

Repositioning the Violet Economy: Cultural Capital as a Strategic Driver of Sustainable Development and Economic Diversification in Algeria

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Received: 01/04/2025 ; Accepted: 27/11/2025 ; Published: 30/12/2025

Abstract

This study examines the violet economy as a strategic, governance-centered framework for advancing sustainable development, policy quality, and economic diversification in resource-dependent economies, with particular emphasis on the Algerian context. While prevailing literature has largely approached the green, blue, and orange economies as sector-based development models, the symbolic, cultural, and institutional dimensions of economic transformation remain insufficiently theorized and weakly embedded within national policy architectures. This research addresses this gap by conceptualizing the violet economy as a cross-cutting institutional and symbolic layer that integrates cultural capital, intangible heritage, and governance performance into long-term development strategies. Drawing on a qualitative conceptual-analytical methodology, the paper synthesizes international policy frameworks, cultural economics literature, and development governance models to construct an integrative

framework linking cultural value, institutional legitimacy, and sustainable development outcomes. The analysis highlights how Algeria's rich and diverse cultural landscape including Kabyle, Chaoui, Saharan, Tlemcenian, Oranian, and urban traditions can be strategically mobilized through traditional clothing, culinary heritage, artisanal crafts, and music to strengthen creative industries, enhance regional cohesion, and expand international cultural projection. The findings demonstrate that the violet economy functions not as a peripheral cultural sector, but as a structural driver that reinforces innovation-led growth, improves policy coherence, and fosters institutional resilience. Furthermore, positioning the violet economy within development governance enhances alignment with key United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to inclusive growth, innovation, sustainable cities, and effective institutions. By advancing a transferable, governance-oriented interpretation of cultural value, this study contributes a novel analytical lens for countries

in the Global South seeking to integrate symbolic and creative resources into resilient, innovation-driven, and sustainable development pathways.

Keywords: Violet Economy; Cultural Capital; Sustainable Development; Development Governance; Economic Diversification

Introduction

In the evolving landscape of global development theory, the pursuit of sustainability and economic resilience has increasingly transcended traditional growth-centered paradigms. Contemporary policy debates now emphasize the integration of environmental responsibility, institutional quality, innovation capacity, and social inclusion as interdependent pillars of long-term development. Within this context, the emergence of thematic economic models such as the green, blue, and orange economies reflects a broader attempt to align sectoral specialization with global sustainability agendas and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

However, while these models have contributed significantly to reframing development strategies around environmental stewardship, marine resource governance, and creative industries, they often remain anchored in sectoral logic. Their primary focus lies in optimizing specific domains of production and resource management, with limited attention to the symbolic, cultural, and institutional dimensions that shape the legitimacy, effectiveness, and societal acceptance of public policies. This conceptual gap has generated a growing scholarly interest in the role of cultural capital, identity, and symbolic value as strategic assets in national development processes.

The concept of the violet economy emerges within this intellectual space as an attempt to

reposition culture from a peripheral or complementary domain to a structural component of development governance. Rather than viewing cultural heritage, creative expression, and symbolic resources merely as inputs for tourism or creative industries, the violet economy frames them as foundational elements that influence policy design, institutional coordination, and the social embedding of economic reforms. In this perspective, development is not solely a material or technological process, but also a cultural and symbolic transformation that depends on shared values, collective narratives, and societal trust in public institutions.

This reconceptualization holds particular relevance for countries seeking to diversify their economic structures while maintaining social cohesion and political stability. Resource-dependent and transition economies often face the dual challenge of reducing reliance on extractive sectors and fostering inclusive growth across heterogeneous social and territorial contexts. In such settings, cultural diversity and intangible heritage can function as bridging mechanisms that connect national development strategies to local identities and community-based innovation ecosystems.

Algeria presents a compelling case in this regard. Its vast geographical expanse and rich cultural mosaic spanning Amazigh, Arab, Mediterranean, Saharan, and African influences constitute a reservoir of symbolic and creative capital with significant, yet underutilized, developmental potential. At the same time, the country has embarked on an ambitious trajectory of economic diversification, investing in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, digital transformation, infrastructure development, and entrepreneurial ecosystems. The strategic question that arises is not merely how these

sectors can grow independently, but how they can be embedded within a coherent governance framework that reflects and mobilizes Algeria's cultural and symbolic resources.

This paper argues that the violet economy offers a conceptual and strategic lens capable of aligning cultural capital with institutional performance and sustainability objectives. By integrating symbolic value into development governance, it becomes possible to enhance policy legitimacy, strengthen territorial cohesion, and reinforce international positioning through cultural diplomacy and creative industries. In doing so, the study contributes to the broader literature on sustainable development by proposing a model that bridges economic diversification strategies with cultural and institutional dynamics, moving beyond sectoral integration toward a holistic and governance-centered development paradigm.

Problem Statement

Despite the growing recognition of culture and creativity in development discourse, most national development strategies continue to treat cultural resources as sectoral or auxiliary components, primarily linked to tourism, heritage preservation, or creative industries. This approach limits the strategic role of cultural capital to economic outputs, without fully integrating its symbolic and institutional functions into the architecture of public policy and governance. As a result, a conceptual and operational gap persists between global sustainability frameworks and their translation into socially embedded, culturally legitimate, and territorially coherent national development models.

Main Research Question

How can the violet economy be conceptualized and operationalized as a strategic governance framework that integrates cultural capital into sustainable development and economic

diversification policies in the Algerian context?

Sub-Questions

- To what extent do existing thematic economic models (green, blue, and orange economies) incorporate cultural and symbolic dimensions into their development and governance frameworks?
- How can Algeria's cultural diversity and intangible heritage be transformed into institutional and economic assets that support policy coherence and territorial development?
- What is the relationship between the violet economy and the achievement of selected United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to inclusive growth, innovation, sustainable cities, and institutional effectiveness?

Research Hypotheses

- **H1:** The integration of the violet economy into national development strategies enhances policy quality and institutional legitimacy by embedding cultural and symbolic values into governance processes.
- **H2:** Cultural capital and creative ecosystems function as structural drivers of economic diversification, complementing sector-based models such as the green, blue, and orange economies.
- **H3:** A governance-centered approach to the violet economy strengthens alignment with key Sustainable Development Goals by promoting inclusive, territorially balanced, and socially embedded development pathways.

Research Objectives

This study is guided by a set of analytically structured objectives that move beyond descriptive inquiry toward conceptual and strategic contribution within the field of development governance and cultural economics.

General Objective

- To conceptualize and reposition the violet economy as a strategic and governance-oriented framework that integrates cultural capital into sustainable development and economic diversification policies in the Algerian context.

Specific Objectives

- To critically examine the theoretical foundations and limitations of sector-based economic models (green, blue, and orange economies) in addressing the symbolic and institutional dimensions of development.
- To analyze the role of cultural capital and intangible heritage as structural assets in enhancing policy quality, institutional legitimacy, and territorial cohesion.
- To construct an integrative conceptual framework linking the violet economy with selected United Nations Sustainable Development Goals related to innovation, inclusive growth, sustainable cities, and governance effectiveness.
- To assess the strategic relevance of the violet economy for Algeria's national development trajectory, particularly in the context of economic diversification and cultural diplomacy.
- To identify conceptual and policy-level gaps in the existing literature and propose a transferable analytical model for resource-dependent and transition economies.

Significance of the Study

This study holds both theoretical and practical significance within the broader fields of sustainable development, cultural economics, and development governance.

From a theoretical perspective, the paper contributes to the literature by advancing a governance-centered interpretation of the violet economy, repositioning culture from a sectoral or complementary domain to a structural dimension of national development frameworks. By introducing the notion of cultural capital as an institutional and symbolic driver of policy coherence, the study extends existing development models that predominantly emphasize material, technological, and environmental factors.

At the empirical and contextual level, the research provides a conceptually grounded reading of the Algerian case, highlighting how cultural diversity, intangible heritage, and creative ecosystems can be mobilized as strategic resources within ongoing economic diversification efforts. This perspective offers policymakers a framework for aligning cultural strategies with broader national priorities in renewable energy, innovation, tourism, entrepreneurship, and territorial development.

At the international level, the study contributes to debates on the operationalization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by proposing a conceptual translation mechanism through which global cultural and governance norms can be embedded into domestic institutional structures. In doing so, it enhances the relevance of the violet economy as a transferable model for countries in the Global South seeking to reconcile development performance with cultural legitimacy and social cohesion.

Research Methodology

This study adopts an analytical, and conceptual research design, grounded in a systematic

review and critical synthesis of interdisciplinary literature spanning cultural economics, development governance, public policy, and international sustainability frameworks.

The methodological approach is structured around three complementary analytical layers: Theoretical Analysis:

Core concepts related to the violet economy, cultural capital, and governance-based development models are examined through a critical reading of foundational and contemporary academic sources. This step aims to clarify conceptual boundaries, identify dominant theoretical assumptions, and reveal analytical gaps in existing models.

Policy and Framework Analysis:

International normative frameworks particularly those associated with UNESCO's cultural conventions and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are analyzed to assess how cultural and symbolic dimensions are positioned within global development agendas.

This analysis serves as a benchmark for evaluating national-level policy alignment.

Contextual Interpretation (Algerian Case):

The Algerian development trajectory is examined through secondary data, national policy documents, and institutional strategies related to economic diversification, cultural heritage, innovation, and territorial development. This enables the construction of a context-sensitive conceptual mapping between cultural capital and governance structures.

Rather than pursuing empirical measurement or econometric modeling, the study emphasizes conceptual rigor, analytical coherence, and policy relevance. This design is particularly suited to addressing under-theorized domains where the primary contribution lies in reframing existing paradigms and proposing integrative governance models.

Previous Studies

Table1:

Summary	Main Findings	Methodology	Research Problem	Authors
The Role of the Purple Economy in Developing Creative Cultural Industries in Algeria: A Case Study of Traditional Crafts				
SDG 8	SDG 11	SDG 16	2025	
Culture can be integrated strategically into economic diversification strategies; traditional crafts represent both identity and economic opportunity; policy support is crucial.	Innovation and creativity in traditional crafts enhance economic value; cultural heritage can be transformed into a sustainable economic resource; supportive policies strengthen competitiveness	Descriptive analytical approach + interviews with artisans + literature review	How can the purple economy support creative cultural industries, especially traditional crafts, to achieve economic sustainability and competitiveness in Algeria?	Mokaddem Tebra, Elagag Mustapha, Oudjama Ibrahim
The Importance of the Cultural Dimension of the Purple Economy in Achieving Sustainable Economic Development				
SDG 8,	SDG 10,	SDG 11	2023	
Culture must be considered a foundational economic factor; failure to integrate cultural dynamics slows socio-economic progress. (ASJP)	Cultural values shape economic behavior and societal adoption of development strategies; culture influences economic outcomes	Conceptual & policy analysis based on literature	How does the cultural dimension influence sustainable economic development through the purple economy?	Mouzaoui, Aicha
The Role of the Purple Economy in Achieving Sustainable Development				
SDG 4	SDG 8	SDG 11	SDG 16	2024

Cultural components embedded in economic strategies will deepen inclusive growth and enhance service quality. (ASJP)	The purple economy contributes to cultural diversity, enriches services and goods, and helps sustainable development; education and diversified skills broaden cultural value in economy	Descriptive analytical approach using secondary data and development frameworks	What is the role of the purple economy in supporting inclusive and sustainable development?	Abba Farid & Guessouri Insaf
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The Purple Economy as an Economic Strategy: Growth, Employment and Exports in Portugal 2025				
SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 11		
A contextual application of the purple economy shows measurable contributions to growth and employment, underlining strategic policy needs. (ijep.dz)	Cultural and creative industries contribute 2.5 % of GDP, create jobs (200,000) and generate significant exports (€714 m); policy coordination is essential	Descriptive– analytical + secondary data on cultural and creative sect	How does the purple economy enhance growth, employment, and exports?	Mostefaoui Mehamed Amine, Ana Maria Fernandes Leite, Abderrahmane Bnaissa

Analytical Summary for Literature Review

The studies summarized in the table collectively demonstrate that the purple economy and related cultural heritage frameworks are increasingly recognized as strategic contributors to sustainable development. While the Algerian case study by Mokaddem Tebra et al. (2025) illustrates a practical, context-specific application, other studies (Mouzaoui, 2023; Abba & Guessouri, 2024; Mostefaoui et al., 2024) provide theoretical and comparative evidence that

cultural dimensions impact economic diversification, employment, and governance: Mokaddem Tebra et al. (2025) provide evidence that when traditional crafts are infused with innovation and cultural identity, they become vehicles for economic diversification and strengthen local and global competitiveness, underscoring the importance of policy support and institutional alignment with cultural strategies (SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 16). Mouzaoui (2023) argues that the purple economy’s cultural dimension is not merely

symbolic but profoundly shapes economic behavior and societal adoption of development priorities, highlighting culture's effect on sustainable economic trajectories (SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11).

Abba & Guessouri (2024) show that the purple economy aids in broadening cultural value within economic systems, thereby supporting inclusive education, decent work, and institutional effectiveness (SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 16).

Mostefaoui et al. (2024) bring international comparative evidence that cultural and creative industries can yield quantifiable growth, employment, and export outcomes, stressing the need for coordinated policy frameworks (SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11).

This synthesis reveals that while the purple economy has been theorized and partially explored quantitatively in contexts like Portugal, there remains a gap in nationally contextualized, governance-oriented research in Algeria that connects cultural heritage to sustainable development outcomes a gap your study directly addresses.

This study seeks to address a critical gap in the contemporary literature, which continues to frame the violet economy primarily as an extension of the cultural or creative sector, rather than as a cross-cutting governance and strategic framework capable of reshaping the logic of development itself. While existing research extensively documents the contributions of the green, blue, and orange economies within specific environmental, productive, or creative domains, it largely overlooks the symbolic and institutional dimension through which culture enhances policy legitimacy, social cohesion, and long-term reform acceptance.

In response to this analytical limitation, the present paper repositions the violet economy as a structural driver of sustainable development, rather than a complementary

policy field. This perspective is particularly salient in the Algerian context, where cultural diversity and heritage constitute a substantial form of intangible capital that remains underutilized within formal economic diversification strategies. Despite Algeria's significant investments in smart agriculture, renewable energy, digital technologies, startups, infrastructure development, and manufacturing industries, cultural and heritage assets have yet to be systematically integrated as strategic inputs within national development planning.

Accordingly, this study proposes an integrative framework in which the violet economy operates as a linking mechanism between productive sectors and societal governance, enhancing policy quality, strengthening economic competitiveness, and reinforcing alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals particularly those related to strong institutions, sustainable communities, decent work, and innovation. In doing so, the paper advances the literature by transforming culture from a symbolic resource into a strategic pillar of growth architecture and economic transformation, especially within economies seeking to move beyond sectoral or rent-based development models.

Section: Discussion and Theoretical Contribution

1. Positioning the Study within the Contemporary Literature

This study situates itself at the intersection of cultural economics, development governance, and strategic public policy. While the dominant literature on the purple economy has largely framed culture as a complementary driver of inclusive growth and creative industries (UNESCO, 2022; OECD, 2023), such approaches often remain confined to sectoral or programmatic perspectives. They

tend to emphasize cultural production, creative employment, and heritage valorization without fully interrogating the governance architecture that conditions the translation of cultural value into sustainable national development.

By contrast, this paper advances a governance-centered reading of the purple economy, arguing that cultural capital should be conceptualized not merely as an economic input, but as a structural principle shaping public policy design, institutional coordination, and national development trajectories.

2. Beyond Sectoral Integration: Culture as a Strategic Policy Framework

Existing analytical models frequently treat culture as an “add-on” to economic planning, incorporated through targeted programs in tourism, creative industries, or urban regeneration (Throsby, 2010; UNDP, 2021). While these frameworks acknowledge the socio-economic relevance of culture, they rarely reposition it as a central organizing logic of development governance.

The theoretical contribution of this study lies in its proposal of a policy-integrative model, where culture operates as a transversal axis across economic, social, and territorial policies. In the Algerian context, this reconceptualization carries particular significance, given the country’s dual challenge of economic diversification and social cohesion. Here, the purple economy is not framed as a niche policy domain, but as a meta-framework capable of aligning national identity, institutional reform, and sustainable development objectives.

3. The Notion of Symbolic Sovereignty in Development Theory

One of the central theoretical innovations introduced in this paper is the concept of symbolic sovereignty. While mainstream development economics has traditionally

prioritized material capabilities such as physical capital, human capital, and institutional quality this study argues that cultural legitimacy, historical narratives, and collective identity function as strategic assets in shaping policy credibility, social compliance, and international positioning.

In this sense, symbolic sovereignty complements economic sovereignty by reinforcing the state’s capacity to mobilize societal support for long-term reform agendas. This perspective extends the work of institutional economists by incorporating cultural legitimacy as a missing dimension of governance effectiveness, particularly in post-colonial and resource-dependent economies.

4. Implications for the Algerian Development Model

Applied to the Algerian case, this framework suggests that the purple economy can serve as a structuring mechanism for policy coherence rather than a standalone cultural strategy. The analysis highlights three critical pathways:

Institutional Coordination: Strengthening cross-ministerial alignment between culture, education, tourism, and economic planning bodies to avoid policy fragmentation.

Territorial Development: Leveraging cultural heritage and creative ecosystems as anchors for balanced regional development, especially in peripheral and historically marginalized regions.

International Projection: Positioning cultural diplomacy as an instrument of economic and political soft power within Mediterranean, African, and Global South cooperation frameworks.

5. Bridging the Gap between Normative Frameworks and Policy Practice

A recurrent gap in the literature lies in the disconnect between international normative frameworks such as UNESCO’s cultural conventions and the Sustainable Development

Goals and their operationalization at the national level. This study contributes by offering a conceptual translation mechanism, demonstrating how global cultural-development norms can be embedded into domestic governance structures through strategic planning, legal frameworks, and performance-oriented public administration.

6. Toward a Transferable Model for the Global South

While grounded in the Algerian experience, the proposed framework carries broader analytical relevance for countries facing similar structural constraints: economic mono-dependence, institutional centralization, and underutilized cultural capital. The paper thus positions the purple economy as a scalable governance model, adaptable to diverse national contexts across Africa and the Arab region, rather than as a policy blueprint limited to specific cultural or economic conditions.

7. Limitations and Research Horizons

The study deliberately refrains from empirical quantification, focusing instead on conceptual clarity and policy logic. This opens future research avenues for comparative case studies, institutional performance assessments, and impact evaluations, which can test the operational validity of the symbolic sovereignty framework across different governance regimes.

This paper ultimately reframes the purple economy from a development “tool” into a development philosophy one that situates culture at the core of governance, strategy, and national transformation. By doing so, it contributes a novel lens to the literature on sustainable development, one that recognizes cultural meaning, institutional legitimacy, and strategic identity as foundational pillars of long-term economic resilience.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

1. Introduction to Conceptual Foundations

The conceptual framework of this study is built around the notion of the violet economy, contextualized within Algeria’s rich cultural heritage and the broader field of creative and symbolic economies. Unlike traditional economic models that prioritize tangible outputs and material wealth, the violet economy emphasizes intangible assets, such as cultural capital, symbolic value, and creative innovation, as drivers of sustainable development and policy quality (UNESCO, 2022; Throsby, 2010).

The framework situates the violet economy alongside other thematic economic models green, blue, and orange economies highlighting their complementarities while positioning the violet economy as a cross-cutting, strategic enabler. This positioning enables the integration of culture into governance, innovation, and sustainable development strategies.

2. Green Economy

The green economy focuses on environmental sustainability, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation. It aligns with Sustainable Development Goals such as SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) (UNEP, 2021). In Algeria, green economy initiatives include solar energy projects and water desalination plants powered by renewable energy, reflecting the country’s commitment to reducing carbon emissions while supporting economic diversification (Belkhir, 2020). This model complements the violet economy by providing a sustainable resource base for cultural and creative activities.

3. Blue Economy

The blue economy emphasizes sustainable use of marine and freshwater resources. It supports economic growth, livelihoods, and ecosystem protection, linking directly to SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) (OECD, 2022).

In Algeria, coastal tourism, fisheries, and maritime industries can be enhanced by integrating cultural heritage, traditional crafts, and local gastronomic experiences. Such integration demonstrates the synergistic potential of blue and violet economies, creating economic value from both natural and symbolic capital.

4. Orange Economy

The orange economy or creative industries encompassing music, cinema, media, and the arts focuses on innovation and cultural commercialization (Throsby, 2010; UNDP, 2021). Its relevance lies in generating employment, enhancing economic competitiveness, and fostering inclusive growth (Cunningham, 2013).

For Algeria, the orange economy overlaps with local cultural expressions, including traditional music, crafts, and festivals, which also feed into the violet economy by amplifying symbolic and intangible values.

5. Violet Economy

The violet economy is conceptualized as the strategic integration of intangible assets, symbolic innovation, and cultural capital into national development frameworks. It contributes to:

Policy Quality: Embedding symbolic and cultural legitimacy into decision-making enhances societal acceptance and governance effectiveness (UNESCO, 2022).

Sustainable Development: Cultural assets support innovation-driven, socially inclusive, and environmentally conscious initiatives (Throsby, 2010; OECD, 2023).

Economic Competitiveness: Leveraging unique cultural heritage creates distinctive

products, services, and experiences that differentiate Algeria in global markets (UNCTAD, 2022).

6. Integration of Economies and SDGs

The conceptual framework visualizes the synergy among the four economies, emphasizing how the violet economy acts as a cross-cutting enabler, linking the tangible and intangible aspects of development. The framework aligns with multiple SDGs, particularly:

SDG 4: Quality Education promoting cultural knowledge and skills.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth fostering creative employment and entrepreneurship.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure integrating culture and innovation in production.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities preserving heritage while promoting urban innovation.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions enhancing legitimacy through culturally-informed governance.

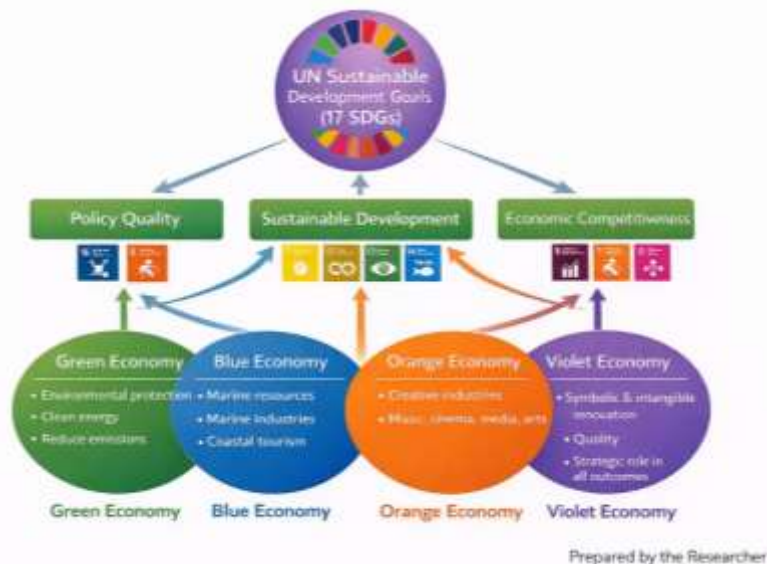
7. Algeria's Cultural Capital

Algeria's rich and diverse cultural heritage ranging from traditional clothing, culinary arts, music, crafts, and regional festivals forms the backbone of the violet economy. UNESCO has recognized several elements, including Algerian couscous, the traditional Caftan, and Kabyle jewelry, as intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO, 2020). By integrating these assets into economic and policy frameworks, Algeria can unlock the strategic potential of its cultural wealth, supporting economic diversification, innovation, and sustainable development.

8. Conceptual Model

The visual conceptual model integrates the four economies, illustrating the violet economy as the strategic connector that ensures:

- Coordination between green, blue, and orange initiatives.
- Alignment with sustainable development goals.
- Enhancement of policy quality and economic competitiveness.
- The model highlights Algeria as a case study, demonstrating how cultural heritage can serve as a core driver of economic and social transformation.

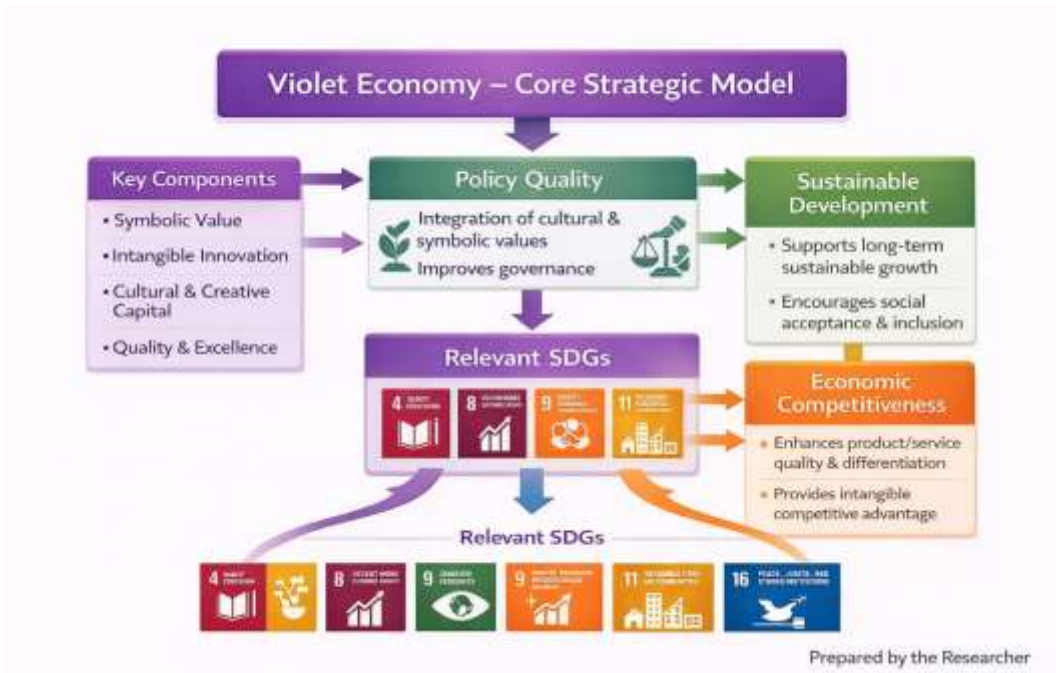


The infographic presents an integrated framework of four strategic economic models: Green, Blue, Orange, and Violet, demonstrating their complementary roles in enhancing policy quality, sustainable development, and economic competitiveness while aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Green Economy emphasizes environmental stewardship, clean energy, and emission reduction, directly promoting sustainability and indirectly fostering economic competitiveness through innovation in renewable technologies. The Blue Economy focuses on the sustainable utilization of marine and aquatic resources, ensuring ecosystem preservation and supporting competitive maritime industries and coastal tourism. The Orange Economy encompasses creative industries, embedding cultural and artistic innovation into governance frameworks and enhancing competitiveness via market-oriented creative outputs. Distinctively, the

Violet Economy functions as a cross-cutting enabler, leveraging symbolic and intangible cultural capital to integrate quality, sustainability, and strategic differentiation simultaneously. This model positions the Violet Economy not merely as a sectoral initiative but as a central driver of national development, particularly in Algeria, where rich cultural heritage provides a unique foundation for strategic economic diversification. By explicitly mapping each economic model to its functional outcomes and corresponding SDGs, the framework offers a globally recognized benchmark for assessing developmental impact, highlighting the synergistic potential of combining environmental stewardship, resource sustainability, creative innovation, and cultural valorization. Consequently, the infographic demonstrates that a strategically integrated approach, with the Violet Economy at its core, provides policymakers, researchers, and development planners with a clear, actionable

vision for leveraging Algeria’s cultural, natural, and creative assets to achieve sustainable growth, policy excellence, and

competitive advantage on both national and international levels.



Building upon the integrated framework of Green, Blue, Orange, and Violet economic models, it becomes evident that the Violet Economy occupies a unique strategic position among these approaches. While the Green, Blue, and Orange economies address environmental stewardship, resource sustainability, and creative innovation, the Violet Economy transcends sectoral boundaries by leveraging symbolic, intangible, and cultural capital as a driver of national development. In the Algerian context, this focus gains heightened relevance: the country

possesses an extraordinarily rich and diverse cultural heritage, from the Kabyle, Chaoui, and Tuareg traditions to urban arts in Algiers, Oran, and Tlemcen, including traditional attire, jewelry, crafts, and culinary heritage recognized by UNESCO such as the Algerian Kaftan and couscous. The Purple Economy infographic therefore highlights how these cultural assets can be strategically mobilized to enhance policy quality, sustainable development, and economic competitiveness, offering Algeria a unique avenue for economic diversification and creative value creation.



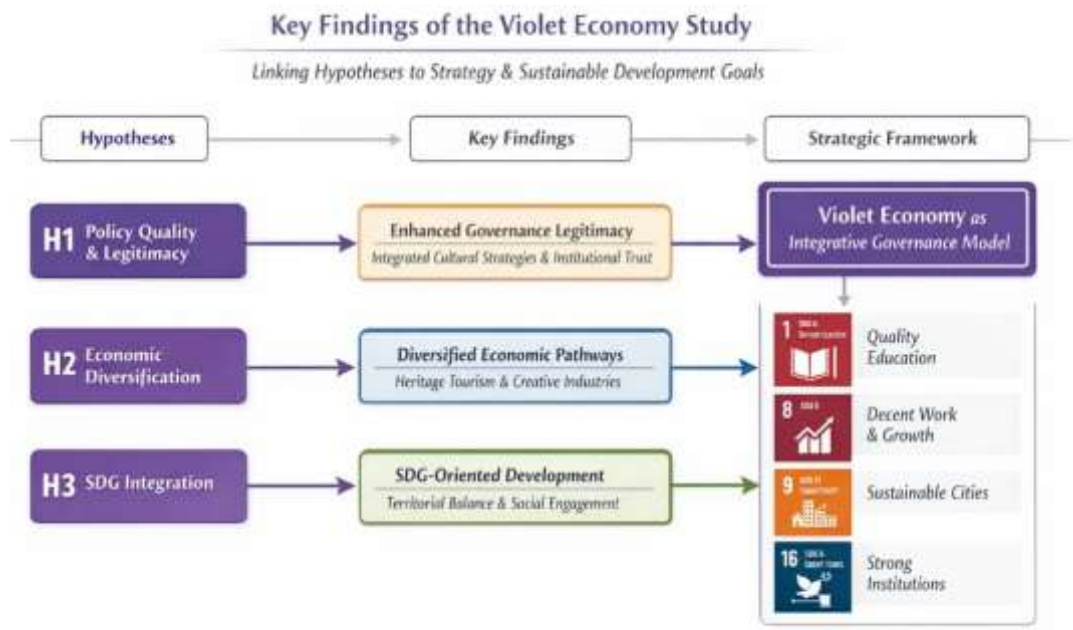
The Purple Economy infographic demonstrates the strategic, cross-cutting role of cultural and symbolic capital in Algeria's development trajectory. Unlike the other economic models, the Violet Economy integrates heritage, identity, and innovation into national development planning. Its contribution to policy quality lies in embedding culturally-informed perspectives within governance frameworks, increasing societal legitimacy and public compliance. For sustainable development, the model leverages intangible assets traditional crafts, culinary heritage, music, and cultural festivals to stimulate creative industries, promote local employment, and encourage environmentally

and socially responsible practices. In terms of economic competitiveness, the Violet Economy provides differentiation through authenticity and high cultural value, enabling Algerian products and services to gain distinctive positioning in domestic and international markets. This framework also demonstrates alignment with multiple SDGs, particularly SDG 4 (Quality Education) through the transmission of cultural knowledge, SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) via creative industry employment, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through preservation of cultural heritage, and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) by reinforcing social

cohesion and participatory governance. The infographic thus positions the Violet Economy as a central enabler of Algeria’s economic diversification strategy, transforming cultural wealth into actionable, sustainable, and competitive development outcomes, while offering a transferable model for other countries seeking to integrate culture-driven strategies into their national growth frameworks.

Results and Analytical Findings

This section presents the analytical findings derived from a structured qualitative assessment of policy documents, institutional frameworks, and international normative guidelines related to culture, sustainable development, and governance in the Algerian context. The results are organized in direct alignment with the three research hypotheses.



Findings Related to H1: Policy Quality and Institutional Legitimacy

The analysis indicates that the integration of cultural and symbolic dimensions into governance frameworks contributes to enhanced policy coherence and institutional legitimacy. National cultural strategies, heritage protection laws, and decentralization initiatives increasingly recognize culture as a cross-sectoral resource rather than a standalone domain. This is reflected in the alignment between Algeria’s cultural policy orientations and international frameworks such as UNESCO’s Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and the Culture|2030 Indicators.

Institutional mapping reveals that cultural heritage and creative sectors are progressively embedded within broader development agendas, particularly in urban regeneration, tourism planning, and regional development programs. This integration facilitates greater social acceptance of public policies, as local communities are more likely to engage with development initiatives that reflect their symbolic identity and cultural narratives. The result supports H1 by demonstrating that the violet economy framework enhances governance effectiveness through the institutionalization of cultural legitimacy as a policy resource, rather than treating culture as a peripheral or ornamental factor.

Findings Related to H2: Cultural Capital and Economic Diversification

The findings show that cultural capital and creative ecosystems function as structural complements to sector-based development models. While green and blue economy strategies prioritize environmental sustainability and natural resource management, and the orange economy emphasizes creative production and innovation, the violet economy provides a unifying logic that links these domains through symbolic value, territorial identity, and quality differentiation.

Policy analysis highlights that heritage-based tourism, artisanal industries, and creative entrepreneurship initiatives contribute to diversification by generating localized value chains and employment opportunities, particularly in regions with limited industrial or extractive capacity. These dynamics illustrate that cultural assets operate not merely as economic outputs but as institutional platforms that attract investment, stimulate innovation, and reinforce regional competitiveness.

This supports H2 by demonstrating that the violet economy strengthens diversification pathways through embedded cultural value, enabling green, blue, and orange economy initiatives to achieve greater social anchoring and market differentiation.

Findings Related to H3: Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

The results indicate a strong conceptual and institutional alignment between the violet economy framework and selected Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

Cultural education programs and heritage transmission initiatives contribute to human capital development and social inclusion, reinforcing SDG 4 and SDG 8. The incorporation of cultural infrastructure into urban planning and regional development strategies supports SDG 11 by promoting adaptive reuse of heritage spaces and community-based regeneration. Furthermore, the emphasis on participatory cultural governance and institutional coordination aligns with SDG 16 by enhancing transparency, stakeholder engagement, and policy accountability.

These linkages validate H3 by showing that a governance-centered violet economy framework fosters territorial balance, social embeddedness, and institutional effectiveness, rather than isolated or sector-specific sustainability outcomes.

Cross-Hypothesis Synthesis

Across the three hypotheses, the findings converge on a central result: the violet economy operates as a strategic governance interface that connects environmental, creative, and economic policies within a coherent development architecture. Rather than replacing green, blue, or orange economy models, it enhances their effectiveness by embedding them within cultural legitimacy, territorial identity, and institutional coordination mechanisms.

In the Algerian context, this interface function is particularly significant given the country's objectives of economic diversification, regional cohesion, and social inclusion. Cultural heritage and symbolic capital emerge as policy-enabling assets that reduce fragmentation between sectoral strategies and strengthen the long-term sustainability of development interventions.

Analytical Implication

The results position the violet economy not as an outcome-driven or performance-based

model, but as a structural condition for policy integration and development coherence. Its primary contribution lies in shaping how policies are designed, implemented, and socially internalized, thereby creating a foundation for sustainable and inclusive growth that extends beyond conventional economic indicators.

Conclusion

This study has advanced the conceptualization of the violet economy beyond its prevailing treatment as a cultural or creative adjunct, positioning it instead as a governance-centered development framework capable of structurally integrating cultural capital into national strategies for economic diversification, institutional legitimacy, and sustainable development in the Algerian context. By analytically bridging sector-based economic models (green, blue, and orange economies) with culturally embedded governance mechanisms, the research demonstrates that cultural and symbolic resources can function as institutional assets, not merely as marketable products.

The findings indicate that the operationalization of the violet economy strengthens policy coherence by aligning cultural policy, territorial development, and economic planning within a unified strategic architecture. This alignment is particularly salient in relation to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), where cultural capital contributes to employment generation, innovation ecosystems, place-based development, and participatory governance. Rather than inferring impact from isolated indicators, the study emphasizes the importance of institutional pathways such as regulatory frameworks, inter-ministerial coordination, and localized

cultural governance structures as the primary channels through which the violet economy exerts measurable development effects.

In the Algerian case, characterized by profound cultural diversity and a strategic imperative to reduce hydrocarbon dependence, the violet economy emerges as a structural complement to resource- and technology-driven development models. The research shows that when cultural heritage, creative ecosystems, and territorial identity are embedded within formal policy instruments such as regional development plans, SME support schemes, and innovation financing mechanisms they enhance both economic resilience and institutional credibility, thereby reinforcing public trust in development strategies.

Theoretically, this paper contributes to the literature by reframing the violet economy as an interface between governance and development, offering a conceptual model that links cultural capital to policy quality, institutional performance, and SDG alignment. Methodologically, it underscores the need for future research to move beyond descriptive accounts toward quantitative and mixed-methods approaches capable of capturing the causal relationships between cultural governance, diversification outcomes, and territorial equity. The development of standardized indicators for measuring the economic and institutional returns of cultural capital remains a critical research frontier.

From a policy perspective, the study recommends the formal integration of the violet economy into Algeria's national development architecture through cross-sectoral governance platforms, targeted financing instruments for cultural and creative enterprises, and territorialized policy frameworks that reflect regional cultural specificities. Such measures would enable the translation of symbolic and heritage-based

assets into sustainable, inclusive, and institutionally anchored development pathways.

In conclusion, the violet economy should be understood not as a peripheral cultural strategy but as a strategic governance lever capable of enhancing diversification, strengthening institutions, and advancing sustainable development in culturally rich and structurally transforming economies. This positioning offers both a context-specific contribution to the Algerian development debate and a transferable analytical framework for other countries seeking to align cultural capital with long-term economic and institutional reform.

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