Algeria: Steady progress toward robust transitional economy

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As we commemorate the 72nd anniversary of the outbreak of Algeria's glorious War of Independence on Nov. 1, 1954, it is essential to reflect upon this symbolic and historic occasion, which stands as one of the greatest epics in history, marking the struggle against 132 years of brutal settler colonialism.


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Throughout this armed revolution, Algeria sacrificed millions of martyrs whose blood nourished the soil of the motherland, establishing the country as a source of inspiration for people striving to free themselves from occupation, foremost among them the Palestinian and Sahrawi peoples.

This occasion also provides an opportunity to reaffirm Algeria' s unwavering commitment to the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Nov. 1, 1954, which remains an enduring and inalienable foundation of the modern Algerian state, guiding its principled sovereign positions and underpinning the development of its promising economy.

Beyond its commemorative significance, this anniversary offers an opportunity to highlight the substantial progress achieved by the country in recent years, across a wide range of economic and social sectors. It also provides a fitting occasion to celebrate the longstanding relations between Algeria and Japan, whose origins date back to the earliest years of the Algerian revolution. Of particular significance was the solidarity demonstrated by the Japanese political authorities who authorized the establishment of an office of the National Liberation Front (FLN) in Tokyo in September 1958.


The Arch of Trajan in the city of Timgad, Algeria, is a Roman triumphal arch built between the later second century and the early third century.

From an economic perspective, Algeria has recorded sustained real GDP growth in recent years, with growth for 2026 estimated at between 3.8% and 4.1%, driven by the dynamism of non-hydrocarbon sectors, public investment and domestic consumption, as reflected in reports published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank.

The principal macroeconomic indicators for 2026, together with its nominal GDP estimated at approximately $317.17 billion, underscore Algeria's position as the largest economy in the Maghreb and one of Africa's leading economic powers.

During a recent meeting with representatives of the national press, President Abdelmadjid Tebboune outlined a number of economic objectives, including the ambition to reach or surpass a GDP of $400 billion by the end of 2026 or early 2027.

Turning to bilateral relations, Algeria and Japan continue to build upon the positive outcomes of the latest session of the Joint Intergovernmental Economic Commission, held in Algiers in 2025, as well as the momentum generated by a series of high-level visits. Both countries are now engaged in preparations for the next session of this important bilateral cooperation mechanism, scheduled to convene in Tokyo during the first quarter of 2027.

The prospects for enhanced cooperation are particularly promising, encompassing a broad spectrum of sectors. While the oil and gas industry remains an important area of partnership, considerable opportunities also exist to explore new initiatives in fields with demonstrated potential, notably research and development, solar energy, green hydrogen, start-ups, artificial intelligence and robotics.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that Japan possesses a range of strengths that will enable it to further deepen its cooperation with Algeria. These include the necessary knowledge of the Algerian market, and equally importantly, the enduring confidence that Algerian business partners and consumers continue to place in the quality and reliability embodied by the "Made in Japan" label.

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