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## Algerian diplomacy in regional environment turbulence: role challenges and lead opportunities

الدبلوماسية الجزائرية في بيئة إقليمية مضطربة: تحديات الدور وفرص الريادة

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## Abstract:

At the regional level today, Algeria represent the key factor in determining the security and economic landscape in the region, but with the advent of socio-political mobility and the emergence of many issues such, Illegal immigration, Drug smuggling, the arms trade and the obsession of epidemic diseases, Active terrorist groups... etc. Especially the security one and it entails on North Africa zone, the Algerian diplomatic act has become difficult. Especially with the intervention of foreign actors in the region, and the emergence of sensitive diplomatic and cooperative relations that do not serve the interests of the regional and African group. This paper comes to review the capabilities of Algerian diplomacy in light of the current challenges, and to present the various strategic opportunities existing in the context of regional events, which could push Algerian diplomacy forward.

**Keywords:** diplomacy, Algeria, regional environment, role and Status, economy cooperation.

## الملخص باللغة العربية:

على المستوى الإقليمي اليوم، تمثل الجزائر العامل الرئيسي في تحديد المشهد الأمني والاقتصادي في المنطقة، ولكن مع بروز المزيد من الإضطرابات الإقليمية، واتساع العديد من القضايا مثل الهجرة غير الشرعية وتهريب المخدرات وتجارة الأسلحة الى جانب ازمة الأمراض الوبائية والجماعات الإرهابية النشطة، ولا سيما الأمنية منها في منطقة شمال إفريقيا، أصبح العمل الدبلوماسي الجزائري صعبا. خاصة مع تدخل الجهات الأجنبية في المنطقة، وظهور علاقات دبلوماسية وتعاونية حساسة لا تخدم مصالح المجموعة الإقليمية والأفريقية. تأتي هذه الورقة لاستعراض قدرات الدبلوماسية الجزائرية في ظل التحديات الحالية، وعرض الفرص الاستراتيجية المختلفة الموجودة في سياق الأحداث الإقليمية، والتي يمكن أن تدفع الدبلوماسية الجزائرية إلى الأمام.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الدبلوماسية، الجزائر، البنية الإقليمية، الدور والمكانة، التعاون الاقتصادي.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The MENA region has experienced a set of crises. These and other events have contributed to creating a state of loss, dispersion and lack of vision among the countries of the region, despite the existence of common denominators between most of the peoples and countries of the region, such as religion, history, language, etc., and the latter's possession of great capabilities at various levels, financially and human. However, it still suffers from structural

crises that are difficult to understand in many cases. These crises paved the way for the emergence of changes at the level of the balance of power and the main actors within the regional system, which were caused by the tyranny of the conflict pattern among the countries of the region instead of working to stabilize the cooperative pattern of these relations.

At this level, the Algerian diplomacy has to cope with the new changes and to integrate new priorities in its agenda. The

purpose here is neither to take stock of every aspect of the Algerian foreign policy, nor to review the official stance of Algeria on current events. The intention is rather to pinpoint some key elements (The strengths and weaknesses Area) with a view to understand why Algeria, and assessing Algerian diplomacy performance.

With a focus on the officials, society and elite responsibility alike, this paper adopts a two approach: Neorealism, and Political Economic, besides using the National security theory to explain all of these above-mentioned variables in the first part.

This research paper attempts to present a set of ideas that may establish a new approach to Algerian foreign policy that may enable it to assume the position of the active state at the regional and international level. These ideas are based mainly on employing diplomatic balance, attitudes, and behaviors, and investing them in economic diplomacy to achieve its national interests and employ its diplomacy to build economic relations. And linking a complex network of interests between it and the most prominent actors in North Africa and the Middle East, Algeria has a set of economic, social, and geographical elements that enable it to achieve economic development by investing in its economic diplomacy more than paying attention to attitudes and behaviors of a political and ideological dimension, and this is what will create an economic reality. New may make Algeria an economic powerhouse at the regional level.

### **Problematic:**

The goal of this paper: is examining the direct and indirect effects of the new regional situation on Algerian diplomacy, also to answer the following problematic:

### ***How can the new regional situation effect on the Algerian diplomatic act?***

#### **Research hypothesis:**

Algeria possesses a measure of strength at the regional level, a historical balance and experience in the field of diplomacy and mediation, which can help it to play the role of mediator to resolve regional disputes and contribute to palliative processes of regional security and stability.

The regional system is characterized by the emergence of conflict interaction patterns between its units and within them, and the interference of major powers has increased, and this makes it difficult for Algeria's diplomatic work and its attempts to solve crises by peaceful means.

#### **2. Mediation as a tool of Algerian foreign policy:**

##### **2.1 the principles of Algerian mediation in resolving crises:**

Algeria presents a distinct approach to the problem of differentiation between national principles and interests in terms of foreign policy orientations, behavior, and stances towards issues on the regional and international arena. The Algerian approach is based on the lack of conviction that principles and interests are alternatives to each other, but the Algerian perception is based on the principles that establish interests in an intertwine way So the state's adherence to certain principles in its foreign policy means that it will bring it rapprochement with other countries that adhere to the same principles, and thus a group of interests will be established on the basis of this rapprochement. The current Algerian foreign policy is based on the background of a set of principles that are interactively establishing a set of interests.<sup>1</sup>

## **2.2 The history of Algerian diplomacy and mediation to resolve disputes:**

Algerian diplomacy has always maintained its firm principles based on values and international law and not on narrow interests. The principles of Algerian foreign policy are summarized in support of peoples' right to self-determination, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. These principles appeared in the framework of the Tripoli Program in June 1962, proposed with independence by the National Council for the Revolution.<sup>2</sup>

Algeria has preserved these principles despite the developments in the international system with the end of the Cold War. And the events that followed, such as the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the events of the Arab Spring that led to profound transformations in the regional order in the Middle East, which gave Algerian diplomacy credibility at the regional and international levels.<sup>3</sup>

The first start of Algerian diplomacy was with the role played by the militants of the Algerian revolution abroad to publicize the Algerian issue, which later resulted in contributing to the issuance of UN Resolution No. 1514 relating to the right of peoples to self-determination and independence on December 14, 1960.<sup>4</sup> There are several important milestones in the history of Algerian diplomacy, the most important of which was the issuance of the United Nations recommendation regarding the importance of non-interference in the internal affairs of states. This was approved at the meeting of the 29th session in 1974, this session chaired by Algeria in which the late President Yasser Arafat was invited and recognized by the General Assembly of Nations. The United Nations in the Palestine

Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in addition to freezing the apartheid regime in South Africa in the United Nations.<sup>5</sup> And support for the cause of the Saharawi people's right to self-determination as the case of the liquidation of colonialism when the Polisario Front, recognized as the sole representative of the Saharawi people and the Saharawi Republic on March 6, 1976.<sup>6</sup>

Algeria also played an important role in its struggle for just causes. It also contributed to the promotion of multifaceted economic relations at the international level, as it worked for the economic independence of developing countries. From the seventies, it called for a new international economic order. In the sixth special session of the General Assembly that Algeria called its meeting on April 09, 1974, two basic texts were approved relating to the legal basis for the new global economic order, and the matter is related to Resolution (S.VI) 3201, which includes a statement regarding the establishment of a new global economic order, and Resolution (S.VI) 3202, which contains a program of work related to It also establishes this system.

Add to this the role that Algeria played in settling many international disputes through mediation similar to the mediation that Algeria carried out between Iraq and Iran during the Shah's era regarding the border dispute over the Shatt al-Arab. Which culminated in the signing of the Algiers Agreement on March 6, 1975, and the Algerian mediation between Iran and the United States of America, known as the American hostage crisis, through which Algeria resolved the issue of liberating American hostages in Iran in 1981, where Algerian diplomacy once again contributed

to finding a solution. Peaceful crisis, and the Algerian mediation to resolve the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict, which led to the outbreak of a two-year war from May 1998 to June 2000, due to border disputes between the two countries, and the war ended with the signing of the Algiers Agreement on December 12, 2000, which officially ended the war between the two countries. In order for Algeria to regain its international presence after its internal crisis, in order to allow it to start implementing its foreign policy and programs in a way that allows it to achieve its goals through a set of opportunities to which the international environment has contributed, thus ensuring the continuity of its actual presence at the regional level.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to that, due to the importance of Algeria in the region of North Africa and the Middle East, which has a multi-dimension economic security (energy) and based on the functional relations that Algeria has always performed as a source of natural resources, and its importance in the European strategy in the Maghreb region, as it is the country most able and able to deal with Issues of common threat, Algeria can use its relations and influence to play and play a role commensurate with its size and ambitions.<sup>8</sup>

### **3. Algerian foreign policy and the approach of the role:**

James N. Rosenau defined the role as a set of socially expected behaviors associated with a specific job. Every position or job is associated with special behaviors that require playing a specific role. It is expected, for example, that a minister in the government will ask for an increase in spending or pass a project in his sector. Politicians, after coming to power, give up some of their positions on certain

issues.

The concept of the role is considered one of the central concepts that have been used in the foreign policy literature, in order to understand the behaviors and decisions of the various political units, and these literature proceed from the assumption that each international unit has a role or group of roles it plays at the regional and international level, and these roles are determined by the political unit based on the understanding of the makers The decision is based on the capabilities of their countries and the goals to be achieved through the exercise of the role, as well as the awareness of the images of the national role in the regional or international sphere, based on the nature of the international and regional pattern and the opportunities available in them.<sup>9</sup>

Role theory can be used as a knowledge framework that provides a theoretical and methodological background, which can be used in regional role analysis. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the political and social origins of the concept of role, its theoretical bases and the most important concepts associated with it, by presenting the ideas and axioms related to this theory, as an important background that helps to understand the intellectual references of this theory, before reaching its use in analyzing regional roles.

#### **3.1 The concept of the regional role:**

Defining a concept for the regional role raises two problems, the first is the lack of clarity of the regional boundaries in which the state exercises its regional role. The territorial boundaries of a regional system may change, and new members may be added and others may withdraw, especially after the expansion of the new regional

movement in the 1990s. As for the second problem. What raises the concept of the regional role, is the possibility of playing a regional role by the state, but outside its regional system.

Therefore, the definition of the regional role passes through several stages, which are the stage of discovering the situation, the stage of determining the national role of the state within the framework of its foreign policy, and the stage of adapting the national role to the nature of the variables surrounding the regional environment, or affecting the material and societal capabilities of the decision-making state.<sup>10</sup>

It can be said that the regional role refers to a system related to a specific geographical area, and it consists of three or more countries and includes a complex network of political, economic, social, conflict and cooperative interactions between its units with an institutional framework with rules governing the system's work. The role also means that decision-makers are aware of their countries' positions in the international system, and strive to define decisions, commitments, provisions and activities appropriate to their national goals and interests, and the roles they seek to play.

### **3.2 Forms of the national role of the state regionally:**

Muhammad Al-Sayed Salim divided according to the classification presented by "Holsti" of the forms of the regional role of states according to two criteria, namely the content of the role, conflict, cooperative or neutral, and the extent of the strength of the state's activity within the framework of this role, is it positive or negative interference, and in this The context can be found in five

divisions or configurations of regional roles represented (intrusive conflict roles, negative conflict roles, intrusive cooperative roles, negative cooperative roles, neutral or negative roles).

**Interventional conflict roles:** These roles are represented in the international unit's endeavor to change the regional order by entering into competition and clash with the dominant regional powers, using tools that include a positive role. These roles include the following: The stronghold of the revolution supporting liberation, the protector of the hostile region or the defender of the ideology of the regional policeman.

**Negative conflict roles:** Some countries seek, in this pattern of the regional role, to change the regional order, by engaging with regional or international powers and challenging the status quo.

**Interventionist cooperative roles:** In this form of regional roles, the international unit seeks to change the regional order, through cooperation with regional powers, or preserving the existing regional situation and contributing to the settlement of regional conflicts and crises, in addition to the use of active intervention tools for international unity. These roles in the peace-loving leader of regional integration, the regional balance, the regional mediator, the maker of development.

**Negative cooperative roles:** These types of roles involve the state's endeavor to work to change the regional system by cooperating with regional powers or stabilizing the current regional situation. These patterns are represented in the sincere ally.

**Neutral roles:** This does not mean not playing or playing regional roles. Rather, the

neutral role is intended not to adopt hostile roles or policies to one party at the expense of one, or to indulge far in regional and international affairs, that is, not to adopt an intense and active external role. These roles are as follows: The local development maker model.

#### **4. Algerian diplomacy from boom to decline:**

Algeria has a successful experience in the field of ending armed conflict and achieving national reconciliation at the internal level thanks to the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, which was submitted to the popular referendum and obtained the majority approval, thus ending more than a decade of war and internal fighting, this approach that expresses the possibility of achieving reconciliation between The parties to the conflict internally, and without resorting to the assistance of external parties, is an approach or model that can be achieved in many of the crises that the region is experiencing, such as Syria.

In this context, Algeria has always been a proponent of a peaceful and political solution between the Syrians, away from the interference of external parties, just as it did with the Libyan crisis, which makes it one of the parties that can play the role of mediation in the Arab world, and Algerian diplomacy has played an active role in efforts to resolve The crisis in northern Mali, by sponsoring the dialogue between the Malian government headed by Abu Bakr Keita and six armed groups from the Azawad demanding autonomy from the northern region of Mali to end the five-year series of conflict and fighting between the two parties, which ended with the expectation of the Algiers peace agreement in northern Mali.

#### **5.1 The internal reasons for the decline in the diplomatic role of Algerian:**

The 1990s witnessed a decline in the Algerian role in Africa. This stage during which Algeria witnessed a multi-dimensional, political, economic, and security crisis due to the civil war, and was characterized by international isolation of Algeria, and Algerian diplomacy became dependent on what Said Haddad calls defense diplomacy, meaning the defense of the Algerian regime. And marketing his reputation internationally, which was greatly damaged, as Algeria was accused of producing and exporting terrorism.<sup>11</sup>

Algerian diplomacy has retreated for several reasons, due to the decline in regional and Arab influence, this was clearly reflected in a number of files, the latest of which was the failure of Foreign Minister Abdelkader Messahel, during his recent regional tour, to promote the proposal to expand the Arab mediation circle in the Gulf crisis, in addition to this there is the Libyan file, which represents one of the most prominent headlines of Algerian diplomatic failure.

In this context, a political and media consensus prevails in Algeria, that Algeria has moved far away from the appropriate diplomatic role, due to a number of factors related to its ambiguous internal situation on the one hand, and its lack of possible means of pressure, as Algeria does not constitute an influential economic weight in the Arab region, and its economy is one of the weakest Economies are influential, in circumstances in which political influence has become linked to economic weight. Likewise, it does not represent an influential political power, just as its adherence to a great level of political neutrality and calm has led to its exclusion from the midst of

crises and the midst of solutions as well, as evidenced by its great delay in grasping the strings of the crisis in Libya as a neighboring country.

According to observers, this is explained by three levels of failure for Algeria. The first relates to the weakness of its external media and the continued state of closure and outdated language in dealing with the media with official and diplomatic activities, which is related to the nature of the political system in Algeria, and the second level relates to the poverty of media marketing and the weakness of Algerian institutional communication. The evidence is that the Algerian foreign minister, during his tour of nine Arab countries, was not seen in any dialogue in governmental or non-governmental channels, and thirdly, this indicates a great divergence between Algerian diplomacy and the current political reality in the Arab world.<sup>12</sup>

## **5.2 The external factor and obstructing the Algerian diplomacy:**

Because of the Algerian positions that are consistent with the rules of international peace and non-interference in the affairs of others, was not accepted by the countries that have an improper agenda in the region, for example, but not limited to, we take the case of Abdelkader Messahel, his candidacy for the position of UN envoy, and how the matter was thwarted, by Arab and foreign countries.

The name Ramtane Lamamara has been associated for years with Algerian diplomacy, and he is a politician described as having many competencies, as he was entrusted with many responsibilities in the Algerian state. He had previously worked as ambassador to Algeria in several countries, including the United States of America,

Djibouti, and Ethiopia, and his country's ambassador to the United Nations between the years 93 and 96 of The last century, he served as an envoy on behalf of the international organization to Liberia between 2003 and 2007<sup>13</sup>.

He also worked as a Commissioner for the Council for African Peace and Security Affairs of the African Union in 2008 as a result of his access to many files. Lamamra also held the position of Secretary-General of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 2010. On September 11, 2013, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, then Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation between 2015 and 2017, and in September of the same year he was appointed a member of the Committee The senior advisor to the United Nations in charge of international mediation, and on February 14, 2019, Lamamra was appointed Minister of State and diplomatic advisor to the President of the Republic.

Despite his occupying all these positions, the American administration raised a veto in the face of the Algerian diplomat Ramatan Lamamra, for reasons that were not mentioned, but many reports spoke of an Egyptian and Emirati role in this regard, as both of them refuse to hold Ramatan Lamamra for this position.

Both Egypt and the UAE exercised great pressure on the United States of America to push it to lift a veto before the Algerian diplomat assumed the leadership of the UN mission in Libya to succeed Ghassan Salame, because Amamara supports the legitimate government in Libya.

The Egyptian and Emirati authorities believe that appointing Ramtan Lamamra in this important international position will impede their "suspicious" projects in Libya,

as it will be a stumbling block in the way of implementing their agendas in this oil-rich Arab country.

As a result, Cairo and Abu Dhabi activated their networks of influence in Washington, and pressured Donald Trump's administration to push him to line up with them, especially since the United States of America has not yet decided its position on what is happening in Libya, and has been content for some time with issuing condemnation and denunciation decisions for what is happening there.

These two countries cannot imagine an international envoy in Libya who would be neutral and at the same distance from the two parties to the conflict there, as this matter would threaten their interests and the movements of their anti-legitimacy ally, Khalifa Haftar, who seeks to divide Libya and impose a dictatorial military regime in it, and the two countries seek to push a figure compatible with their orientation. The politician in Libya, following the approach of Ghassan Salameh and before him Bernadino Leon, and they were known for their lenient stances with Major General Khalifa Haftar at the expense of the Government of National Accord in Tripoli, and turning a blind eye to the violation of the UAE and Egypt the arms embargo imposed there and arming Haftar's militias.<sup>14</sup>

The decline in the regional status of Algeria is also due to the decline of the regional organizations to which it belongs, mainly the Arab League, which was buried and entered into a permanent hibernation, and the Arab Maghreb Union, which was born dead alongside the African Union, whose decisions were confiscated by some countries, which led Algeria to internal retreat.

This confirms that the old Algerian diplomatic tools that are based on the legacy of the glamor of the liberation war and the direct economic and humanitarian aid provided to African countries have weakened and diminished their luster and are no longer useful, as the countries of the world have devised new mechanisms to support their influence.

## **6. Economic diplomacy to restore the regional standing:**

Political affairs are no longer the most important issue in the work of diplomatic and consular missions. Various countries have moved towards repositioning embassies and consulates in certain regions in order to develop their economic interests. These missions are no longer just honorary representations or branches dealing with the bureaucracy. Rather, they are opened on the basis of their economic viability, and diplomatic representation has become financially planned and calculated, and the diplomat's goal has become to develop his country's economic interests and to invest its political relations with the accrediting state in developing these relations.<sup>15</sup>

### **6.1 The Algerian strategy to diversify the national economy:**

Algeria seeks to move towards diversifying the national economy and disengaging from the rentier economy, which is still revealing its crises and imbalances, by working to encourage national production, especially in the agricultural sector and food industries, and to help small and medium enterprises to export their products to neighboring countries, and this is not an easy job in light of The new global economic conditions, especially after the emergence of economic blocs, international competition, the spread

of multinational companies, and the new roles of global organizations, so finding alternatives to economic growth in Algeria is linked to two concomitant variables. The first is to develop a national plan for economic production with a focus on specific sectors and the second variable is to find markets To export national products, Algeria must accommodate economic diplomacy as a key factor of growth and an alternative to the hydrocarbon economy.

A follower of the path of Algerian diplomacy in its economic dimension will notice that this dimension has formed a great concern of the political leadership since the restoration, and from here the importance of controlling national wealth was an important point in the diplomatic agenda since independence. The sixties and up to the nationalization of oil on February 24, 1971, at a rate of 51%. Algeria also worked for and encouraging every possible formula for establishing and strengthening South-South cooperation, while at the same time striving seriously in order to achieve the goals of the North-South dialogue, especially within the framework of a group. 77, and the same effort is being made at the level of other regional and international organizations. On the African continent, Algeria has participated in launching the NEPAD initiative and bringing it into existence, which is a strategic vision for achieving sustainable development in Africa on the basis of partnership with major countries.

## **6.2 Algeria and the challenges of diversifying the national economy:**

Economic diplomacy is a translation of the economic and commercial dimensions of traditional state diplomacy. In effect, it is the exploitation of all that traditional diplomacy provides in terms of communication and frameworks for

cooperation with foreign countries to serve the country's economy, in terms of searching for new markets for Algerian products and attracting foreign businessmen and institutions to invest. In this context, both setting goals and mobilizing resources are necessary by harnessing the necessary means to embody economic diplomacy. Perhaps the establishment of the Special Authority for Economic Diplomacy at the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that is concerned with concluding free exchange agreements, trade relations and attracting foreign investments, is part of Algeria's endeavor to diversify sources Income and exit from the cycle of oil dependence.

But the problem of economic diversification in Algeria is still far from the economic reality for a number of reasons, the most important of which are:

The problem of subsidies, as the International Monetary Fund estimated that the cost of support reached about 16% of GDP in 2012, and this support is mostly unfair.

-Dependence on oil and the absence of a long-term strategy to diversify the economy, as oil revenues remained the main source of financing development programs and government investment spending in Algeria during a long period of time, and despite the high rates of economic growth that the economy witnessed during periods of high oil prices. The results were weak on the economic and social levels, and the Algerian economy did not reach the stage of sustainable growth, the reason for this is the complete dependence on oil revenues and the absence of a strategy for economic diversification.

- The financing problem, mainly represented in the insufficiency of saving

over investment rates as a result of low levels of income, weak financial and banking policies and structures capable of mobilizing savings, spreading awareness of savings, in addition to transferring financial surpluses abroad due to the absence of a suitable investment climate, which leads to dependence on the method of financing. Inflationary and financing long-term investment with short-term credit.

## 7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Algeria has adopted many policies with the aim of diversifying its economy. However, these policies were mostly characterized by circumstance, as there was no determination to pursue the strategy with the improvement of oil resources. Algeria's excessive dependence on oil revenues raises two main challenges, the first is how to adopt the best economic means, which reduce the heavy dependence on oil revenues and ensure that the national economy is protected to the maximum extent possible from fluctuations in the global market, and the second is how the economy can be directed. NBK aims to diversify its activities so that it retracts over time from relying on the oil resource as the only source of revenue. To achieve this, an integrated economic strategy must be devised to achieve development and get out of dependence on oil as a primary source of income by paying attention to the following sectors:

-Setting a strategy to develop the industrial and transformational sector by setting up practical mechanisms to support and accompany public and private economic institutions.

-A strategy for developing foreign trade by relying on economic diplomacy and striving to create regional or regional economic blocs with agricultural-based development strategy using agricultural

technologies and partnership with developed countries.

-A strategy for sustainable economic development by paying attention to the renewable energy sector, especially solar energy. Algeria has climatic characteristics in this field.

-The strategy of attracting foreign direct investment, by setting tax incentives and promoting the benefits and profits that foreign companies achieve through various mechanisms, perhaps the most prominent of which is the role of the diplomatic corps abroad.

-A strategy for developing the tourism sector by opening the way for the foreign investor and benefiting from international expertise

On the other hand, the implementation of these policies requires the presence of a national body for coordination between the various sectors and the development of a road map linked to clear goals specific to a period of time, in addition to periodic monitoring and evaluation of progress in each area. In return, practical mechanisms for economic diplomacy must also be developed and made an effective tool through Prioritizing and paying more attention to the economy instead of diving and focusing on political issues.

## 8 . CONCLUSION

The conclusions reached through this study can be summarized as follows:

1 -Most of the current regional data indicate that it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a peaceful solution to the Saudi-Iranian disputes.

2 -Algeria during this period gives priority in its foreign policy to African issues or issues, in addition to the interference of major powers in the Middle

East and the complexity of their crises pushing the Algerian government not to play a mediating role between the two countries, in addition to the existence of a set of circumstantial considerations related to internal affairs in Algeria, but this does not mean Algeria's retreat or the lack of good intentions to play the role of mediation and resolve regional disputes in friendly ways, as the latter is considered one of the principles of Algerian foreign policy.

3 -The continuation of the conflicts between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iran is not in the interest of the countries of the region. This situation threatens regional security and the future of the entire region. Therefore, it is imperative to find a solution or settlement by proposing peaceful initiatives in order to develop an integrated roadmap that initially leads to disarming Fuse of differences and agreement on how to settle disputes between the conflicting parties, and this is through mediation carried out by Algeria.

4 -After the success of the mediation, the establishment of mechanisms to achieve cooperation in several areas, especially economic fields, between the two countries will begin. Here Turkey can lead this endeavor due to its geographical location and economic power, in order to establish a regional grouping for economic cooperation that begins in the first phase between four countries, namely Algeria, Turkey. Iran and Saudi Arabia and then expand to include the countries of West Asia and North Africa, this grouping through which it is possible to build specialized institutions of a regional character, which contribute to making the future of the region instead of waiting for initiatives and solutions from the United States of America and European Union aid.

This is what happened to the South

Asian for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which was only a dream when the Bangladeshi Prime Minister, Ziaur Rahman, proposed in 1977 the idea of establishing a regional grouping for economic cooperation similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and who in 1980 presented a working paper on regional cooperation that touches Economic areas only, with the aim of avoiding political differences or the hegemony of any regional power on the assembly, and on the eighth of December 1985 the countries of South Asia agreed to establish the Association of South Asian Nations for Economic Cooperation, which included India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, despite the historical conflict between India and Pakistan over the region of "Kashmir" and other conflicts such as the Tamil movement in Sri Lanka and the great differences between countries, whether in terms of economic or social aspects, and the countries of the Association were able to achieve unprecedented steps in the field of economic cooperation, trade exchange and the establishment of regional institutions Specialized, as an example, the volume of Indian-Pakistani trade exchange reached about three billion dollars in 2015 despite the political crises between the two countries.<sup>16</sup>

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