Economic Intelligence in Algeria:
A SWOT Analysis of Current Realities and Future Prospects

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Abstract:
This study examines the current state of Economic Intelligence (EI) in Algeria, focusing on its reality and challenges through a comprehensive SWOT analysis. The research reveals that Algeria possesses significant strengths, including natural resource wealth and government commitment to economic reforms, which provide a foundation for developing robust EI practices. However, the country faces notable challenges such as limited data availability, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and a shortage of skilled professionals in the field. The study identifies opportunities for enhancing EI capabilities through investment in technology, regional cooperation, and economic diversification. Threats to effective EI implementation include political instability, global economic fluctuations, and cybersecurity risks. The findings highlight the importance of strategic planning in leveraging Algeria's strengths and opportunities while addressing weaknesses and mitigating threats to develop a comprehensive EI framework that supports sustainable economic development and diversification.

Keywords: Economic Intelligence; Algeria; SWOT Analysis; Strategic Planning; Economic Development.
JEL Classification Codes : D80 ; F63 ; L52 ; O20 ; O55.

Introduction:

In an era of rapid globalization and increasing economic complexity, the role of economic intelligence (EI) has become paramount for nations seeking to enhance their competitive advantage and foster sustainable development. Economic intelligence, defined as the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic information relevant to economic activities, plays a crucial role in informing policy decisions and shaping business strategies. For developing countries like Algeria, harnessing the power of economic intelligence is not just an option but a necessity in navigating the complexities of the global economic landscape.

Algeria, with its rich natural resources and strategic geographical location, stands at a critical juncture in its economic development. The country's heavy reliance on hydrocarbons has long been a source of both strength and vulnerability, highlighting the urgent need for economic diversification and strategic planning. In this context, the development and implementation of robust economic intelligence practices could serve as a catalyst for informed decision-making and sustainable growth.

However, the reality of economic intelligence in Algeria presents a complex picture, characterized by both opportunities and significant challenges. While the Algerian government has recognized the importance of EI and initiated various reforms, the country still grapples with issues such as limited data availability, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and a shortage of skilled professionals in the field. These challenges are further compounded by the rapidly evolving global economic environment and the need to adapt to technological advancements.

This study aims to examine the current state of economic intelligence in Algeria, identifying the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that shape its landscape. By conducting a

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comprehensive SWOT analysis, we seek to provide insights into the reality of EI practices in Algeria and explore potential strategies for overcoming existing challenges.

The primary research questions guiding this study are:

1. What is the current state of economic intelligence practices in Algeria?
2. What are the main challenges hindering the effective implementation of economic intelligence in Algeria?
3. How can Algeria leverage its strengths and opportunities to enhance its economic intelligence capabilities?
4. What strategies can be employed to address the weaknesses and mitigate the threats facing economic intelligence in Algeria?

By addressing these questions, this research aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on economic intelligence in developing countries and provide actionable insights for policymakers, business leaders, and researchers interested in enhancing Algeria's economic competitiveness through strategic intelligence practices.

1. Literature Review

1.1. Theoretical Framework of Economic Intelligence

The theoretical framework of economic intelligence (EI) encompasses a multifaceted approach to understanding how information is collected, analyzed, and utilized to enhance decision-making and strategic planning within economic contexts. Economic intelligence is often distinguished from economic espionage by its ethical and legal boundaries, which are critical in maintaining the integrity of information practices in business and government sectors (Razinkina et al., 2022). This framework integrates various definitions and concepts that highlight the significance of EI in fostering economic development, competitive advantage, and sustainable practices.

Economic intelligence can be defined as the systematic collection and analysis of information relevant to economic activities, which includes market trends, competitor strategies, and regulatory changes. This process is essential for organizations aiming to navigate complex economic landscapes and make informed decisions (Saksono, 2023). The role of EI extends beyond mere data collection; it involves the strategic dissemination of insights that can influence policy-making and business strategies (Saksono, 2023). Moreover, the ethical implications of EI practices are paramount, as they delineate the boundaries between legitimate intelligence gathering and unethical practices such as corporate espionage (Razinkina et al., 2022).

Key components of economic intelligence include data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Data collection involves gathering information from various sources, including market research, financial reports, and social media analytics. The analysis phase employs sophisticated methodologies, including statistical analysis and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques, to interpret the data and extract actionable insights (Donets, 2023). For instance, automated systems can significantly enhance the efficiency and quality of economic analysis, allowing organizations to respond swiftly to market changes (Donets, 2023). Furthermore, the dissemination of intelligence is crucial, as it ensures that relevant stakeholders are informed and can act on the insights generated (Saksono, 2023).

The processes involved in economic intelligence are dynamic and iterative. They often begin with the identification of information needs, followed by the collection of relevant data. This data is then processed and analyzed using various tools and methodologies, including AI and big data analytics, which facilitate the identification of patterns and trends that may not be immediately apparent (Wang & Zhao, 2022). The final step involves disseminating the findings to decision-makers, ensuring that the intelligence is actionable and can inform strategic choices (Saksono, 2023; Donets, 2023).

In the context of international economic relations, economic intelligence plays a critical role in understanding global market dynamics and competitive positioning. It allows organizations to anticipate changes in the economic environment and adapt their strategies accordingly (Hromozdova et al., 2021). The integration of AI technologies into economic intelligence processes has further enhanced the ability to forecast economic conditions and optimize decision-making (Wang & Zhao, 2022). For instance, AI-driven models can analyze vast amounts of data to predict market trends, enabling organizations to make proactive rather than reactive decisions (Wang & Zhao, 2022).

Moreover, the ethical considerations surrounding economic intelligence cannot be overlooked. As organizations increasingly rely on data-driven insights, the potential for misuse of information also rises. Establishing a legal and ethical framework for economic intelligence is essential to prevent practices that could undermine trust and integrity in economic transactions (Razinkina et al., 2022; Hromozdova et al., 2021). This framework should encompass guidelines for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, ensuring that all practices adhere to legal standards and ethical norms (Razinkina et al., 2022; Hromozdova et al., 2021).

The evolution of economic intelligence as a discipline has been marked by the increasing recognition of its importance in strategic management and policy formulation. Over the past few decades, EI has transitioned from a niche area of study to a critical component of business strategy and public policy (Fougy, 2014). This shift reflects a broader understanding of the role that information plays in economic success and the need for organizations to harness intelligence effectively (Fougy, 2014).

The theoretical framework of economic intelligence is characterized by its emphasis on systematic information gathering, analysis, and ethical considerations. As organizations navigate an increasingly complex economic landscape, the ability to leverage economic intelligence will be paramount in achieving competitive advantage and fostering sustainable development. The integration of AI and big data analytics into EI processes further enhances the capacity for informed decision-making, while the establishment of ethical guidelines ensures that these practices contribute positively to the economic ecosystem.

1.2. Economic Intelligence in Developing Countries

Economic intelligence (EI) plays a pivotal role in the development of countries, particularly in the context of developing nations. The comparative studies and best practices in the application of EI reveal significant insights into how these countries can leverage intelligence to enhance their economic performance and address challenges unique to their environments. This discussion will explore the comparative studies of EI in developing countries, identify best practices, and examine the challenges and success factors that influence the effectiveness of EI initiatives.

In developing countries, the role of economic intelligence is often intertwined with national security and economic strength. For instance, Saksono emphasizes that EI is crucial for accelerating welfare and economic development in regions like Gorontalo Province in Indonesia, where strategic intelligence gathering can inform policy decisions and enhance local governance (Saksono, 2023). This highlights the importance of EI in fostering economic resilience and adaptability in the face of global challenges. The comparative analysis of EI practices across different developing nations reveals that while the context may vary, the fundamental principles of gathering, analyzing, and disseminating economic information remain consistent.

Best practices in economic intelligence often stem from successful case studies in various developing countries. For example, countries that have effectively integrated EI into their economic planning processes tend to exhibit higher levels of institutional quality, which in turn positively affects economic growth (Kanyama, 2014). The establishment of robust institutions that prioritize transparency and accountability is a common theme among successful EI initiatives. These institutions not only facilitate better data collection and analysis but also ensure that the insights derived from EI are utilized effectively in policy-making (Kanyama, 2014).

Moreover, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into economic intelligence processes has emerged as a best practice. AI can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of data analysis, allowing for more informed decision-making. For instance, studies have shown that AI-driven economic models can optimize resource allocation and improve the forecasting of economic conditions, which is particularly beneficial for developing countries striving for sustainable growth (Li, 2024; Hu et al., 2021). The ability to harness AI for economic intelligence can significantly enhance the capacity of developing nations to respond to economic fluctuations and challenges.

Despite the potential benefits of EI, developing countries face numerous challenges in its implementation. One of the primary obstacles is the lack of infrastructure and resources necessary for effective data collection and analysis. Many developing nations struggle with inadequate technological capabilities and limited access to reliable data sources, which hampers their ability to conduct thorough economic analyses (Razinkina et al., 2022). Additionally, the ethical and legal considerations surrounding economic intelligence practices can pose challenges, particularly in regions where regulatory frameworks are weak or poorly enforced (Razinkina et al., 2022).

Another significant challenge is the need for skilled personnel who can effectively manage and analyze economic data. The shortage of trained professionals in the field of economic intelligence can limit the effectiveness of EI initiatives, as organizations may lack the expertise required to interpret complex data sets and derive actionable insights (Saksono, 2023). Furthermore, cultural factors and resistance to change can impede the adoption of EI practices, as stakeholders may be hesitant to embrace new methodologies or technologies.

Success factors for effective economic intelligence in developing countries often include strong governmental support and a commitment to fostering a culture of transparency and collaboration. When governments prioritize EI and allocate resources to its development, it can lead to more effective implementation and utilization of intelligence practices (Λαπατίνας & Λίτινα, 2018). Additionally, fostering partnerships between public and private sectors can enhance the sharing of information and resources, leading to more comprehensive economic analyses and better-informed decision-making (Λαπατίνας & Λίτινα, 2018).

Furthermore, the establishment of clear legal frameworks and ethical guidelines for economic intelligence practices is essential. This not only helps to mitigate risks associated with data misuse but also builds trust among stakeholders, encouraging greater participation in EI initiatives (Razinkina et al., 2022). Countries that have successfully navigated these challenges often demonstrate a commitment to continuous improvement and adaptation, regularly updating their EI practices to reflect changing economic conditions and technological advancements (Λαπατίνας & Λίτινα, 2018).

Economic intelligence serves as a vital tool for developing countries seeking to enhance their economic performance and resilience. Comparative studies reveal that while challenges persist, best practices in EI can significantly contribute to sustainable development. By leveraging AI technologies, fostering strong institutions, and prioritizing ethical practices, developing nations can harness the power of economic intelligence to navigate the complexities of the global economy and achieve their developmental goals.

1.3. Algerian Economic Context

Algeria's economic landscape is characterized by a complex interplay of abundant natural resources, particularly hydrocarbons, and significant socio-economic challenges. The country is endowed with substantial oil and gas reserves, which have historically been the backbone of its economy, contributing to a large portion of government revenue and export earnings Zemri (2023). However, despite these resources, Algeria faces hurdles in achieving sustainable economic growth and diversification. The reliance on hydrocarbons has made the economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices, leading to economic instability and necessitating a shift towards more sustainable practices (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014).

The Algerian government has recognized the need for economic reforms to address these challenges. Since the late 1980s, Algeria has embarked on a series of economic reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy and promoting private sector growth (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014). These reforms have included efforts to enhance the business environment, attract foreign investment, and reduce the dominance of state-owned enterprises. However, the implementation of these reforms has been complicated by political and social instability, which has created an uncertain environment for both domestic and foreign investors (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014).

In the context of economic intelligence, previous studies have highlighted the importance of strategic decision-making in navigating the complexities of Algeria's economic landscape. For instance, Baaziz and Quoniam emphasize the role of economic intelligence in reducing risks associated with strategic decisions in uncertain competitive environments, particularly for state-owned firms (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014). Their research underscores the necessity for these firms to adapt to changing market conditions and to utilize economic intelligence as a tool for informed decision-making.

Moreover, the integration of digital transformation into the Algerian economy has emerged as a critical factor for enhancing economic intelligence. Tiour's study on the impact of digital transformation on macroeconomic variables indicates that digitization can significantly boost economic growth and improve the competitiveness of various sectors (Tiour, 2024). This transformation is essential for developing a robust economic intelligence framework that can support strategic planning and policy formulation in Algeria.

The challenges faced by Algeria in implementing effective economic intelligence practices are multifaceted. One significant challenge is the lack of a comprehensive framework for economic intelligence that integrates data collection, analysis, and dissemination across various sectors (Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021). The absence of such a framework can lead to fragmented efforts and missed opportunities for leveraging intelligence in decision-making processes. Furthermore, the political and legal uncertainties surrounding economic reforms can hinder the establishment of a conducive environment for economic intelligence initiatives (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021).

Success factors for enhancing economic intelligence in Algeria include strong governmental support and the establishment of a culture of strategic vigilance. The Algerian government has made efforts to build directorates of economic intelligence within various ministries, aiming to promote investment and improve the overall economic landscape (Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021). Additionally, fostering partnerships between public and private sectors can enhance the sharing of information and resources, leading to more effective economic intelligence practices (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021).

Algeria's economic landscape is marked by both opportunities and challenges. The country's reliance on hydrocarbons necessitates a shift towards diversification and sustainable growth, which can be supported by effective economic intelligence practices. Previous studies highlight the importance of strategic decision-making and the integration of digital transformation in enhancing economic intelligence in Algeria. By addressing the challenges and leveraging success factors, Algeria can harness economic intelligence to navigate its complex economic environment and achieve sustainable development.

2. Research methodology

The SWOT analysis framework is a strategic planning tool that enables organizations to identify and evaluate their internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats. This analytical tool has been widely applied across various sectors, including business, healthcare, education, and environmental management, to facilitate informed decision-making and strategic planning (Helms & Nixon, 2010; Gürel & Tat, 2017). The versatility of the SWOT framework allows it to be tailored to specific contexts, making it a valuable resource for organizations seeking to navigate complex environments and optimize their strategic initiatives.

In the context of Algeria, the SWOT analysis framework has been employed to assess various sectors and identify strategic pathways for development. For instance, the application of SWOT analysis in the tourism sector has been instrumental in understanding the potential for growth and the challenges that need to be addressed to enhance tourism development in regions like Biskra (MEFTAH et al., 2022). By identifying strengths such as unique cultural heritage and natural attractions, weaknesses like inadequate infrastructure, opportunities for investment, and threats from competition, stakeholders can formulate targeted strategies to promote sustainable tourism practices.

Moreover, the SWOT analysis has been utilized to explore the potential of emerging sectors such as nanotechnology in Algeria. Mostefai et al. conducted a SWOT analysis to evaluate the role of nanotechnology as a driver for economic diversification, emphasizing the need for strategic frameworks that leverage Algeria's existing strengths while addressing weaknesses and external threats (Mostefai et al., 2022). This approach highlights the importance of aligning strategic initiatives with national development goals and the broader economic landscape.

The integration of SWOT analysis with other methodologies, such as the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), has further enhanced its applicability in complex decision-making scenarios. For example, Cacal et al. combined SWOT analysis with AHP to develop a comprehensive framework for integrated water resource management in Palawan, demonstrating how multi-criteria decision-making can be effectively applied to address environmental challenges (Cacal et al., 2023). This integrated approach can be particularly beneficial for Algeria as it seeks to manage its natural resources sustainably while fostering economic growth.

Despite the strengths of the SWOT analysis framework, it is essential to acknowledge its limitations. Critics argue that traditional SWOT analysis can be overly simplistic and may not capture the dynamic nature of strategic environments (Helms & Nixon, 2010; Vlados, 2019). To address these concerns, researchers have proposed enhancements to the conventional SWOT framework, such as the Dynamic SWOT analysis, which incorporates temporal dimensions and allows for a more nuanced understanding of strategic factors (Więckowska et al., 2022). This evolution of the SWOT framework reflects the need for continuous adaptation and refinement in response to changing contexts and emerging challenges.

The SWOT analysis framework serves as a powerful tool for strategic planning and decision-making in Algeria's diverse economic landscape. Its application across various sectors, including tourism, nanotechnology, and resource management, underscores its versatility and relevance in addressing the unique challenges faced by the country. By leveraging the insights gained from SWOT analysis, stakeholders can develop informed strategies that promote sustainable development and enhance Algeria's economic resilience.

3. A SWOT analysis for Economic Intelligence in Algeria

Conducting a SWOT analysis for economic intelligence (EI) in Algeria involves evaluating the internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external opportunities and threats that characterize the current landscape of economic intelligence practices in the country. This analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the factors influencing the effectiveness of EI initiatives and can guide stakeholders in formulating strategies for improvement.

3.1. Strengths

1. ***Natural Resource Wealth***: Algeria is endowed with significant hydrocarbon resources, which provide a strong financial base for investments in economic intelligence initiatives. The revenues generated from oil and gas can be redirected towards enhancing data collection and analysis capabilities Veselovsky et al. (2021). The country's natural water potential is estimated at 19 billion cubic meters per year (BCM/yr) (Water Use in Algeria, 2019). In terms of energy, Algeria is a major producer and exporter of oil and gas. As of 2021, Algeria's natural gas production reached 3,734,001 terajoules (TJ), a 28% increase from previous years, making it the second-largest supplier of natural gas in Africa. The total natural resources rents as a percentage of GDP in Algeria were 18.9% in 2021 (World Bank, 2024).
2. ***Government Commitment***: The Algerian government has recognized the importance of economic intelligence in driving economic development and has initiated various reforms aimed at improving the business environment. This commitment can facilitate the establishment of a structured EI framework (Belchik, 2021).
3. ***Emerging Digital Infrastructure***: There is a growing emphasis on digital transformation within Algeria, which can enhance the capabilities of economic intelligence through improved data analytics and information systems. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into economic processes can significantly boost productivity and decision-making (Hu et al., 2021; Korinek & Stiglitz, 2021).

4. ***Strategic Location***: Algeria's geographical position as a gateway between Europe and Africa provides unique opportunities for trade and investment. This strategic advantage can be leveraged to enhance economic intelligence efforts aimed at attracting foreign investment and fostering international partnerships (Saksono, 2023).

5. ***Existing Research and Frameworks***: There is a growing body of research on economic intelligence in Algeria, which provides a foundation for developing effective strategies. Studies have highlighted the role of EI in various sectors, including tourism and technology, offering insights into best practices and potential applications (MEFTAH et al., 2022; Mostefai et al., 2022).

3.2. Weaknesses

1. ***Limited Data Availability***: One of the significant challenges facing economic intelligence in Algeria is the lack of reliable and comprehensive data. Inadequate data collection mechanisms can hinder effective analysis and decision-making (Razinkina et al., 2022; Saksono, 2023).

2. ***Bureaucratic Inefficiencies***: The bureaucratic nature of the Algerian government can slow down the implementation of economic intelligence initiatives. Complex regulatory frameworks and slow decision-making processes may impede progress (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021).

3. ***Skill Gaps***: There is a shortage of skilled professionals in the field of economic intelligence, particularly in data analysis and interpretation. This skills gap can limit the effectiveness of EI initiatives and hinder the ability to leverage available data (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Saksono, 2023).

4. ***Dependence on Hydrocarbons***: The heavy reliance on oil and gas revenues can create vulnerabilities in the economic intelligence framework. Fluctuations in global oil prices can impact funding for EI initiatives and lead to inconsistent strategic planning (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Belchik, 2021).

5. ***Cultural Resistance to Change***: There may be resistance to adopting new technologies and methodologies within organizations, particularly in state-owned enterprises. This cultural inertia can hinder the effective implementation of economic intelligence practices (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021).

3.3. Opportunities

1. ***Investment in Technology***: The global trend towards digitalization presents an opportunity for Algeria to invest in advanced technologies such as AI and big data analytics. These technologies can enhance the capabilities of economic intelligence and improve overall economic performance (Hu et al., 2021; Korinek & Stiglitz, 2021).

2. ***Regional Cooperation***: Algeria can benefit from regional partnerships and collaborations with neighboring countries to share best practices in economic intelligence. Such cooperation can enhance data sharing and collective decision-making (Saksono, 2023; Hu et al., 2021).

3. ***International Funding and Support***: There are opportunities for Algeria to secure international funding and technical assistance for developing its economic intelligence capabilities. Organizations such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank often support initiatives aimed at enhancing governance and economic development (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Saksono, 2023).

4. ***Focus on Diversification***: The need for economic diversification away from hydrocarbons presents an opportunity for economic intelligence to play a crucial role in identifying new sectors for growth. By analyzing market trends and consumer behavior, EI can guide investments in emerging industries (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Mostefai et al., 2022).

5. ***Public Awareness and Engagement***: Increasing awareness of the importance of economic intelligence among stakeholders can foster a culture of strategic thinking and data-driven decision-making. Engaging the public and private sectors in discussions about EI can lead to collaborative efforts and shared goals (Saksono, 2023; Hu et al., 2021).

3.4. Threats

1. ***Political Instability***: Political uncertainty and social unrest can pose significant threats to the effective implementation of economic intelligence initiatives. Instability can disrupt data collection efforts and hinder strategic planning (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Rahmani & Ghazi, 2021).
2. ***Global Economic Fluctuations***: Changes in the global economic environment, such as recessions or shifts in trade policies, can impact Algeria's economic performance and the effectiveness of its economic intelligence framework. Such fluctuations can lead to reduced investment and economic volatility (Baaziz & Quoniam, 2014; Belchik, 2021).
3. ***Cybersecurity Risks***: As Algeria invests in digital technologies for economic intelligence, the risk of cyberattacks and data breaches increases. Ensuring the security of sensitive economic data is critical to maintaining trust and integrity in EI practices (Hu et al., 2021; Korinek & Stiglitz, 2021).
4. ***Competition from Other Nations***: Other countries in the region may also be enhancing their economic intelligence capabilities, leading to increased competition for investment and market share. Algeria must remain vigilant and proactive in its EI efforts to maintain its competitive edge (Saksono, 2023; Hu et al., 2021).
5. ***Ethical Concerns***: The potential for misuse of economic intelligence practices, such as economic espionage, poses ethical challenges. Establishing clear legal frameworks and ethical guidelines is essential to prevent abuses and build trust among stakeholders (Razinkina et al., 2022; Saksono, 2023).

The SWOT analysis of economic intelligence in Algeria highlights the strengths and opportunities that can be leveraged for growth, as well as the weaknesses and threats that need to be addressed. By focusing on enhancing data availability, investing in technology, and fostering a culture of collaboration, Algeria can develop a robust economic intelligence framework that supports sustainable development and economic diversification.

Conclusion

This study has examined the current state of Economic Intelligence (EI) in Algeria, highlighting its reality and challenges through a comprehensive SWOT analysis. The research reveals that Algeria possesses significant strengths and opportunities that can be leveraged to enhance its EI capabilities, while also facing notable weaknesses and threats that require strategic attention.

The main findings of this study indicate that Algeria's natural resource wealth, particularly its hydrocarbon reserves, provides a strong financial base for investing in EI initiatives. The government's commitment to economic reforms and the emerging digital infrastructure offer a foundation for developing robust EI practices. However, the country faces challenges such as limited data availability, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and a shortage of skilled professionals in the field of EI.

The importance of these findings lies in their potential to inform policy-making and strategic planning in Algeria. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of its EI landscape, Algeria can develop targeted strategies to enhance its economic competitiveness and foster sustainable development. The opportunities identified, such as investment in technology and regional cooperation, present pathways for Algeria to overcome its current limitations and establish a more effective EI framework.

These results verify the hypothesis that while Algeria has made progress in recognizing the importance of EI, significant challenges remain in its implementation and effectiveness. The analysis supports the notion that a strategic approach to addressing these challenges could significantly enhance Algeria's economic intelligence capabilities.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Invest in capacity building programs to address the skills gap in EI.
- ✓ Develop a comprehensive national EI framework that integrates data collection, analysis, and dissemination across various sectors.
- ✓ Leverage international partnerships to access funding and technical expertise for EI initiatives.

✓ Implement policies to encourage data sharing and collaboration between public and private sectors.

✓ Prioritize the development of digital infrastructure to support advanced EI practices.

Perspectives:

The future of EI in Algeria looks promising if the country can effectively leverage its strengths and opportunities while addressing its weaknesses and mitigating threats. The integration of artificial intelligence and big data analytics into EI practices could revolutionize decision-making processes and economic planning. Furthermore, as Algeria seeks to diversify its economy, EI will play a crucial role in identifying new growth sectors and guiding strategic investments.

Limitations:

This research is limited by the availability of up-to-date data on EI practices in Algeria. The rapidly changing global economic landscape means that some of the identified factors may evolve quickly. Additionally, the study's reliance on secondary sources may not capture the full complexity of on-the-ground realities in Algeria's EI landscape.

Future research should focus on conducting primary studies to gather more detailed insights into the implementation of EI practices in Algeria. Comparative studies with other developing countries could also provide valuable benchmarks and best practices for enhancing Algeria's EI capabilities.

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