contribute to creating job opportunities and jobs, improving the purchasing power of the citizen, and increasing state revenues and thus the ability to finance development projects...and the success of these experiments and the creation of revenues outside of fuel will achieve the relationship between tourism activity and the gross domestic product.

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