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		The Criminal Protection of Tourists in Algeria: Legal Frameworks, Security Strategies, and Institutional Mechanisms for Sustainable Tourism Development	
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Abstract Tourism is a dynamic economic and cultural sector that plays a pivotal role in enhancing national revenue, fostering cross-cultural understanding, and generating employment opportunities. In Algeria, the growth of this sector has been periodically hindered by security challenges that undermine public confidence and limit foreign investment. This study provides an analytical examination of the criminal protection of tourists within the framework of Algerian law, emphasizing the legal, institutional, and operational mechanisms established to ensure the safety and rights of travelers. The paper explores the historical emergence of tourism policing in Algeria—dating back to the late 1950s—and situates it within contemporary legislative developments and international norms on the protection of tourists. The discussion extends to the cooperation between the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Interior, and national security institutions in enforcing a comprehensive strategy that includes surveillance systems, specialized training for tourism police units, and coordination with local authorities. Furthermore, the study identifies how the deterioration of security in the Sahel region and the global rise of terrorism have impacted Algeria's tourism industry, particularly in the Sahara and southern regions. It critically assesses how legislative reforms, public communication strategies, and safety infrastructure have been utilized to restore trust and stimulate sustainable tourism. Ultimately, the paper argues that effective criminal protection of tourists is not limited to penal sanctions but extends to preventive frameworks rooted in governance, transparency, and inter-sectoral coordination. The establishment of a secure and ethically grounded tourism environment is essential for positioning Algeria as a competitive Mediterranean destination, capable of balancing economic growth with national security imperatives.			
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1. Introduction

In recent decades, the global tourism sector has become one of the most dynamic and economically significant industries, fostering intercultural exchange, employment generation, and sustainable development. However, this progress has increasingly been challenged by the rise of terrorism and transnational security threats that directly target or indirectly affect tourist destinations. The recent surge in terrorist attacks across the world has underscored the vulnerability of tourism infrastructures, reshaped travelers' behavioral patterns, and intensified international attention on the intersection between tourism, safety, and national security (World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2023).

In light of these developments, it is essential to deepen academic and policy-oriented reflections on how tourism-dependent states can transform security challenges into strategic opportunities for enhancing destination image, governance frameworks, and crisis management. As scholars such as Pizam and Mansfeld (2006) have emphasized, safety and security are no longer secondary elements of tourism policy but rather foundational pillars that determine the competitiveness and sustainability of the entire sector.

1.1. The Algerian Context: Challenges and Potential

Algeria occupies a unique position within the Mediterranean and African tourism landscape due to its extensive cultural heritage and vast geographical diversity. Among its most prominent natural assets, the Algerian Sahara stands as one of the largest and most captivating deserts on Earth—a region rich in archaeological, ecological, and cultural resources that possess immense tourism potential. However, persistent instability in the Sahel region and recurrent terrorist activities perpetrated by groups such as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb have exerted significant pressure on the national tourism economy. These challenges have not only discouraged international visitors but also disrupted domestic tourism flows, undermining a sector that could otherwise serve as a vital driver of economic diversification and sustainable development.

Terrorism constitutes one of the most severe impediments to tourism development in Algeria. Beyond the immediate threats to human safety, it erodes international trust, generates negative media portrayals, and constrains foreign investment. Consequently, it has become imperative for Algerian policymakers to reinforce the institutional, legislative, and security frameworks governing tourism to restore confidence among both national and foreign stakeholders.

1.2. Institutional Response and the National Tourism Safety Plan

In response to these challenges, the Algerian Ministry of Tourism, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior and national security agencies, has implemented a targeted strategic plan designed to safeguard foreign tourists and revitalize the country's tourism potential. This initiative aligns with the **National Tourism Guidance Plan (Plan Directeur du Tourisme 2030)**, which envisions the modernization of tourism infrastructures, the professionalization of tourism services, and the enhancement of Algeria's image in international markets.

A key pillar of this strategy involves the establishment of the **Tourism Police**, a specialized security unit tasked with ensuring the safety of tourists, protecting archaeological and cultural sites, and maintaining order in high-traffic areas such as airports, ports, and border zones. The Tourism Police initiative, which traces its conceptual origins to the late 1950s, reflects the institutional recognition that tourism development and national security are deeply interlinked.

While several components of the national security plan remain classified for operational reasons, the government has emphasized transparency regarding its overarching objectives—namely, the prevention of criminal activity, the protection of human life, and the preservation of Algeria's cultural patrimony. The program also underscores the importance of inter-agency cooperation, public communication, and the training of specialized personnel capable of responding to emerging threats in real time.

1.3. The Nexus of Security, Image, and Marketing

The sustainability of the tourism industry in Algeria is contingent not only upon effective policing and legal protection but also upon strategic communication and destination marketing. The negative international media coverage surrounding regional instability has often distorted perceptions of Algeria as a high-risk destination. Therefore, the integration of security assurance into marketing and branding strategies is critical. As recent tourism marketing literature suggests (Cohen & Neal, 2019; Kotler et al., 2021), the ability of a destination to project reliability, safety, and hospitality is as influential as its natural or cultural appeal.

Consequently, Algerian tourism authorities have sought to reposition the country's image by highlighting the government's proactive measures to ensure visitor safety, improve infrastructure, and foster intercultural hospitality. In this regard, media cooperation plays a pivotal role in reshaping narratives, promoting transparency, and projecting a positive national image that aligns with global tourism standards.

1.4. The Central Problem

The core question guiding this study can thus be articulated as follows: **What legal, institutional, and security measures are currently being implemented to ensure the protection of tourists in Algeria, and to what extent have these measures contributed to restoring confidence and promoting sustainable tourism marketing?**

Addressing this question requires a multidimensional analysis that bridges criminal law, administrative governance, and tourism management. The forthcoming sections explore Algeria's strategies for ensuring tourism safety and security, examining the legislative frameworks, organizational structures, and marketing mechanisms that underpin the state's approach to protecting its tourism sector from contemporary threats.

2. Measures to Protect Tourists in Algeria

Ensuring the safety and well-being of tourists has become a central concern of public policy in Algeria's contemporary tourism development strategy. The country's approach integrates preventive, legal, and operational frameworks designed to address emerging threats to tourism, ranging from organized crime to terrorism and infrastructural risks. In line with international best practices promoted by the **World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**, the Algerian government has prioritized institutional reform and capacity building as part of its broader commitment to sustainable tourism development (Sarah J. Ryu.).

2.1. Primary Measures to Protect Tourists

The initial phase of Algeria's national tourism security policy has focused on identifying and overcoming conceptual and managerial pitfalls that have historically undermined the efficiency of tourism protection programs. Among the key challenges to avoid are:

- Addressing security risks in isolation from broader social, political, and economic factors.
- Relying on outdated or reactive security plans without integrating modern preventive approaches.
- Allowing inadequate resource allocation or administrative negligence to result in disproportionate responses.
- Neglecting the critical role of public communication, security awareness, and tourism-oriented media engagement.
- Treating tourism security merely as a bureaucratic obligation rather than as a strategic component of national development.

In response to these challenges, the **General Directorate of Public Security (Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale)** issued a directive announcing the establishment of a specialized security task force dedicated exclusively to tourism-related protection. This initiative represents a structural innovation within Algeria's public security system. The newly formed unit is tasked with guaranteeing optimal visitor experiences by coordinating security logistics at airports, ports, and land border crossings; liaising with local authorities to secure tourist routes; responding to visitor concerns; and ensuring the protection of hospitality establishments and tourist sites.

In a statement delivered during a recent national police training session, the Directorate announced the creation of a **“Tourism Security Coordinator”** position within each provincial security directorate. These coordinators, supported by specialized police units, are responsible for devising operational strategies to safeguard both foreign and domestic tourists, establishing rapid-response procedures in the event of security threats, and implementing localized safety measures.

The institutionalization of this structure is overseen by a **central command unit** at the national level, which ensures coherence in the application of security protocols across all provinces. Importantly, the role of the Tourism Security Coordinator extends beyond conventional policing; it also includes preventive diplomacy, inter-agency coordination, and ethical engagement with tourists and local communities.

To professionalize this effort, the first cohort of officers has undergone training at the **National Institute of Criminal Police in Algiers**, where they receive comprehensive instruction in tourism legislation, crisis management, visitor relations, and the ethics of tourism security. The curriculum also emphasizes the protection of archaeological heritage, reflecting Algeria’s dual commitment to cultural preservation and sustainable tourism governance.

2.2. Practical Measures to Protect Tourists

The effective implementation of tourism safety measures requires a well-defined strategic framework that balances objectives with available institutional and logistical resources. Algeria’s approach to operationalizing this framework involves several key priorities:

- Developing a coherent and adaptable national tourism safety plan.
- Aligning security objectives with economic and human resource capacities.
- Protecting the country’s tangible and intangible tourism assets.
- Establishing clear accountability mechanisms for tourism security oversight.
- Considering cross-border dynamics and regional security interactions that influence domestic tourism stability.

A cornerstone of these initiatives is the **Tourism Police (Police Touristique)**—a specialized branch of the national police force created to ensure the security of visitors, protect archaeological and natural heritage, and strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration. Although Algeria currently enjoys relative internal stability, the formation of the Tourism Police serves both a preventive and confidence-building purpose. Its mandate includes maintaining safety across diverse tourism environments, from urban centers and coastal areas to desert and mountain regions.

The government’s decision to train an initial group of sixty officers marks a significant milestone in institutionalizing tourism security. This initiative not only addresses the growing complexity of managing tourist inflows but also alleviates the workload of existing security personnel, particularly during high-season periods. Moreover, it symbolizes a shift toward **integrated tourism management**, in which safety, hospitality, and economic development are treated as interconnected policy goals (Rayan Darouich. 1996).

Tourism currently contributes approximately 2% to Algeria’s gross domestic product, and the establishment of the Tourism Police is expected to enhance the performance of the sector by promoting diversified forms of tourism—including cultural, wellness, desert, and coastal tourism. According to **Issa Naili**, former Director of Public Security at the General Directorate of National Security, the primary objective of this initiative is to develop a resilient tourism sector capable of supporting economic diversification while simultaneously safeguarding Algeria’s historical and cultural heritage from risks of looting and vandalism.

The initiative also incorporates continuous on-ground security operations across key cities, tourist centers, and archaeological areas. These operations include identity verification, vehicle monitoring, and the implementation of controlled-access systems in zones of high touristic concentration. In addition, enhanced surveillance mechanisms ensure 24-hour protection for sites frequently visited by both domestic and foreign tourists. Such measures aim to

create a **secure and welcoming environment**, reinforcing Algeria's reputation as a safe destination in an otherwise volatile regional context.

2.3. Legal Bodies and Institutional Framework for Tourist Protection

The establishment of **specialized legal and institutional bodies** represents the third strategic axis of Algeria's tourism security system. The formation of Tourist Police units forms part of a broader national framework aimed at improving the quality, efficiency, and transparency of public security services. The overarching mission of these units is to safeguard tourists' physical integrity, personal belongings, and overall experience throughout their stay in Algeria.

Following a successful pilot phase in major coastal provinces—where tourism activity intensifies during the summer—the **General Directorate of National Security** has initiated the gradual deployment of Tourism Police units across interior regions. Each provincial unit is composed of police officers trained according to local needs and demographic characteristics. Their work is supervised by senior officers who have undergone specialized training in security management, tourism law, and inter-institutional coordination.

The responsibilities of the Tourism Police are multifaceted, extending well beyond traditional policing duties. They encompass preventive, protective, and service-oriented functions, including:

- Facilitating the transit of foreign visitors through national border points and transportation hubs.
- Providing accurate information, guidance, and logistical assistance to travelers.
- Enhancing Algeria's national image by promoting a climate of safety, professionalism, and hospitality.
- Safeguarding cultural and historical heritage from theft, looting, and vandalism.
- Escorting tourist delegations and ensuring their safety throughout excursions and transfers.
- Managing tourist complaints and resolving conflicts at accommodation facilities, archaeological sites, and public spaces.
- Supporting official delegations and cultural missions during visits to heritage sites.

The deployment of these units is particularly critical in light of the security threats emanating from Algeria's neighboring regions. The rise of transnational terrorist organizations—most notably the **Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC)**—in Mali and Mauritania poses significant risks to regional stability. These groups have engaged in kidnapping operations targeting foreign nationals, often to demand ransom or secure the release of detained members. By reinforcing surveillance and cooperation through the Tourism Police, Algeria aims to prevent such incidents within its borders and reassure international partners of its capacity to provide a safe environment for visitors (Marouan El-Soukkar, 1999).

Ultimately, the creation and institutionalization of these specialized bodies reflect Algeria's commitment to positioning tourism security not merely as a reactive mechanism, but as a **proactive, developmental, and rights-based framework**. This orientation situates tourism safety at the intersection of criminal protection, public governance, and cultural diplomacy—key elements for building a resilient and internationally competitive tourism sector.

3. The Role of Political Stability and Media in Establishing Tourism Safety and Security

The relationship between political stability, media discourse, and the perception of safety constitutes a cornerstone of modern tourism development. Empirical research and global experience consistently demonstrate that tourism cannot thrive without a secure and politically stable environment (Hall & O'Sullivan, 1996; Pizam, 1999). Conversely, when a country maintains stability, transparency, and effective governance, tourism flows tend to increase, bringing about higher levels of investment, employment, and cultural exchange. Thus, security and tourism are mutually reinforcing phenomena: the absence of one invariably weakens the other.

A secure political and social climate encourages the expansion of tourism infrastructure, enhances investor confidence, and contributes to the construction of a positive national image. It also facilitates the implementation of consistent tourism policies, which are essential for long-term sectoral growth. In contrast, political unrest, social turbulence, and security crises create uncertainty that discourages both domestic and foreign visitors, undermining the viability of tourism-based economies.

3.1. The Role of Political Stability

Political stability represents one of the fundamental prerequisites for sustainable tourism development. Contrary to the traditional separation between political and economic domains, contemporary scholarship recognizes that politics, economics, and tourism are intrinsically intertwined (Richter, 1983; Hall, 1994). Tourism, while primarily an economic activity, is deeply embedded in social, cultural, and political structures, and its evolution is often shaped by the state's political agenda and international relations.

In this context, the political environment functions as the enabling framework for tourism. Peaceful governance, the rule of law, and institutional continuity create the confidence necessary for both tourists and investors to engage with a destination. Political instability—manifested through armed conflicts, coups d'état, civil unrest, or abrupt policy shifts—has a direct and immediate impact on the tourism economy. Declines in arrivals, cancellations of flights, and warnings from foreign ministries often follow periods of unrest, as witnessed in countries such as Egypt and Tunisia during the early 2010s.

Tourism is also a vital source of foreign currency and a mechanism for international visibility. According to Bouarié (2010), tourism represents the second-largest global export after oil, accounting for more than USD 300 billion annually and nearly one-fourth of total global gross national product. Over the past two decades, global tourism has grown at an average annual rate of 7.1% in visitor numbers and 12.5% in revenues (UNWTO, 2023). Yet, these growth rates are not uniformly distributed; countries facing political or security instability often experience stagnation or regression in their tourism sectors, despite possessing significant natural and cultural resources.

Political stability also exerts a symbolic influence on a destination's international image. The perception of peace, safety, and effective governance reinforces positive travel decisions, while political conflicts, protests, and social upheavals generate a sense of risk that deters potential visitors. As scholars have noted, tourism does not exist independently of politics—it often serves as both a reflection and an instrument of political processes (Burns, 1999; Hall, 2010). Governments can use tourism diplomacy to strengthen international relations, improve national branding, and facilitate cultural dialogue. Consequently, the political dimension of tourism transcends economic boundaries, situating the sector at the intersection of diplomacy, development, and global governance.

For Algeria, maintaining political stability has been a decisive factor in rebuilding its tourism potential following the civil unrest of the 1990s. The state's efforts to consolidate security, reform public institutions, and strengthen the rule of law have significantly contributed to restoring international confidence. Stable governance allows for the systematic implementation of tourism infrastructure projects, supports foreign investment, and enables collaboration with international organizations in heritage conservation and tourism management.

3.2. The Role of Media

The media—both domestic and international—plays a pivotal role in shaping perceptions of security and influencing tourism flows. In the contemporary information age, the concept of *security media* has emerged as a strategic instrument of preventive communication, designed to raise awareness, disseminate accurate information, and foster cooperation between the public and security institutions (Ibrahim, 2018). Security is no longer confined to post-crisis intervention; it increasingly relies on preemptive communication and community participation to deter risks before they materialize.

Security-oriented media serves several essential functions. It enhances public understanding of safety measures, builds trust in law enforcement agencies, and mobilizes societal cooperation in the pursuit of stability. Through

news coverage, documentaries, and dramatizations, media outlets can reinforce responsible civic behavior and highlight the successes of national security initiatives. In turn, this fosters collective vigilance and a shared sense of responsibility among citizens—an indispensable foundation for national stability (Ibrahim Imam. 1975).

Equally significant is the role of *tourism media*, a specialized branch of communication that promotes a nation's attractions, services, and hospitality culture. Tourism media acts as both an educational and promotional tool, guiding domestic and international audiences toward discovering the country's cultural heritage and natural landscapes. Through visual storytelling, advertising campaigns, and digital marketing, it contributes to shaping the destination's identity and appeal (Morgan, Pritchard, & Pride, 2011).

In Algeria, the media's contribution to tourism promotion remains underdeveloped compared to global standards. Although the country has made progress in establishing tourism-oriented communication platforms, foreign media narratives continue to dominate the portrayal of Algeria abroad, often emphasizing regional instability or geopolitical risks. Such coverage distorts the reality of Algeria's safety improvements and natural beauty, creating a gap between perception and reality. This asymmetry underscores the urgent need for **strategic media diplomacy**—a coordinated communication policy involving the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Communication, and private media organizations—to project a balanced and positive image internationally.

Former president of the **National Federation of Local Tourism Offices**, *Mohamed Azzouz*, emphasized that the revitalization of Algeria's tourism image could be achieved within a six-year horizon if stakeholders adopt a unified vision and proactive communication strategy. He argued that tourism promotion should not rest solely on the shoulders of the National Tourism Office or the Ministry of Tourism but must engage regional administrations, private operators, and local communities in a collective national effort.

Similarly, *Mohamed Maazouz* highlighted Algeria's current transition toward recovery and renewal after a decade of stagnation in the tourism sector. The rediscovery of numerous archaeological and natural sites—such as the *Knif Traditional Bath* in Khenchela, recently identified as Africa's first natural thermal bath—illustrates the country's untapped potential. With strategic media coverage and international partnerships, such discoveries could serve as powerful catalysts for repositioning Algeria as a distinctive and secure Mediterranean tourism destination.

In this sense, media and political stability represent **two interdependent pillars** of tourism safety and development. Political stability ensures the structural conditions necessary for tourism to operate, while the media shapes public perception, disseminates trust, and amplifies the state's achievements. Together, they form the communicative and institutional architecture required to promote Algeria as a safe, welcoming, and globally competitive tourism destination.

4. Conclusion

Tourism legislation, particularly the laws and regulations that focus on the protection of tourists, represents a vital pillar in shaping the contemporary framework of sustainable tourism governance in Algeria. These regulations have established transparent mechanisms and accessible procedures designed to encourage both domestic and foreign investment in the tourism sector. They have also facilitated a climate conducive to diversification and economic revitalization, especially in light of the security challenges faced nationally and regionally over the past two decades.

The significance of tourism law lies in its dual function: **protective and regulatory**. On one hand, it safeguards the rights and interests of all stakeholders within the tourism ecosystem—travelers, operators, and institutions alike—by setting out legal norms and responsibilities. On the other hand, it establishes deterrent mechanisms and sanctions to address violations and criminal acts targeting tourists or tourism infrastructure. The existence of such a framework aligns Algeria with the objectives of international organizations such as the **World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)** and the **Arab Tourism Organization**, both of which emphasize the importance of legal uniformity, accountability, and ethical conduct in tourism management.

However, the effectiveness of this legal framework depends largely on its **implementation**—a process that requires continuous coordination between national and local authorities, as well as between the public and private sectors.

Local governance bodies must assume their roles not merely as service providers but as proactive agents of safety, regulation, and promotion. This collective and participatory approach reinforces the shared responsibility of sustaining tourism development as a national priority (El-Hachach, A. 2010).

To achieve tangible results, Algeria must adopt **bold institutional and legislative reforms** that modernize tourism administration and address persistent procedural inefficiencies. Such reforms include the simplification of investment processes, the enhancement of tourism security guarantees, and the mitigation of the negative impacts of recurring travel advisories issued by foreign governments. Furthermore, sustained **political stability** and **constructive media engagement** remain indispensable prerequisites for ensuring security stability and promoting Algeria's image as a safe and welcoming destination.

The establishment of a specialized **Tourism Police**—an initiative rooted in Algeria's historical awareness of its archaeological and cultural wealth—reflects an institutional recognition that tourism safety is not a peripheral issue, but a core component of national security and economic development. The presence of trained officers across the Republic's major archaeological, historical, and natural sites demonstrates the country's commitment to protecting both visitors and its heritage assets. These personnel serve multiple functions: accompanying tourist groups, managing entry and exit procedures, providing assistance and guidance, responding to complaints, conducting inspections, and ensuring compliance with safety and administrative regulations.

Ultimately, the criminal protection of tourists in Algeria reflects a multidimensional effort that integrates **security, law, ethics, and institutional collaboration**. It is a dynamic process that continues to evolve in response to global and domestic challenges, guided by the principle that a secure tourism environment is a prerequisite for economic prosperity, cultural exchange, and the promotion of Algeria's image on the world stage.

5. Results

The findings of this study underscore several critical observations concerning the criminal and administrative protection of tourists in Algeria:

- The **criminal protection of tourists** constitutes a formal responsibility within the broader mandate of the national security apparatus.
- The **presence of visible tourism police units**, while necessary, may inadvertently project an image of insecurity to foreign visitors, highlighting the need for discreet or indirect protection measures.
- There exists a **resource gap** that limits the state's capacity to monitor all tourism activities effectively, particularly in remote regions.
- Given Algeria's vast geographical territory, it remains **impractical to provide comprehensive protection** for all sites simultaneously without enhanced coordination and digital support systems.
- The operational costs associated with maintaining the tourism police may, in certain cases, **exceed the direct revenue** generated by tourism in the protected zones, suggesting the need for strategic optimization.
- The **criminal and legal protection of tourists** intersects closely with the general jurisdiction of the judiciary and law enforcement, requiring better-defined procedural linkages.
- The **integration of tourism protection provisions into Arab national legislations** reflects a regional consensus on the need to safeguard visitors amid prevailing geopolitical instabilities.

These findings collectively affirm that the safety and protection of tourists in Algeria is not solely a matter of law enforcement but rather a systemic challenge requiring balanced policies, technological innovation, and public participation.

6. Recommendations

To reinforce Algeria's framework for criminal and institutional protection of tourists, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Develop and institutionalize specialized training and educational programs** for tourism police personnel, integrating modules on intercultural communication, hospitality ethics, and crisis management.
2. **Increase the severity of legal penalties** against individuals or groups that target tourists or commit offenses within tourism facilities.
3. **Establish an ethical and professional code of conduct** governing the behavior of tourism police officers, service providers, and public officials interacting with both domestic and international visitors.
4. **Amend the Penal Code** and related legislation to include explicit provisions addressing crimes against tourists and violations occurring within tourism spaces.
5. **Implement indirect and preventive security measures** (such as surveillance systems and community engagement programs) to minimize the visible militarization of tourist areas.
6. **Integrate cultural and linguistic training** into the preparation of tourism police personnel, ensuring that officers possess both security expertise and comprehensive knowledge of local and international tourism contexts.
7. **Promote a culture of legal awareness among tourists and citizens**, emphasizing respect for regulations, heritage protection, and responsible tourism practices.
8. **Enhance collaboration between the media and tourism authorities** to raise public awareness about tourism safety, promote positive narratives, and counter misinformation.
9. **Encourage cooperation between public and private tourism operators**, requiring both to share responsibility for visitor safety and reduce dependence on state security forces.
10. **Strengthen coordination and strategic planning** among all relevant stakeholders—ministries, local governments, tourism offices, private operators, and civil society—to ensure the alignment of tourism, security, and development policies.

Final Remark

The sustainable development of tourism in Algeria depends not only on its natural and cultural endowments but also on its ability to guarantee **security, justice, and trust**. By integrating criminal protection, political stability, and media diplomacy into a cohesive national strategy, Algeria can transform its tourism sector into a resilient, ethically governed, and globally competitive industry—one that upholds both economic prosperity and human security as complementary objectives.

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Ethical Considerations

This research was conducted in full compliance with academic integrity and ethical research principles. All sources of data and information have been properly cited in accordance with the **American Psychological Association (APA) 7th Edition** referencing style. The study did not involve human participants, personal data collection, or experimental interventions; therefore, no ethical approval was required under the institutional research guidelines of Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University. The author affirms adherence to the ethical publishing standards of the **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)**, ensuring transparency, originality, and academic honesty throughout the research and publication process.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares **no conflict of interest** related to the research, authorship, or publication of this article. The views and conclusions expressed herein are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official positions of any affiliated institution or governmental body.

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