

KASDI MERBAH UNIVERSITY-OUARGLA
Faculty of Letters and Language

Department of English



Academic Master

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Filed: English Language and Literature

Specialty: Literature and Civilization

Title

USA – Algeria

Economic partnership

Dissertation submitted to the department of letters and English language, partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of master in Literature and Civilization

Submitted by:

Benchouiha Bachir

Mokadem Khaled

Before The Jury:

Dr President KMU-Ouargla

Dr Examiner KMU-Ouargla

Dr Hind HANAFI Supervisor KMU-Ouargla

Academic Year : 2021-2022

Acknowledgement

First of all, We would like to thank *Almighty God* for his blessings and for all the achievements in our life.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, our debt of thanks to our supervisor Dr. Hind Hanafi whose encouragement, understanding and wise guidance throughout, were extremely helpful.

We are also grateful to all our colleagues and everyone who has contributed to the realization of this study.

Abstract

The Study aims to identify the economic partnership between The United States And Algeria. The two countries signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). Establishing a consultative process on trade and investment that led to a bilateral treaty on investment , trade, benefits and taxation. This allowed an intensification of Algeria's oil and gas exploitation by multinational corporations. The objective of the agreement was to double trade the volume between the two countries and allow American companies to get a larger share of the Algerian market, particularly in the oil sector. The United States is currently the largest investor in this sector.

Key words: The economic partnership, The United States, Algeria, agreement trade.

CONTENTS

Abstract.....	
Dedication	
Acknowledgement	
General Introduction.....	08
literature review.....	10

Chapter One: OVERVIEW Of The united States And Algeria

Introduction.....	
I. Overview Of The united States	18
I.1.1 The Geography.....	18
I.1.1 people and culture.....	19
I.1.3 USA History.....	20
I. 2.1 Overview Of The Algeria.....	24
I.2.2 The Geography.....	24
I.2.3 people and culture.....	25
I.2 .4 history of Algeria.....	26
I.2.5 Resources and power.....	27

Chapter TWO: Economic partnership: Theoretical Background

II-1 Preferential trade arrangements.....	31
II-1-1 The Preferential trade arrangements ((PTAs) landscape.....	31
II-1-2 The forms of inter-coordination in the PTAs.....	32
II-1-3 The benefit of developing countries from the Preferential trade arrangements	34
II-2 Regional Trade Agreement.....	34
II-2-1 Definition of Regional Trade Agreement.....	34
II-2-2 The regional trade agreement discrimination forms.....	35
II-2-2 RTAs Framework and WTO-like measures.....	36
II-2-3 The benefits and costs of the regional trade agreement.....	36
II-3 Bilateral trade agreement (BTA).....	37
II-3-1 Bilateral trade agreement definition.....	37
II-2-3 The benefits and costs of the regional trade agreement.....	38
II-3 Bilateral trade agreement (BTA).....	39
II-3-1 Bilateral trade agreement definition.....	39
II-3-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Bilateral Trade.....	40
II-3-3 Bilateral trade agreements Barriers.....	41
II-4 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).....	42

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

II-4-1 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) definition.....	42
II-4-2 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) approaches.....	43
II-4-3 Similarities and differences between BITs.....	43
II-4-4 The problems faced in Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).....	45
II-5 Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI).....	46
II-5-2 The International Agreements Approaches.....	48
II-6 Free Trade Agreement.....	50
II-6-1 Free Trade Agreement definition.....	50
II-6-2 The economies Effects of Free Trade Agreement.....	50
II-7 The World Trade Organization (WTO).....	54
II-7-1 The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements.....	54
II-7-3 The World Trade Organization fundamental principles.....	55

Chapter Three : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

I- Economy of United States.....	61
I-1 Quarterly GDP Growth.....	61
I-2 .Industrial production.....	63
I-3 .Labor market.....	64
II- Economy Of Algeria.....	66
II-1 Economic Overview.....	66
II-2 Economic Indicators.....	67
II-3 Main Sectors of Industry.....	69
III- Algeria-Us Bilateral Economic Relations.....	70
III-1 Comparative Advantage United States – Algeria.....	71
III-2 Foreign Direct Investment and Algeria-Us Bilateral Economic Relations.....	72
III-3 Bilateral Trade by Products.....	73
III-4 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports and Imports (1985-2021).....	75
III-4-1 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985-2021)	75
III-4-2 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985-2021).....	76
General Conclusion.....	78
Bibliography.....	80

List of tables

Table (03-1.)	U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985-2021)	75
Table (03-2)	U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985-2021)	76

List of figures

Graph(1- 01)	Algerian population group	27
Graph(1- 02)	Algeria Trade partners	31
Graph(1- 03)	Algeria's balance-of-payments position and partners	31
Graph(3- 04)	U.S.REAL GDP :QUARTERLY GROWTH	61
Graph(3- 05)	PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE :QUARTERLY GROWTH	62
Graph(3- 06)	Comparative Advantage United States - Algeria	72
Graph(03- 07)	U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985- 2021)	75
Graph(3-08)	U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985- 2021)	76

General Introduction

General Introduction

Algeria and the United States of America share a long history of friendly relations dating back to September 5, 1795, at which time the two countries signed their Treaty of Amity and Peace. Algeria was among the very first countries to recognize American independence and has since continuously worked to strengthen relations of peace and friendship with the United States.

With regards to economic cooperation, a legal framework being implemented Between Algeria and the United States contributes to the development of their trade and economic relations. In that respect, the two countries have signed a number of economic agreements, including the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement TIFA on July 13, 2001, which seeks to promote trade and investment between the two countries. TIFA's 6th session convened on October 3, 2018, in Washington. Algeria and the United States also signed a Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Agreement in October 2015.

Both countries are now focused on increasing the number of reciprocal trade Missions to further develop their trade and economic relations. In that regard, Algerian economic operators have traveled to the U.S. in 2014, 2015 and 2016 to take part in trade road shows intended to explore with the U.S. business community new partnership and investment opportunities and to promote Algeria's economic assets and potentialities.

2. Statement of the problem

How did the economic partnership between the USA and Algeria develop ?

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

4. Research questions

- a. What are the principles of the economic partnership agreement ?
- b. What is the structure of American Economy?
- c. What is the structure of Algeria Economy?
- d. What is the role of partnership socio- economic?

6. The structure of dissertation

The present study consists of two chapters. This research starts with: background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, research questions .The first chapter deals with OVERVIEW Of The united States And Algeria. Chapter two presents Economic partnership between USA And Algeria.

2- literature reviews

Economic partnership has been the subject of a considerable number of studies. Past studies have instead been confined to four forms. The first group of papers focus on the free trade agreement. The second group is interested in bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The third category demonstrated multilateral trade agreements as a kind of economic partnership. The last group explains the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in international economic relationships. previous studies aim to give a comprehensive view of an economic partnership in many facets.

The free trade agreement is the most adopted strategy in international economic relations. (JOHN, 2016). reported that the role of The free trade agreement is to provide solutions for the international trade problems. However, was formed by the powerful parties based on their political interests and the economic relationship background. (Dai, Yotov, & Zylkin, 2014) confirm that the non-member countries in the free trade agreement are isolated from trading, in addition, the local trade for members. (Lake & Yildiz, 2016) argue that the discrimination encourage the countries to participation in the agreements In order to reduce costs, including transportation costs .More recent evidence about the effect of free trade agreement on the local goods. (Jagdambe & Kannan, 2020) studied the effects of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on agricultural trade and showed that the Free Trade Agreement can cause more liberalisation on the trade of the agricultural sector. Furthermore (KONE, 2010) Concludes that the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) signed between 77 ACP countries of(Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) and the European Union in Cotonou (BENIN) on June 23rd 2000, that the conditions of the benefit of this agreement need to reinforce the culture of integration and development among the ACP countries which are accomplished firstly through the financing of the development before the launch of exchange process with Europe and liberalization of trade. (UKep, 2010) argue that Bilateral partnership agreements

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

between African countries and the European Union have a positive effect on the access to the markets of those countries, but it has a devastating impact on regional integration and development strategy in Africa.

(Li, Scollay, & Gilbert, 2017) investigate the effects of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) as a free trade agreement (FTA) among China and 15 other Asian countries on the potential effect of RCEP on foreign direct investment (FDI) with a focus on China. They observed that the RCEP raised the FDI significantly in china. In addition, foreign-owned companies with weak productivity exited the market because of their weak competitiveness.

(Gehrke, 2019) reported that the Economic Relationship between EU-China features the increase in Chinese investments in Europe. However, the EU leaders are worried because of the impact of China on the universal economic activities, their concerns about regional security and the infrastructure in Europe. But Europeans are politically divided over the strategy for dealing with China. This is the result of the absence of joint internal cooperation, which is considered a priority.

(Suvannaphakdy, 2021) Concludes that the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a region-wide free trade agreement (FTA) linking the ten ASEAN economies to their “+5” partners (Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.). The reduction of tariffs linked to the RCEP harmed the ASEAN's trade preferences generated by existing FTA partners. Because they did redirection the import sources for the benefit of the more efficient countries in the RCEP. (Jagdambe & Kannan, 2020) analyze the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) impact on the trade creation and trade diversion effect on agricultural trade among the member countries. Their results show the possibility to push the agricultural sector to more liberalisation in the FTAs.

Bilateral economic partnerships is another strategy adopted in international economic relationships. This strategy facilitates the flow of goods and funds between two countries. There are many papers focus on the potential impact of Bilateral economic partnerships. The potential effects takes different forms . (Bhattacharyay & Mukhopadhyay, A comprehensive economic partnership between India and Japan:

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Impact, prospects and challenges, 2015) investigate the effects of the benefits and challenges of the 2011 bilateral Economic Partnership between India and Japan. They find the two countries gain a marginal increase in output growth because of tariff reductions compared to the business. In addition, the Indian exportation to Japan will increase more than Japan to India. In terms of net welfare, the two countries realize gains from trade liberalization. Futhermore, (Yagi, Mackey, Liang, & Gerlt, 2014) analyze bilateral Japan–Philippines (2008) Economic Partnership Agreement's effect on Filipino nurses exchange and healthcare workers in Japan. They find that the Agreement is disappointing; because only 7% of candidates passing the program's requirements of healthcare worker migration since 2009. These results express the failure of the framework Japan–Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement.

(Avila, 2004) conduct a comparative study about a five bilateral agreements including the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA), the New Zealand-Singapore Closer Economic Partnership (NZSCEP), the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA), the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), and the Korea-Chile Free Trade Agreement (KCFTA). The study finds that the five agreements are different substantially. However, it is consistent with WTO rules and disciplines. Moreover, every country tries to integrate its national agenda into the agreement. (Rose & Stevens, 2004) reviews the gain of New Zealand from the bilateral partnerships engagements. This paper suggests that analysis should be built a strong and trusted relationship with the countries along the Asia-Pacific Rim (and the UK). Also, further deep analysis of the proposals of the other countries and regions.

Multilateral trade agreements found the international system of trade. The literature has significant attention to the role of those agreements on international economic relations. (Gnangnon, 2018)) investigate the effects of the multilateral trade policy liberalization and structural economic vulnerability (EVI) on the foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries. The study found that foreign direct investment (FDI) is couraged by the multilateral trade policy liberalization. While it is affected negatively by the higher structural economic vulnerability. In the case of weak

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

economic development, the FDI outward will be affected more by multilateral trade policy liberalization compared to structural economic vulnerability. (Collie, 2011) evaluates the impact of Multilateral trade liberalization on foreign direct investment and the world trade volume. The author finds that the volume of world trade and foreign direct investment has been raised because of Multilateral trade liberalization.

(Nocco, Ottaviano, & Salto, 2019) discussed the optimal design of the optimal Multilateral Trade Policy with the difference in terms of factors, the market accessibility, the technology and the enterprise's competitiveness. To achieve optimal multilateral trade policy should facilitate the less-pries goods to all countries and mainly to the poor ones; On the other hand, decrease the enterprise's access for all countries and mainly to the poor ones. This policy helps maintain efficiency as well as reduce social inequality. (Stoyanov & Yildiz, 2015) show that trade liberalization is based on the relative advantage of preferential and multilateral approaches. It can be affected essentially by non-harmonization among the countries. However, the realization of multilateral free trade negotiations can be achieved by trade Preferential. In contrast, if political preferences that are shared among the countries are similar limits the preferentially trade possibility. (SAGGI, 2006) investigate the negative and the positive effects of preferential trade agreements on multilateral trade liberalization. The authors find that the free trade agreement (FTA) among the symmetric countries destroys the possibility of establishing multilateral tariff cooperation because of the negative effect. Therefore no incentive for the nonmembers. In contrast, asymmetric countries considered their differences in market size and costs. These considerations help to establish multilateral tariff cooperation via free trade agreement (FTA). Furthermore, (Saggi & Yildiz, 2010) analyze the role of Bilateralism, and multilateralism in the motivation for global trade liberalization. They find that asymmetric endowments among countries and the priority of business interest rather than tariff revenue and the interest of consumers lead to the deterioration of the trend of global trade liberalization. (Baldwin, Multilateral Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth, 2018) evaluates the effect of multilateral trade liberalization on the rate of economic growth in a sample of 150 countries between (1995~2015). The author finds that multilateral trade

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

liberalization has a significant positive effect on economic growth over the sample and sub-samples.

The World Trade Organization has received great attention from researchers. Some studies interest in analyzing the impact of the organization. While other studies focused on its performance. There are also some studies concerned with its relations with various countries and other organizations. (Lindeque & McGuire, 2007) analyze whether the World Trade Organization's role Contributes to the strengthening of the dominance of the United States. They evaluated US performance compared to the other countries in this organisation and its effect on the competitiveness of US companies. The findings of the study revealed that political power is important. However, the United States' performance was good in the beginning, but less when the process developed. In contrast, (Souza, 2015) argues that the trade regime of WTO reflects the schedule for the two biggest trade entities (the UE and the USA), Which relies on proposing less stringent rules on farming and textiles. In contrast to the manufacturers and services which are based on selective liberalization, and rigid rules on intellectual property.

Furthermore (Yildirim, 2016) wonders about circumstances that make the EU respond to their trade partners' in time without resisting compliance imposed by the World Trade Organization? The author finds that the local business interest effect the design of trade policy. Because of their engagement in GVCs, they work on multilateral liberalization. On the other hand, the international economic actors probably exploit the rules of the World Trade Organization for their interests. (Arnold, 2005) confirmed that there are efforts to form a universal market of services for accounting and auditing from the non-market institution and multinational accounting companies. In addition, the industry lobbies in Europe and the US. The author shows that based on the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). There are efforts to reduce the role of local regulation of the Accountancy Sector including national and sub-national licensing and qualification requirements that wich considered by the industry as obstacles to providing his services.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

The WTO rules affect various economic sectors including the manufacturing sector and the agriculture sector. The studies about these issues focus on the effect that might be happening and how can pass it. (MartÃ, Puertas, & Fernandez, 2010) analyze the output increase of the Chinese industrial sector before and after the membership in the WTO, as well as it's affected a differently in several regions of China. The study shows that the industrial productivity experienced greater growth in the central regions. Despite this, there is a remarkable improvement in all the other regions. As a result of joining the World Trade Organization and the government's efforts. On the other hand, the growth is driven by technological development.

The agriculture sector is an important issue for the members of the WTO and has been widely researched. (Kalymbek & Alimzhanova, 2013) examines the Perspectives and problems facing agriculture that arose in the process of the Republic of Kazakhstan joining the World Trade Organization (WTO). The author suggests that the Republic of Kazakhstan should be guarded in joining the organization. The farmers need support from the government yet. Whereas the organization provides resources and opportunities. However, the Kazakh farmers are not ready for the international competition. (Farajzadeh, Zhu, & Bakhshoodeh, 2017) study the prospective gains and ecological impacts as a result of trading reform for the process of Iran joining the World Trade Organization (WTO). The findings of the study revealed that Lifting trade barriers leads to raising the welfare and GDP. In addition, depress the prices, and greenhouse gas emissions which are equivalent to CO₂.

The main previous studies in our thesis are about the economic relationship between the Algerian and US. There are a few studies on this topic. Which mainly focused on political relations. (ZOUBIR, 2011) analyzed the perspective and possibility of a strategic relationship between the United States and Algeria. The author concludes that except for the terrorism issues, During the last decade, the United States - Algerian relations were based on misunderstanding and disputes which resulted in a lack of confidence between the two parties. Although the rapprochement between the two countries, the distrust has never completely dissipated. As a result of the Algerian

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

foreign policy in support of liberation movements, including the Palestinian cause and Western Sahara, and NATO's intervention in Libya (March to October 2011).

Additionally, (Noureddine, 2005) also find that the Algerian-American relationship stumbled due to the Algerian foreign policies, especially the Palestinian issue and Western Sahara. Despite Algeria and the United States having different definitions of terrorism. While Algeria distinguished between the struggle against occupation and terrorism the US considered them both terrorism. The studies (Khenous & benchikh, 2013) (Fatima & Tawfik, 2016) stated that the attacks of 9/11, led to close cooperation between the two countries in the global fight against terrorism. On the other hand, indicates that the US was able to maintain its position in the energy industry regardless of the financial crisis in 2008, as well as the fierce competition from France and China.

Transfer of Technology to developing countries is a pillar of success in economic partnership. The achievement of this transformation needs to provide conditions for the partnership parties. (Samia & Rubaie, 2017) analyzed the Algerian-American Partnership and the possibility of transfer of Technology. They find that the asymmetric of the Algerian business environment compared to the United States. These factors contribute to preventing the transfer of Technology.

Chapter One:

OVERVIEW Of The united States And Algeria

I- OVERVIEW Of The united States

I-1 The Geography

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

The United States of America is the world's third largest country in size and nearly the third largest in terms of population. Located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the northern border is Canada and the southern border is Mexico. There are 50 states and the District of Columbia.

More than twice the size of the European Union, the United States has high mountains in the West and a vast central plain. The lowest point in the country is in Death Valley which is at -282 feet (-86 meters) and the highest peak is Denali (Mt. McKinley) at 20,320 feet (6,198 meters).

The landscape varies across the large country from tropical beaches in Florida to peaks in the Rocky Mountains, from rolling prairie lands and barren deserts in the West to dense wilderness areas in the Northeast and Northwest. Interspersed throughout are the Great Lakes, the Grand Canyon, the majestic Yosemite Valley, and the mighty Mississippi River.

The wildlife is as diverse as the landscape. Mammals such as bison once roamed freely across the plains, but now live only in preserves. Black bears, grizzlies, and polar bears are the largest carnivores. There are over 20,000 flower species and most came from Europe. There are more than 400 areas which are protected and maintained by the National Park Service, and many other parks in each state.

I-2 people and culture

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. The population is diverse with people from all over the world seeking refuge and a better way of life.

The country is divided into six regions: New England, the mid-Atlantic, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, and the West. European settlers came to New England in search of religious freedom. These states are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The mid-Atlantic region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the city of Washington, D.C. These industrial areas attracted millions of European immigrants and gave rise to some of the East Coast's largest cities: New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

The mid-Atlantic region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the city of Washington, D.C. These industrial areas attracted millions of European immigrants and gave rise to some of the East Coast's largest cities: New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

The Midwest is home to the country's agricultural base and is called the "nation's breadbasket." The region comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Southwest is a beautiful stark landscape of prairie and desert. The states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are considered the Southwest and are home to some of the world's great natural marvels, including the Grand Canyon and Carlsbad Caverns.

The American West, home of rolling plains and the cowboy, is a symbol of the pioneering spirit of the United States. The West is diverse, ranging from endless wilderness to barren desert, coral reefs to Arctic tundra, Hollywood to Yellowstone.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

The states of the West include Alaska, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

I-3 USA History

For centuries native peoples lived across the vast expanse that would become the United States. Starting in the 16th century, settlers moved from Europe to the New World, established colonies, and displaced these native peoples.

Explorers arrived from Spain in 1565 at St. Augustine, Florida, and the British landed in 1587 to establish a colony in Roanoke, in present-day Virginia. In 1606 another British colony was established in what would become Jamestown, Virginia. From there, the French founded Quebec in 1608, then the Dutch started a colony in 1609 in present-day New York. Europeans continued to settle in the New World in ever-increasing numbers throughout the next couple of centuries.

I-3-1 Conflict with the Native Americans

While Native Americans resisted European efforts to gain land and power, they were often outnumbered and didn't have as powerful of weapons. The settlers also brought diseases that the native peoples had not faced before, and these illnesses sometimes had horrible effects. A 1616 epidemic killed an estimated 75 percent of the Native Americans in the New England region of North America.

During this time, fights between the settlers and Native Americans erupted often, particularly as more people claimed land where the Native Americans lived. The U.S. government signed nearly 400 peace treaties between the mid-18th century and the mid-19th century to try to show they wanted peace with the Indigenous tribes. But the government did not honor most of these treaties, and even sent military units to forcibly remove Native Americans from their lands.

For example, in 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, which granted land west of the Mississippi River to Native American tribes who agreed to give up their lands. But this broke with other treaties he had signed with Native American tribes in the Southeast. The removal was supposed to be

voluntary, but Jackson used legal and military action to remove several tribes from their homelands and ended nearly 70 treaties during his presidency.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

By the mid-19th century, most Native American tribes had been wiped out or moved to live on much smaller portions of land in the Midwest.

I-3-2 Declaring Independence

In 1776, colonists living in the New England area of the New World drafted the Declaration of Independence, a document that stated that the American colonies were tired of being ruled by Great Britain (now called the United Kingdom). The settlers fought for—and won—their independence and formed a union of states based on a new constitution. But despite stating that “all men are created equal” in the Declaration of Independence, the new country was home to millions of enslaved people.

I-3-3 Slavery in the United States

Enslaved Africans were brought to North America by boat as early as 1619. The trans-Atlantic slave trade saw more than 12.5 million people kidnapped from Africa and sold at ports throughout the Americas over the next couple of centuries.

By 1860, nearly four million enslaved people lived in the country. Most worked in the South, where their free labor allowed the sugar, cotton, and tobacco industries to flourish. Enslaved people even built the White House and the U.S. Capitol.

When Abraham Lincoln became president in 1861, the nation had been arguing for more than a hundred years about enslaving people and each state’s right to allow it. Lincoln wanted to end slavery. Many people in the northern states agreed with him; some people in the southern states, however, relied on enslaved people to farm their crops and did not want slavery to end. Eventually, 11 southern states formed the Confederate States of America to oppose the 23 northern states that remained in the Union. The Civil War began on April 12, 1861.

The Civil war fought between abolitionists, or people who wanted to end slavery, and the pro-slavery Confederacy. Enslaved people weren’t freed until Lincoln delivered his famous Emancipation Proclamation speech in 1863, midway through the war. Two years later, the Civil War ended with a Union victory.

That same year, the passage of the 13th Amendment officially abolished the practice of slavery and ended nearly 250 years of slavery in the country. But it did not end racism. Former enslaved people—as well as their descendants—struggled

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

with discrimination, and African American heroes today are still fighting for equality.

I-3-4 Progress in the 20th Century

After the Civil War, the United States continued to expand westward until 1890, when the U.S. government declared the West fully explored. During this time of expansion, the population grew from about five million people in 1800 to nearly 80 million people in 1900.

The early 1900s were a time of progress in the United States. This in part was because of the number of immigrants coming to the country looking for opportunity. Between 1900 and 1915, 15 million immigrants arrived in the United States from countries such as Italy, Russia, and Poland. The new citizens worked in places such as gold mines and garment factories, and helped construct railroads and canals. These immigrants brought new ideas and culture to the young country.

The 20th century was also a time of industrial advancement. The development of the automobile and the airplane lead to an increase in factory jobs and marked a shift in more people moving to live and work in big cities instead of farming in small towns.

But there were tough times, too. The United States fought alongside Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire (now the country of Turkey) in World War I, before the country suffered through what became known as the Great Depression, a time of economic crisis during the 1930s.

In the 1940s, then-president Franklin Delano Roosevelt steered the country out of the Depression before leading the country during the Second World War, alongside allies France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union (now Russia), against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The United States' reputation as a progressive country took hold after the two World Wars and the Great Depression. The '50s, '60s, and '70s were a time of innovation in the nation. In 1958, NASA—the National Aeronautics and Space

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Administration—started exploring the possibility of space flight. By 1969, the agency landed the first human on the moon.

Throughout these three decades, the fight for civil rights in the country continued with Americans of all backgrounds fighting for equal rights for their fellow citizens. Civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech is perhaps the most famous speech associated with the civil rights movement. Historic firsts for people of color during these decades include Dalip Singh Saund becoming the first Asian American elected to the Congress in 1957; Thurgood Marshall becoming the first African American justice to serve on the Supreme Court in 1967; and Shirley Chisholm becoming the first African American female elected to Congress in 1968.

The late 1900s saw the U.S. government get involved in several wars on different fronts, including the Vietnam War, a war between what was then the two separate countries of North and South Vietnam, in which the United States sided with South Vietnam; the Cold War, a long period of non-violent tensions between the United States and the former Soviet Union, now Russia; and the Gulf War, a war waged by 30-plus nations lead by the United States against the country of Iraq.

Although the country was still a relatively young nation at the beginning of the 21st century, the United States had established itself as a global power. Some people saw this power as a threat.

On September 11, 2001, 19 terrorists who disagreed with the United States' involvement in world affairs hijacked four planes. Two of the planes were flown into the two 110-story skyscrapers that made up New York City's World Trade Center. Another crashed into the Pentagon outside of Washington, D.C. The fourth plane went down in a Pennsylvania field. Nearly 3,000 people died that day.

Then-president George W. Bush sent troops to Afghanistan after the events of 9/11. He hoped to capture those responsible for the attacks, including al Qaeda terrorist leader Osama bin Laden. Bush also sent troops to Iraq in 2003, after rumors

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

started that the country was hiding dangerous weapons that the president wanted to find and destroy.

While bin Laden was eventually located and killed in 2011, the United States is still fighting what's called "the war on terrorism" today.

II- OVERVIEW Of ALGERIA

II-1 The Geography

Algeria is bounded to the east by Tunisia and Libya; to the south by Niger, Mali, and Mauritania; to the west by Morocco and Western Sahara (which has been virtually incorporated by the former); and to the north by the Mediterranean Sea. It is a vast country—the largest in Africa and the 10th largest in the world—that may be divided into two distinct geographic regions. The northernmost, generally known as the Tell, is subject to the moderating influences of the Mediterranean and consists largely of the Atlas Mountains, which separate the coastal plains from the second region in the south. This southern region, almost entirely desert, forms the majority of the country's territory and is situated in the western portion of the Sahara, which stretches across North Africa.

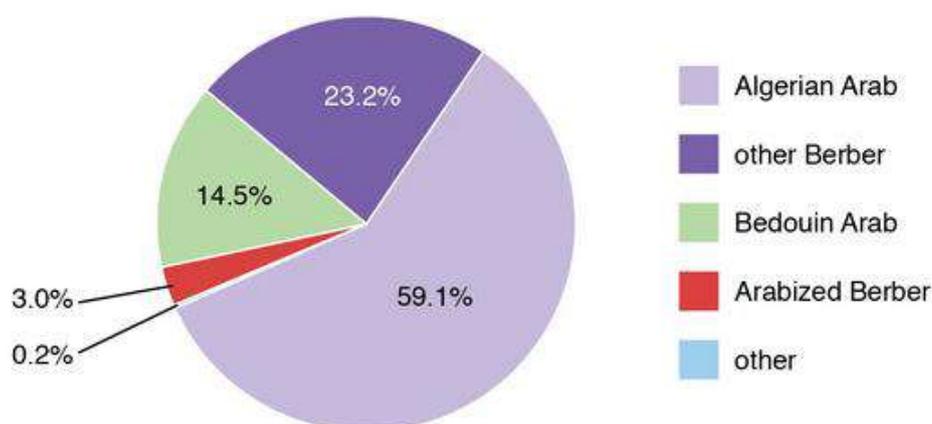
The Algerian Sahara may be divided roughly into two depressions of different elevation, separated from one another by a central north-south rise called the M'zab (Mzab). Each zone is covered by a vast sheet of sand dunes called an erg. The Great Eastern Erg (Grand Erg Oriental) and the Great Western Erg (Grand Erg Occidental), which average 1,300 to 2,000 feet (400 to 600 metres) in height, decline in elevation northward from the foot of the Ahaggar (Hoggar) Mountains to below sea level in places south of the Aurès Mountains. The Ahaggar Mountains in the southern Sahara rise to majestic summits; the tallest, Mount Tahat, reaches an elevation of 9,573 feet (2,918 metres) and is the highest peak in the country.

II-2 People and Culture

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

More than three-fourths of the country is ethnically Arab, though most Algerians are descendants of ancient Amazigh groups who mixed with various invading peoples from the Arab Middle East, southern Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa. Arab invasions in the 8th and 11th centuries brought only limited numbers of new people to the region but resulted in the extensive Arabization and Islamization of the indigenous Amazigh population. Some one-fifth of the Algerians now consider themselves Amazigh, of whom the Kabyle Imazighen (plural of Amazigh), occupying the mountainous area east of Algiers, form the largest group. Other Amazigh groups are the Shawia (Chaouïa), who live primarily in the Aurès Mountains; the M'zabites, a sedentary group descended from the 9th-century Ibādī followers of 'Abd al-Raḥmān ibn Rustam, who inhabit the northern edge of the desert; and the Tuareg nomads of the Saharan Ahaggar region. Nearly all the European settlers—mainly French, Italian, and Maltese nationals, who formed a sizable minority in the colonial period—have left the country.

Graph(1- 01) : Algerian population group



Source

Arabic became the official national language of Algeria in 1990, and most Algerians speak one of several dialects of vernacular Arabic. These are generally similar to dialects spoken in adjacent areas of Morocco and Tunisia. Modern Standard Arabic is taught in schools. The Amazigh language (Tamazight)—in several geographic dialects—is spoken by Algeria's ethnic Imazighen, though most are also bilingual in Arabic.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Most Algerians, both Arab and Amazigh, are Sunni Muslims of the Mālikī rite. A source of unity and cultural identity, Islam provides valuable links with the wider Islamic world as well. In the struggle against French rule, Islam became an integral part of Algerian nationalism. Alongside the more traditional institutions of the mosques and *madrasahs* (religious schools), Islam has possessed from its outset a deep mysticism, which has manifested itself in various, often culturally unique, forms. A distinctive North African facet of this tradition, stemming from Islamic folk practices and Sufi teaching, is the important role played by marabouts. These saintly individuals were widely held to possess special powers and were venerated locally as teachers, healers, and spiritual leaders. Marabouts frequently formed extensive brotherhoods and at various times would take up the sword in defense of their religion and country (as did their namesakes, the al-Murābiṭūn; *see* Almoravids).

In more peaceful times these local religious icons would practice a type of Islam that stressed local custom and direct spiritual insight as much as Qur'ānic teachings. Their independence was often perceived as a threat to established authority, and Islamic reformers and state bodies have historically sought to restrict the growth of marabout influence.

II-3 HISTORY OF ALGERIA

With the decline of the local Berber dynasties in the 15th and 16th centuries, the valuable coastal strip of north Africa (known because of the Berbers as the Barbary coast) attracts the attention of the two most powerful Mediterranean states of the time - Spain in the west, Turkey in the east.

In 1827 the French consul in Algiers has an audience with the dey, the Turkish governor of the province. The subject under discussion is the bill for a consignment of wheat, payment for which is now overdue by some thirty years. An invoice was first submitted to the French government by two Algerian citizens in the 1790s. The

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

dey threatens to withdraw certain French concessions in Algeria. The consul becomes heated in response, whereupon the dey flicks him with his fly whisk.

A French army, landing in June 1830, easily overpowers the forces of the dey. But this success brings France only a small region round Algiers, for the dey himself has long lost control of his subordinates in the provinces.

With victory achieved, a power struggle ensues within the FLN. The resulting triumvirate, in the autumn of 1962, consists of Ahmed ben Bella (who has spent the previous six years in a French gaol) as premier, Houari Boumedienne as minister of defence and Muhammad Khidr as head of the party.

The most vibrant new party to emerge after the liberalization of 1989 is the FIS (Front Islamique du Salut, or Islamic Salvation Front). Muslim fundamentalism is of great appeal to a devout peasant population upon whom socialism has been imposed for a quarter of a century. In local elections in 1990 the FIS wins more seats than the FLN. The same is thought likely to happen in the national elections, due in 1991.

II-4 Resources and power

II-4-1 Hydrocarbons

Extensive deposits of sulfur-free light crude oil were discovered in the Algerian Sahara in the mid-1950s. Production began in 1958, concentrated in three main fields: Hassi Messaoud, in the northeastern part of the Sahara; Zarzaitine-Edjeleh, along the Libyan border; and El-Borma, on the Tunisian border. Deposits of natural gas were first discovered at Hassi R'Mel in 1956, and since then discoveries have also been made at several other fields. Algeria ranks among the top countries in the world in terms of total gas reserves and gas exports. The gas

has a methane content of more than 80 percent and also contains ethane, propane, and helium.

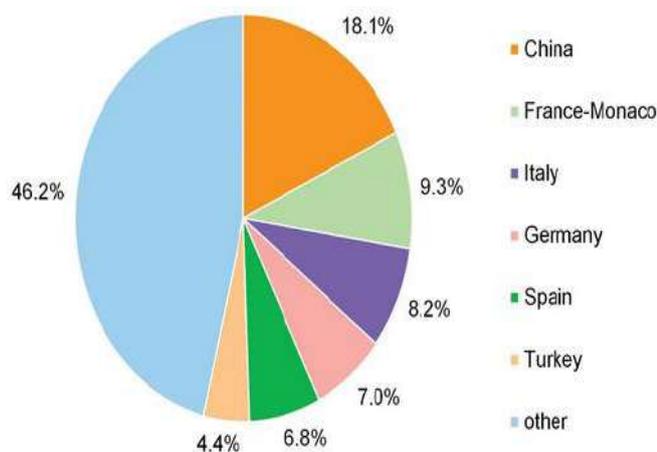
Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

The main petroleum prospectors and producers following the discovery of oil were two French groups, Compagnie Française des Pétroles-Algérie and Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières. Other international oil companies soon followed. Algeria nationalized all international oil companies operating in the country in 1971 and gave control of their assets to the state-owned Algerian oil concern, Société Nationale de Transport et de Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (Sonatrach), which had been set up in 1963–64. Sonatrach undertook its own exploitation and production activities, with some success, although much of this was made possible by Soviet assistance and, more recently, by the establishment of joint service companies with help from American specialists. State liberalization during the 1990s permitted North American and European petroleum companies to enter into joint ventures to explore and exploit Algerian reserves. More than a dozen foreign companies were involved in joint ventures in Algeria by the late 1990s, reversing the earlier state monopoly of Sonatrach.

II-4-2 Trade

Virtually all of Algeria's foreign-exchange earnings are derived from the export of petroleum and natural gas products, both of which are refined domestically at an increasing rate. Other exports include phosphates, vegetables, dates, tobacco, and leather goods. The major imports are capital goods and semifinished products, consisting mostly of industrial equipment and consumer goods, followed closely by foodstuffs. About two-thirds of all trade is with countries of the European Union, and the United States is next in importance.

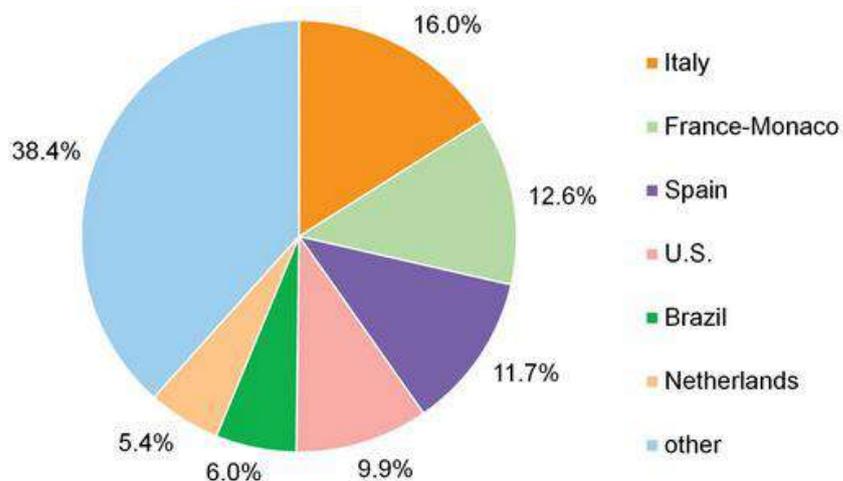
Graph(1- 02) : Algeria Trade partners



Source :

Algerian trade with France dropped from four-fifths of the total trade in 1961 to about one-tenth in the early 21st century. French imports of Algerian agricultural products, especially wine, were severely restricted after independence. Algerians in France remit substantial sums of money annually to relatives in Algeria. This is partly responsible for Algeria's healthy balance-of-payments position.

Graph(1- 03) : Algeria's balance-of-payments position and partners



Source

Chapter TWO :

Economic partnership: Theoretical Background

Economic partnership plays a significant role in international relationships. Countries are developing their economies through several strategies; Including economic partnership. Furthermore, there are many types form this relation.

II-1 Preferential trade arrangements

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Glossary defined the Preferential trade arrangements ((PTAs) “*such as lower or zero tariffs, which a member may offer to a trade partner unilaterally. These include the Generalized System of Preferences schemes, under which developed countries grant preferential tariffs to imports from developing countries. They also include non-reciprocal preferential schemes granted through a waiver by the General Council, meaning the member has been exempted from applying the most favoured nation (MFN) principle.*” In the international economics and law literature, “PTA” “*is an umbrella term encompassing several types of reciprocal agreements between trading partners: regional trade agreements (RTAs), free trade agreements (FTAs), and customs unions (CUs).*” (A. Mattoo & Ruta, 2020)

The two definitions differ, the World Trade Organization defines the PTAs as agreements non-reciprocal that give the developed countries preferential tariffs on imports from developing countries. As trade preferences such as the Generalized System of Preferences schemes.

In the early 1990s, the PTAs number increased from 50 the 300, additionally approximately all WTO are at least members party to one PTAs. (A. Mattoo & Ruta, 2020)

II-1-1 The Preferential trade arrangements ((PTAs) landscape

A survey conducted by (Chauffour & Maur, Overview, 2011, pp. 03,04) on the contemporary developments and trends in the landscape of PTAs summarize According to the following :

- PTAs have become numerous and well-known entire the world, particularly in East Asia and the Pacific. North-South reciprocal agreements are becoming more and more spread. Some developing countries choose partnerships preferential as reciprocal agreements instead of unilateral programs as the generalized system of preferences (GSP). Moreover, Cross-regional Agreements have become more spread to preserve equivalent chances for the preferences are available to countries.
- The partners have shifted bilateral relations to the plurilateral PTAs. That is the case in Latin America. Furthermore the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Likewise in Asia. Plurilateral (PTAs) arise simultaneously with bilateral PTAs for some partners, which encourages them to involve in PTAs with the same partners.

- The structural configuration of PTAs is changing, with bilateral PTAs more and more becoming the standard. Such PTAs can be established more rapidly, and they authorize a shift away from using PTAs as a means of forging traditional regional partnerships among geographically proximate countries and toward using them to negotiate strategic, bilateral market entry, often between countries in diverse regions. Indeed, cross-regional PTAs account for two-thirds of those presently under negotiation.
- The PTAs scope regulation is fastly broader and deeper. The WTO's current mandate issues that some countries, some countries have voted to take on bilateral commitments that exceed those they have accepted at the multilateral level—that are WTO+.” In addition, some countries are undertaking WTO-extra” commitments in PTAs on issues that lie outside the current WTO mandate.
- The imports and the exports for a number of plurilateral PTAs, intra-PTA have increased, PTA associates in selected plurilateral PTAs seem to trade more internally than would be expected in the absence of a PTA, and the influence on extra-PTA exports and imports is basically positively.

II-1-2 The forms of inter-coordination in the PTAs

The priority of regional PTAs has to be addressing regional externalities.

Supranational coordination is important to help internalize the externalities or share them fairly. Which can take a several forms: (Chauffour & Maur, 2011, p. 22)

- Arrangements (for instance, through mutual recognition agreements) or coordination of policies. These procedures eradicate segmentation of markets and duplication of the charges produced by barriers at the border.
- Arrangement and coordination of policies to avoid leakage. Leakage is a concern when, for instance, one jurisdiction in the PTA has poorer regulatory standards

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

that might devalue the regulatory efforts of its trading partners. An example is a country's lacking control of animal epizootics or pests that spill over to neighbours. (Animal) border passages cannot be totally controlled.

- Arrangement and Coordination of procedures to create networks and to simplify information exchange. This method fundamentally mentions the adoption of common standards and regulatory language in order to facilitate flows within the region (for instance, ensuring interoperability of national networks at a regional level). Such arrangement is of particular relevance for services sectors such as finance and insurance, IT, professional services, transport, and electricity.
- Combining the efforts to create infrastructure or combining financial and human resources to provide a regional public good. For example, combined financing might be needed for a large infrastructure serving a region, such as a hydroelectric dam, or for a large port.
- decision making coordination to guarantee that national policies are harmonized at the regional level (e.g., management of food stocks).
- Transfer of resources to solve externality problems when contributions by individual member states are required. A common instance is when institutions are weak and capacity building is needed to bring a partner country to a higher standard for the regional common good(e.g., customs enforcement).

II-1-3 The benefit of developing countries from the Preferential trade arrangements

To high advantageous to the developing country participants, PTAs should : (Baldwin & Freund, 2011, p. 100)

- The trading of products of the the developing countries that have a comparative advantage need to eliminate foreign obstacles .
- Lower national barriers that increase the prices of goods and services that companies and families consume.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- Support of general (most favored nation) MFN-based liberalization, which best serves international growth outlook.
- Support the adoption of complementary procedures, improvements, and investments that permit the possible benefits of trade chances to be realized achieved.

II-2 Regional Trade Agreement

II-2-1 Definition of Regional Trade Agreement

The concept of “regional trade agreement” (RTA) generally includes PTAs not just the countries in the same geographical region. Also, the countries are not geographically contiguous or even nearby. Furthermore, conventionally RTAs involved only the decreasing or removal obstacles to trade, but since the beginning of the 1990s, such agreements also involved what has come to be called “*deep integration*”. which consist of additional elements of coordinating national procedures in line with a reform schedule that favours greater liberty for market forces and reduces options for government intervention. (UnitedNations, 2007, p. 54) . The World Trade Organization (WTO) Glossary defined the regional trade agreement” (RTA) “*refer to reciprocal trade agreements between two or more partners to liberalize tariffs and services. They include free trade areas and customs unions and economic integration agreements on services.*”

II-2-2 The regional trade agreement discrimination forms

The characteristics of the RTAs lead in some cases discrimination against the no member parties in this agreement .which can take two forms.: (UnitedNations, 2011, p. 03)

(a) The first type of discrimination lies in trade facilitation procedures stipulated to be applied among RTA members. This is the case, for example, of a provision for advance rulings, coordinated customs processes, specific dues and taxes, or the adoption of regional criteria. These procedures distinguish against non-RTA trading partners by not granting them the same facilities.

(b) A second category of discrimination stems from the diverse levels of preferential trade facilitation procedures found through diverse RTAs. This is the case when

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

individual countries or regional groups are parties to numerous RTAs that apply related trade facilitation procedures but different in scope, depth and language. An interesting example of such a differentiated level of preferential trade facilitation processes is the procedure and administration of advance rulings, which varies in scope, depth and language across divers RTAs.

II-2-2 RTAs Framework and WTO-like measures

Initially, RTAs essentially focused on the customs processes. More lately, RTAs have expanded the field of interests as transparency, facilitation and harmonization of trade documentation and coordination between border agencies. Furthermore, these conventions covered new areas such as risk management, right of appeal, advance rulings, the release of goods, temporary admission and express shipments. (UnitedNations, 2011, p. 04)

As an example, the Framework Agreement on Trade Facilitation under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement exposes that the facilitation measures of trade are closely related in similarity with the WTO negotiated to a large extent similar to those negotiated at the WTO. These agreements can be classified into three main clusters : (UnitedNations, 2011, p. 06)

- (a) Transparency procedures: These guarantee predictability in the management and implementation of specified instructions and processes. Creation certainty was predictable about the trade rules, which affect directly the costs. Procedures contain :
- (i) publishing of trade-related laws, regulations and processes;
 - (ii) enquiry points; and
 - (iii) administration of advance rulings.

(b) Simplification and Coordination procedures : These lead to more streamlined and leaner trade procedures and documents, and are based on international standards recommended by WCO or UNECE. Several WTO-like measures in suggestions made at the WTO can be found in RTAs. They include customs clearance and facilitation, express shipments, risk management, use of international standards, single window automation, fees and charges, and transit matters.

(c) Processes of Cooperation: Facilitating trade affects directly wide public and private sectors. As a result making, work on collaboration at the international level are very important. Those national and across the border agencies and all the actors affected such as customs, other government agencies, and the business community.

II-2-3 The benefits and costs of the regional trade agreement

looking for the added value is the first and basic goal that makes the countries engage in these agreements despite of their negatives and costs . (WorldBank, 2000, p. 72)

- First, the existence of some conditions brings for some countries gains, at least for those who engaged in more than one RIT. The "hub and spoke" regionalism is the best example. if a country or more engaged in RIAs with a group of countries that keep barriers between each other. this hub country, this hub country becomes the favored location for investment-firms can reach more markets tariff-free than they can from any of the other locations-and this will tend to bid up factor prices and raise real income in the hub.
- Second, involvement in several RIAs may lead to difficulty, which can hinder private-sector decision-making. The extent to which this happens depends on how complex the individual RIAs are. Membership in several relatively loose free trade areas may be straightforward, but even here there is a possibility for conflicting rules-for example, rules of origin requirements-that are nontransparent and complicate the business environment. At worst, there are inconsistencies (as when some customs union members are also in a free trade area), which can only create uncertainty about how the inconsistency is to be resolved and is thus likely to reduce investment. Third, securing the full gains from a RIA may require considerable government commitment-for example, tackling the difficult issues of deep and wide integration-and membership of many RIAs may be a diversion from this.

II-3 Bilateral trade agreement (BTA)

II-3-1 Bilateral trade agreement definition

BTA is Exchanging among two countries to flwing up the goods and services to support the trade and investment. through tariffs reducing, import quotas, export restrictions and Trade barriers.. (KAGAN, 2020) and each Bilateral trade agreement covers five areas. (AMADEO, 2022)

1. Elimination of tariffs and other taxes. which give a chance to reduce cost for the firms in the two countries. And it's more effective when they focus on a particular sacture.
2. The Agreements Anti-Dumping: The companies want to control the market. They dump the market with goods under market price or even under the cost to destroy the competitors. Then they will be raising the prices.
3. The unfair subsidies: The strategic industries receive subsidies from their governments to give them competitiveness against other countries' industries. These subsidies make the competition unfair.
4. The agreement of standardisation: The countries gain a competitive advantage the weak regulatory laws, especially those related to employment and environment protections.
5. The agreement of Copyright and Intellectual Property: In order to ensure the rights of innovators in developing their innovation. The countries agree to protect intellectual property.

II-3-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Bilateral Trade (KAGAN, 2020)

- The agreement of bilateral trade sign between two parties that makes it easy negotiation.
- bilateral trade agreements generate and harvest the benefit of trade faster than other agreements.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- goods supply expanded by the bilateral trade as a result of increasing the trade of new products that looking for more new markets. (Rose & Stevens, 2004, p. 04)
- Bilateral trade agreements support and reinforce trade and commerce between countries.
- Encourage trade and investment by eliminating the barriers to trade through tariffs, import quotas, and export restraints. For example, R&D fixed costs are prevented by duplication in research. If the results are disseminated in the final form in the case of developing new designs incurred just once. Which allowed to the recovery of the R&D fixed costs over the larger markets.. (Rose & Stevens, 2004, p. 04)
- The basic advantage of bilateral trade agreements is to extend the country's market of goods through intensive negotiation between two countries. Bilateral trade offers communication channels which rouse the learning cross-border; adoption and adaption of the systems and the designs of products and production. (Rose & Stevens, 2004, p. 04).
 - The smaller companies have less competitiveness against the big companies which leads them to exit the market as a result of Bilateral trade agreements.

I-3-3 Bilateral trade agreements Barriers : As an example (Bhattacharyay & Mukhopadhyay, 2015, p. 97) study indicated that there are barriers in implementing a comprehensive economic partnership between India and Japan which are :

- Regulatory frameworks. Investigations about the regulatory barriers for operating Japanese companies in India indicated that the challenge to make more profits by expanding their activities attributed to the unlike frameworks of the legal system) labour law, and taxes...). Those factors play a major role in discouraging the existence of new potential investors.
- Poor infrastructure: The weakness of infrastructure is considered an essential factor by Japanese investors—that impact on the growth of India. The financing of

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

infrastructure needs is estimated around US\$ 200 billion per year from 2010 -2020 for energy, transport, telecommunications, water and sanitation.

- Labour disputes: This factor concerned as a big issue for Japanese investing firms in India.

language: The Japanese language become more interesting to the Indians in the late 1990s. Contrasting to the popular traditional foreign language among Indians, such as English, French and German. That makes the language is another main barrier that limits the interaction fluent and easy way among Indians and Japanese business representatives.

II-4 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

II-4-1 **Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) definition** : (BIT) (*is an agreements between two governments ostensibly designed to promote investment flows and protect international investors and their investments.*) (TradeJusticeMovement, 2022) There are more than 2 000 BITs globally. (TradeJusticeMovement, 2022)

II-4-2 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) approaches

Despite the spreading of the fair and equitable treatment concept in the international investment agreement as one of the main principles. Several forms are used in these agreements to apply this principle; the related studies counted four forms : (UnitedNations, 2004, p. 209)

1. An agreements ignores pointing to the principle of the fair and equitable treatment.
2. An approach that gives a recommendation to the parties to offers fair and equitable treatment to the investment. nonetheless did not require as law matter. (the hortatory approach).
3. A legal requirement for States to accord investment “fair and equitable” treatment, “just and equitable” treatment, or “equitable” treatment.
4. A legal requirement for States to accord investment fair and equitable treatment, together with other standards of treatment, such as most-favoured-nation (MFN) and national treatment.

II-4-3 Similarities and differences between BITs (Arghyrios A. Fatouros, 2004)

- The investment definition's is wide and open-ended which can be suitable for new forms of foreign investment. It takes in consideration the other investment types addition to the intangible and tangible investment.
- Investment encourages to entry and establish in host country. Despite it is regulated by local laws (Establishment right is not granted by most BITs);
- Promoting the investment is not enough which mainly based on the establishment of advantageous climate for investment through BIT's agreements.
- Utmost agreements offer fair and equitable treatment, mostly precisely defined by standards, such as those prohibiting arbitrary or discriminatory procedures or prescribing a obligation to perceive regarding investment.
- Most agreements require that when various agreements apply to an investment, the more appropriate provisions amongst them apply;
- Most agreements guarantee national treatment, this principle focus on qualifications and exceptions (take a consideration of the different characteristics between national and foreign firms) .(relating mainly to specific industries or economic activities, or to policy measures such as incentives and taxation);
- The MFN treatment guarantees are virtually universally characterized by standardized exceptions;
- All BITs Virtually give the host country the right to expropriate in the condition of a public purpose without discrimination through a clear process and compensation. while mostly there are most standards to definite compensation are often described in terms that could result in similar outcomes;

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- practically all BITs commonly guarantee a free transfer of payments related to investment but in some periods the transformation is subject to regulation especially when the foreign currency reserves are at low levels.
- Almost the dispute-settlement provision among State-to-State is universal.
- The growth in the BITs numbers offered the investor a choice of mechanisms, which made the investor-to-State dispute-settlement provision standard practice.

Also, there are other issues relevant to the relationships of investment but they are not included in the BITs agreements.:

- Requirements concerning progressive liberalization .
- Privatization period effect the foreign investment treatment that lead to restrictive business practices control.
- Investment and trade restraining by management practices of the private sector.
- Protection of consumer;
- taxation of foreign subsidiaries.
- illicit payments avoidance.
- intellectual property rights protection against violation.
- The transfer of technology Provisions.
- promote investments in home countries with specific commitments.
- foreing investors socail responsibilities in host countries.;
- Subnational authorities Obligations.

II-4-4 The problems faced in Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

Typically the treaties give the investors significant rights and contain a number of conditions and obligations. As a result, it leads to numerous problems which are as follows : (TradeJusticeMovement, 2022)

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- Clauses fair and equitable treatment (FET).
- Clauses of indirect expropriation.
- Clauses of capital control:

II-5 Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) is characteristic both of the present hegemonic situation of investment liberalization and policies of protection and uncertainties remaining, ambiguities and ambivalence. The negotiations aimed at a text that would promote both the liberalization of investment regulations and the protection of foreign investors. (United Nations, 2004, p. 13)

I-5-1 Scope of international investment Agreements : At least there are three ways to delimit the scope of the agreements of international investment : (United Nations, 2004, p. 114)

- 1) geographical coverage scope: The determination of investment agreement scope based on the number of countries and their identities, in addition, it is based on the State's territorial limits.
- 2) period of application: agreement period affects the investment kinds that are approved into this agreement.
- 3) The agreement subject: the subject of the agreement determined the scope of the investments that were approved which can be dealt with the subject in this agreement.

II-5-2 The International Agreements Approaches

There are five models related to the provisions establishment of BITs, regional, plurilateral and multilateral agreements dealing with investments : (United Nations, 2004, p. 148)

1. The investment control model: Most BITs follow this model despite the existence of some exceptions. It identifies the limitations and controls on the admission of FDI required in the host country by the laws and regulations. In

addition, the model gives the local authority discretion about the rights of entry and establishment.

2. . The selective liberalization model: In this model, the host country selects the list of the industries that have the right of entrance and establishment in their territory. However, the request may be restricted. on the other hand, the countries in this model can make future commitments to give more rights to some industries.
3. The regional industrialization programme model : The regional industrialization programme model : This model based on the encouragement of investment integration crossborder of regional Countries; including a foundation of regional enterprises. The right of entry and establishment in this model might be agreed. It can also implicit in the policie of members country.
4. The mutual national treatment model: This model give a right of entrance and establishment to the investors located in members country whether he is a citizen or a resident for business purposes. The model aims to create a common regime for entrance and admission for investors of the state members.
5. The combined national treatment/most-favoured-nation treatment model: This model created a list of protected activities and industries also it gives the States' parties as far as possible entry and establishment rights, thereby enabling investors from state signatories to obtain the same rights of access as the most favoured third-country investor.

II-6 Free Trade Agreement

II-6-1 Free Trade Agreement definition

An FTA is a commitment by participant members to eliminate tariffs across member countries while continuing to preserve autonomous tariff rules on imports from non-member states (countries that are not members of the agreement). A customs union takes one step forward by making the tariff regimes union. Beyond a customs union assurance of the free flow of goods and services and also factors of production (i.e., labour and capital) is called a “common market.” An economic union generally refers to the common market with a monetary union. (Plummer, Cheong, & Hamanaka, 2010

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

, p. 07) The World Trade Organization (WTO) Glossary defined the Free trade agreement “*Trade within the group is duty free but members set their own tariffs on imports from non-members.*”

FTAs are a subsection of RTAs; there are several different forms of regional trade agreements, of which an FTA is only one. In an FTA, trade is duty-free between the member countries of the agreement. (CentreSouth, 2007) In a free trade area (FTA), country members are free to set their private external trade policy, whereas in a customs union (CU) the RIA the parties set a common external policy. (WorldBank, 2000, p. 74)

II-6-2 The economies Effects of Free Trade Agreement

The Free Trade Agreement affects a country’s welfare. It is important to consider what they are and how it affects them. numerous factors can affect by The FTAs as economies of scale and variety, technology transfer and foreign direct investment (FDI), structural policy change and reform, as well as competitiveness and long-run growth effects. (Plummer, Cheong, & Hamanaka, 2010 , pp. 18,19,20)

1. Economies of Scale and Variety

The economies of scale are based on the reduction of the average cost with output expansion. The economies of scale achieve technical efficiency improvement, the ability to minimize administrative costs chargeback over big operations, get discounts over their commercial transactions or better logistics. Economies of scale occur in some agricultural production, natural resource intensive, and industrial sectors furthermore services. By establishing a big market for the production of operating firms in partner states. An FTA will permit fabricators to yield the benefit of a bigger customer base and, hence, produce at an inferior average cost on all sales. Companies will even be able to inferior prices for current customers “cost-reduction effect”. As a result, these companies will become more competitive not only at home but also in external markets.

Member country customers enjoy an additional variety of goods that are displayed by the enterprises in the large market established by the FTA.

2. Impacts on Foreign Direct Investment

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Bilateral and regional FTA establishment brings investment flows of long-term and risk-sharing as a result of the creation of a large integrated market which allows the multinational firm to exploit economies of scale and labour regional division with low cost transactions.

FDI patterns following the establishment of FTA are perhaps the same effects of trade creation and trade diversion. When a multinational enterprise believes that the FTA creates dynamism in the economy invests more in one of the members. As a result, the flow of the FDI increases for the FTA members.

3. Structural Policy Change and Reform

The FTAs deeply affect integration by addressing behind-the-border measures. As the standard of quality as well as complex measures specific to the service sectors, corporate laws, public governance, procedures of customs, the national treatment of country-partner investors, a policy of competition as well as the state enterprises ownership reform and other sensitive sectors that have an important relation to the other part of the economy.

4. Competitiveness and Long-Run Growth Effects : The liberalization of trade is preferential in the FTA, and the decreasing of trade barriers gives the members a chance to gain healthy increased intra-bloc competition. The competition increases among the partner countries which leads the firms that have less productivity out of the market compared to firms that have the productive firms. It also encourages companies to invest in efficient ways to use product processes and technology.

Free trade agreements offer exporters and producers competitive advantages if they can utilize the preferences, because they can purchase their products at inferior prices compared to the importers or the exporters outside and/ or inside the free trade agreement. (United Nations, 2018, p. 11)

II-7 The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Created in 1995 as a result of the closing of the multilateral trade negotiation in Uruguay round. The organization is one of the major actors institutional on a level of international economics with the World Bank and IMF. (Arnold, 2005, p. 304)

The World Trade Organization specialize in international trade and trade issues among nations. The activity of the organisation is based on the rules of international trade which build on previous negotiations and agreements. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. (WTO, 2022) The members of WTO a 164 members which represent 98% of world trade. In addition, 25 countries are negotiating membership. (WTO, 2022) and their main objectives are: (TheWorldTradeOrganization, 2022)

1. realizing advanced liberalization of trade in services, as mandated in the GATS
2. guaranteeing suppleness for developing countries, with special priority to be given to least-developed countries.
3. respecting the needs of small and medium-sized service suppliers, particularly in developing countries, with a commitment to respect “the existing structure and principles of the GATS”.

II-7-1 The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements : The global trade is based on the agreements that are the trade's legal foundation. These agreements were established to guarantee important rights of the WTO members, as well as the government can be used as background to manage their trade transparent and predictable.

The agreements guide producers of goods and services, exporters and importers in conducting their business. by offering a stable and transparent framework. (TheWorldTradeOrganization, The World Trade Organization, 2022) These agreements give the members of WTO a chance to work in a no-discrimination trade

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

system with clear clauses about the rights and their obligations. Any member gets guarantees about their exports that are treated fairly and consistently in the markets of the other members. On the other hand, the Imports are treated in the same way. Also, the system offers to the developing country a bit of flexibility to apply their commitments. (WTO, 2022). The agreement covered the following areas :

- 1) Goods : Trade of goods is the first interesting of the GATT negotiating from 1947 to 1994. The objective of GATT negotiating is to reduce the tariffs and trade barriers through rules, particularly the no-discrimination. The Marrakesh Agreement in 1995 established the WTO and its annexes (including the updated GATT). The annexes of the WTO focus on specific sectors and issues such as agriculture, product standards as well as a policy against dumping. The Trade Facilitation Agreement established in 2017 is the recent significant interest of the WTO.
- 2) Services : Doing bussin' abroad is the ambition of the services sector (Banks, insurance firms, telecommunications companies, tour operators, hotel chains and transport companies) with the same more open principles that apply to the goods trade. The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) focus on the principles that serve these sectors. On the other hand the members of the WTO committed to the others have the chance to choose which services sector opened.

Intellectual property

The WTO adopted an intellectual property agreement which interests the Intellectual property and their trade as a copyright protection, creativity, innovation and products identified by geographical names, industrial designs, and undisclosed information such as trade secrets.

Dispute settlement

The WTO offers a system of conflict resolution among members through a process of steps followed by disputants.

Trade monitoring

The Trade Policy Review Mechanism of the WTO is designed to enhance transparency, foster a deeper comprehension of the trade policies embraced by WTO members, and evaluate their consequences. Many members view these reviews as valuable input on their policies. All WTO members are subject to periodic assessment, with each review incorporating reports from the member in question and the WTO Secretariat. Additionally, the WTO engages in routine monitoring of worldwide trade measures. Originating in response to the 2008 financial crisis, this global trade monitoring initiative has evolved into a regular WTO function, aiming to spotlight members' implementation of both trade-facilitating and trade-restricting measures.

II-7-3 The World Trade Organization fundamental principles : The WTO agreements are extensive and intricate due to their nature as legal documents addressing a broad spectrum of activities. Nevertheless, there are specific straightforward and essential principles that permeate all these texts, serving as the bedrock of the multilateral trading system. (TheWorldTradeOrganization, The World Trade Organization, 2022)

1. **Principle of Non-discrimination:** A nation should refrain from favoritism among its trade associates and avoid differentiation between its domestic and foreign products, services, or citizens.
2. **Trade Facilitation:** Promoting trade involves reducing obstacles, and an evident approach is to lower trade barriers. These barriers encompass customs duties (tariffs) and measures like selective import bans or quotas that restrict quantities.
3. **Predictability and Transparency:** It is essential for foreign companies, investors, and governments to have assurance that trade barriers will not be raised arbitrarily. Stability and predictability foster investment, job creation, and enable consumers to fully experience the advantages of competition, such as greater choice and lower prices.
4. **Fostering Fair Competition:** Deterrence of "unfair" practices, such as export subsidies and selling products below their normal value to acquire market share, is

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

crucial. Addressing these complex issues, the rules aim to define what constitutes fair or unfair practices and outline how governments can respond, particularly through the imposition of additional import duties designed to offset the harm caused by unfair trade.

5. **Support for Less Developed Countries:** A significant majority of WTO members are either developing economies or in the process of transitioning to market economies. The WTO agreements afford them transition periods to adapt to WTO provisions. Specifically, in the context of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, provisions are made for practical assistance to support the implementation of the Agreement in these countries.
6. **Environmental Protection:** The WTO agreements allow members to implement measures for safeguarding public, animal, and plant health, as well as the environment. It is crucial, however, that these measures are applied uniformly to both domestic and foreign businesses. Members are cautioned against utilizing environmental protection measures as a pretext for imposing discriminatory trade barriers.
7. **Promoting Inclusion:** The WTO aims to construct a more inclusive trading system, facilitating increased participation of women and small businesses in trade. This endeavor seeks to enable these groups to enjoy the economic advantages derived from global trading activities.
8. **Partnerships:** The WTO actively engages in ongoing discussions with civil society, labor unions, universities, and the business community to foster collaboration and establish partnerships. Through initiatives like the Trade Dialogues and the annual Public Forum, the WTO provides a platform for civil society and business groups to deliberate on current trends in global trade and suggest methods to strengthen the multilateral trading system.
9. **Digital Trade :** Acknowledging the increasing significance of e-commerce, the WTO conducts regular assessments of its work program on e-commerce through the General Council, drawing on reports from various WTO bodies. Moreover, a coalition of like-minded members is engaged in negotiations on e-commerce, with the objective of formulating global rules for digital trade and addressing issues arising from the digital divide.

Chapter Three :

Algeria-Us Economic Relations

I- Economy of United States

I-1 Quarterly GDP Growth

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 2.1% in the third quarter of 2021, according to the second estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis on 24 November 2021. In the second quarter, real GDP increased 6.7%

Graph(3- 01) : U.S.REAL GDP :QUARTERLY GROWTH

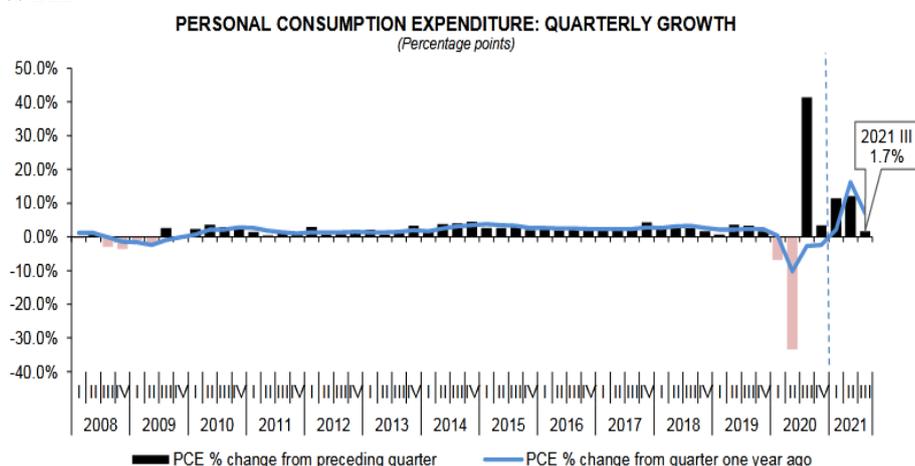


Private consumption expenditure (PCE) increased by 1.7% in the third quarter, after an increase of 12% in the second (chart 5). Spending on services increased by 7.6%, while spending on goods fell by 8.4%, led by a decline of 24.4% in spending on durable goods. The Delta wave of coronavirus infections, the fading fiscal stimulus, and supply shortages, particularly of motor vehicles (which led to falling purchases of automobiles and parts), contributed to

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

slowdown growth in consumer spending in the third quarter. PCE contributed 1.18% to third-quarter growth, after adding 7.92% in the second.

Graph(3- 03) :PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE :QUARTERLY GROWTH



Source: ECLAC Washington Office, based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

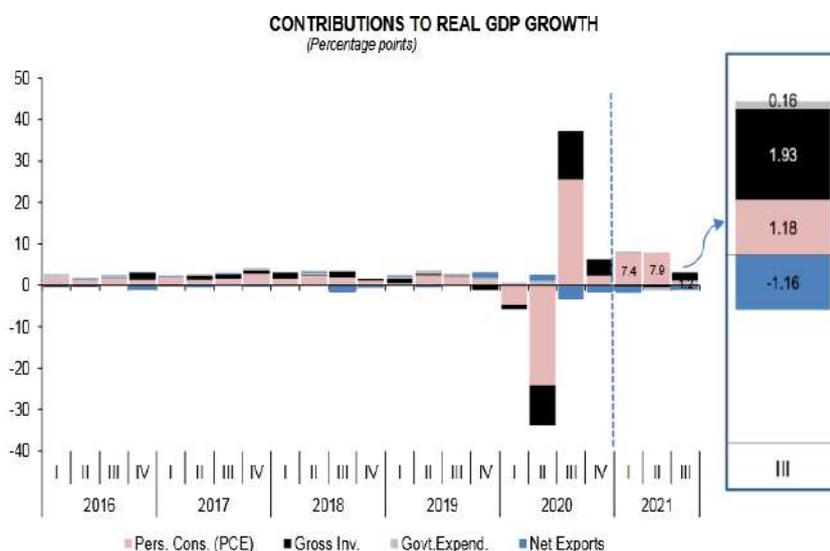
Fixed investment increased by 11.6% in the third quarter, with residential investment declining 8.3% and non-residential investment growing 1.5%. The growth in nonresidential fixed investment .

reflected increases in intellectual property products (led by research and development as well as software). Nonresidential investment added 0.21% to growth in the third quarter, but residential investment subtracted 0.41%. Despite the impact of shortages on production, inventories added 2.13% points to overall growth, after having reduced growth in the second quarter by 1.26%. Due to the positive contributions from GDP inventories and non-residential investment, gross private domestic investment contributed 1.93% to third- quarter growth.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations



Source: ECLAC Washington Office, based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.



Source: ECLAC Washington Office, based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Government was a minor support to growth in the third quarter, with a reduction in federal spending concentrated in nondefense spending outweighed by a slight increase in state and local spending. Overall, government spending increased 0.9% and added 0.16% to growth in the quarter. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the decrease in federal government spending primarily reflected a decrease in nondefense spending on intermediate goods and services after the processing and administration of Paycheck Protection Program loan applications by banks on behalf of the federal government ended in the second quarter.

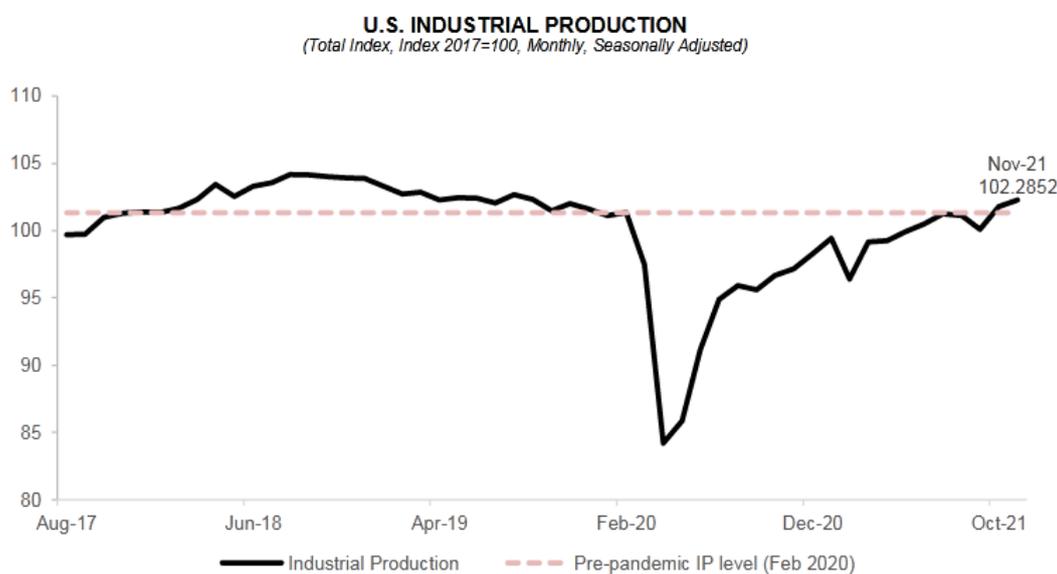
Finally, net exports subtracted 1.1 increased. With exports of goods

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

declining by 5.8% and of services increasing by 3.7%, exports declined by 6% from growth in the third quarter, as exports declined and imports 3% and subtracted 0.33% from growth. Imports grew by 5.8% and subtracted 0.83%.

I-2 .Industrial production

United States industrial production rose 1.7% in October and 0.5% in November 2021, bouncing back after November pushed industrial production to 1% above its pre-pandemic February 2020 level Manufacturing production was up 1.4% in October after falling in each of the prior two months, and 0.7% in November. November's 0.7% gain was helped by a continued recovery in auto output, with production in the sector rising 2.2%, following October's 10.1% gain. Mining output was up 0.7% while utilities output, which is sensitive to fluctuations in weather, was down 0.8% in November after rising 0.6% in October. Capacity utilization increased from 76.5% to 76.8% in November. There is still room for improvement as it remains 2.8 percentage points below its long-run average.



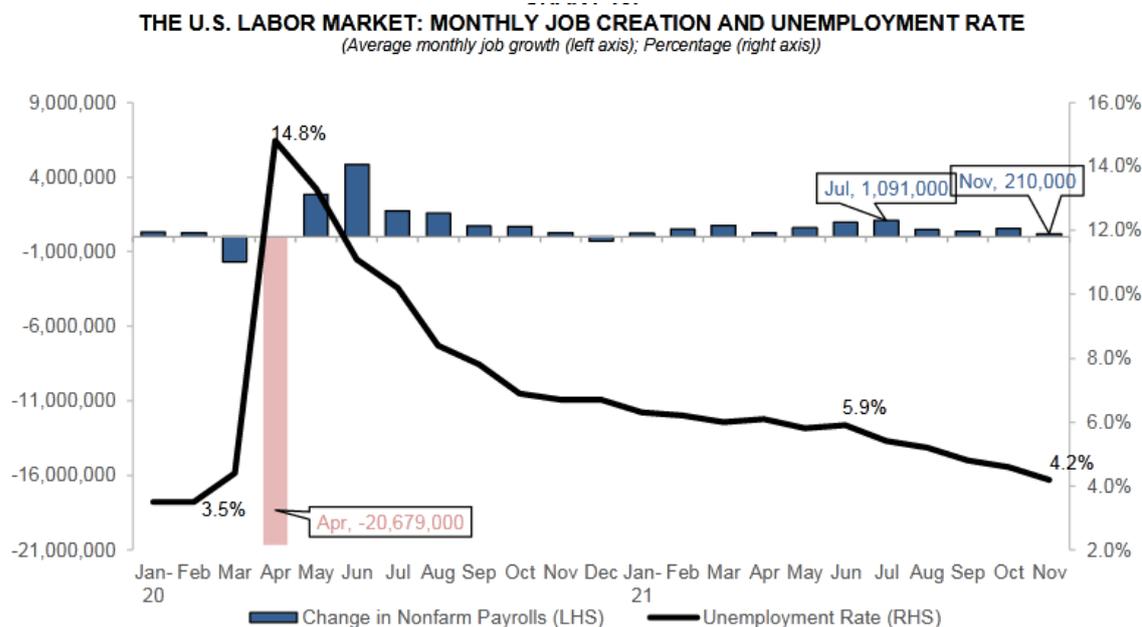
Supply-chain issues have been limiting the recovery in manufacturing output but the gains in October and November suggest that shortages may be gradually easing. The ISM manufacturing survey of manufacturing conditions also showed a

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

small improvement in November due to a slight easing in supply-chain issues. The ISM manufacturing index rose from 60.8 in October to 61.1 in November. The supplier deliveries index fell from 75.6 to 72.2, indicating slightly faster deliveries in November. There was a modest improvement in both new orders and production, while inventories were little changed

I-3 .Labor market

The labor market had a strong start in the third quarter, but a weaker ending. After adding more than 1 million non-farm payroll jobs in July, the peak for the year, there was a slowdown in August and September, fueled by the rapid spread of the coronavirus' Delta variant. Still, the third-quarter average was 651,000 jobs creat per month, higher than the monthly average of 566,500 in the first half of the year. Following a rebound to 546,000 jobs added in October, the November 210,000 gain in non-farm payrolls was disappointing . Declines in retail trade and government payrolls, and weak gains in leisure and hospitality, pulled down the November figure. The unemployment rate, however, fell to 4.2% from 4.6% in October. Less than six months ago, it hovered closer to 6%



Source: ECLAC Washington Office, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Goods producers added a solid 60,000 jobs in November, with half the gains in construction and half in manufacturing. However, supply-chain issues pulled vehicle manufacturing employment down by 10,000.

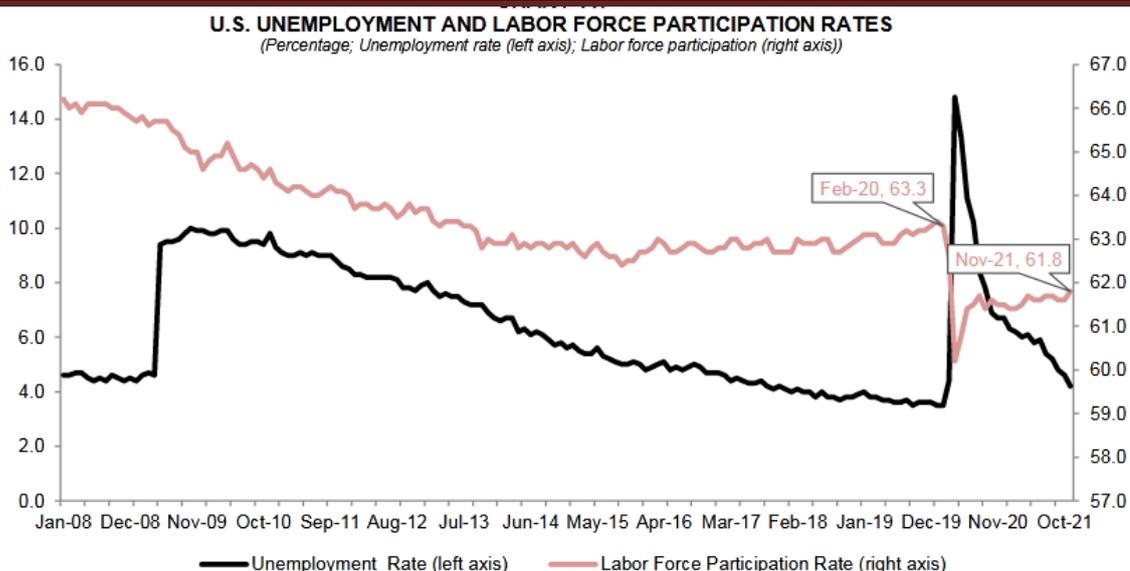
Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

Machinery manufacturing also contracted. Services were the primary disappointment, with retailers shedding 20,400 jobs. Transportation/warehousing, which like retail is a holiday-driven industry, added nearly 50,000 jobs, however. Leisure/hospitality, following large gains earlier in the year, added only 23,000 jobs. Education lost jobs and healthcare gains were weak, likely because of the impact of the pandemic still. Government employment, primarily local, declined as well. On the positive side, professional/business and financial services payrolls added more than 100,000 positions

Labor market data from the household survey was very strong, however.³ The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point to 4.2%, and the number of unemployed persons fell by 542,000 to 6.9 million. According to the November employment report, both measures are down considerably from their highs at the end of the February-April 2020 recession, but they remain above their levels prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (3.5% and 5.7 million). While the establishment survey suggested a slowdown in hiring, the household survey showed a gain of 1.1 million jobs, and the labor force participation rate increased to 61.8% from 61.6% in October, although it is still about 1.5 percentage points lower than in February 2020 (chart 11). Childcare issues and pandemic-related concerns are among the reasons most often cited for holding back people from returning to the workforce – a dynamic that could be exacerbated by the recent emergence of the new Omicron coronavirus variant

The prime-age (workers aged between 24 and 54) employment-to-population ratio, which tracks the percentage of the population in the age bracket who currently have jobs, improved substantially in November, nonetheless, rising to 78.8% from 78.3%. This is the highest level since early 2020. Historically, a prime-age labor force participation rate of 80% is consistent with an economy at full-employment, according to Moody's

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations



Source: ECLAC Washington Office, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

II- Economy Of Algeria

II-1 Economic Overview

The Algerian economy is strongly dependent on fossil fuels' market where 93.6% of its exportations are mainly oil and natural gas. During the last decade, the market price of crude oil has fallen down drastically and up to this date its price is still fluctuating which have severely affected the national economy. Consequently, the transition to renewable energy exploitation and technology development became an indispensable objective for the Algerian government. Algeria is planning to shift to the era of green economy which is the unique solution to meet

future energy needs and reduce environment-related risks simultaneously. The Algerian territory is characterized by abundant renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and geothermal energy. In this paper, a brief energy profile and renewable energy potential have been reviewed. The present study shows that the installed capacity concerning both photovoltaic and wind power plant; which have reached 354.3 MW (at June 2018), compared to the declared government targets presents slow integration progress of renewable energy compared to the large available renewable energy potential especially solar energy. Despite the considerable efforts made by the Algerian State to face of the challenges of reducing the economic dependency upon hydrocarbon revenues and greenhouse gas emissions (135.5 MT of carbon dioxide emission in 2018). This work provides useful information about the status of renewable energies in Algeria, which is considered as a scientific platform for researchers and industrial companies to seek suitable solutions for promoting the renewable energy field.

Algeria has the eighth largest natural gas reserves and is the second largest gas exporter in the world. It ranks 15th for oil reserves. Hydrocarbons are the engine of

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

the economy, providing about 60% of the budget revenues, 30% of the gross domestic product (GDP), and 97% of export earnings. High oil prices have boosted foreign monetary reserves and economic growth, fueled a construction boom, and produced some decline in unemployment and early repayment of foreign debt. A 2005- hydrocarbon law diminished the monopoly of SONATRACH, the state energy company, opening the sector for private and foreign investment. A 2006 law, however, requires international companies to give SONATRACH a 51% stake in new oil, gas, rotating presidency of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); at the time, he blamed the weak dollar, speculators, and geopolitical tensions for rising oil prices, not the market

II-2 Economic Indicators

Algeria's economy was hardly hit by the combined effect of declining hydrocarbon revenues and the COVID-19 pandemic. It started to recover in 2021 thanks to the relaxation of containment measures and a rebound in hydrocarbon prices and production, but the crisis has increased Algeria's ongoing economic vulnerabilities. Continued large fiscal and external current account deficits have reduced policy space as public debt increased significantly and international reserves declined (IMF). Budget deficit reached an estimated -11.8% GDP in 2021, and is forecast to remain at that high level in 2022 (IMF). Public debt is soaring, estimated at 58.5% GDP in 2021, 63.2% GDP in 2022 and 68.2% GDP in 2023 (IMF). Algeria's external debt level is at low levels but could increase in the event of adverse shocks or increased fiscal deficits (Euler Hermes). International reserves

are depleted. At the end of 2021, foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 43 billion, covering around 11 months of imports. The IMF is expecting a continued depletion of international reserves to USD 12 billion (only 3 months of import coverage) by 2026 (Euler Hermes). Inflationary pressures have intensified since the end of 2020 due to higher international food prices and an episode of drought. Estimated at 6.5% in 2021, it is forecast to increase to 7.6% in 2022 and to decrease slightly to 6.3% in 2023 (IMF). The authorities are following a gradual and sustained fiscal consolidation, adjusted to the evolution of the pandemic and to domestic economic conditions. The new Government Action Plan comprises a wide range of reforms to support the transition towards a more diversified and sustainable economy and bolster governance and social cohesion. The country is looking for ways to reduce its dependence on gas for power generation by investing in solar energy.

According to IMF estimates, unemployment hit 14.1% of the population in 2021, and will further increase to 14.7% in 2022 and 15.5% in 2023. Employment and purchasing power deteriorated drastically since the Covid-19 crisis. According to

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

the World Bank, unemployment is highest among youth, women and graduates due to skills mismatch in the labour market. There are also big differences between living conditions in cities and rural areas. Instability caused by radical groups on Algeria's borders remains a risk factor.

Main Indicators	2019	2020	2021 (e)	2022 (e)	2023 (e)
GDP (billions USD)	171.07e	147.60e	163.81	168.20	172.09
GDP (Constant Prices, Annual % Change)	0.8	-4.9	3.4	1.9	1.7
GDP per Capita (USD)	3,940e	3,337e	3,638	3,672	3,697
General Government Gross Debt (In % of GDP)	45.8	55.6e	58.5	63.2	68.2
Inflation Rate (%)	2.0	2.4	6.5	7.6	6.3
Unemployment Rate (% of the Labour Force)	11.4	14.0e	14.1	14.7	15.5
Current Account (billions USD)	-16.96	-18.71	-12.49	-9.19	-9.08
Current Account (In % of GDP)	-9.9	-12.7	-7.6	-5.5	-5.3

Source: IMF – World Economic Outlook Database, October 2021

II-3 Main Sectors of Industry

Agriculture accounts for 14.1% of GDP and employs 10% of the workforce (World Bank, 2020). The main crops are wheat, barley, oats, citrus, wine grapes, olives, tobacco and dates. Algeria produces a large quantity of cork and is an important livestock farmer. In late 2020, the government introduced a 2020-2024 roadmap strategy to develop the soft wheat, maize, sugar and oilseeds sectors with the aim to reduce the annual food import bill (FAO). The primary sector was the most resilient to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The size of the industry represents 20.3% of GDP, employing 30% of the active population. The oil and gas sector accounts for most of the federal income and almost all of its export income (over 90% of total exports). Algeria is among the top five largest gas exporters in the world. It ranks 16th in oil reserves and 10th in confirmed gas reserves. The ores mined in large quantities are iron, lead, phosphate, uranium, zinc, salt and coal. The main activities of the manufacturing sector are

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

industrial food processing, textile products, chemical products, metals and construction materials. Oil was the one most affected by COVID-19 crisis. The manufacturing sector has also been severely affected due to temporary plant closures, workers' lock-downs and the paralysis of national and international supply chains. In particular, demand has fallen in key sectors such as automotive and textiles.

The tertiary sector contributes to 48.7% of GDP and employs 60% of the workforce. Algeria's banking sector is dominated by public banks, which suffer from high levels of non-performing loans to state-owned enterprises. Of the 20 banks operating in Algeria, six state-run banks retain the lion's share of the market. With over 1600 km of Mediterranean coastline, important cultural and historical sites, and the striking desert landscapes of the Sahara, Algeria has long held considerable potential for tourism. Nevertheless, the sector still accounts for a small part of GDP.

Breakdown of Economic Activity By Sector	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Employment By Sector <i>(In % of Total Employment)</i>	9.6	30.4	60.0
Value Added <i>(In % of GDP)</i>	14.2	34.2	47.8
Value Added <i>(Annual % Change)</i>	1.6	-7.3	-5.3

Source: World Bank, Latest Available Data. Because of rounding, the sum of the percentages may be smaller/greater than 100%.

III- Algeria-Us Bilateral Economic Relations

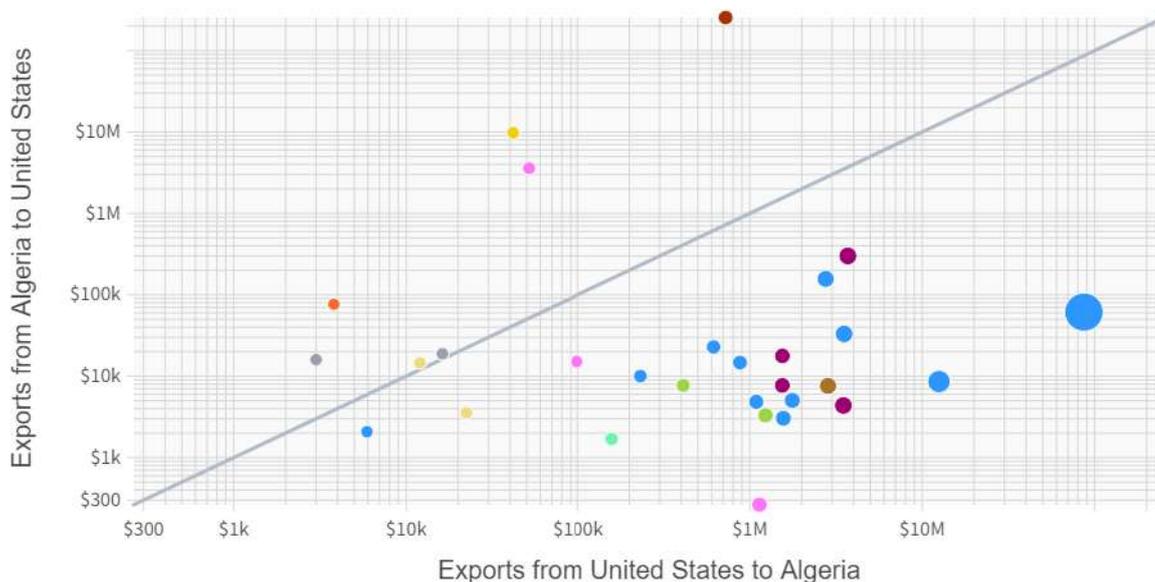
The Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), concluded between the two countries in 2001, has opened new horizons for dialogue and discussions to further enhance their cooperation and open it to all the domains interesting their economic operators. Additionally, Algeria and the United States signed in Algiers on October 19th, 2015 the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). The United States-Algeria Business Council is another practical tool intended to help the business communities of the two countries meet directly and decide on ways and means to explore and implement mutually beneficial projects. As well as, to the excellent relations that bind Algeria and the United States, American companies operating in the hydrocarbons sector have enjoyed over many decades a lucrative partnership with Algerian counterparts, underscoring Algeria's reliability as a partner and highlighting the real potential of success it is affording the U.S. business community.

III-1 Comparative Advantage United States – Algeria :

This chart compares trade between United States and Algeria by product, considering products traded by both, United States and Algeria:

- During 2020, United States had a large net trade with Algeria in the exports of Machines (\$324M), Vegetable Products (\$108M), and Plastics and Rubbers (\$75.6M).
- During 2020, Algeria had a large net trade with United States in the exports of Mineral Products (\$346M), Chemical Products (\$80M), and Vegetable Products (\$9.78M).
- In 2020, United States ranked 9 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI 1.56), and 2 in total exports (\$1.34T). That same year, Algeria ranked 112 in the Economic Complexity Index (ECI -1.19), and 71 in total exports (\$18.8B).

Graph(3- 06) : Comparative Advantage United States - Algeria



pec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/usa/partner/dza?compareExports0=comparisonOption5&dynamicBilateralTradeSelector=year2019&geomapMeasureSelector=geomapBalanceOption2

Source : (AJG Simoes, 2022)

III-2 Foreign Direct Investment and Algeria-Us Bilateral Economic Relations : (BILATERARELATIONSFACTSHEET, 2022)

The United States is one of Algeria's top trading partners, and Algeria is one of the top U.S. trading partners in the Middle East/North African region. According to the World Bank, the United States was the top source of stock Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Algeria as of 2020, providing 28 percent or \$6.2 billion of total FDI. Most U.S. FDI in Algeria has been in the hydrocarbons sector. The two countries have signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) that provides a platform to address impediments in the economic relationship and identify paths to broader commercial interaction. The two countries held TIFA talks in June 2022. The United States supports Algeria's desire to diversify its economy, encourage a transition to renewable energy, move toward transparent economic

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

policies, and liberalize its investment climate. In 2020, 190 American companies of different sizes are operating in Algeria. The 2014 edition of Algiers International Fair, where the US were the Guest of Honor, saw the participation of a record of 81 companies, after the original show opened in 1964. (AlgerianEmbassy, 2020) Additionally to the excellent relations that bind Algeria and the United States, American companies operating in the hydrocarbons sector have enjoyed over many decades a lucrative partnership with Algerian counterparts, underscoring Algeria's reliability as a partner and highlighting the real potential of success it is affording the U.S. business community.

III-3 Bilateral Trade by Products

- Bilateral Trade by Products in 2018

a) In 2018, United States exported \$1.07B to Algeria. The main products exported from United States to Algeria were Refined Petroleum (\$197M) (18,4%), Gas Turbines (\$91 M) (18,53%), Wheat (\$74,5 M) (6,68%) . The exports of United States to Algeria have decreased at an annualized rate of 21,89%, from \$1.37B in 2017 to \$1.07B in 2018.

b) In 2018, Algeria exported \$2.3B to United States. The main products exported from Algeria to United States were Refined Petroleum (\$2.19B) (51,3%) , Crude Petroleum (\$1.94B) (45,5%) , During the last year the exports of Algeria to United States have decreased at an annualized rate of 34,47%, from \$3.51B in 2017 to \$2.3B in 2018.

- Bilateral Trade by Products in 2020

a) In 2020, United States exported \$706M to Algeria. The main products exported from United States to Algeria were Air Pumps (\$86.6M), Electric Generating Sets (\$46.4M), and Gas Turbines (\$40.1M). During the last 25

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

years the exports of United States to Algeria have decreased at an annualized rate of 1.95%, from \$1.15B in 1995 to \$706M in 2020.

b) In 2020, Algeria exported \$444M to United States. The main products exported from Algeria to United States were Refined Petroleum (\$255M), Crude Petroleum (\$87.9M), and Nitrogenous Fertilizers (\$68.8M). During the last 25 years the exports of Algeria to United States have decreased at an annualized rate of 4.97%, from \$1.59B in 1995 to \$444M in 2020.

- Bilateral Trade by Products in 2019

a) In 2019, United States exported \$ 975M to Algeria. The main products exported from United States to Algeria were Gas Turbines (\$181,1. M) (18,5%), Wheat (\$121 M) (12,4%) (\$46.4M), and Refined Petroleum (\$119 M) (12,2%) . During the last year the exports of United States to Algeria have decreased at an annualized rate of 3,17%, from \$ \$1.07B in 2018 to \$975M in 2020.

b) In 2019, Algeria exported \$2.3B to United States. The main products exported from Algeria to United States were Refined Petroleum (\$1.66B) (71,8%) , Crude Petroleum (\$483M) (20,9%) , and Nitrogenous Fertilizers (\$68.8M). During the last year the exports of Algeria to United States have decreased at an annualized rate of 53,86%, from \$4.27B in 2018 to \$2.3B in 2019.

- Bilateral Trade by Products in March 2022

- In March 2022 United States exported \$83.5M and imported \$202M from Algeria, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$118M. Between March 2021 and March 2022 the exports of United States have increased by \$6.18M (7.99%) from \$77.3M to \$83.5M, while imports decreased by \$-4.24M (-2.06%) from \$206M to \$202M.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

The exports of United States were mainly from Texas (\$26.7M), Florida (\$16.8M), Georgia (\$10.4M), California (\$6.95M), and Louisiana (\$3.52M), while imports destinations were mainly California (\$89.4M), Louisiana (\$61.3M), North Carolina (\$16.7M), Pennsylvania (\$11.6M), and Illinois (\$11.1M).

In March 2022, the top exports of United States to Algeria were Other Heating Machinery (\$16.1M), Ethylene Polymers (\$9.46M), Vinyl Chloride Polymers (\$9.04M), Centrifuges (\$6.28M), and Other Nuts (\$3.77M). In March 2022 the top imports of United States from Algeria were Refined Petroleum (\$88.7M), Nitrogenous Fertilizers (\$61.6M), Raw Iron Bars (\$43.7M), Hot-Rolled Iron Bars (\$5.19M), and Tropical Fruits (\$1.5M).

- **G R O W T H** : In March 2022, the increase in United States's year-by-year exports to Algeria was explained primarily by an increase in product exports in Other Heating Machinery (\$11.7M or 161k%), Vinyl Chloride Polymers (\$6.42M or 367%), and Engine Parts (\$1.3M or 524%). In March 2022, the decrease in United States's year-by-year imports from Algeria was explained primarily by an decrease in product imports in Refined Petroleum (\$-94.7M or -97.1%), Commodities not elsewhere specified (\$-694k or -94.4%), and Tropical Fruits (\$-171k or -17%).

III-4 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports and Imports (1985-2021):

Trade and economic relations between countries depend on the level of export and import between them. Where the nature of this relationship is determined on the basis of the type of goods and the size of these exchanges.

III-4-1 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985-2021): Manufactured materials and industrial machines are the most important materials that are exported to Algeria from the United States of America. The exporting from the United States to

Algeria is volatile. The graph shows that the general trend of export from the United States to Algeria is increasing, and this is from 2009 to 2014, when the export gradually decreased.

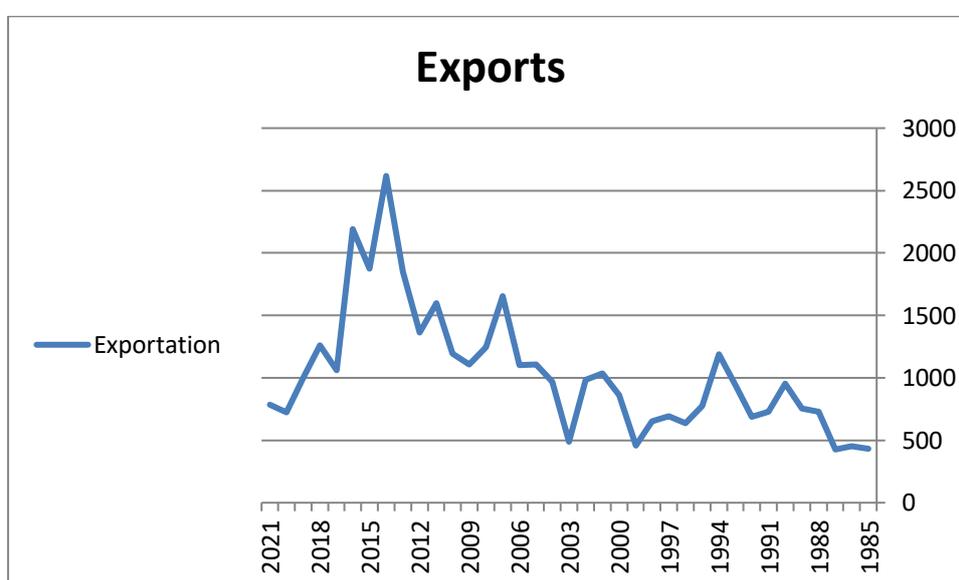
Table (03-1) : U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985-2021)

All figures are in millions of U.S D

1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	Year
691,6	635	774,1	1192	938	688	726,6	952	756	730	426	452,9	430,1	Exports
2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	Year
1194	1108	1243	1652	1102	1106	971,6	487	984	1038	862	458,8	651,5	Exports
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Year
	784	725,2	1000	1261	1062	2191	1876	2617	1849	1363	1597	1194	Exports

Source : (DepartmentofCommerce, 2022)

Graph(03- 07) : U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Exports (1985-2021)



Source : (DepartmentofCommerce, 2022)

III-4-2 U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985-2021): Algeria's imports to the United States of America are dominated by raw materials, mainly crude oil. The graph shows stability in the level of imports from Algeria to the United States of America in the period 1985 until 2022, and this is a result of oil prices, which were low in that period. On the other hand, the imports of United

States to Algeria have decreased a continuous increase during the period 2003 to 2008, when these imports declined as a result of the global financial crisis.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

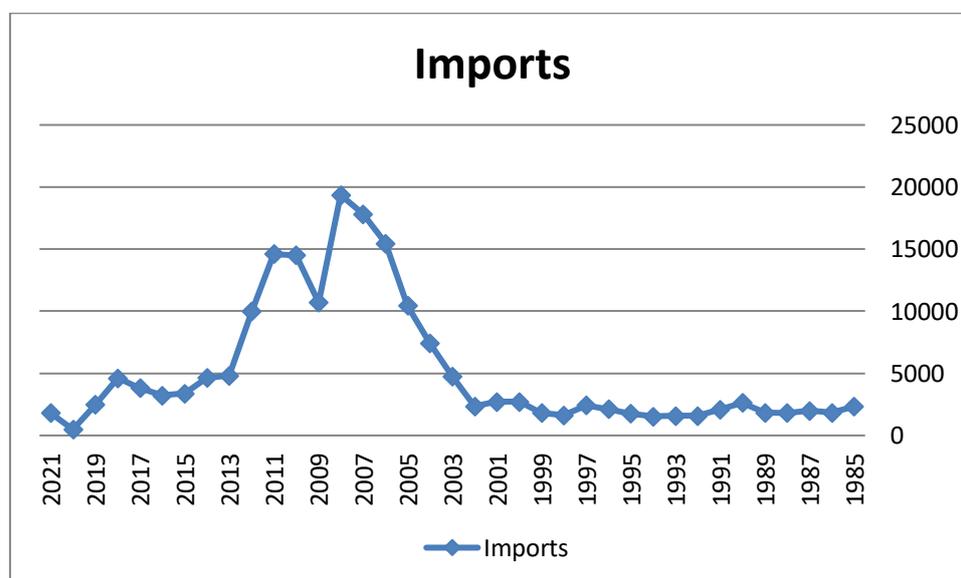
Table (03-2) : U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985-2021)

All figures are in millions of U.S D

1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	Year
2439,5	2126	1749,5	1527	1583	1586,1	2103	2626	1830	1814	1999	1831	2333	Imports
2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	Year
14518	10718	19355	17816	15456	10446	7410	4748	2360	2702	2724	1824	1638,1	Imports
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Year
		1824,6	482,1	2480	4618,4	3811	3228	3372	4629	4831	9993	14609	Imports

Source : (DepartmentofCommerce, 2022)

Graph(3-08) : U.S. trade in goods with Algeria : Imports (1985-2021)



Source : (DepartmentofCommerce, 2022)

General Conclusion

Conclusion

Without a doubt, US-Algerian relations have expanded considerably in recent years. Despite Algeria's strategic, economic and political importance for American policy in the Maghreb, however, the United States remains much more sensitive to Moroccan interests than to those of Algeria. This is explained by historical, ideological, political and military reasons. Misunderstandings and disagreements that marked US-Algerian relations until the last decade have generated mutual distrust between the two countries.

Despite these positive developments in economic relations, American investments outside the oil sector remain insignificant. In fact, North Africa's share of global foreign direct investments (FDI) is generally insignificant, estimated at \$5 billion annually, with 75 percent of these investments from EU countries. Algeria expressed great ambitions regarding its economic relations with the US, but a certain naiveté still characterizes Algerian decision-makers who erroneously believe that the US government can persuade US companies to invest in Algeria. This perception is derived from Algeria's experience with France, where the government can encourage the business community to invest in a country for political and commercial reasons. The main obstacle to attracting American investments outside the oil sector is arguably Algeria's cumbersome bureaucracy, corruption, and the general lack of transparency. Former US ambassador to Algeria, David Pearce, said explicitly: —I think there are many business opportunities in Algeria, but we must wait a little because there are problems with the bureaucracy, a certain lack of transparency, slow customs procedures, etc.

Bibliography

- Khenous, z., & benchikh, f. (2013). *Algerian-American relations After September 11, 2001*. University of Ouargla.
- A. Mattoo, N. R., & Ruta, M. (2020). OVERVIEW: THE EVOLUTION OF DEEP TRADE AGREEMENTS. Dans A. Mattoo, N. Rocha, & M. Ruta, *Handbook of Deep Trade Agreements* (pp. 1-44). Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- AJG Simoes, C. H. (2022, 06 12). he Economic Complexity Observatory: An Analytical Tool for Understanding the Dynamics of Economic Development. Récupéré sur <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-country/usa/partner/dza?compareExports0=comparisonOption5&dynamicBilateralTradeSelector=year2018&geomapMeasureSelector=geomapBalanceOption2>
- AlgerianEmbassy. (2020, 09 2). *Embassy of Algeria to the United States of America*. Consulté le 05 12, 2022, sur Embassy of Algeria to the United States of America Web site: <https://www.algerianembassy.org/economy/AlgeriaUs-Bilateral-Economic-Relations-Algeria-Us-Bilateral-Economic-Relations.html>
- AMADEO, K. (2022, May 23). *the balance* . Retrieved from the balance Web site: <https://www.thebalance.com/what-are-bilateral-trade-agreements-pros-cons-and-list-3305911>
- Argyrios A. Fatouros, V. A. (2004). Trends in International Investment Agreements: An Overview. Dans U. NATIONS, *International Investment Agreements: Key Issues* (Vol. I). New York and Geneva: UNITED NATIONS.
- Arnold, P. J. (2005). Disciplining domestic regulation: the World Trade Organization and the market for professional services. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* 30 (2005), 30, 299–330.
- Avila, J. L. (2004). A Comparative Study of Bilateral FTA/CEP Arrangements. *DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES NO. 2004-28*.
- Baldwin, R. (2018). Multilateral Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth. *Journal of Economic Integration* , 33(02), 1261-1301.
- Baldwin, R., & Freund, C. (2011). Preferential Trade Agreements and Multilateral Liberalization. In J.-P. Chauffou, & J.-C. Maur, *Preferential trade agreement policies for development* (pp. 121-143). Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Bhattacharyay, B. N., & Mukhopadhyay, K. (2015). A comprehensive economic partnership between India and Japan: Impact, prospects and challenges. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 39, 94-107.
- Bhattacharyay, B. N., & Mukhopadhyay, K. (2015). A comprehensive economic partnership between India and Japan: Impact, prospects and challenges. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 39, 94-107.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- BILATERARELATIONSFACTSHEET. (2022, 06 06). *The United States Department of State*. (BUREAUOFNEAREASTERNAFFAIRS, Éditeur) Récupéré sur The United States Department of State Web site: <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-algeria/>
- CentreSouth. (2007). *UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (EPAS)*. Geneva, Switzerland: South Centre.
- Chauffour, J.-P., & Maur, J.-C. (2011). Beyond Market Access. Dans J.-P. Chauffour, & J.-C. Maur, *Preferential trade agreement policies for development : a handbook* (pp. 17-37). The World Bank.
- Chauffour, J.-P., & Maur, J.-C. (2011). Overview. Dans J.-P. Chauffour, & J.-C. Maur, *Preferential trade agreement policies for development : a handbook* (pp. 1-16). Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Collie, D. R. (2011). Multilateral trade liberalisation, foreign direct investment and the volume of world trade. *Economics Letters*, 113, 47-49.
- Dai, M., Yotov, Y. V., & Zylkin, T. (2014). On the trade-diversion effects of free trade agreements. *Economics Letters*, 321-325.
- DepartmentofCommerce, U. (2022, 04 12). *Trade in Goods with Algeria*. Récupéré sur the United States government: <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c7210.html>
- Farajzadeh, Z., Zhu, X., & Bakhshoodeh, M. (2017). Trade reform in Iran for accession to the World Trade Organization_ Analysis of welfare and environmental impacts. *Economic Modelling*, 63, 75-85.
- Fatima, S., & Tawfik, B. (2016). American foreign policy towards Algeria after the events of September 11, 2001. *AL-MIEYAR*, 7(2), 165-174.
- Gehrke, T. (2019). *Redefining the EU-China economic partnership:: beyond reciprocity lies strategy*. BELGIUM: Egmont Institute.
- Gnangnon, S. K. (2018). Effect of multilateral trade liberalization on foreign direct investment outflows amid structural economic vulnerability in developing countries. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 45, 15-29.
- Jagdambe, S., & Kannan, E. (2020). Effects of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on agricultural trade_ The gravity model approach. *World Development Perspectives* , 100-212.
- Jagdambe, S., & Kannan, E. (2020). Effects of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement on agricultural trade_ The gravity model approach. *World Development Perspectives*, 100-212.
- JOHN, R. (2016). The Political Economy of an "Asian" Mega-FTA. *Asian Survey* , 56(06), 1077-1100.
- KAGAN, J. (2020, December 21). *Investopedia*. Retrieved from Investopedia Web site: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bilateral-trade.asp#:~:text=Bilateral%20trade%20agreements%20are%20agreements,to%20encourage%20trade%20and%20investment>.
- Kalymbek, B., & Alimzhanova, M. (2013). Problems and Perspectives of Joining Agriculture of Kazakhstan to the World Trade Organization. *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 81.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- KONE, S. (2010). Economic Partnership Agreement between West Africa and the European Union in the Context of the World Trade Organization(WTO) and the Regional Integration Process. *Journal of Economic Integration*, 25(1), 104-128.
- Lake, J., & Yildiz, H. M. (2016). On the different geographic characteristics of Free Trade Agreements and Customs Unions. *Journal of International Economics*, 103, 213-233.
- Li, Q., Scollay, R., & Gilbert, J. (2017). Analyzing the effects of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership on FDI in a CGE framework with firm heterogeneity. *Economic Modelling*, 67, 409-420.
- Lindeque, J., & McGuire, S. (2007). The United States and trade disputes in the World Trade Organization: Hegemony constrained or confirmed? *Management International Review*, 47, 725 – 744.
- Martí, L., Puertas, R., & Fernández, J. I. (2010). Industrial productivity and convergence in Chinese regions: The effects of entering the world trade organisation. *Journal of Asian Economics*, 22, 128-141.
- Nocco, A., Ottaviano, G. I., & Salto, M. (2019). Geography, competition, and optimal multilateral trade policy. *Journal of International Economics*, 120, 145-161.
- Noureddine, h. (2005). *Algerian-American relationship 1992-2004*. Constantine 1 University.
- Plummer, M. G., Cheong, D., & Hamanaka, S. (2010). *Methodology for impact assessment of free trade agreements*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- Rose, J., & Stevens, W. (2004). *Global Connectedness and Bilateral Economic Linkages - Which Countries?* Wellington: New Zealand Treasury.
- SAGGI, K. (2006). Preferential Trade Agreements and Multilateral Tariff Cooperation. *International Economic Review*, 47(1), 29-57.
- Saggi, K., & Yildiz, H. M. (2010). Bilateralism, multilateralism, and the quest for global free trade. *Journal of International Economics*, 81, 26–37.
- Samia, B. Z., & Rubaie, G. A. (2017). The Performance of the New Technology Transfer to the Test of the Business Climate in Algeria (Algerian-American Partnership Case). *Economic Researcher Review*, 5(7), 277-293.
- Souza, I. A. (2015). An offer developing countries could not refuse: how powerful states created the World Trade Organisation. *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 18, 155–181.
- Stoyanov, A., & Yildiz, H. M. (2015). Preferential versus multilateral trade liberalization and the role of political economy. *European Economic Review*, 80, 140-164.
- Suvannaphakdy, S. (2021). Assessing the Impact of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership on ASEAN Trade. *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, 38(1), 133-154.

Chapter One : Algeria-Us Economic Relations

- TheWorldTradeOrganization. (2022, may 06). *The World Trade Organization*. Retrieved may 06, 2022, from The World Trade Organization Web site:
https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/inbrief_e/inbr_e.htm
- TheWorldTradeOrganization. (2022, May 06). *The World Trade Organization*. Récupéré sur The World Trade Organization: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/what_stand_for_e.htm
- TradeJusticeMovement. (2022, 05 31). *Trade Justice Movement*. Récupéré sur Trade Justice Movement Web site: <https://www.tjm.org.uk/trade-deals/bilateral-investment-treaties>
- UKep, A. I. (2010). Will EPAs Foster the Integration of Africa Into World Trade? *Journal of African Law*, 54(2), 212-231.
- UnitedNations. (2004). *International Investment Agreements: Key Issues*. New York: United Nations.
- UnitedNations. (2007). *Trade and Development Report 2007*. Geneva: United Nations.
- UnitedNations. (2011). *Trade Facilitation in Regional Trade Agreements*. Geneva: United Nations.
- UnitedNations. (2018). *The Use of the EU's Free Trade Agreements Exporter and Importer Utilization of Preferential Tariffs*. National Board of Trade.
- WorldBank. (2000). *Trade Blocs*. Washington, D . C: the World Bank, OXFORDU NIVERSITPYR ESS.
- WTO. (2022, May 06). *The World Trade Organization*. Retrieved from The World Trade Organization Web site: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm
- Yagi, N., Mackey, T. K., Liang, B. A., & Gerlt, L. (2014). Policy Review: Japan–Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA)—Analysis of a failed nurse migration policy. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 51, 243-250.
- Yildirim, A. B. (2016). Domestic political implications of global value chains: Explaining EU responses to litigation at the World Trade Organization. *Comparative European Politics*, 16(4), 549–580.
- ZOUBIR, Y. (2011). The United States and Algeria: A New Strategic Partnership? *Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (in Asia)*, 5(4), 1-27.