

## ECONOMIC PROCESSES OF INCREASING GLOBALIZATION IN THE STRUCTURAL AND SPACE MUTATIONS OF ALGIERS TERRITORIES, IN THE WAY OF METROPOLISATION

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**Abstract:** Algiers is experiencing spatial and structural changes in its economy, as a result of globalization working in the world's metropolises, targeting the tertiary activities of the new global economy. The metropolis of Algeria, concentrates: population, activities and wealth, at the head of its network at three scales: urban, regional and national providing an international position in the Mediterranean basin on its south shore. Gateway to Globalization, Algiers is transforming the economic organization of its national urban system. This new tertiary sector concerns higher services, and calls for metropolitan functions (high level) and attaches to reinforce the higher level of the urban hierarchy. Our approach is based on GIS to capture changes; territorial and metropolitan movements (overconcentration and deconcentration) take place between central and peripheral neighborhoods, producing a new organization, which is the global metropolisation, linked to economic internationalization, the official beginning of which dates from 1997.

**Key words:** Urbanization in the region of Algiers, Urban network, Primate city, Small towns under the influence of the capital city, Territorialization, Urban hierarchy, Metropolisation, Territorial command, Polycentrism

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## INTRODUCTION

Under the effect of modelling, spatial, architectural and organizational changes occur in metropolises. The most visible aspects of these recent developments affect the organization and structure of tertiary activities in the concerned agglomerations. The tertiary sector is undergoing a profound structural transformation, accelerating the rise of services, especially those linked to new and rare higher services. Thus, the activities of the services are no longer the prerogative of the city centers or the mother agglomeration of the metropolises; the peripheries take part in this evolution by reinforcing these activities (Ascher, 1998). The striking aspect is reflected by a glass architecture that characterizes the urban landscape, giving it a triumphant global archetype in the global cities or metropolises of the advanced countries. This striking phenomenon expresses the advent of a logic that had its effect in the historic urban fabric, but in other aspects, it remains marked by a dynamic process and the philosophy of capital, in metropolises between their center and their peripheries. Thus the location, factors of tertiary economic activities in the metropolitan territories, changes and seem to organize space differently (Paquot, 2000). Recall that the tertiary sector encompasses all transactional activities: trade, transportation, and services, opposing the areas, primary (agriculture, raw materials) and secondary (processing and manufacturing). Spatial and structural changes in the economy that have the effect of strengthening the tertiary sector from other economic areas, i.e. primary and secondary, are also observed in the Algerian capital. The classification of activities considers other changes in from which new industrial sectors are born. The structuring of economic activities involves the consolidation of activities that were included in the agriculture sector such as research, administration, management, and sales. Paradoxically, activities of a secondary nature were found in tertiary companies such as repair and packaging. In the Algerian metropolis, like its "southern" counterparts, the tertiary sector is perpetually inflated, because of small trades and informal activities. In the past, this sector was dominant because of the underdevelopment situation and is currently growing due to the changes imposed by globalization. It focuses both on the very structures of economic activities and on the re-launching of the market economy, namely capitalism, which is the required model.

Among the economic processes of globalization, whose work is advancing in Algiers, as in most metropolises in the north and south, the restructuring of tertiary economic activities is pre-eminent. It is at the same time a process purely related to the new structural and spatial economy and disrupts the sectoral structure itself, by bringing in new sectors emerging from traditional industries or not. It calls into question the conventional organization of the agglomeration economy. The old spatial model of agglomerations: Centre/periphery renewed and profoundly modified by the reversal of hierarchical networks of urban territories into parallel systems. The new model must structure the areas of the agglomeration in polycentrism, where relations cease to begin from the top of hierarchy downwards and encourage the lateral ties between the cities of the system crowned by the metropolis that makes the decisions. This large city concentrates population, activities and wealth while being head of the network at different scales: regional, national whose prospects forecasting its international articulation in the Mediterranean basin, whose identification aims an advantageous position on the southern shore of the Mediterranean. It is in a way a front door to globalization. Its development continues to benefit as much from the dynamism of its region, the economic logic as by government measures. The analysis of this phenomenon in the metropolis of Algiers will show the evolutions in question. The primary hypothesis revolves around these questions: This metropolis affected by this phenomenon: where is the actual situation? What is the degree of impact in the internal structure of the organization of the economy itself and the spatial arrangement? In the general case and mainly through an active process the tertiarization is very influential. The previous centralized system shows its importance; will it bear its impacts and introduce the establishment of the new economy?

## METHODOLOGY

This work is part of the study and research of current events, some aspects of which are under discussion, of the organization of the urban space, which, under the effect of globalization,

passes from a classical structure to another. Always under the impact of globalization, the ordinary tertiary sector transformed into a new tertiary sometimes-called quaternary, specialized in higher services. Metropolitan functions that are likely to grow: those of high-level management, particularly those related to the economy, attracted by the concentration of other activities. Metropolis-globalization processes seek to strengthen the higher level of the urban hierarchy while monopolizing a varied growth ranging from demography, economic development; the polarization of flows disadvantaging its hinterland (rural, urban network) (Diméo, 2010). Our approach based on GIS (Geography Information System) to understand better all the evolutions, notable aspects and changes that have occurred (Achraf, 2021). Tertiary functions focused on new services are organized in a different way than regular services. These high-level services are exercised in offices, old and new, hence the advent of the geography of offices, which highlights impact, changes both in the activity itself and in the landscape where it is localized (Rasha, 2020). GIS analysis contributes not only to embracing all the suspected factors but especially allows multiplication of crossover and combination tests to arrive at realities that make it possible to affirm or refute the hypotheses determined upstream of the research (Abdelmoumene & Mahdi, 2020). The element that allows its changes is the land and real estate offer; this allows the spatial approach of tertiary activities, in the context of geographical or spatial economics. The transformations create and effect geographical movements (Carroué, 2001), particularly in the metropolitan territories by the process of over-concentration of certain neighborhoods of the city Centre and the periphery, favoring a new structuring of space giving a new organization of urban regions. After having been exclusive to advanced countries, the process in question is expanding to all nations, even the least developed. Globalization is launching and determining the model marking the new urbanization, which concerns both the questioning of the spatial organization of tertiary activities and the acceleration of the logic of the real estate market, which leads to the change of the classical factors of the localization (Nacer & Dridi, 2021). Earlier the approach of tertiary activities was strictly functional. A significant dispersal movement towards the peripheries abandoned these activities in the city Centre as shown in this study. These mutations send to other spatial logic that needs to be explored. It should be noted that the apparent element of economic transformations in metropolitan areas is real estate, which symbolizes spaces where the headquarters of the main higher-level service activities Business Center District (CBD) are concentrated. This model is being expanded to the least developed countries, as part of their articulation to a global market by creating transnationalization relays for the modern economy around the world (Koop, 2007). Thus, real estate has become an indicator of the degree of services development in metropolitan areas (Paquot, 2000). It explains and confirms the logic of the spatial organization of service activities based on the maximization of information exchanges, which raises our apprehension of Algiers case, the principal city of the frame or command network that generally exceeds the regional framework. The processes concerning the settlement dimension and the rupture of the city with its former territories are acquired (Spector & Theys, 1999); it is the world urbanization linked to economic internationalization has just officially started since 1997. Our analysis by GIS revolves around the dynamics of the tertiary sector, which favors the metropolis towards an evolution touching first the production of the services, the pivot of this sector, and especially the possibility of capturing and redistributing the economic development. Big cities are considered agents of change, in addition to inserting the daily operating area in its territories (Huriet & Perreur, 1995), while territorializing it (Ferrier, 1999). The analyzes are based on official statistics from the National Register of Commerce Center (CNRC), the equivalent of (Business Directory Identification System) SIRENE in France. The cartography is somewhat thematic and spread over a period from 1996 to 2013, i.e. almost two decades, structured in two: 1996-2006 and 2006-2013. As for the territory of the metropolis, it extends over the small region of Algiers well individualized morphologically (Sahel and Mitidja), and covers four cities, that of Algiers surrounded by three others (Blida, Boumerdes and Tipaza). As for the operating territory, it spreads over the north-central region of the country covering ten cities.

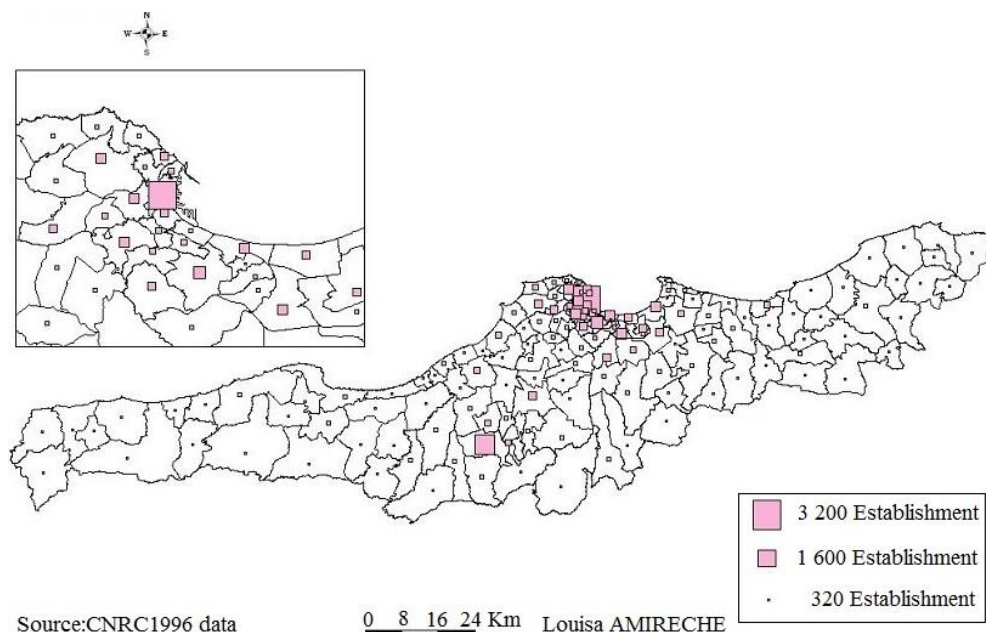
## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Changes in economic structures: establishment of the geographical economy (Direct impact of globalization)

The financial processes of globalization underway in Algiers, the southern metropolis, are first affecting the restructuring of tertiary economic activities. They are part of the new structural economy and disrupt the sectoral structure of the economy itself, bringing new sectors emanating from traditional industries or not.

#### Economic situation before the opening in 1996

A glimpse of the case on the opening eve requires first to indicate the place of the tertiary sector in 1996. This sector has always been the most important of the economy, to such an extent that it qualifies itself as hegemony and accretion in developing countries. Its weight is high and often exceeds 60%. The tertiary sector is not as identifiable as earlier; it brings together many activities (division encompassing the other two old) and usually escapes economic analysis. The following map shows its tertiary distribution (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** The services sector in Algiers in 1996  
(Source: Authors)

#### Importance of the tertiary sector in the economy

The tertiary industry was particularly crucial in Algiers, where it accounted for more than 80%, as in the country, it often exceeds 70% of the total economy. It is hegemonic in the classical metropolises. To clarify its economic importance, we calculate it by the geographical unit as shown in the following (Table 1).

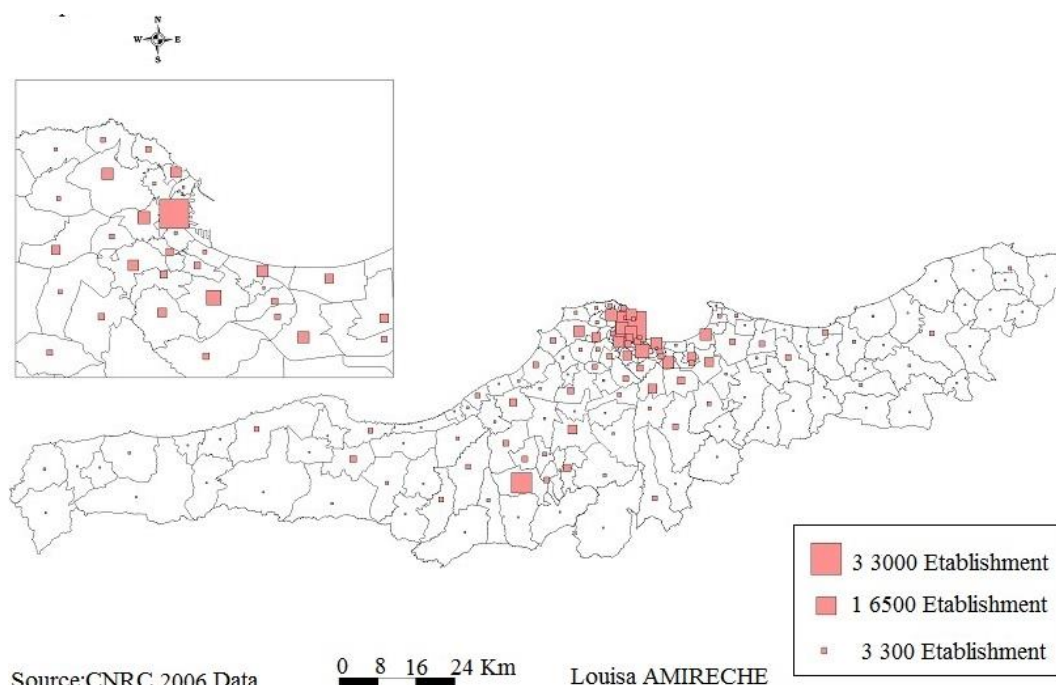
**Table 1.** The tertiary sector's share in the market  
(Data source: Authors)

Territories	The tertiary sector's share in the economy
Algiers's agglomeration	89%
Metropolis regions	81%
Algeria	79%

Despite the value of services in this sector, other economic activities are more important, such as trade. It brings together a more significant share of jobs and industrial units.

### A tertiary-specific tertiary school

The tertiary part was hegemonic for two reasons: first by the place of the country's capital, and primarily by the old socialist economy or state's capitalism. The proportion of this sector was the most important, considered, as in all the countries of the "south" exceptionally, inflated. It does not represent superiority; on the contrary, there is an accumulation of small-undeveloped activities in this sector compared to the secondary industry, although Algiers was a balanced economy city in its former businesses. It is estimated at more than 70% in its periphery, and it approaches the 80% in its central districts (Figure 2).



**Figure 2.** The tertiary sector in Algiers, 2006.  
(Source: Authors)

### The economic situation after the opening in 2006

In a decade: from 1996 to 2006, the economy was restructured according to the directives imposed by globalization. First, after the creation of NRC (National Register of Commerce Center), new terminology was put in place. Instead of Clin Clark's three traditional sectors, seven new industries were created in the N.A.A. (Nomenclature of Algerian Activities), equivalent to the Nomenclature of Franc N.A.F. While some activities still do not exist, a seventh sector has been registered to receive the content later. This structuring of the economy is the basis of the new geographical economy. Partitioning into new oriented industries brings synergy both to the economy itself and to the new spatial organization of all the metropolitan areas so that the economic take-off finds an adequate framework for the external market. In other words, the model in sight finds ready the new form of spatial organization, which will serve well for a real economic take-off of the metropolis towards the market economy. The changes will strengthen the urbanization by increasing the services-creating sector, which will reinforce its position as a service Centre. In addition, its administrative functions play a role of training on an essential attraction of the services.

### The new place of the tertiary sector in the economy: renewed and strengthened structure

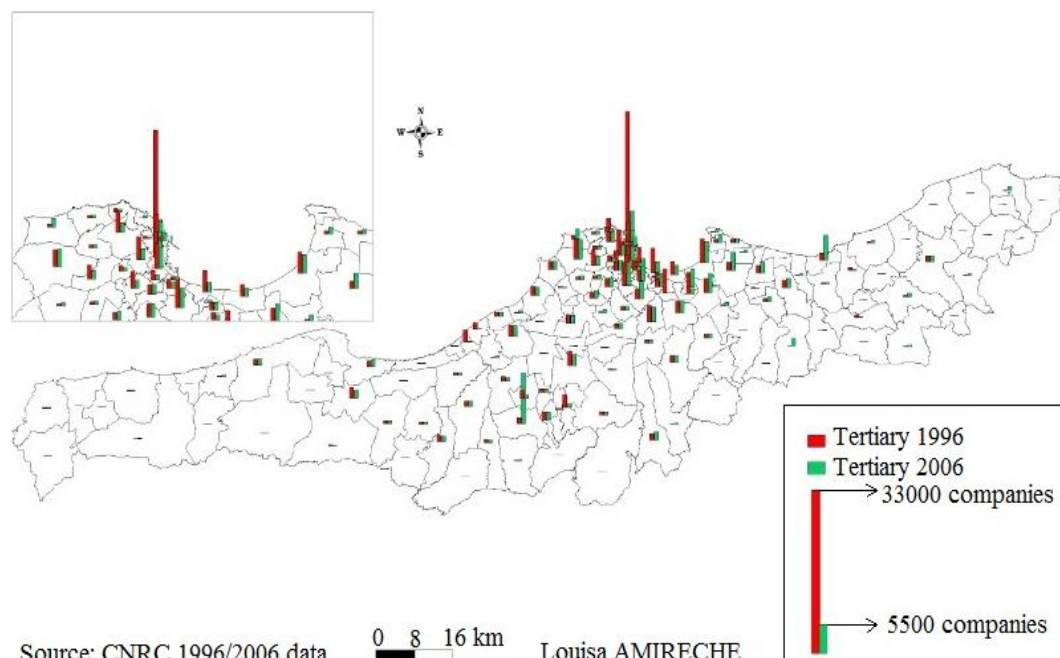
As the following table shows, the position of the tertiary sector has been partially enhanced, but its structure is by no means the same as other services that have emerged, such as business services, financial services. Other more recent data from the same organization NRC (National Register of Commerce Center) attest and strengthen the position of the tertiary sector and its activities 2009 and 2013 (Table 2).

**Table 2.** The tertiary sector's share in the economy in 2006

(Data source: Authors)

Territories	The tertiary sector's share in the economy
Algiers's agglomeration	87%
Metropolis regions	84%
Algeria	81%

The proportion of this sector is growing because of the regular services rise, in addition to emerging services from the industry sectors that maintain production and take out design services. The following map shows, in the territory of the metropolis, the evolution of the tertiary sector in a decade. The double effect of the new processes namely its internal restructuring and especially its greater distribution in this territory: among others the phenomenon of suburbanization, which means its exit from the agglomeration to spread beyond its purely urban limit (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** The evolution of the tertiary sector in Algiers region between 1996-2006

(Source: Authors)

### New tertiary activities emerge from superior services

The weight of Algiers metropolis is overwhelming in the country. It is imperative regarding services NRC (National Register of Commerce Center) with 15% of the country and above all 14% higher services, represented by social services, communication services, land and real estate, transportation, and financial services.

### The rise of services of essential and varied composition

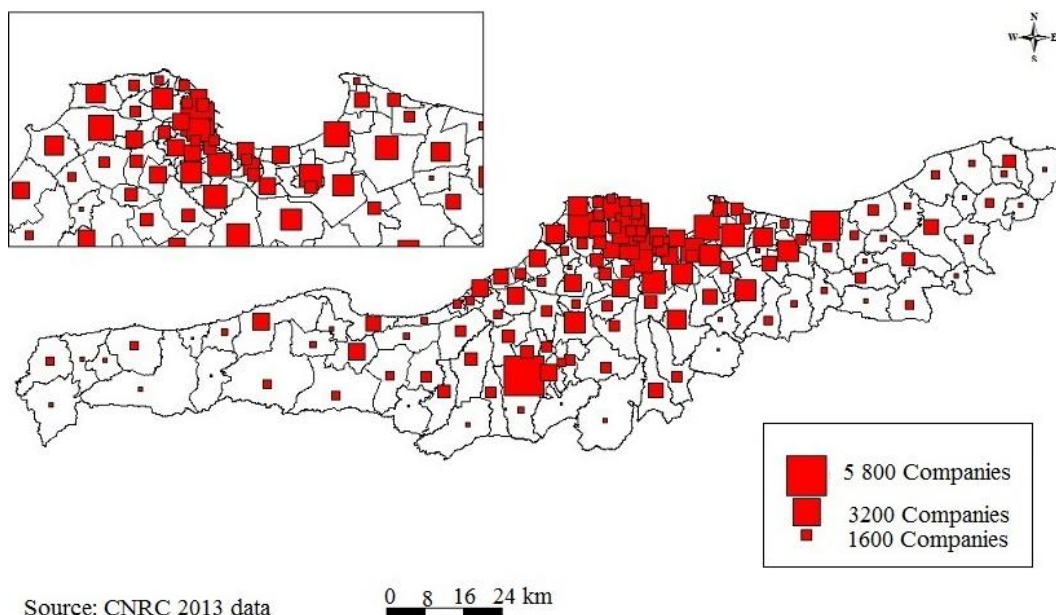
Particulate services have become vital to population growth and the new needs of the new economy. As for new services, they are more related to urbanization-globalization and the new economic structure (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Total services during the analysis period  
(Data source: Authors)

Structure	Services in 1996 Number of establishments	Services in 2006 Number of establishments	Services in 2013 Number of establishments
Agglomeration	9.877	29.836	33.313
Algiers region	18.772	78.927	117.548

### The new tertiary sector revolves around the importance of services

We first demonstrated the rise of services in a general way. According to the temporality: the establishments multiplied by folds of three times in the agglomeration and more than six times in its regional territory, this verifies the hypothesis in its first part of the produced mutations, with an increase of 23436 and 98776 establishments respectively in the agglomeration and the region. This brief analysis of the evolution of services over almost two decades (17 years: 1996-2013) shows an accelerated rise. The following map shows a more considerable increase and distribution (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** The services sector in Algiers in 2013.  
(Source: Authors)

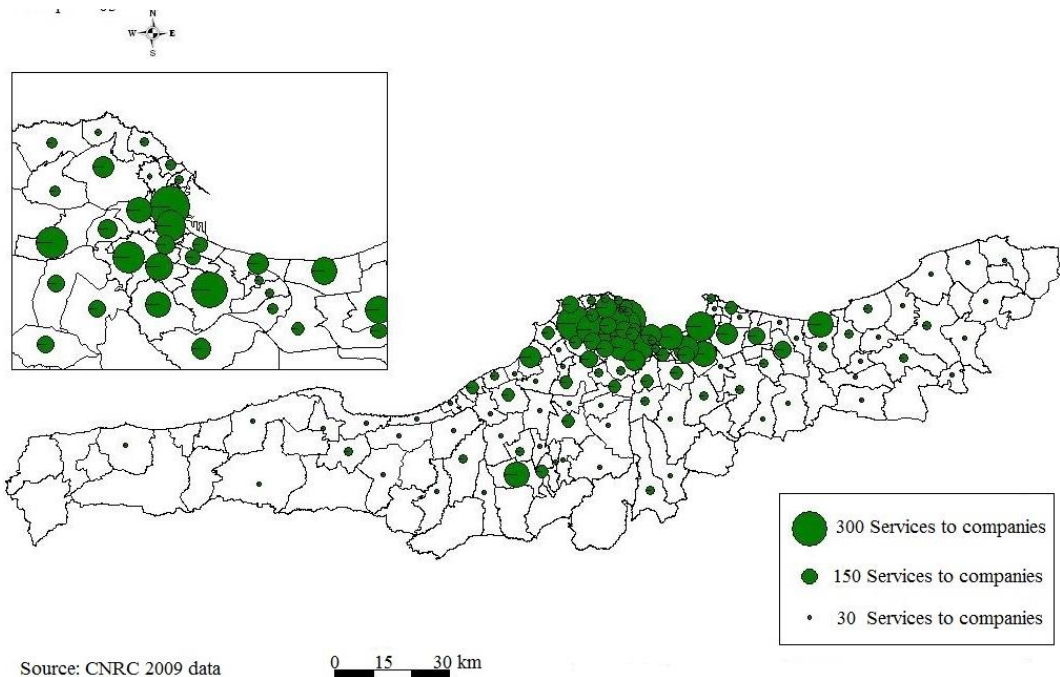
### The importance of the services (nature, composition)

It is useful to recall the definition of functions. A set of activities in the tertiary sector, facilities consist of benefits for companies, public authorities or individuals. Services are different from businesses in that they do not transfer goods, but knowledge and work. We distinguish the market services (those of the liberal professions, the spectacles, and the hospitals, the activities of the council, management, and advertising) and the nonmarket services (schools, libraries, police, administration, social action).



### Emergences of higher services

The importance and evolution of more top services are growing. The development of services is compelling, for over four decades, it has broad prospects with the expansion of tourism in advanced countries. At the same time, it is linked to the occupations of free time, and especially to the needs of corporate performance (consulting, technology transfer, advertising, management, information and even financial investments). The distribution of services is an indicator of the validity of the places. Several levels of service are recognized by scarcity and quality, which is measured by value added in a particular branch. Thus, the whole of the rare services forms the “tertiary superior” also said quaternary sector. The abundance of unique high-level services measures the quality of a city and especially the metropolis, and its place in the networks; because these services are performed in specialized premises either on the ground floor or in rooms, often called offices (Bonnet, 1985). The weight of Algiers territory is the largest with 15% of all services in the country and 14% of the country's top facilities. Its influence in the north-central region of Algeria is overwhelming: 71% of services; 52% of financial services; 55% of the business, and 64% of services related to land and real estate. It is useful to indicate the concentration of the administrative and diplomatic command in the agglomeration. Therefore, government institutions are almost universally located in the metropolis with 93%. This map highlights the density of units and broader distribution (Figure 5).



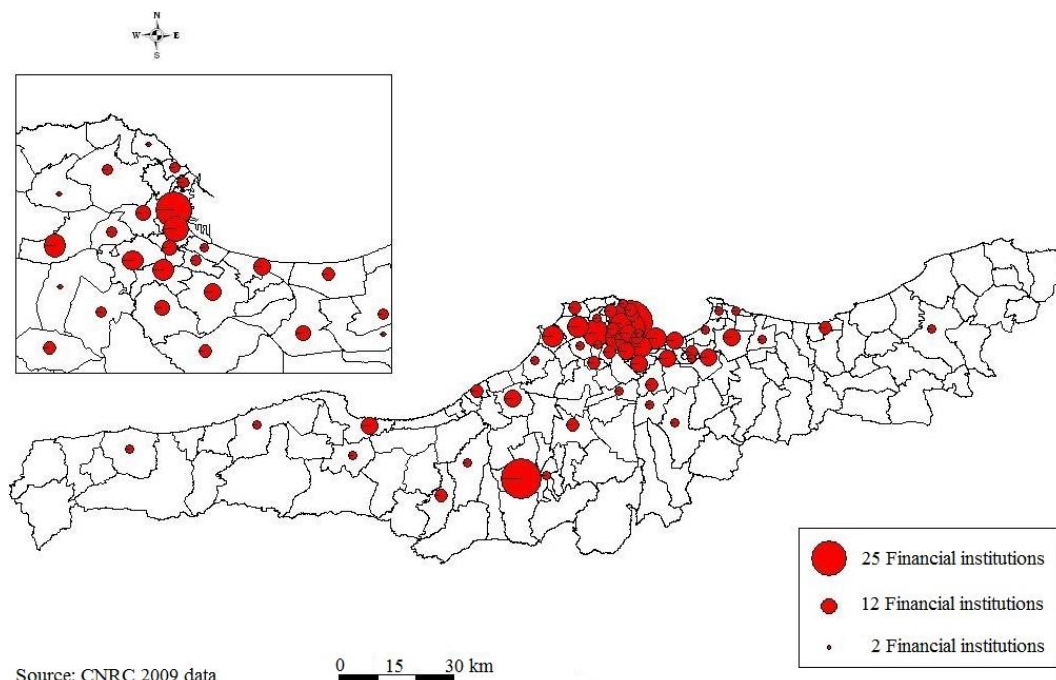
**Figure 05.** Total companies services in the Algiers region in 2009  
(Source: Authors)

### Revaluation of the financial services

The importance of the financial services is very significant and remains concentrated in the agglomeration and central districts. There are more than twenty social seats of national banks and branches of international banks, the majority of which are focused on the agglomeration. Insurance is also concentrated on the agglomeration with a slight dispersal in the first quarter recently. Financial activities are the services that oversee the economy. Their growing importance marks the most recent and most striking evolutions of the economy as well as those relating to the domestic



economy (increase in demand associated with the growth of the local population), as well as that under the impact of globalization (see next card) (Figure 6).



**Figure 06:** Total financial institutions in the Algiers region in 2009  
(Source: Authors)

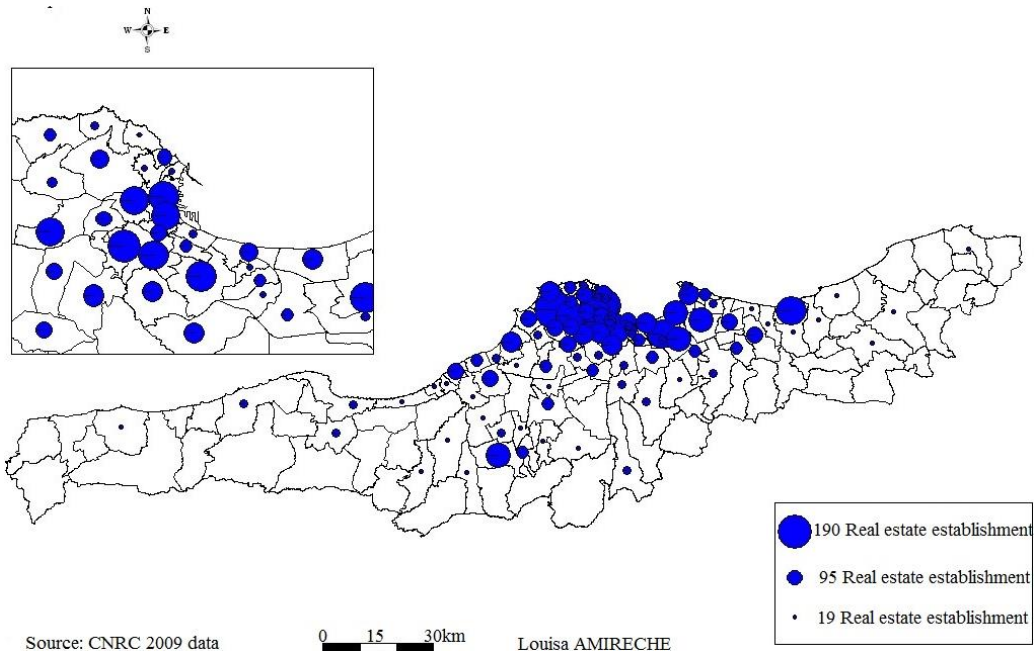
### **A factor become dynamic of tertiary location: land and real estate**

Through the changes taking place, the supply of property and real estate seems to play an essential role in the position of tertiary activities. This striking phenomenon expresses the advent of a logic that had a visible impact on ancient fabrics with different aspects, but the dynamic process operates according to the Centre/periphery relationship and the capital logic. Thus, the factors of the location of economic activities in the metropolitan territories change and seem to organize the space differently (Malézieux & Rudrauf, 1994). In this sense, an over-concentration of areas of former concentration, and decentralization in the peripheral areas of services and especially higher services, is being set up (Dollfus, 2007).

### **Freeing land manifested by the land emergence and the proliferation of real estate agencies**

Property and real estate are an indispensable factor in the spatial dynamics of the tertiary. Numerous are the theories that have plagued the literature on industrial locations, central places, transport, information and location of real estate (spatial economy). Thus, the city centers of the metropolises have concentrated tertiary activities by offering the maximum of factors favorably the ground rent, conditioned by the value of the ground and the actors' game who direct the organization of the city. It is the tertiary activities, which, by reinforcing the process of concentration, increase the value of the land, hence the development of urban territories. This land-based logic enhances both the process of polarization and the focus of tertiary activities in urban areas. Spatial and financial, logics join the polarization and the concentration of these activities, which is why the value of the soil becomes pre-destination of the real estate development that is in the most central zones or the zones of polarization (activity poles). The real estate market and the business market cause

imbalances and especially new forms of economic excesses. However, it plays an essential role in the resumption of urbanization as a new capitalist world economy (Malézieux, 1995). From the opening to the market economy, the laws on land and real estate organize their liberalization according to the requirements of the market (Paulet, 2010). Immediately real estate agencies are born and carry out their transaction activities, across all territories and mainly urban areas, where land and real estate strengthen more the market. Real estate is one of the most active metropolitan factors that increase the urban character of some spaces (Paulet, 2000). Once the locations of the activities factors have changed, the urban spaces adopt the new organization and restart according to the center/periphery theory. The number of real estate agencies, an indicator of spatial dynamics, is constantly increasing and expresses the recovery of the market as shown on this map (Figure 7).

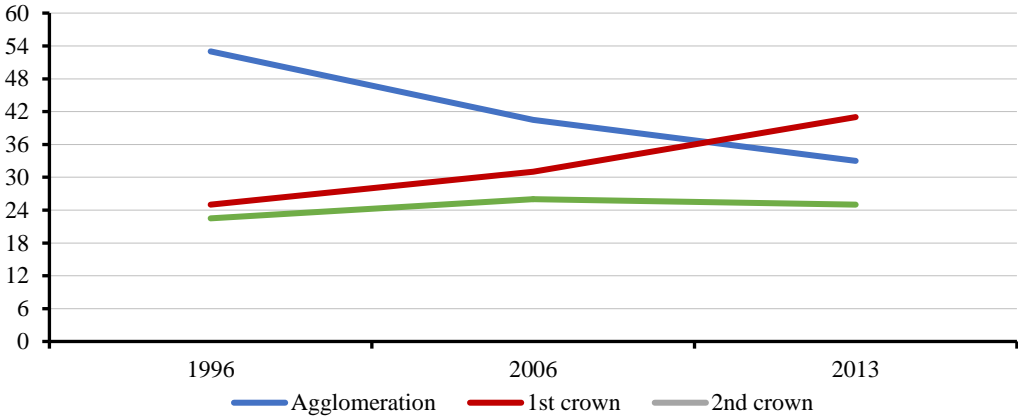


**Figure 7.** Total real estate institutions in metropolitan area of Algiers in 2009  
(Source: Authors)

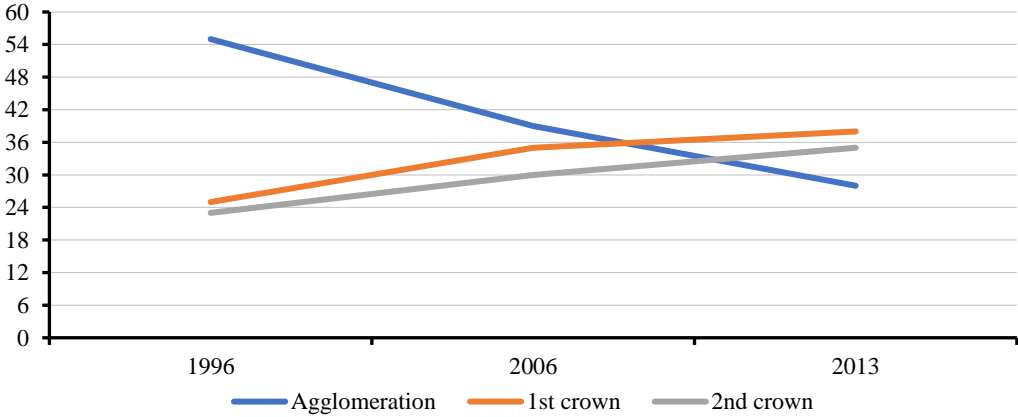
### **The new spatial structuring of the Algiers territories (another impact of globalization)**

The evolution of the tertiary and its services from 1996 to 2013, reorganize the importance of the structure of the metropolis territories. It is in this sense that the agglomeration declines partially in front of its periphery. These are distinguished by a location of greater importance in the nearer boundary of the agglomeration (first crown). However, the territories of the second crown can only strengthen two old poles of services in addition to the new ones. The analysis discriminates these poles by a value of more than five thousand tertiary units and more than two thousand units for services, as shown by the two following (Figure 8, 9).

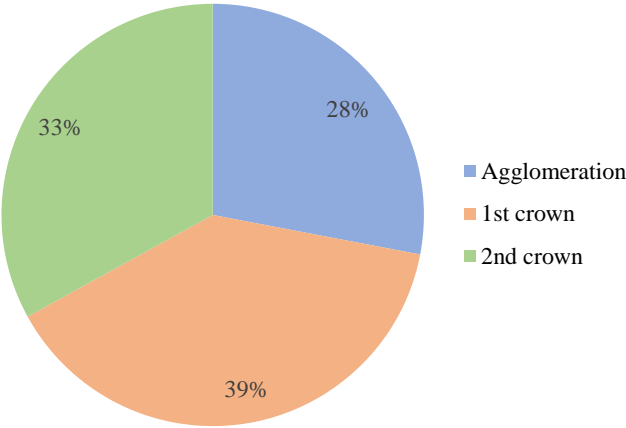
In a general way, the anatomy of the metropolis territory consists of a dominant Centre, a first suburban crown and a second peripheral ring. In the course of its evolution and its extended configuration, a hierarchy of active centers in the perimeter of its agglomeration and other more or less hierarchical poles as well in its first and its second crown. We have expanded the volume of services in the new structure by further analysis by borrowing new recent data (2013) for all services (graph 3); then business services (graph 4). A breakdown of business services by structure shows a preferential location in the first ring, despite the maintenance of the metropolitan agglomeration's importance (Figure 10, 11).



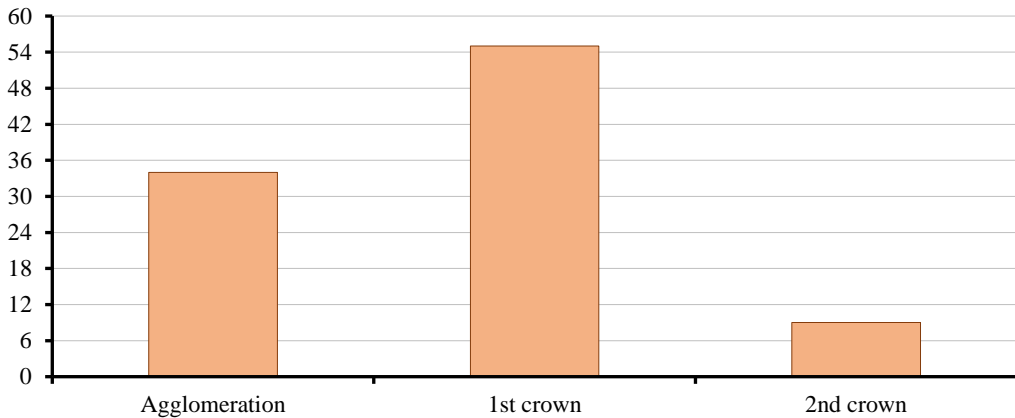
**Figure 8.** Tertiary evolution by structure in three stages  
(Source: Authors)



**Figure 9.** Evolution of services by spatial structure in the Algiers region  
(Source: Authors)



**Figure 10.** Distribution of services by metropolitan structure of Algiers (2013)  
(Source: Authors)

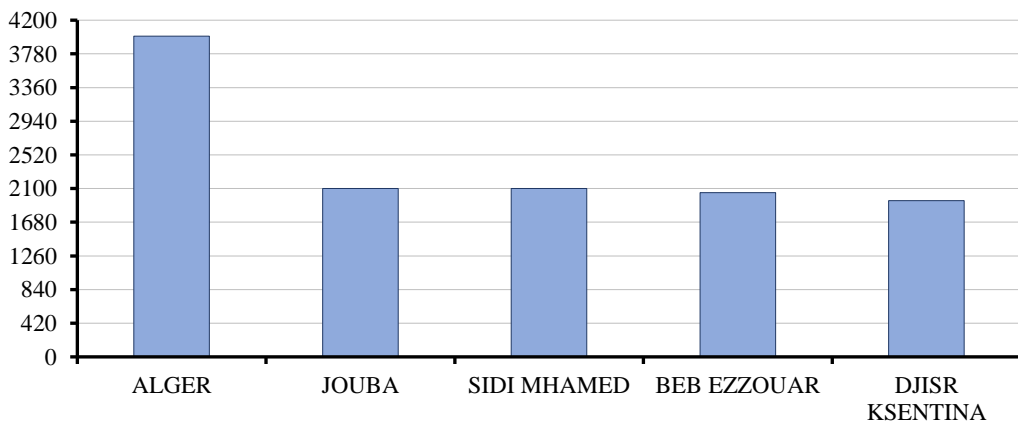


**Figure 11.** Business services by territorial structure in 2013  
(Source: Authors)

### **A hierarchy of the centers in the conurbation with reinforcement of the hyper-center**

To demonstrate the emergence of the concentrations produced by the processes in question, we have established a value range for services over two thousand to distinguish the rise of centers in the agglomerations we have named secondary centers that reinforce the hyper-saturated center and lack of area in its space (Figure 12).

The new tertiary centers in the Algerian agglomeration reinforcing the hyper-centers in search of appropriate space. The ranking of these centers in the Algiers agglomeration shows the supremacy of its central municipality with a much higher concentration of higher services. The center of Kouba, the nearest district, is ranked second before the precentral area: sidi m'hamed. The others are located in the suburbs of the Algerian agglomeration, constituting the fronts of urbanization.

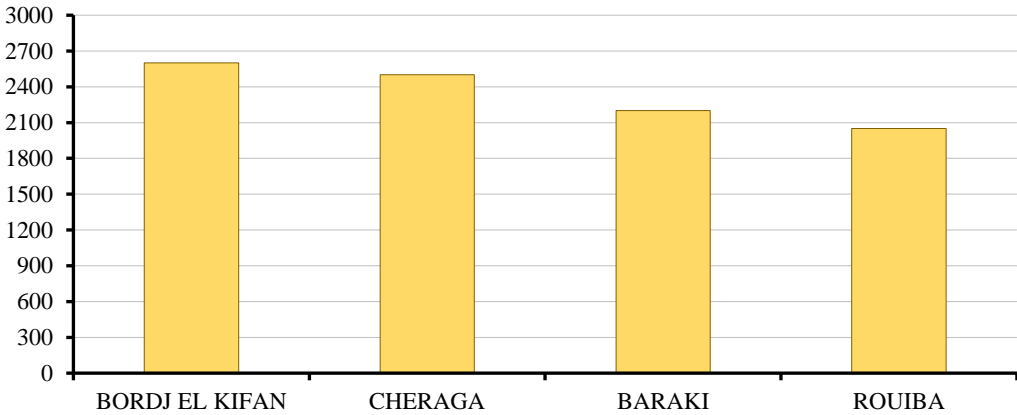


**Figure 12.** The service centers of the agglomeration of Algiers 2013  
(Source: Authors)

### **The emergence of structuring poles in the near peripheries**

The second impact of the tertiarization - structuration of the metropolis territories after the emergence of centers in the agglomeration is the consolidation and strengthening of the first crown's poles. The first pole of the near periphery to the east is Bordj el Kiffan then Cheraga to the west. As for the pole of Rouiba, it is in the last position compared to the others. The industry that was

supposed to make it the most massive peripheral pole still suffers from the resumption of this activity; this is planned incessantly but has not started yet. It also partly explains the delay in the new structuring and the new services acquisition (Figure 13).



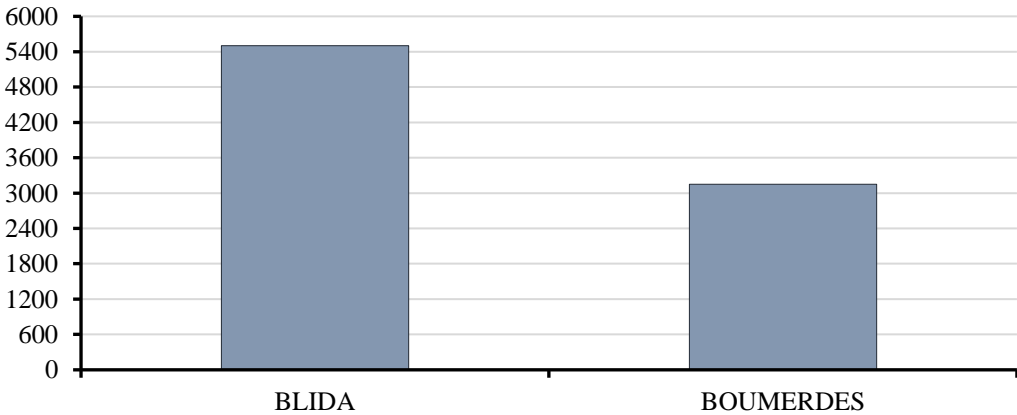
**Figure 13.** The service centers in 2013 of the first suburban crown  
(Source: Authors)

#### **From a center/periphery structure to a polycentric structure**

Structurally, we end up with a new, different structure model where there has been emergence and strengthening of centers and poles both in the agglomeration and in its two crowns. Thus was born a different polycentrism from a hierarchical origin that functional relationships have renewed.

#### **The supreme place of the hyper-center of Algiers strengthens only two poles of the second peripheral ring: Blida and Boumerdes**

Always according to the classification, tertiary, and services; in the second ring; two large poles are strengthened due to the hyper-center command and the old network hierarchy, which reinforces the lateral, poles relations of particular importance, considering they are already service centers because of their administrative functions. On the other hand, the impact of urbanization-globalization is by selection, mainly through the Blida pole, whose evolution activates a certain less critical urbanization, so much that it comes after Algiers directly in the ranks (Figure 14).



**Figure 14.** The service centers in 2013 of the second peripheral crown  
(Source: Authors)

### **Comparative study between the hyper-center and a suburban pole of the first crown, Rouiba**

The comparison between two representative municipalities demonstrates the dynamics of the tertiary phenomenon in its ability to make and break the very structures of the metropolitan agglomeration. Thus, the centers of gravity of the metropolis move in time and space in recent years. The first is being over-concentrated and the second is following the evolution of the tertiary sector under the influence of agglomeration.

#### **The hyper-center identified by the municipality of Algiers center**

The concentration of service activities in the central areas corresponds to a functional logic that is specific to this type of business, which is that of communication and information (information technology and communications).

The presence of corporate headquarters in the city center has a symbolic character, an attractive brand image in the urban landscape that leads to the construction of imposing buildings by their size, their solidity and their richness in addition to an architectural valorization (glass architecture).

The central space in the metropolis considered as the vital area of the metropolitan territories, the tertiary activities and especially the business services that continue to concentrate in the capital. Prefer the most central spaces but do not remain the only ones where their diffusion in the peripheral poles, like the pole of Rouiba located in its first suburban crown.

The importance of the city center is revealed by its functions as the nerve center of the metropolitan economy, still powerful and will continue to be strengthened, with the help of its strategic assets including its dynamism of the over-concentration of the tertiary sector and particularly the tertiary level.

#### **The Rouiba pole: a receptacle for the surplus of the tertiary activities of the hyper-center and the agglomeration**

This major center represented by the municipality of Rouiba encloses the most important industrial area of the metropolis. It has strategic assets for a long time. However, the recent remarkable developments are very different from those expected, in that the increase in tertiary activities instead indicates the postponement of a certain degree of decentralization-dispersal towards the near periphery than the development of business services activities. This division is expected to restructure its operations by increasing those related to the tertiary sector, at the expense of industrial events, based on the renewal of the productive industry as a secondary activity that must separate production from tertiary activities including higher services related to industrial enterprises themselves. These detached services, traditionally linked to the industry, will be able to exercise their functions freely to other companies or other applicants. This mutation transforms the simple service into a higher service that will give it the structuring role of the new tertiary sector. Aided by the availability of lands and real estate, close periphery or first crown, this new activity will increase its power to attract other dependent or complementary businesses, so it is called to structure the pole in question.

This pole is evolving, reinforces its attractiveness while beginning a new structuring of the near periphery or even the distant boundary and taking advantage of its proximity to both the metropolis and the second crown. By the parallel dispersal which works in the near periphery, the pole of Rouiba, having aptitudes to renew its space established at the beginning for the industry, to accommodate tertiary activities, which for a good part, are usually intended for the metropolises' centers, are located in the periphery. The hegemony and delay of the industry's recovery create this situation of "palliation" or "substitute".

### **CONCLUSION**

The analysis of changes in the economic structure under the influence of urbanization-globalization has shown that the new structure, which has been organized into three major classical



sectors, is reorganized around seven industries where the tertiary sector has become unrivalled. This sector thanks to the rise of the services became the central structuring, not only of the economy itself and especially of the territorial structuring, of the Algiers metropolis. From the center/periphery, it is transforming into a polycentric structure where the first crown wins at the expense of the agglomeration and its hyper center (municipality of Algiers center). Developments have confirmed through the analysis of this phenomenon in the city of Algiers the primary hypothesis that revolves around this issue. This metropolis, touched by this phenomenon has arrived at a situation where the degree of impact has transformed the internal structure of the economic organization itself and its spatial structure (Mérenne-Schoumaker, 1991). The vast tertiarization process has been very influential, despite its importance already acquired in the previous centralized system; its impacts have introduced the new economy (Polèse & Coffey, 1984).

The recent evolution of the tertiary sector is a turning point for the geography of the metropolitan area, and the new services have contributed to a beginning of change, thanks to the availability of real estate and land in the first and second crown of the Algiers metropolitan territory. Thus, it becomes an element of territorial discrimination in the same way as other structuring equipment, such as railway stations, airports and motorway links.

For our comparative study, the example of hyper-center confirms a specific over concentration but its weight has been reduced compared to the expanding evolution of the new tertiary and its higher services including business services thanks to the availability of real estate in the outskirts of Metropolis.

The example of the pole of the near periphery (first crown), for lack of synergy, because the actual situation of the industrial activity, called to transform and develop in the new capitalism has changed little because of the weak part of the partnership to renew itself according to the planned directives.

Note that the availability of real estate has instead served as a receptacle for the surplus of the hyper-center, not regarding new services but rare conventional services

As for the centers discriminated by their position in the agglomeration of Algiers and the centers of concentration of new services caused by economic dynamism in the metropolitan areas of the inner suburban were more valued by the new tertiary and its particular functions.

Therefore, at the end of this research, the impact of the globalization urbanization is particular and is still in its start because of the peculiarities related to the conjuncture of the country. However: land and real estate have somehow determined the new structuring of the metropolitan territory. This mechanism tends to reinforce the process of spatial selectivity and from there to make and break the organization of the metropolis territories.

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