

Algeria's National Strategy for the Blue Economy: Prospects and Challenges for Its Operationalization

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Abstract:

This study aims to highlight the importance of the blue economy as a global development trend, by clarifying the theoretical context of the blue economy and its affiliated sectors, then shedding light on the reality of the blue economy in Algeria, followed by an examination of the National Blue Economy Strategy, issued with financial support from the European Union, and the challenges facing its implementation. This is done by investigating how Algeria can exploit its maritime space and water resources in its drive to crystallize a new strategic development model under the umbrella of the blue economy concept, in order to diversify the Algerian economy and push growth forward.

Keywords: blue economy, sustainable, development model, strategic model, Algeria.

Introduction:

In the context of the escalating and worsening conditions of environmental and climate change and the disruption of ecological systems, resulting from the suboptimal exploitation of resources, which leads to declining living standards for countries and communities ,and the repercussions this has produced across all levels, addressing the challenges that many countries are working to resolve, in cooperation with specialized organizations, has become a priority. This is particularly true of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through which efforts are made to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development. Among the goals adopted by the United Nations under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, Goal 14 independently seeks the sustainable use and conservation of life below water ,specifically the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. This is what is known as the "blue economy." Despite the relative novelty of this term, it has gained considerable attention that has extended beyond academic and research circles into economic and political decision-making spheres in many countries. These countries have adopted this perspective by reinforcing the formulation and coordination of various strategies at the level of sectors belonging to the blue economy domain. It is a modern field of investment in water resources that aims at good governance of those resources and the continuous protection of seas and oceans in order to preserve them for current and future generations, and it serves as a catalyst for developing mechanisms and procedures that support food security.

This is what prompted coastal countries like Algeria to turn toward marine resources, which offer significant potential capable of ensuring economic diversification and driving growth forward, while guaranteeing environmental protection. This was pursued through the drafting of a national blue economy strategy with a 2030 horizon by the Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Products, issued with financial support from the European Union. The Algerian National Blue Economy Strategy (SNEB) presents the national vision and guiding principles that will direct the work of the government, its partners, and civil society until 2030 in marine and coastal areas. The strategy covers operating and regulatory conditions as well as the management of the national maritime zone and its resources, with the aim of making it a tool for sustainable social and economic development.

Based on the foregoing, the following research question is raised: Can the National Blue Economy Strategy with a 2030 horizon serve as an effective development model for diversifying the Algerian economy?

To answer the various aspects of this question, the following hypotheses are examined:

- The more Algeria exploits its maritime space and water resources, the more this contributes to the diversification of the Algerian economy.
- The more that stakeholders and partners align and focus on the rational use of marine resources and the creation of decent jobs, the more the blue economy acts as a driver of sustainable development.
- Algeria has turned to the National Blue Economy Strategy (SNEB 2030) as a new approach to economic diversification and the achievement of food sovereignty through the sustainable exploitation of its marine resources.

Study outline: The study plan is as follows:

- Section One: An introduction to the blue economy
- Section Two: Components of the blue economy and the sectors concerned
- Section Three: The reality of the blue economy in Algeria
- Section Four: Implications of the National Blue Economy Strategy in Algeria and the challenges it faces

Section One: An Introduction to the Blue Economy

The international community has recognized, in recent years, the growing importance of the blue economy as a driver of growth and a means of creating new opportunities aligned with the spirit of sustainability and resilience called for by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 14, which seeks to "conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development."

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched what is known as the "Blue Growth Initiative," working to support the transition to this new approach and helping countries develop and implement policies that reinforce the blue economy concept.

1-1 The Nature of the Blue Economy: The name "blue economy" is attributed to Belgian economist Gunter Pauli, in the aftermath of the Rio+20 conference in 2012. It affirms the

sustainable management of water resources, based on the premise that healthy ocean ecosystems are more productive and are necessary for the sustainability of ocean-based economies (1).

The blue economy can be defined as a low-pollution circular economy that is efficient in resource use, relies on sustainable patterns of consumption and production, promotes human well-being and social equity that generate economic value and jobs, and significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological deficits.

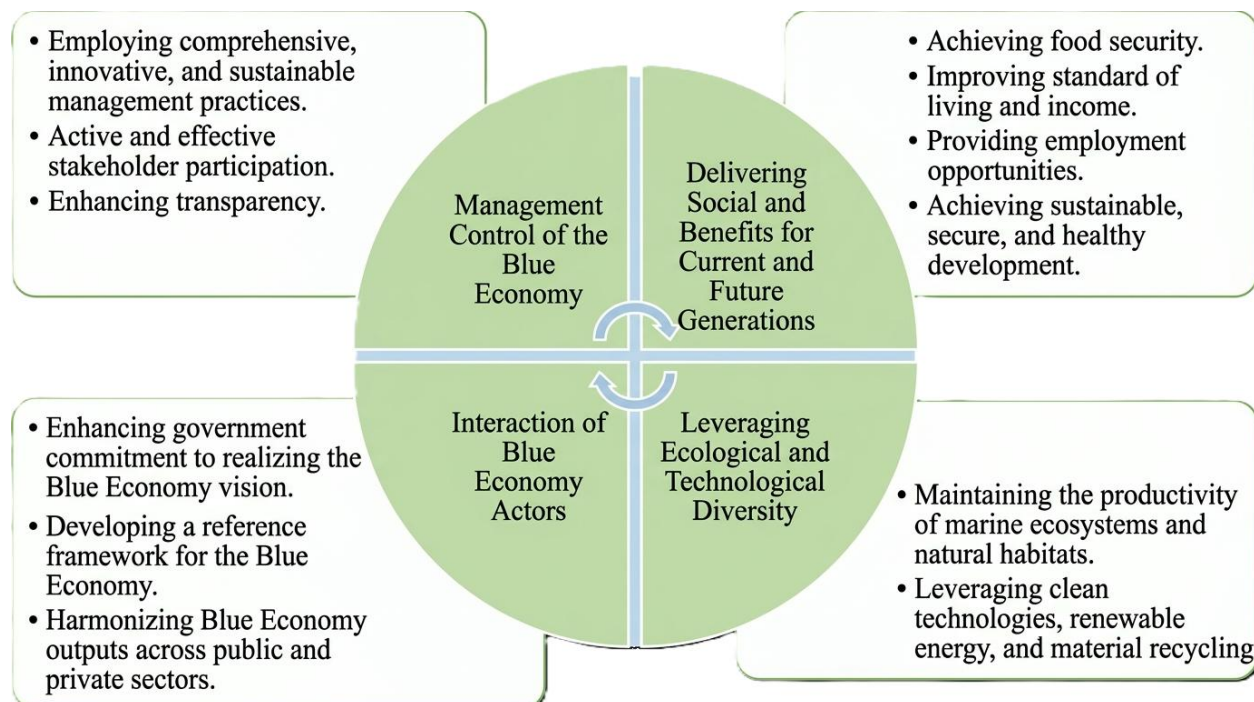
1-2 Objectives of the Blue Economy: The blue economy ,or blue growth ,aspires to further harness the potential of oceans, seas, and coasts in order to (3):

- Eliminate harmful fishing practices and instead incentivize approaches that enhance growth while reducing climate change and the degradation of the marine environment;
- Provide employment opportunities, thereby raising living standards for members of society;
- Improve, conserve, and build sustainable fisheries, and end illegal fishing;
- Ensure measures specifically designed to promote cooperation between countries in this field;
- Stimulate and develop policies, investment, and innovation in support of food security, poverty reduction, and the sustainable management of water resources;
- Pay attention to aquaculture by promoting good policies and practices for the responsible and sustainable cultivation of fish, shellfish, and marine plants, and for natural fisheries by supporting rational fishing, restoring fish stocks, and combating illegal fishing;
- Promote good practices for sustainable fish production and growth, as well as attending to seafood systems, strengthening efficient seafood value chains, and improving livelihoods;
- Provide ecosystem services aimed at strengthening regulatory systems and mechanisms for the restoration of coastal habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystem services;
- Achieve economic growth while preserving resources, whether fishery, natural, or aquatic.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also identified several objectives in its adoption of the blue economy, most notably: discovering and assessing the various economic, social, and environmental aspects available for blue growth in the fisheries sector, to achieve sustainable fisheries development; developing fisheries; conserving fish stocks for current and future generations; as well as conserving the marine environment with its biodiversity and ensuring the sustainability of marine resources,

1-3 Principles of the Blue Economy: The blue economy is a sustainable approach to economic development that focuses on the sustainable exploitation of marine and coastal resources. It aims to achieve economic growth while preserving the health of marine ecosystems and delivering social and economic benefits to current and future generations (5). Its core principles can be summarized in the following figure.

Figure 1: Principles of the blue economy



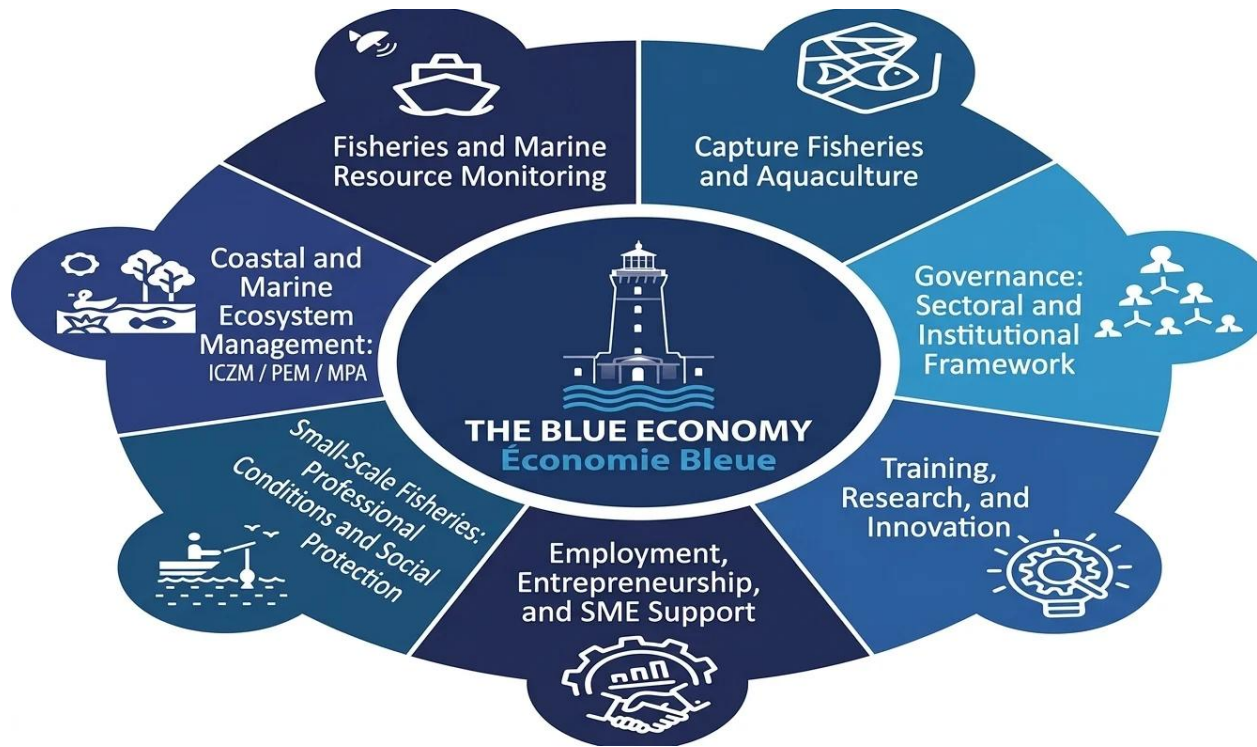
Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the Union for the Mediterranean report, *Towards a Sustainable Blue Economy in the Mediterranean Region*, 2024 edition.

Section Two: Components of the Blue Economy and the Sectors Concerned

The blue economy is a concept that encourages the sustainable use of ocean resources to achieve economic growth while preserving the health of marine ecosystems. The blue economy consists of diverse economic sectors, including fisheries and aquaculture, coastal tourism, maritime transport, offshore renewable energy, marine biotechnology, and others.

2-1 Components of the Blue Economy: The blue economy's operating environment encompasses seas, oceans, lakes, and rivers. It includes both traditional and innovative sectors linked to water bodies, such as fisheries, coastal tourism, and maritime transport, in addition to emerging sectors that rely on marine renewable energy (wind and waves), sustainable aquaculture, marine biotechnology, and resource extraction, with a focus on the sustainable use of water resources to achieve economic growth while preserving the environment, improving livelihoods, and creating jobs encompassing both traditional and emerging economic activities that contribute to economic growth and sustainable development (6). The components and areas of the blue economy can be summarized in the following figure:

Figure 2: Components of the blue economy



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

2-2 Sectors of the Blue Economy: The blue economy encompasses a wide range of sectors, including traditional sectors such as fisheries and aquaculture, coastal tourism, maritime transport and ports, in addition to emerging sectors such as offshore renewable energy and deep-sea mining.

The main blue economy sectors include the following (7):

- **Fisheries and aquaculture:** fishing and sustainable aquaculture.
- **Maritime transport and shipping:** transporting goods and passengers across seas and oceans.
- **Ports:** developing and operating ports to serve vessel and cargo movement.
- **Coastal and maritime tourism:** developing tourism in coastal areas and islands, including sea cruises.
- **Renewable energy from oceans:** harnessing energy from waves, currents, and tides.
- **Deep-sea mining:** extracting minerals from the ocean floor.
- **Shipbuilding and repair:** manufacturing and maintaining vessels.
- **Marine tourism:** sea cruises and marine tours.
- **Offshore oil and gas:** extracting oil and gas from maritime zones.
- **Marine biotechnology:** using marine organisms in research and medical and industrial applications.
- **Marine pharmaceutical products:** extracting medicines from marine organisms.

In addition, the blue economy includes other dimensions (8) such as:

- **Marine environmental protection:** conserving marine ecosystems and biodiversity.
- **Marine resource management:** using marine resources sustainably.
- **Technology and innovation:** developing new technologies to benefit from marine resources.
- **Sustainable development:** achieving a balance between economic development and environmental conservation.

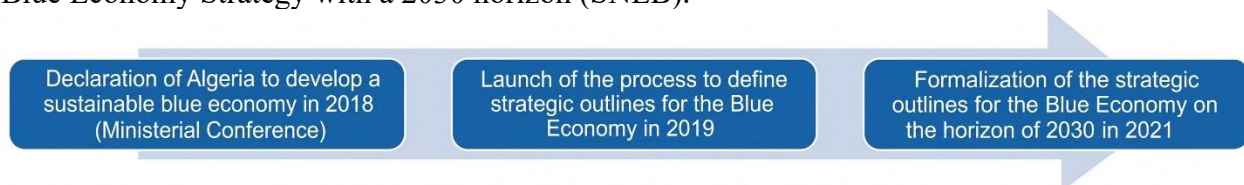
2-3 Indicators and Criteria of the Blue Economy: The blue economy is a concept that focuses on the sustainable use of ocean and sea resources to achieve economic and social growth while preserving the health of marine ecosystems. It aims to achieve sustainable development by exploiting the economic potential of the oceans in ways that protect the environment and improve livelihoods. Its indicators revolve around (9):

- **Sustainable economic growth:** includes increasing GDP from maritime activities, providing new employment opportunities, and improving income levels.
 - **Environmental sustainability:** includes preserving marine biodiversity, reducing pollution, and maintaining ecosystem health.
 - **Social justice:** includes providing equal opportunities for all, reducing poverty, and improving livelihoods for coastal communities.
 - **Resource use efficiency:** includes using marine resources efficiently, reducing waste, and seeking sustainable alternatives.
 - **Innovation and technology:** includes developing new and sustainable technologies for maritime activities, such as marine renewable energy sources and sustainable aquaculture.
 - **International cooperation:** includes sharing knowledge and expertise between countries and developing partnerships to promote the blue economy on a global scale.
 - Fisheries and aquaculture supply 17% of global per capita animal protein, contributing to job creation and stimulating international trade in fish and seafood, which contributes to food security.
 - **Beach or coastal tourism:** the majority of global tourism activities are linked to and concentrated in coastal areas.
 - **Energy:** more than 30% of the world's oil and gas is extracted from the sea, and oceans can provide a renewable energy source through the use of modern technologies to generate energy from wind and waves.
 - **Biotechnology:** marine biotechnology products contribute to supporting the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental).
 - **Marine mining activities:** the floors of oceans and seas contain important minerals used in the manufacture of renewable energy technologies.
 - **Seawater desalination** to address water stress.
 - **The maritime industry:** a global market with a growing share of GDP, where shipbuilding and dismantling form the backbone of this market.
- As for the criteria, they revolve around (10):
- **Sustainability:** all maritime economic activities must be sustainable ,that is, meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
 - **Inclusivity:** all segments of society must benefit from the blue economy, and equal opportunities must be provided for all.

- **Integration:** the blue economy must be integrated with other sectors and must contribute to sustainable development in general.
- **Transparency and accountability:** all maritime economic activities must be transparent and accountable, to ensure that sustainability objectives are achieved.

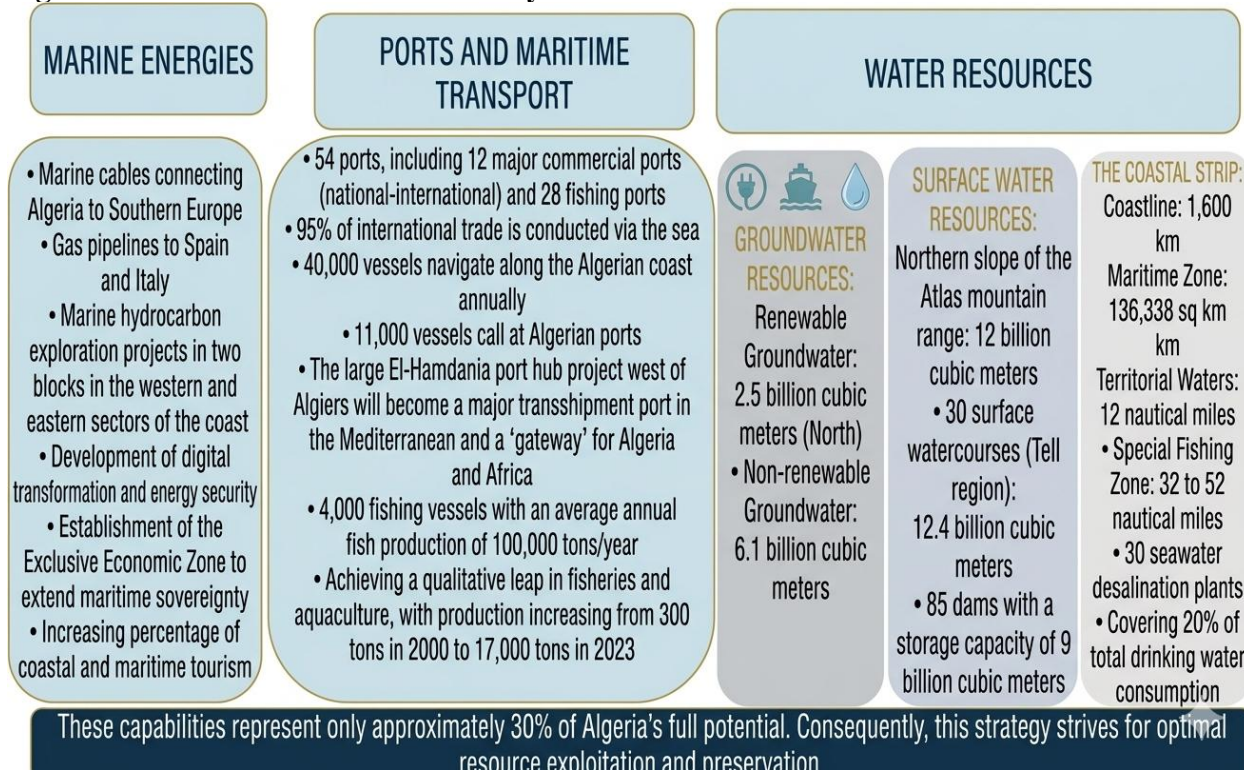
Section Three: The Reality of the Blue Economy in Algeria

As Algeria strives to boost and diversify its economy and break free from dependence on the hydrocarbon sector, it has turned to finding ways to translate the vision of the blue economy into a tangible reality by adopting a national blue economy strategy that works to develop investments in maritime activities. Planning and preparing its features began in 2019. It is grounded in science, knowledge, and innovation, with the aim of allowing graduates and institutions to create jobs and wealth in traditional activities such as marine fishing, aquaculture, and tourism, as well as new and emerging activities such as marine renewable energies, marine biological technology, shipbuilding, high-seas fishing, and offshore fishing, culminating in the realization of its features on the ground in September 2021 by the Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Products, issued with financial support from the European Union, entitled the National Blue Economy Strategy with a 2030 horizon (SNEB).



3-1 The Potential of the Blue Economy in Algeria: The blue economy in Algeria holds significant potential for sustainable development and economic diversification. It focuses on the sustainable exploitation of marine and coastal resources to achieve economic growth and job creation. This includes fishing and aquaculture, marine tourism, marine renewable energy, maritime transport, and other activities (11).

Figure 3: Potential of the blue economy



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The blue economy represents a real opportunity for Algeria to achieve sustainable development and economic diversification. Through the sustainable exploitation of marine and coastal resources, Algeria can achieve economic growth, create jobs, improve the living standards of coastal communities, and diversify the economy by diversifying income sources and reducing dependence on the hydrocarbon sector. It can also enhance regional cooperation, allowing Algeria to play a leading role in developing the blue economy in the Mediterranean region through cooperation with other countries.

3-2 The Legal Framework Contributing to the Transition to the Blue Economy: The legal framework for the blue economy includes a set of laws and regulations aimed at regulating maritime and related economic activities, with a focus on environmental sustainability. This framework seeks to achieve a balance between economic growth, the protection of marine resources, and ensuring their sustainability for future generations.

- **Regulating fishing activity:** aims to regulate the various economic activities related to the sea ,such as fishing, aquaculture, and marine tourism ,with a focus on sustainable practices. It centers around:
 - Executive Decree 20-266 (2020) amending 86-04, which sets the minimum commercial sizes for biological resources (12).

- An order dated 2020 amending that of 2004, which regulates the limits on the use of surface, semi-surface, and bottom trawl nets in time and space (13).
- A ministerial order of 2021 amending the order of 2010, which establishes bluefin tuna fishing quotas for vessels flying the national flag that operate in waters subject to national jurisdiction, and specifies the modalities for their distribution and implementation (14).
- **Investment:** aims to attract investments in sustainable maritime economic activities and provide an encouraging legal and economic environment. A special account for the development of marine fisheries was dedicated, through:
 - Decree No. 20-243 (2020), which specifies the modalities for managing special allocation account No. 151-302, entitled "National Fund for the Promotion of Marine Fisheries and Fishery Products" (15).
 - A ministerial order of 2021 specifying the code of revenues and expenditures of special allocation account No. 151-302.
 - A ministerial order of 2021 appointing the financial intermediary responsible for implementing state support for the development of marine fisheries and aquaculture recorded in special allocation account No. 151-302.
- **Training:** laws related to training include a set of legislative and regulatory texts that define the framework for vocational training and professional education in fields belonging to the blue economy. Most notable is:
 - A joint ministerial order dated the 23rd of Jumada al-Awwal 1442, corresponding to January 7, 2021, specifying the modalities and conditions for issuing certificates for qualified seafarers aboard fishing vessels (16).
- **Scientific research:** encourages the development of technologies and innovations that contribute to the sustainability of the blue economy, such as developing clean maritime transport technologies and developing environmentally friendly techniques for extracting marine resources.
 - A 2020 order amending and supplementing the 2017 order that specifies the nominal list of members of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Research and Development in Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture (17).
 - A 2020 order specifying the nominal list of members of the Permanent Sectoral Committee for Scientific Research and Technological Development of the Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Products.
- **Institutions under supervision:** there are laws specific to each sector under the supervision of a government institution, such as laws on water resources, maritime transport, and tourism, which must be consistent with the objectives of the blue economy.
 - An order dated January 2021 amending the order dated November 2018, which includes the appointment of members of the Board of Directors of the National Agency for the Sustainable Development of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture (18).

- **Law on ports and maritime navigation:** this law defines the legal framework for the regulation of ports and maritime navigation, and establishes rules for maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment from ship-based pollution (19).
- **Law on the protection of coastal areas:** this law aims to protect coastal areas from degradation and pollution, and establishes rules for sustainable development in these areas (20). Algeria is therefore working to mobilize considerable financial and material resources and to adapt its legal arsenal with the aim of meeting the challenge of transitioning to the blue economy.

3-3 Objectives of the National Blue Economy Strategy: The National Blue Economy Strategy aims to achieve sustainable development through the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, while promoting economic growth and improving livelihoods. The main objectives of this strategy include boosting investments in maritime activities, diversifying the national economy, and ensuring sustainable development. It also seeks to reduce carbon emissions from maritime activities, support adaptation to climate change, and encourage small and medium-sized enterprises in this field (16).

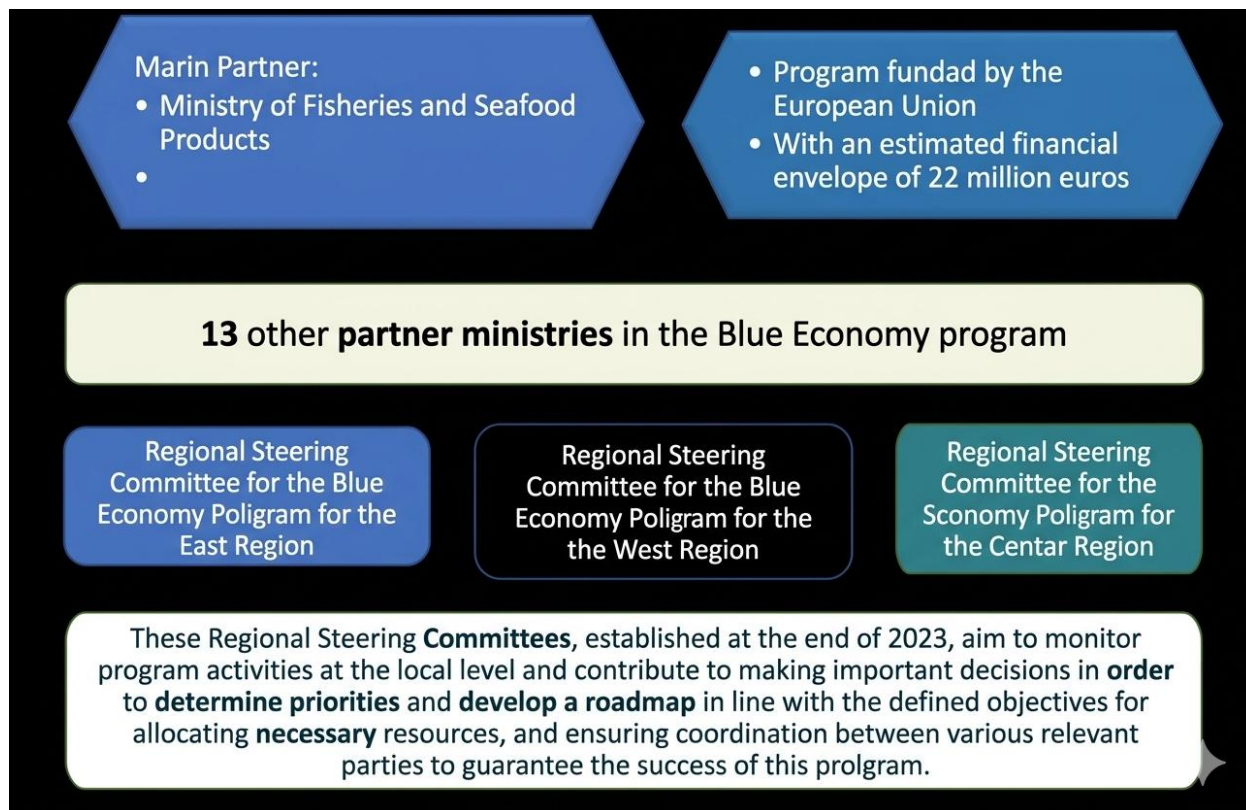
Figure 4: Objectives of the National Blue Economy Strategy

Developing a new vision for maritime activities and navigation, while attracting public and private investors in order to diversify the national economy and ensure sustainable development			
<p>Protecting the marine environment and the sustainable management of fish stocks, rational resource use, and environmental conservation.</p>	<p>Strengthening operational capacities to ensure monitoring, control, and management of sea fishing across the entire maritime territory through responding to the definitions, requirements of framing and reporting of regional regulatory bodies (CGPM, CICTA).</p>	<p>Improving the income and working conditions of artisanal fishers.</p>	<p>Supporting job creation, particularly through supporting sea fishing and aquaculture and new investment opportunities for coastal communities, by diversifying services, innovation, undertaking maritime spatial planning, and promoting marine and continental aquaculture.</p>

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the National Blue Economy Strategy published by the European Union in 2022.

3-4 Program Partners: The blue economy, fisheries, and aquaculture program, funded by the European Union in Algeria, has the Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Products as its main partner. The partners of the blue economy program can be identified in the following figure:

Figure 5: Program partners (21)



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the National Blue Economy Strategy.

The partners and components of the program can be summarized as:

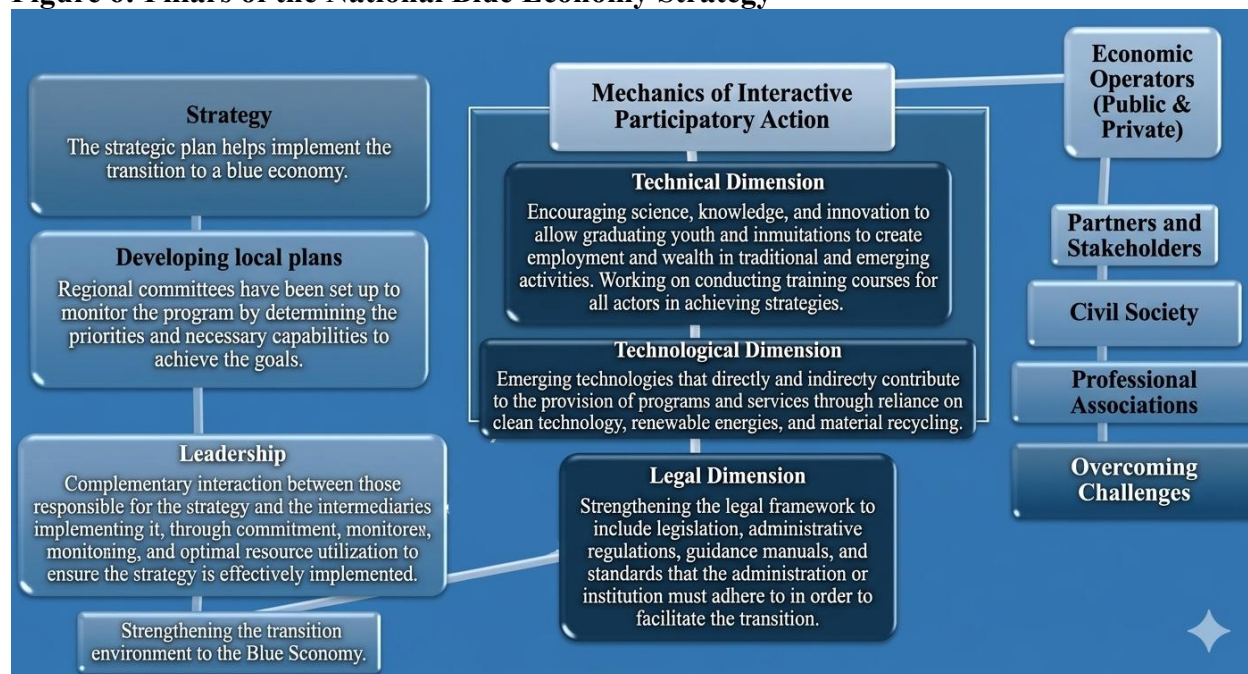
- **Government partners:** the Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Products, and the Ministry of the Knowledge Economy and Start-ups.
- **International funder and supporter:** the European Union in Algeria (EU in Algeria).
- **Technical implementation partner:** Leancubator incubator ,a leading business incubator and innovation center in Algeria (best of 2025), which aims to support start-ups and innovative projects, especially in the areas of the blue and green economy, food technology, and financial technology. The incubator provides incubation programs, mentorship, practical training, and workspaces, with the goal of turning ideas into start-ups.
- **National agencies:** the National Agency for the Management of Micro-Credit (ANJEM).
- **New international partners:** joint programs were recently launched with Dutch partners to accompany innovative projects (Blue2Market).
- **Universities and research centers:** the most important academic stakeholder is the University of Algiers 3, as a partner in scientific symposia on the blue economy.

Section Four: Implications of the National Blue Economy Strategy in Algeria and the Challenges It Faces

The National Blue Economy Strategy in Algeria aims to develop a new vision for maritime activities and navigation, and to attract investments to increase economic diversification and achieve sustainable development. The strategy involves developing projects in sectors such as marine fisheries and aquaculture, marine tourism, maritime transport, and marine renewable energy, with a focus on preserving the marine environment.

4-1 Pillars of the National Blue Economy Strategy: The strategy centers on achieving a balance between sustainable economic growth, social justice, and marine environmental protection, and rests on core themes such as enhancing tourism and maritime activities, developing fisheries and aquaculture, transforming ports into logistics centers, with a focus on governance and cooperation, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation ,to ensure maximum benefit from marine resources while preserving them for future generations. The following figure illustrates the most important pillars of the National Blue Economy Strategy (21).

Figure 6: Pillars of the National Blue Economy Strategy



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the National Blue Economy Strategy.

The National Blue Economy Strategy in Algeria thus rests on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources (oceans, seas) to ensure development, the promotion of maritime industries (fishing, aquaculture, tourism), and investment in infrastructure and technology ,localizing modern technology and digitization to increase productivity, supporting value chains, and developing innovative solutions ,along with coordination between sectors to achieve economic diversification by reducing dependence on hydrocarbons through developing sectors such as fishing, aquaculture, and marine tourism. This contributes to improving the well-

being of coastal communities, with a focus on marine environmental protection and addressing climate challenges, improving food security, and in line with the "Blue Economy" program and the 2030 vision.

4-2 Challenges of the National Blue Economy Strategy: These center on economic diversification away from oil rent, the need for investment in infrastructure and innovation, overcoming weak financing (disproportionate returns relative to risks), the need to improve management and sectoral coordination, while facing the challenges of overfishing and environmental pollution, the need to achieve sustainable development of marine resources, and establishing a legal and regulatory framework that supports investment in this sector. The main challenges are (21):

- **Financial and funding challenges:** revolve around a lack of diversified funding sources ,specifically the heavy reliance on traditional sources (such as blue bonds) that are inadequate ,and the need to attract more investors, since current returns on projects remain disproportionate to the risks involved.
- **Regulatory and institutional challenges:** weak sectoral coordination, given the need for effective coordination between the various ministries and entities concerned with the blue economy; the need to develop a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework to support investment and implement sustainable practices; and the challenge of economic identity ,the dominance of the public sector and the delayed transition toward a more open market economy in some respects.
- **Environmental and marine resource challenges:** unregulated and illegal fishing leads to the depletion of fish stocks and the destruction of marine ecosystems, especially with the use of bottom trawl nets; marine pollution through the problem of marine waste threatening living organisms and conflicting with sustainable development; and the need to take urgent measures to address the effects of climate change on marine resources.
- **Development and economic challenges:** focusing on achieving economic diversification and activating the role of the sea as a fundamental driver ,specifically through the need to invest in infrastructure for maritime and coastal tourism sectors and to encourage innovation and technical solutions to address maritime challenges.
- **Security challenges:** the need for an integrated security strategy to counter piracy and maritime terrorism and ensure the safety of economic activities.

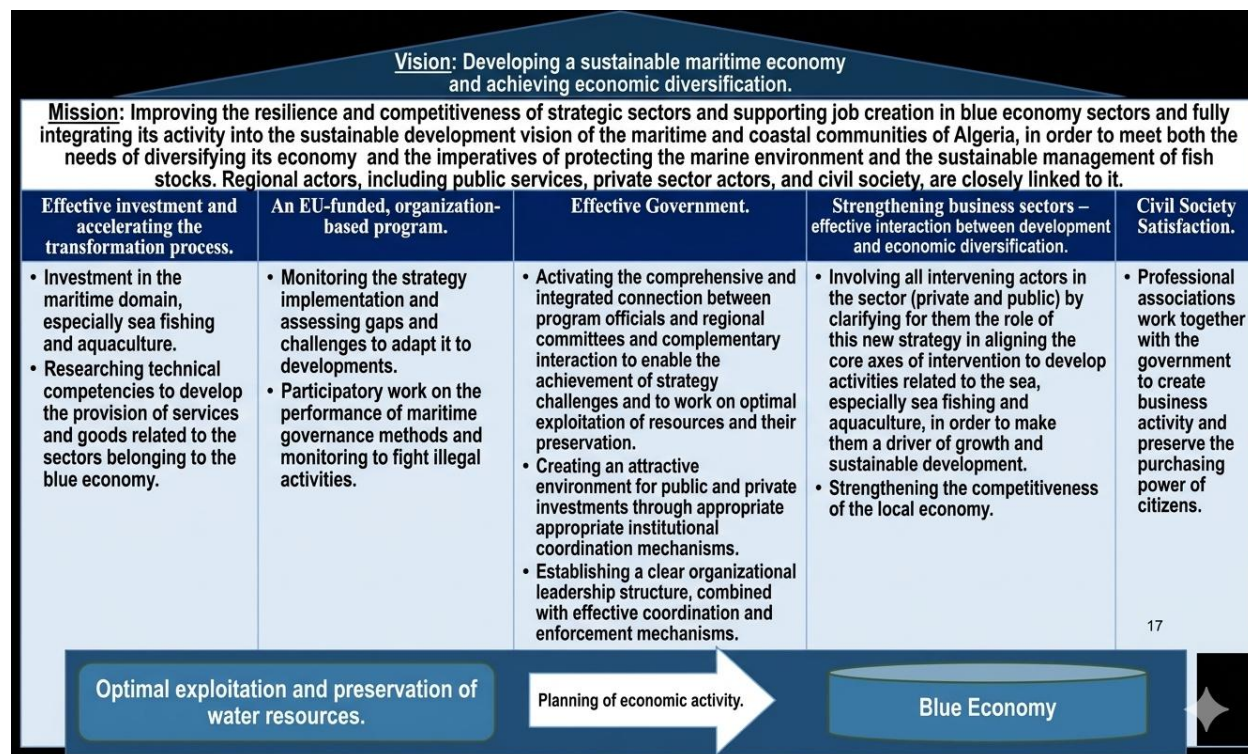
To overcome these challenges, studies emphasize the importance of investing in infrastructure, encouraging innovation, the effective management of marine resources, strengthening international partnerships, and developing the legal environment to create a sustainable blue economy in Algeria. The National Blue Economy Strategy also mapped out short-term challenges that need to be addressed, revolving around:

- Integrated planning of maritime and coastal spaces ,work has been done to implement them while simultaneously delivering training that meets the needs of the blue economy as presented to stakeholders in the strategy.
- Improving the incomes of economic stakeholders in the country's coastal areas by relying on the field of research and innovation ,they were accompanied to contribute more effectively to the development of the blue economy and the diversification of the Algerian economy.

- Strengthening professional structures and monitoring, accompanying, and overseeing small-scale fisheries professions in accordance with the ministerial strategy relating to the small-scale fisheries action plan for the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- Working toward possessing an effective fisheries information system, in addition to technical capacities and a legal framework suited to the management of fishery stocks with the participation of professionals, for effective and participatory monitoring of catch volumes and production.
- Monitoring illegal maritime activities ,these have been reinforced, tested, organized, and integrated into the new regulated maritime zones.

4-3 Mechanisms for Activating the National Blue Economy Strategy: To activate the National Blue Economy Strategy in Algeria, key mechanisms are relied upon that focus on governance and the establishment of new bodies ,such as the National Blue Economy Committee, which works to link strategic objectives at both national and local levels, and the National Blue Economy Forum, which works to bring together stakeholders and contributors to the sector ,alongside investment in technology and innovation (digitization, advanced technology), developing vital sectors (fishing, aquaculture, coastal tourism), strengthening partnerships and developing local capacities, while ensuring environmental sustainability and economic diversification through the efficient exploitation of marine resources. The following figure shows the most important pillars for activating the National Blue Economy Strategy.

Figure 7: Mechanisms for activating the National Blue Economy Strategy



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

5- Conclusion:

The blue economy in Algeria represents a strategic opportunity to achieve economic diversification and sustainable development, by benefiting from the vast marine wealth through sectors such as coastal tourism and marine fisheries, with a focus on innovation, investment in maritime infrastructure, and efficient resource management, ensuring the creation of sustainable jobs and reducing dependence on hydrocarbons. It requires the combined efforts of the public and private sectors and civil society to ensure a prosperous maritime future for Algeria. The various findings and recommendations reached through this study are presented as follows:

✓ The blue economy is a low-pollution circular economy that is efficient in resource use, relies on sustainable patterns of consumption and production, promotes human well-being and social equity that generate economic value and jobs, and significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological deficits.

✓ Algeria's blue economy strategy, which focuses on fishing, aquaculture, marine tourism, and maritime transport, and targets job creation, is making gradual progress toward economic diversification. Early results are beginning to show from efforts to adopt technology and innovation to enhance the efficiency of maritime sectors and achieve food security, particularly with projects such as the Port of Hamdania and the development of aquaculture, with a focus on improving fishermen's protection and developing the legislative framework to achieve environmental and economic sustainability, despite challenges in comprehensive implementation and moving beyond dependence on hydrocarbons.

✓ The need to adapt the legal framework and implementing regulations to allow the various related sectors to contribute to the implementation of this strategy.

✓ Effective coordination between those responsible for the strategy, intermediaries, and implementing actors, and the provision of a suitable base and environment for implementing the strategy.

✓ A focus on encouraging science, knowledge, and innovation to allow graduates and institutions to create jobs and wealth in traditional activities such as marine fishing, aquaculture, and tourism, as well as new and emerging activities such as marine renewable energies, marine biological technology, shipbuilding, and high-seas and offshore fishing.

✓ Developing related sectors and involving them in the process, such as the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, environment, tourism, and civil society sectors, among others, which can provide the necessary infrastructure in the country's coastal areas.

✓ Encouraging and providing the appropriate environment to activate activities not currently covered by existing law, such as the production of pharmaceuticals from marine raw materials, certain scientific research activities, and recycling activities, particularly the recycling of old boats and ships. In addition to this: deep-water oil and gas production; wind energy produced by tidal movements and sea waves; osmotic energy (produced based on exploiting the difference in salinity between fresh water and seawater in order to obtain energy and generate electricity); and deep-sea mining.

✓ Focusing on the construction of artificial reefs of both types, those designed for protection and those designed for production, as well as productive cooperation between the various sectors that have a relationship with the sea, such as tourism, transport, the environment, water resources,

and even the Ministry of Energy, in accordance with the imperative of rationally exploiting the sea to ensure the long-term sustainable use of oceans and marine resources.

✓ Strengthening biodiversity and ecology, and protecting the environment through understanding the ecological and biological value of the oceans; addressing the effects of pressures and threats on marine and coastal biodiversity; facilitating the application of tools to implement the ecosystem approach for conservation and sustainable use; building capacity to create favorable conditions for implementation; and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors ,which will contribute to diversifying life in the oceans and seas and achieving sustainable development.

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19. A joint ministerial order dated the 23rd of Jumada al-Awwal 1442, corresponding to January 7, 2021, specifying the modalities and conditions for issuing certificates for qualified seafarers aboard fishing vessels.
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21. An order dated January 2021 amending the order dated November 2018, which includes the appointment of members of the Board of Directors of the National Agency for the Sustainable Development of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture.
22. Law No. 98-05 dated the 1st of Rabi' al-Awwal 1419, corresponding to June 25, 1998, amending and supplementing Order No. 76-80 dated the 29th of Shawwal 1396, corresponding to October 23, 1976, containing the Maritime Code.
23. Law No. 02-02 dated the 22nd of Dhu al-Qi'dah 1422, corresponding to February 5, 2002, relating to the protection and enhancement of the coastline.
24. STRATÉGIE NATIONALE POUR L'ECONOMIE BLEUE – ALGÉRIE SNEB – 2030–