



The information contained in this sheet has been compiled by [Jaume Portell](#), a journalist specialized in economics and international relations, in an activity 85% co-financed by ERDF funds in the framework of the [AfricanTech](#) project (1/MAC/1/1.3/0088) within the INTERREG VI D MAC 2021-2027 initiative.

ALGERIA

Macroeconomic framework:

The growth of Algeria's economy and government revenues largely depends on the production and prices of petroleum and gas. According to the 2024 African Economic Outlook, in 2022 the growth was 3,6%; the next year was 4,2%. Algeria's challenge, according to the same report, is to diversify the economy beyond hydrocarbons, even though in the last few years the GDP linked to the sector has been decreasing. The services sector is capturing the jobs disappearing from agriculture, but the lack of employment is still a problem to solve. Since 2021, the government has started a grant for unemployment of around 100 dollars per month. The GDP in Algeria in 2023 was 247,630 billion.

Debt and currency:

Algeria has an external debt of 7315 million and, unlike most African countries, its external debt payments have not only not increased but have decreased over the last decade. In 2012, it paid 664 million in interest and deadlines of its external debt, a number that has decreased to 85 million that it must pay this 2025. Their largest and only multilateral creditor is the African Development Bank. The rest of its debt is in the hands of the principal bilateral creditors, China (7%), France (4%), and Italy (3%).

The Algerian dinar has depreciated since the COVID pandemic in 2020, it went from 120 dinars/dollar at that time to 134 dinars per dollar in early 2025.

Imports and exports:

Algerian exports are almost completely linked to the price of petroleum and gas. In 2023, exports were 52,400 million, with gas (52%) and petroleum (27%) being the main sources of income. The sales of these sources of energy are oriented specially to the European market, with an important weight for Italy (29%), France (14%), and

Spain (13%). Beyond Europe, the United States (6%), Brazil (3,66%), and Tunisia (3,4%) were the most outstanding business partners.

In 2023, imports were 40,000 million, with an important weight of machinery (20%), cars or the food imports, from wheat, corn, and sugar to soybean oil. The vaccines, the medicines, the pesticides, and other chemical products represented 10% of the imports. These goods came mostly from China (24%), France (11,6%), Italy (7.6%), Turkey (7%), and Brazil (6%).

Electricity:

Algeria's electric generation has doubled since 2010, even though it still has the same lack of diversity that it had back then, because of its dependence on gas. In 2010, it generated 45.73 TWh, with 98% of the mix coming from gas. In 2023, it generated 96.3 TWh, and 99% of the mix was gas.

Defence:

Algeria's annual expenditure on defence was 16,052 million in 2023, according to SIPRI, a Swedish institute specialized in trade with this type of product. This makes Algeria the African country that spends more money, -in absolute values- on defence. In total, this represents more than 19% of government spending. Since 2000, Russia has been Algeria's main supplier.

Demographics:

Unlike other African countries, in Algeria, the urbanisation process was already a reality in 1990. Back then, more than half of the population (52%) lived in cities. In 2023, this process was completely consolidated, as three out of four Algerians lived in urban areas. The population has grown during this period from 25.3 million Algerians to 46 million in 2023. Life expectancy has increased since 1990, going from 67 years old to 77 years old in 2022. Half of the population is less than 29 years old.

Technological innovation:

The massive presence of mobile phones in Algeria has contributed to an increasing percentage of the population being able to access the Internet. Nowadays, according to the 2023 ICT Development Index, 8 out of 10 Algerians have a mobile phone. This situation has made it easier to increase the percentage of Algerians who have access to the internet between 2010 and 2022: in less than a decade, it has jumped from 12% to 71% of the population.