

Received date: 12.06.2024  
Accepted date: 15.09.2024  
Publication date: 24.10.2024



Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems

International Academic Journal

ISSN: 2790-0169; E-ISSN 2790-0177; OCLC Number 1322801874

## The role of investment in accommodation and lodging structures in activating the tourism industry in Algeria

**Seyyid Ali Bensaadi<sup>1</sup>**

Department of Commercial, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences  
University of Laghouat, Algeria, Laboratory of economic studies and policies in Algeria  
s.bensaadi@lagh-univ.dz

**Asma Righi<sup>2</sup>**

Department of Economics  
Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, University of Msila, Algeria  
Laboratory of economic studies and policies in Algeria, asma.righi@univ-msila.dz

**Messaoud Boussadia<sup>3</sup>**

Department of Finance and Accounting, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences,  
University of Msila, Algeria, Laboratory of economic strategies and policies in Algeria  
messaoud.boussadia@univ-msila.dz

DOI: 10.56334/sei/7.4.28

### Abstract:

The hotel industry is one of the basic pillars of the tourism industry, like other industries such as transportation, catering, reservations, and others. Hotels are no longer just a means of accommodation, but have become a goal and destination that many tourists seek. Therefore, we find that many countries allocate huge budgets to invest in this field. Including Algeria, which has begun to focus all its efforts on the tourism industry as one of the economic alternatives that can be relied upon to diversify its sources of income outside the fuel sector. Based on the above, this study aims to determine the extent of the contribution of hotel and accommodation structures to the tourism industry in Algeria and their role in advancing the national economy and achieving sustainable development. Through the presentation of some statistics, the study concluded that hotel and accommodation structures are among the necessary and necessary structures in the tourism industry. We find that there is a significant shortage of international-class hotel and accommodation structures in Algeria, and thus their inadequacy in covering the increasing foreign tourist demand. We also find that most of these structures are located in urban areas, which means a greater focus on urban tourism with relative neglect of the rest of the other tourism types. Such as desert and climate tourism, etc.

**Keywords:** Tourism investment, Accommodation structures, hotel industry, tourism industry, national economy.

**JEL Classification:** L83, Z32, Z38.

## 1- Introduction

The tourism industry is considered one of the important service industries, which includes many different and interrelated industries that are integrated with each other such as the transport industry in its various types (air, sea, land), the catering industry, the accommodation and lodging industry and others. It has become contributing directly to the economic and social aspect of many countries, and it has also become strongly affecting their national economy. In some countries, the revenues resulting from this industry have exceeded the revenues of other productive sectors such as the industrial sector and the agricultural sector and others.

Algeria is considered among the countries that possess many natural tourism potentials which qualify it to be pioneering in the field of the tourism industry, whether at the local level or at the international level, such as mountains, coasts, the desert, forests, natural baths, as well as the human and cultural potentials such as historical cities and monuments and others. These potentials enable it to invest in various old and modern tourism patterns such as sports tourism, medical tourism, religious tourism and therapeutic tourism, and other tourism patterns.

In view of the increasing interest in the tourism sector in Algeria as one of the economic alternatives that can be adopted as a substitute to the hydrocarbons sector, the government seeks to advance this sector, to develop it and to improve the quality of its services, through increasing the volume of spending on tourism projects and activities, and encouraging investment in tourism structures and institutions which play a basic role in attracting tourists and providing comfort for them. Especially those which represent the essential and necessary condition for the establishment of the tourism industry in any tourist destination, and without which there can be no tourism at all, such as accommodation and lodging structures. On this basis, we can raise the following question: To what extent do accommodation and lodging structures contribute to activating the tourism industry in Algeria and supporting the national economy?

**1-1 Importance of the Study:** Through this study we aim to:

- Highlight the role of the hotel industry in reviving tourism and activating tourism marketing in Algeria.
- Raise awareness about the position of hotel and lodging structures in the tourism industry.
- Identify the types of hotel and lodging structures in Algeria and determine the points of strength and weakness in them.
- Highlight the reality of tourism investment in Algeria.

**1-2 Objectives of the Study:** Through this research we seek to achieve a set of objectives, which we mention as follows:

- To be acquainted with the theoretical side of the study.
- Highlight the importance of hotel and lodging structures in the tourism industry.
- Analyze and evaluate the tourist accommodation structures in Algeria.
- Show the role of tourism investment in activating the tourism industry and achieving sustainable economic development.

**1-3 Study Methodology:** The descriptive analytical method was relied upon in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The descriptive method was used in order to make use of the different theoretical sources of information related to the subject of the study, while the analytical method was used to read the data and statistics related to hotel and lodging structures in Algeria and analyze them.

## 2- Theoretical Framework: Concepts about the Tourism Industry in Algeria

### 2-1 Concept of Tourism / Tourist:

The word tourism (tourism) goes back to the word (tour) meaning a journey, and it is derived from the Latin word (turno). In the year 1969, the concept (tourism) was used for the first time to indicate travel or roaming from one place to another. The concept includes all the professions that satisfy the various needs of travelers. (Al-Omari, 2014, p. 25). Tourism is defined as an activity among the activities related

to the departure of the individual from the surrounding environment in which he resides, and staying for a period not exceeding one continuous year, for the purpose of recreation and enjoyment or other purposes that are not related to practicing an activity for the purpose of earning from it. (Page, 2008, p. 25)

As for the tourist, he was defined in the Rome Conference which was held to discuss international tourism in 1963 as “the person who travels to countries other than his homeland and stays there for a period exceeding 24 hours, without his stay extending to the extent that the foreign country becomes a homeland for him.” (Saadah, 2000, p. 21). The World Tourism Organization defined him as “every person who travels outside his original place of residence for any reason other than material gain, whether within his country ‘domestic tourist’ or to another country ‘foreign tourist’, and for a period of not less than 24 hours.” (Al-Batouti, 2010, p. 27),

### 2-2 Characteristics of Tourism:

Services in general, and tourism services in particular, are characterized by a set of elements that distinguish them from tangible material goods, which the marketing man must take into consideration. The characteristics of the tourism sector do not differ much from the characteristics of the service sector in general. The following is a presentation of the most important of these characteristics: (Bekhti & Behayani, 2020, p. 160)

- The tourism sector is considered one of the most important service sectors that contribute to the national income of the economies of many countries.
- The scope of competition in the tourism sector is affected by the various variables that may arise in the global environment, due to the extension of competition beyond the borders of a single state.
- The components of tourism supply are characterized by scarcity and high sensitivity to the changes that occur in other sectors of human activity in society, whether it relates to the natural components existing in the country, or the diverse civilizational heritage, or the contemporary civilizational buildings.
- The extension of the tourism sector beyond the borders of the state has made it a market with diverse characteristics and affiliations and multiple behavioral patterns.
- All segments of society contribute to forming the distinctive image of the mix of tourism services that the state offers to tourists, because all of them participate in the process of providing the service either directly or indirectly.
- The impact of the tourism sector on other sectors has a multiplied effect and becomes enlarged in a continuous and permanent manner.

### 2-3 Tourism Industry:

The tourism industry is no longer as it was years ago. Its branches have expanded and intermingled, and it has become entering into most fields of daily life. It has been able to overcome crises, and experiences have proven that it is an industry that does not exhaust and does not vanish, but rather grows year after year. Tourism is an industry linked to the human desire for knowledge and crossing borders, and the recent years have proven that it will remain one of the most growing industries and the most firmly established. (Sahli & Ben Zidane, 2022, p. 73)

The main product of tourism is not something produced by the industry itself, but often the product is the heritage, wealth and societal legacy that constitutes a tourist destination, accompanied by promotion and encouragement, management of hospitality, guidance of the activities of those visitors, and providing them with goods and services during their stay. As for the tourism industry, it includes the public and private organizations that participate in developing, producing and marketing goods and services in order to meet the needs and well-being of tourists. (Qarairi, 2020, p. 130)

The tourism industry, like any other industry, is based on essential components represented in the following production elements: (Al-Sisi, 2016, p. 24)

- Natural resources: represented by the natural tourism components that God Almighty has created in tourist countries such as seas, rivers and oceans, the geographical location and climate and others.

- **Labor:** labor is considered an important element of the production of the tourism product, and it has been expressed and embodied by those great human achievements throughout history and successive human ages, represented by the industrial tourism components (such as historical monuments and modern civilizational landmarks spread in many tourist countries of the world).
- **Capital:** represents a necessary element of production that contributes effectively to the development of the tourism product with its three components (natural components, industrial components, and tourism services and facilities). Capital in tourism is represented by the funds invested in various public and private tourism projects in addition to the different tourism establishments of buildings, equipment and devices such as hotels and tourism companies.

### **2-4 Accommodation and Lodging Structures:**

Accommodation and lodging structures mean every institution that practices a hotel activity. A hotel activity is considered every use, for a fee, of basic structures primarily directed to lodging and providing services related to it. These structures consist of accommodation establishments rented by customers for residence in them for a specific period without taking them as a permanent dwelling. Accommodation and lodging structures may take many forms, which we mention as follows: (Amish & Meddah, 2015, p. 169)

- **Tourist hotels:** accommodation structures prepared for residence and possibly providing food to the customer.
- **Road inn (motel) or station:** an accommodation structure built outside the residential area.
- **Tourist villages:** called holiday villages, they are a group of accommodation structures built outside residential areas and provide residential suites and sports and cultural facilities.
- **Tourist residence:** an accommodation structure located outside residential areas in common places enjoying special natural beauty, granted for lodging in houses equipped with furniture.
- **Rural inn:** a structure located outside residential areas and includes at least 06 rooms and also provides breakfast.
- **Family inn:** includes from 05 rooms to 15 rooms and provides at least breakfast, however it may provide meals to customers or allow them to prepare them.
- **Chalets or ready housing:** a structure prepared to receive customers in marine or mountain resorts, furnished or unfurnished, rented according to the duration of stay.
- **Furnished tourist house:** a furnished or equipped tourist house which does not exceed 10 rooms is rented for a maximum period of one month.
- **Camps:** a prepared area with tents or chalets to ensure an organized stay for tourists through light equipment that they bring themselves or that is provided to them on site, and it may also provide or receive developed camping caravans.
- **Rest station:** established on the route of tourist trips to enable passing tourists or travelers to rest.

### **2-5 Components of the Tourism Industry in Algeria:**

Algeria possesses many tourism components that enable it to be pioneering in the field of the tourism industry. Among them we mention:

**2-5-1 Natural Components:** They are represented in all the elements whose source is natural and in which man has no intervention, and which allow the possibility of investment in the following tourism patterns: (Amqran & Mebarki, 2014, p. 511)

- **Coastal tourism:** Algeria possesses a coastal strip of 1622 km in length, characterized by environmental diversity, as it includes many beaches, forests, and mountain chains with beautiful and charming landscapes, and archaeological sites that date back to the Roman era and to ancient times.
- **Mountain tourism:** Algeria contains several mountain chains (Babour, Djurdjura, Blidean Atlas...etc.), in which there are caves and grottoes formed since ancient geological ages. Mountain

tourism in Algeria is limited to skiing such as Tikjda in the ولاية of Bouira, Tala Guilef in the ولاية of Tizi Ouzou, and Chr ea in the ولاية of Blida.

- **Desert tourism:** Algeria has a vast desert representing 75% of the total area and it is considered the largest desert in the world. It contains all the necessary components for establishing a successful tourism. These regions are rich with oases spread across its parts, and buildings distinguished by their leading and attractive architectural engineering, and volcanic mountain chains in the Hoggar and Tassili.
- **Thermal tourism:** Algeria contains great potentials with regard to thermal tourism, as it includes more than 282 thermal springs with therapeutic characteristics counted throughout the country. In addition, 30 thermal stations have been listed to receive thousands of bathers from different regions of the الوطن, some for enjoying relaxation and physical fitness holidays and others for specific therapeutic reasons. The majority of these stations are located in the northern part of the country, while some others are located in the desert. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Community Abroad)

**2-5-2 Cultural, Historical and Religious Components:** Algeria contains 07 cultural sites classified within the UNESCO list as world tangible heritage, which are as follows (Qal'at Beni Hammad 1980, M'zab Valley 1982, Djemila 1982, Timgad 1982, Tipasa 1982, Tassili n'Ajjer 1982, Casbah of Algiers 1992), in addition to about 1000 cultural and historical sites and monuments classified as national heritage. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Community Abroad)

**2-5-3 Other Components:** They are represented in the country's infrastructure which helps tourists to obtain a unique experience for the tourist. Among them we mention the following: (Meskin, Safia, & Zaarour, 2019, pp. 63-64)

– **Transport and communications sector:** Transport is considered an important factor for developing the tourism industry, therefore Algeria has paid attention since its independence to transport networks whether air, land or sea, until they have become as follows:

➤ **Land transport:** It is represented in the land roads designated for tourist vehicles, whose length is estimated at about 104.72 thousand km, of which 67 thousand km are national roads and 38100 km are unpaved roads suitable for movement and circulation, and the rest is of medium quality. As well as railway routes, where the railway network reaches 4500 km of single direction, 215 km of which is electrified and equipped with about 200 stations covering especially the north with a rate of 17% of land transport movement.

➤ **Air transport:** Air transport has known a noticeable development in recent years, as 31 airports have been completed, including 13 international airports connecting Algeria with many European airports through 37 routes towards Europe in addition to domestic lines.

➤ **Sea transport:** Algeria has 13 multi-purpose ports in addition to the presence of a large number of small ports for sea fishing and recreation.

– **Communications:** Algeria possesses several ground stations for satellite communications reinforced by information services and technological connection to the international Internet network. The telephone network covers most of the national territory, and the sector is witnessing expansion and modernization of the network through the generalization of digital and mobile telephony.

### 3- Applied Framework: The Reality of the Hotel and Lodging Industry in Algeria

Given the importance of the tourism sector in the national economy, the Algerian state seeks to provide the infrastructure that helps in presenting tourism services. The orientation was towards encouraging tourism investment and expanding the base of the spread of accommodation and lodging structures and institutions, considering them among the most important tourism establishments without which the tourism service cannot be provided. For this reason, we presented data and tables related to the tourism sector in Algeria and commented on them.

#### 3-1 Development of Tourist Entries Through the Algerian Borders:

The term development of tourist entries through the Algerian borders during a certain period refers to how the number of tourists entering Algeria changes, whether they are Algerian tourists or foreign

tourists, through the Algerian border points during a specified time period. This change may be positive or negative and reflects the effects of several factors such as government policies, security conditions, tourism promotion...etc. Table No. (01) shows this.

**Table No. (01) Development of Tourist Entries Through the Algerian Borders During the Period 2018-2022**

/	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Foreigners</b>	2018753	1933778	509736	66995	757380
<b>Growth Rate</b>	-	-4.21%	-73.64%	-86.86%	1030.50%
<b>Algerians Residing Abroad</b>	638360	437278	81295	58243	640668
<b>Growth Rate</b>	-	-31.50%	-81.41%	-28.36%	999.99%
<b>Total</b>	2657113	2371056	591031	125238	1398048
<b>Growth Rate</b>	-	-10.77%	-75.07%	-78.81%	1016.31%

**Source:** (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2022, p. 09)

Through Table No. (01) above, which represents the development of tourist entries through the Algerian borders in the last five years during the period 2018-2022, we notice that the general growth rate of tourist movement was increasing but at a negative rate throughout three years. In 2019 it was equal to (-10.77%) to reach in 2021 (-78.81%). The reason for this goes back to the emergence of the Corona pandemic which forced all countries of the world to impose quarantine on their peoples in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic, which made the movement of persons not possible whether within the borders of one state or outside it.

As for the year 2022, it was like a beginning of the end of the epidemic, as the general growth rate began to rise gradually to 1016.31% with a total of 1398048 tourists, after it had been negative. However, this number remains weak compared with what it was in 2018 before the beginning of the epidemic, when the number of tourists was estimated at that time at 2657113 tourists.

The overall total number of tourists also witnessed a large decrease during the same period, as their number in 2018 was 2657113 tourists, to decrease in 2022 to 1398048 tourists. As for the number of foreign tourists, in 2022 it reached approximately 757380 tourists, while the number of Algerians residing abroad reached 640668 tourists. This may be interpreted as there is a weakness in the elements of tourism promotion and their inability to attract foreign tourists to visit Algeria as a tourist destination, as we find that almost half of the tourists who visited Algeria in 2022 are Algerians residing abroad.

### 3-2 Development of Hotel and Lodging Structures:

The term development of hotel and lodging structures during a certain period refers to the changes and developments that may occur to accommodation and lodging establishments such as hotels, hotel apartments or any other type during a specified time period. This development appears in the change in the number of establishments, the number of hotel institutions and other lodging facilities as well as the number of hotel rooms, whether by increase or decrease. Table No. (02) below shows this.

**Table No. (02) Development of Hotel and Lodging Structures During the Period 2018-2022**

Year	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Classification	Number of Hotels	Number of Beds	Number of Hotels	Number of Beds	Number of Hotels	Number of Beds	Number of Hotels	Number of Beds	Number of Hotels	Number of Beds
<b>5* Hotel</b>	13	6734	14	7 234	15	7345	/	7613	/	8559

**The role of investment in accommodation and lodging structures in activating the tourism industry in Algeria**

<b>4* Hotel</b>	24	4746	29	6 161	35	6824	/	7935	/	10223
<b>3* Hotel</b>	62	5886	65	6 427	69	6861	/	7707	/	9083
<b>2* Hotel</b>	52	5185	55	5 381	64	5995	/	7935	/	10403
<b>1* Hotel</b>	162	11684	182	12 612	185	12724	/	13027	/	14075
<b>Unclassified Hotel</b>	162	8590	173	9456	173	9456	173	9456	173	9456
<b>Tourist Residence 2*</b>	02	384	02	384	02	384	02	384	02	384
<b>Tourist Residence 1*</b>	01	313	01	313	01	313	01	313	/	806
<b>Motel Road Inn 2*</b>	02	93	02	93	02	93	02	93	/	152
<b>Motel Road Inn 1*</b>	01	30	03	86	03	86	/	148	/	168
<b>Rural Inn 2*</b>	01	16	01	16	01	16	01	16	01	16
<b>Rural Inn 1*</b>	01	20	01	20	01	20	01	20	01	20
<b>Holiday Village 3*</b>	01	274	01	274	01	274	01	274	/	434
<b>Holiday Village 1*</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/	616
<b>Furnished Inn Class 1</b>	05	91	10	205	10	205	10	205	10	205
<b>Family Inn Class 1</b>	10	426	10	426	10	426	10	426	10	426
<b>Other Hotel Structures</b>	204	9786	207	9 984	207	9984	207	9984	207	9984
<b>Rest Station Class 1</b>	06	170	06	170	06	170	06	170	06	170

## The role of investment in accommodation and lodging structures in activating the tourism industry in Algeria

<b>Number of Classified Establishments</b>	709	54428	762	59 242	785	61176	/	65706	/	75180
<b>Under Classification</b>	659	64727	655	66 434	664	66438	/	66560	/	70346
<b>Total</b>	1368	119155	1417	125 676	1449	127614	1502	132266	1567	145526

**Source:** Prepared by the two researchers based on the website of (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22)

Through Table No. (02) above, which represents the development of the accommodation capacity of lodging and accommodation structures in Algeria during the period 2018-2022, we notice that there is an increase in the accommodation capacity of classified hotel establishments estimated at 20752 beds, with a growth rate estimated at 38.12%. There is also an increase estimated at 5619 beds in the lodging capacity of hotel establishments that are under classification, with a growth rate estimated at 8.68%. This represents a general increase in the number of hotel establishments and structures estimated at 46.8%, which is equivalent to 278 lodging establishments with an accommodation capacity of 26371 beds. The number of lodging structures in 2018 was approximately 1368 lodging establishments, while after five years their number reached 1567 lodging establishments.

It is noted here that the accommodation capacity of some structures did not change throughout this period such as (Tourist Residence 2\*, Rural Inn 2\*, Rural Inn 1\*, Family Inn Class 1, Rest Station Class 1). While we find that Holiday Village 1\* appeared with an accommodation capacity of 616 beds in 2022, which did not exist in the previous years. Also, the lodging capacity of hotels classified as 5 stars, 4 stars, and 3 stars, which correspond to international standards, remains relatively low compared to the other lodging structures, this in view of the tourism potentials and natural components that Algeria possesses, which qualify it to be a tourism pole whether at the local level (domestic tourism) or at the international level (foreign tourism).

### 3-3 Development of the Distribution of Accommodation Capacity According to Category Type:

The term distribution of accommodation capacity according to category type refers to the development of the distribution of the number of accommodation and lodging facilities and their capacity such as hotels, hotel apartments... and others according to the tourist destinations they target, that is according to the tourism type such as urban tourism, coastal tourism, desert tourism, thermal tourism...etc. Table No. (03) below and Table No. (04) illustrate this.

**Table No. (03) Distribution of Accommodation Capacity According to Type During the Period 2018-2022**

Type	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		Increase in Number	
	Hote ls	Beds	Hote ls	Beds	Hote ls	Beds	Hote ls	Beds	Hote ls	Beds	Hote ls	Beds
<b>Urban</b>	1002	74712	1045	80470	1070	81863	1115	85577	1154	93906	152	19194
<b>Coastal</b>	249	32581	252	32926	253	32971	258	33588	283	37586	34	5005
<b>Saharan</b>	73	5477	76	5895	80	6299	83	6620	86	6946	13	1469

## The role of investment in accommodation and lodging structures in activating the tourism industry in Algeria

Thermal	25	4502	25	4502	27	4598	27	4598	33	5189	8	687
Climatic	19	1883	19	1883	19	1883	19	1883	20	1899	01	16
Total	1368	119155	1417	125676	1449	127614	1502	132266	1567	145526	199	26371

**Source:** Prepared by the researchers based on the website of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts (<https://www.mta.gov.dz/>)

Through Table No. (03), which represents the distribution of accommodation capacity according to type during the period 2018-2022, we notice that the number of lodging and hotel structures increased during the five years by 208 establishments with an accommodation capacity of 26371 beds. Their number was 1336 in 2018 with an accommodation capacity of 119155 beds, to rise in 2022 to 1567 establishments with an accommodation capacity of 145526 beds, that is an increase of 199 lodging establishments with a total accommodation capacity of 26371 beds.

We also notice that most lodging and hotel structures are concentrated in cities and urban areas, where their number in 2022 reached about 1154 establishments with an accommodation capacity of 93906 beds, which represents 73.22% of the total number of hotels in Algeria. While the number of lodging structures in desert areas and in thermal, coastal and spa areas combined in 2022 reached about 422 establishments, representing 26.88%, which is a low percentage and not sufficient to meet the demand for these different tourism patterns.

### 3-4 Distribution of Accommodation Capacity According to Legal Nature Category:

The term distribution of accommodation capacity according to legal nature refers to how the accommodation capacity of lodging and accommodation facilities is distributed based on the legal category that regulates them within the context of the hotel and lodging industry. The legal nature may take the form of public sector, private sector, mixed sector, local communities...etc. Table No. (04) below illustrates this.

**Table No. (04) Distribution of Accommodation Capacity According to Legal Nature Category During the Period 2018-2022**

Legal Nature	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Hotel Establishments	Number of Beds	Hotel Establishments	Number of Beds	Hotel Establishments	Number of Beds	Hotel Establishments	Number of Beds	Hotel Establishments	Number of Beds
Public	67	18657	67	18657	78	19215	80	19557	81	19717
Private	1239	93992	1285	99230	1306	100610	1357	104920	1430	118020
Local Communities	54	3134	54	3134	54	3134	54	3134	54	3134
Mixed	08	3372	11	4655	11	4655	11	4655	11	4655
Total	1368	119155	1417	125676	1449	127614	1502	132266	1567	145526

**Source:** Prepared by the two researchers based on the website of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts (<https://www.mta.gov.dz/>)

Through Table No. (04) above, which represents the distribution of accommodation capacity according to the legal nature category during the period 2018-2022, we notice that most accommodation and

lodging structures are of a private nature. This explains that there is a great interest from the private sector in tourism investment. The number of structures in 2018 reached about 1239 lodging establishments with an accommodation capacity of 93992 beds, then their number increased in 2022 to 1430 lodging establishments with an accommodation capacity of 118020 beds, with a growth rate in the number of hotels estimated at 15.42%. While we find that there is a very slight increase in the number of accommodation and lodging structures of public nature and mixed nature, whereas the accommodation and lodging structures التابعة to local communities remained constant throughout the five years.

### 3-5 Status of Approved Hotel Projects in 2022:

The status of projects refers to the situation in which the hotel projects that were approved or authorized in the year 2022 were. It includes several aspects related to these projects, such as the total number of projects and the number of beds they provide, the number of job positions and their cost. Table No. (05) below illustrates this.

Table No. (05) Status of Approved Hotel Projects in 2022

/	Total Projects	Number of Beds	Number of Jobs	Project Cost (billion DZD)
Projects Under Construction	701	84663	33973	468412.969
Suspended Projects	427	54077	21896	238264.797
Projects Not Yet Started	1342	163640	62804	665422.892
Completed Projects	92	6932	2635	14937.431
<b>Total</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>309312</b>	<b>121332</b>	<b>1387038.089</b>

Source: (Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, 2022, p. 05)

Through Table No. (05) above, which represents the status of approved hotel projects in 2022, we notice that the Algerian government allocated huge financial amounts estimated at a total of 1387038.089 billion DZD in order to support the tourism sector with various accommodation and lodging structures. The total number of projects in their different statuses (under construction, suspended projects, projects not yet started, completed projects) reached 2562 establishments with an accommodation capacity of 121332 beds. This represents a high increase in the number of structures estimated at 163% compared to the total number of active structures during the same year, which reached 1567 establishments. This can be interpreted that the state motivates the private sector and encourages them to move towards the tourism sector and invest in it, as this is reflected through the increase in the volume of spending on the sector with the aim of advancing it and making it a vital sector that contributes to moving the wheel of economic development. The hotel projects granted within the framework of supporting the tourism sector in Algeria contribute to attracting foreign currency, and they also work to alleviate and reduce unemployment as they provide job positions reaching 121332 positions.

### 4- Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that tourism investment in general plays a decisive role in activating the tourism industry in Algeria. It works to strengthen the country's infrastructure including transport and communications, which contributes to improving the efficiency of the tourism sector as a whole. Investment in accommodation and lodging structures is considered the main driver for stimulating tourism growth in Algeria, as it represents a strategic step towards enhancing the country's position as a distinguished tourist destination on the global scene. It also provides new job opportunities which contribute to developing and supporting the local economy. Investment in accommodation and lodging structures enhances the country's ability to attract tourists from different age groups to practice various

tourism patterns and encourages innovation and competitiveness. The quality of hotels and similar hotel establishments is among the essential factors that determine the visitors' experience and directly affect the attractiveness of tourist destinations, which enhances tourist satisfaction and increases the repetition of their visits. Investment in hotel and lodging structures is not limited to increasing the number of rooms, but also extends to improving the quality of services as well as strengthening the tourism infrastructure in general, which contributes to creating an integrated tourism environment.

### 4-1 Results:

- Accommodation and lodging structures play an important role in promoting tourist destinations through marketing campaigns and loyalty programs that aim at attracting tourists and providing comfort and security for them.
- Algeria is considered among the countries that possess many tourism components which enable it to be among the leading countries in the field of the tourism industry.
- Accommodation and lodging structures contribute to moving the wheel of economic development by providing job opportunities for the population of the region and helping the growth of other businesses such as restaurants, shops, and travel agencies, in addition to being a source for attracting foreign currency to the country.
- There is a decrease in the number of tourists arriving to Algeria in 2022 compared to what it was in 2018, and more significantly in the number of foreign tourists, as their number in 2018 was about 2018753 tourists to decrease in 2018 to 757380 tourists.
- Algeria possesses a small number of hotels with international standards, as we find that most lodging structures are characterized by classifications that do not rise to the expectations of the foreign tourist, and therefore their inability to meet the needs of foreign tourists.
- Most hotel and lodging structures in Algeria are located in urban areas and cities, which means a strong concentration on urban tourism and neglect of other tourism patterns such as desert tourism and climatic tourism and others, which means the insufficiency of hotel establishments to cover the tourism demand for them.
- There is a desire from the Algerian government to give attention to the tourism sector, and this appears through the allocation of considerable financial amounts for investment in the sector, which will reflect positively on the flow of tourists in the future.

### 4-2 Recommendations:

- Valorizing the tourism components in Algeria and encouraging Algerian tourists to practice various internal tourism patterns, as the success of external tourism is linked to the success of domestic tourism.
- Dealing with the tourism industry seriously as it is a modern and clean service industry and making it one of the economic alternatives to the hydrocarbons sector.
- Increasing spending on the tourism sector and encouraging the private sector to invest in it, especially in the field of accommodation and lodging, and raising the quality of the services provided and increasing the production capacity.
- Working on qualifying and training the human element in hotel institutions and establishments periodically with the aim of improving the level of services and quality provided to guests, which increases tourist satisfaction and encourages them to return to visit the destination again.
- Providing various accommodation and lodging structures to host and receive tourists and sparing them the trouble of searching for apartments that are usually expensive and sometimes do not meet the conditions of comfort.
- Adapting the accommodation capacity of lodging and accommodation structures to the requirements of tourists arriving to Algeria.

### References:

1. Al-Batouti, S. (2010). *Tourism companies and travel agencies* (1st ed.). Cairo, Egypt: Anglo Egyptian Bookshop.
2. Amish, S., & Meddah, A. B. (2015). Challenges of hotel institutions in supporting the tourism industry in Algeria - Case of Algeria -. *Journal of Economic Studies*, 09(01), 169.
3. Amqran, M., & Mebarki, S. (2014). Ecotourism in Algeria: Reality and potentials. *Journal of the Researcher in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 33, 511.
4. Bekhti, F., & Behayani, R. (2020, June 8). Desert tourism as a method for promoting domestic tourism in Algeria. *Journal of Advanced Economic Research*, 2, 160.
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.mfa.gov.dz/ar/discover-algeria/tourism>
6. Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts. (2022). Tourist flows across the Algerian borders. Directorate of Information Systems and Statistics, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
7. Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts. (2022). Summary of the dashboard of the tourism and handicrafts sector. Directorate of Information Systems and Statistics, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
8. Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts. (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). Summary of the dashboard of the tourism and handicrafts sector. Directorate of Information Systems and Statistics, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
9. Meskine, A. H., Safia, D., & Zaarour, S. (2019). The tourism industry in Algeria - Its components and competitiveness aspects. *Journal of Economic Papers*, 03(01), 63-64.
10. Page, S. (2008). *Tourism management* (Vol. 1) (K. Al-Amri, Trans.). Cairo, Egypt: Dar Al-Farouk for Cultural Investments.
11. Qarairi, N. (2020, December 19). The tourism industry in Algeria between reality and expectations - An analytical study using the SWOT model. *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development*, 130.
12. Sahli, A., & Ben Zidane, H. (2022). Reality and prospects of the tourism industry in Algeria. *Journal of Social Empowerment*, 73.
13. Al-Sisi, M. A. K. (2016). *Principles of tourism* (2nd ed., p. 24). Egypt: Nile Arab Group for Publishing and Distribution.
14. Website of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.mta.gov.dz/>